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# 暨南大学考博真题

## 暨南大学 2023 年博士入学考试英语试题（题型回忆）

### 一、六篇阅读（5 题×2 分×6 篇，共 60 分）

均为六级的仔细阅读，篇幅较六级稍短，难度较六级稍简单，一共 4 道词汇题、4 道主旨题，其余为观点题和细节题，没有例证题（貌似，没检查）。文章内容就是各个领域，不会涉及专业领域。用 2B 涂至答题卡。

### 二、翻译（5 题×3 分，共 15 分）

像考研一样，一篇短文，翻译其中划线的五句，英译中。没有特别难的词汇。讲的面试求职。

### 三、作文（25 分）

你赞同与否人工智能在不久的将来将取代人类，说出具体理由及举例。200-250 字。（要求字数比六级多）。

注：翻译和作文是在空白的答题纸上作答，没有横格线，所以自己写字时要注意整齐。





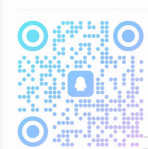
暨南大学 2022 年博士入学考试英语试题

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招生专业与代码:

考试科目名称及代码:

考生注意: 所有答案必须写在答题纸(卷)上, 写在本试题上一律不给分。
<div><p><b>Section I Reading Comprehension</b></p><p><b>Directions:</b> Read the following two passages. Answer the questions after each passage by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the <i>Answer Sheet</i>. (40 points)</p><p><b>Passage One</b></p><p><i>Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.</i></p><p>If you go down to the woods today, you may meet high-tech trees genetically modified to speed their growth or improve the quality of their wood. Genetically-engineered food crops have become increasingly common, albeit controversial over the past ten years. But genetic engineering of trees has lagged behind.</p><p>Part of the reason is technical. Understanding and then altering the genes of a big pine tree are more complex than creating a better tomato. While tomatoes sprout happily, and rapidly in the laboratory, growing a whole tree from a single, genetically altered cell in a test tube is a tricky process that takes years, not months. Moreover, little is known about tree genes. Some trees, such as pine trees have a lot of DNA-roughly ten times as much as human. And, whereas the Human Genome Project is more than half-way through its task of isolating and sequencing the estimated 100,00 genes in human cells, similar efforts to analyze tree genes are still just saplings (幼苗).</p><p>Given the large number of tree genes and the little that is known about them, tree engineers are starting with a search for genetic "markers". The first step is to isolate DNA from trees with desirable properties such as insect resistance. The next step is to find stretches of DNA that show the presence of a particular gene. Then, when you mate two trees with different desirable properties, it is simple to check which offspring contain them all by looking for the genetic markers. Henry Amerson, at North Carolina State University, is using genetic markers to breed fungal resistance into southern pines. Billions of these are grown across America for pulp and paper, and outbreaks of disease are expensive. But not all individual trees are susceptible. Dr. Amerson's group has found markers that distinguish fungus-resistant stock from disease-prone trees. Using traditional breeding techniques, they are introducing the resistance genes into pines on test sites in America.</p><p>Using generic markers speeds up old-fashioned breeding methods because you no longer have to wait for the tree to grow up to see if it has the desired traits. But it is more a sophisticated form of selective breeding. Now, however, interest in genetic tinkering (基因修补) is also gaining ground. To this end, Dr. Amerson and his colleagues are taking part in the Pine Gene Discovery</p></div>



Project, an initiative to identify and sequence the 50,000-odd genes in the pine tree's genome. Knowing which gene does what should make it easier to know what to alter.

**1. Compared with genetic engineering of food crops, genetic engineering of trees \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. began much later
- B. has developed more slowly
- C. is less useful
- D. was less controversial

**2. What does the author think about the genetic engineering of pine trees?**

- A. Time-consuming.
- B. Worthwhile.
- C. Significant.
- D. Technically impossible.

**3. What can we learn about the research on tree genes?**

- A. The research methods are the same as the analysis of human genes.
- B. The findings are expected to be as fruitful as the analysis of human genes.
- C. It will take as much time and effort as the analysis of human genes.
- D. The research has been mainly concentrated on the genes of young trees.

**4. It is discovered by Henry Amerson's team that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. southern pines cannot resist fungus
- B. all southern pines are not susceptible
- C. the genetic marker in southern pines was the easiest to identify
- D. fungus-resistant genes came originally from outside the U.S.A.

**5. What is the primary objective of carrying out the Pine Gene Discovery Project?**

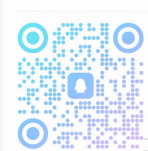
- A. To speed up old-fashioned breeding methods.
- B. To identify all the genes in the pine tree's genome.
- C. To find out what desired traits the pine trees have.
- D. To make it easier to know which gene needs altering.

## Passage Two

*Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.*

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of. Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360



B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

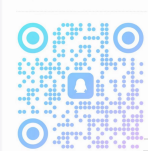
#### **6. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?**

- A. Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned.
- B. Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning.
- C. There was no difference.
- D. Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science.

#### **7. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?**

- A. It is not practically applicable.
- B. Its theoretical concepts are easily understood.
- C. It is irrelevant for education.
- D. None of the above.

#### **8. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?**



- A. It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance.
- B. It refers to something which is quite unnecessary.
- C. It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical.
- D. It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now.

**9. Which of the following statements on Plato's belief about education is true?**

- A. Plato believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education.
- B. Plato's belief about education is essentially democratic.
- C. Plato believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools.
- D. Plato believed that all pupils are not talented.

**10. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?**

- A. Facts are not important.
- B. Facts do not lead to holistic education.
- C. Facts change with the changing times.
- D. Facts are frozen in time.

## Section II Cloze

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the *Answer Sheet*. (30 points)

Public image refers to how a company is viewed by its customers, suppliers, and stockholders, by the financial community, by the communities \_\_\_11\_\_\_ it operates, and by federal and local governments. Public image is controllable to considerable extent, just as the product, price, place, and promotional efforts are. A firm's public image plays a vital role in the \_\_\_12\_\_\_ of the firm and its products to employees, customers, and to such outsiders \_\_\_13\_\_\_ stockholders, suppliers, creditors, government officials, as well as for special groups. With some things it is impossible to satisfy all the diverse publics: for example, a new highly automated plant may meet the approval of creditors and stockholders, \_\_\_14\_\_\_ it will undoubtedly find resistance from employees who see their jobs \_\_\_15\_\_\_. On the other hand, high quality products and service standards should bring almost complete approval, while low quality products and \_\_\_16\_\_\_ claims would be widely looked down upon.

A firm's public image, if it is good, should be treasured and protected. It is a valuable \_\_\_17\_\_\_ that usually is built up over a long and satisfying relationship of a firm with publics. If a firm has learned a quality image, this is not easily countered or imitated by competitors. Such an image may enable a firm to pay higher prices, to win the best distributors and dealers, to attract the best employees, to expect the most \_\_\_18\_\_\_ creditor relationships and lowest borrowing costs. It should also allow the firm's stock to command higher price-earnings ratio than other firms in the same industry with such a good reputation and public image. A number of factors affect the public image of a corporation. \_\_\_19\_\_\_ include physical facilities, contacts of outsiders \_\_\_20\_\_\_ company employees, product quality and dependability, prices related to competitors, customer service, the kind of advertising and the media and programs used, and the use of public relations



and publicity.

- |                   |               |               |                   |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 11. A. which      | B. what       | C. where      | D. whom           |
| 12. A. attraction | B. attachment | C. affection  | D. generalization |
| 13. A. and        | B. with       | C. as         | D. for            |
| 14. A. so         | B. then       | C. thus       | D. but            |
| 15. A. ensured    | B. promoted   | C. threatened | D. unemployed     |
| 16. A. false      | B. fake       | C. artificial | D. counterfeit    |
| 17. A. fortune    | B. asset      | C. possession | D. property       |
| 18. A. favorite   | B. prosperous | C. favorable  | D. prospective    |
| 19. A. These      | B. They       | C. That       | D. It             |
| 20. A. on         | B. with       | C. in         | D. along          |

Section III Writing

**Directions:** You are required to write an essay of 120-150 words based on the following topic on the *Answer Sheet*. (30 points)

In recent years, discussions and debates about reducing the importance of the English subject in primary and secondary education are prevalent. Some even propose excluding English from College Entrance Examination. What is your opinion on this issue? Use relevant reasons and/or examples to support your views.

You need to decide a title for your essay.

暨南大学 2022 年博士入学考试英语试题参考部分答案

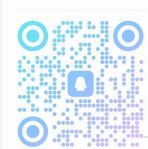
一、阅读参考答案 1-10: BAABB      AAABC

阅读文章翻译:

如果你今天走到森林里去，可能会看到高科技的树木——这些树通过基因改良促进了生长的速度或提高了木材的质量。基因改造的粮食作物在过去十年里虽然备受争议，却已经越来越普遍，[1]而树木的基因改造工程相对来说还是比较滞后。

这其中一个是技术问题。了解并改变一棵大松树的基因比制造品质优良的马铃薯复杂多了。马铃薯可在实验室里迅速发芽生长，[2]但要在试管里把经过基因改造的细胞培育成一棵大树却不是几个月就能完成的，要花上好几年的时间呢。而且，对于树木的基因，我们知之甚少。有些树，比如松树，带有大概相当于人类 10 倍那么岁的 DNA。[3]人类染色体工程中分离和排列人类细胞里大概 10 万个基因的工作已经进展到一半了，而用同样的方法分析树种基因还只是处在萌芽阶段。

虽然树木的基因数量巨大，而我们也知之甚少，但是树木基因工程的研究人员正开始寻找基因“标记”。第一步，先把具有优良特性（如具有害虫抵抗性）树种的基因分离出来：下一步，找出带有这个优良基因



的 DNA 片段；接着，让两棵具有不同优良特性的树种杂交，之后通过寻找当中的基因标记就能轻易确定哪棵杂交树苗具有所有特性。北卡罗来纳州立是学的 Henry Amerson 正运用基因标记技术培育能抵抗真菌的南方松树。这个树种的生长遍布美国，用于制造纸浆和造纸，所以一旦染病，代价昂贵。[4]但是，这种树却不是每一棵都容量染病。Amerson 博士的研究小组已经找到区别抗真菌和易染病的树种的基因标记。他们正利用传统的繁殖技术，把这种抗病基因推广到美国的松树试验场。

使用基因标记技术，可以加快旧式繁殖的速度，因为你不用等待树苗长大才能看到它是否带有那些你想要的特性。但事实上，这是一种更为复杂的选择性繁殖的技术。不过现在对于基因修补技术的研究也正在升温。[5] 为实现这一目标，Amerson 博士和他的同事们正参与一个名为“发现松树基因”的研究工程，其宗旨是为了辨别和排列松树染色体组中的 5 万余个基因。如果能知道每个基因的功能，就能更容易地知道应该改变哪个基因了

#### 阅读参考答案 1-5

1.相较于粮食作物的基因工程，树木的基因工程\_\_\_\_\_。

- A)开始得较晚
- B)发展得较慢
- C)用处较小
- D)争议性较低

[B]本文并没有提到树木基因改良技术从什么时候开始，所以有可能树木的基因改良技术和别的基因改良技术在开始的时间上相差不大，但在所取得的成果方面却有很大的差别，因此，本题关键在于理解首段末句中的 lag behind 指的是程度上的落后，而非时间上的落后，故 B 正确。

2.作者对于松树基因工程怎么看？

- A)耗时。
- B)十分值得。
- C)很重要。
- D)技术上不可能。

[A]第 2 段第 3 句中的 that takes years 表明研究树木的基因改造技术将花费很长时间，因此选项 A 为本题答案。原文没有就选项 B 和 C 两方面做出讨论，因此不能推断出这两个选项；虽然第 2 段首句提到 technical 一词，但文章表明树木基因改造技术是可行的。只是会花费较多的时间，因此选项 D 也不正确。

3.对于树木基因进行的研究，我们了解到什么？

- A)研究方法与分析人类基因时相同。
- B)人们预计研究成果会与人类基因分析一样硕果累累。
- C)所花的时间和精力与人类基因分析一样多。
- D)研究主要关注在小树的基因上面。

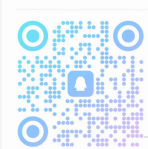
[A]第 2 段末句中的 similar efforts 指的就是 task of isolating and sequencing，即分析基因的常用方法。该句表明人类基因和树种基因的分析方法相同，但进展有差别，因此选项 A 为正确的推断。

4.Henry Amerson 的研究小组发现，\_\_\_\_\_。

- A)南部黄松不能抵抗真菌
- B)并不是所有的南部黄松都很容易染病
- C)南部黄松的基因标记最容易识别
- D)有真菌抵抗能力基因源自国外而非美国

[B]选项 B 是一个半否定的句式，因此本题关键在于理解选项 B 的 All...are not...结构在意义上等同于第 3 段倒数第 3 句的 not all... are...。第 3 段倒数第 2 句中的 fungus-resistant stock 指的是南方松树中能抗真菌的树种，并非别的与南方松树毫不相关的树种，因此 A 的说法不正确。





5. 开展“松树基因发现项目”的主要目的是什么？

- A) 加快旧式的育种方法。
- B) 识别松树基因组中的所有基因。
- C) 找到松树所具有的优质特点。
- D) 让发现什么基因需要做改变的过程变得更加简单。

[B] 末段倒数第 2 句中的 an initiative... 是 the Pine Gene Discovery Project 的同位语，表明开展该计划的目的，因此选项 B 为本题答案。其他选项都是在完成该计划后能够达成的工作，它们都要以松树基因的排列组合为基础，因此，这些选项都不是 primary objective，而是在实现了 primary objective 之后继续进行的工作。

## 二、完型参考答案 11-20: CACDC ABCBB

11. C)。【解析】连接词辨义。在词组 by the communities 11 it operates 中，名词 communicates 后有主语 it 和谓语动词 operates，因此判断该从句为定语从句。而先行词在定语从句中作状语，即 it operates in the communities，于是选择 C) where。

12. A)。【解析】名词辨义。由第一段我们得知，公司的公共形象，也就是来自社会各方面的对公司的关注，也即公司的大众吸引力。所以，空格处应选择 A) attraction。attachment"附件,附加装置,配属"; affection"友爱,爱情,喜爱"; generalization"一般化,普遍化,概括,广义性"。

13. C)。【解析】考查语义和固定搭配。因为 stockholders, suppliers, creditors, government officials 等都属于 outsiders，是 outsiders 的下义词。而词组 such...as...就是这种用法。因此答案为 C)。

14. D)。【解析】考查句际关系。由上题可知，两句之间是转折关系。因此 D) 正确。so"因而,所以,那么,这样看来"; then"当时,那么,因而,然后,于是"; thus"因而,从而,这样,如此"。

15. C)。【解析】动词辨义。由上下文得知，工厂高度自动化遭到了工人抵制，而他们抵制的原因就在于他们的工作岗位受到威胁，他们将面临下岗。因此 see their jobs threatened 或者 see themselves unemployed。故选择 C)。ensure"保证,担保,使安全,保证得到"; promote"促进,发扬,晋升为"; unemployed"失业的,未被利用的"。

16. A)。【解析】近义词辨析。根据句义，16 claims 意为"不良的、不切实际的、或者虚伪的主张和要求"。false"错误的,虚伪的,假的,无信义的,伪造的", 因此，false 符合题意。fake"假的,伪造的,冒充的"; artificial"人造的,假的,矫揉造作的,不自然的"; counterfeit"伪造的,假冒的"。

17. B)。【解析】名词辨义。根据句义我们判断，具有良好的公众形象是一个企业珍贵的财富。这里"财富"一词并不指代拥有的金钱或财产，而是指代一种长处和优势。asset"财产"(anything owned), "可取之处"(a desirable thing), "优势"(advantage), 因此 B) 正确。fortune"财富,好运,命运"; possession"拥有,占有,着迷,领土,财产(常用复数)"; property"财产,所有物,所有权,性质,特性"。

18. C)。【解析】形容词辨义。在诸多由良好的形象带给企业的好处中，企业有望能与债权人建立的关系应是对双方有利的，起促进作用的。favorable"赞成的,有利的,讨人喜欢的,起促进作用的", 因此 C) 正确。favorite"喜爱的,宠爱的,中意的"; prosperous"繁荣的"; prospective"预期的"。

19. B)。【解析】考查代词。在上下文中，我们判断空格是代替 a number of factors 的，因此 They 正确。

20. B)。【解析】固定搭配。contact 无论作动词还是名词，都与 with 搭配表示"与...联系"。

## 三、写作 略

# 暨南大学 2021 年博士入学考试英语试题



招生专业与代码:

考试科目名称及代码: 1001 英语

考生注意: 所有答案必须写在答题纸(卷)上, 写在本试题上一律不给分。

Part I Reading Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A Reading in Depth (20 minutes, 40 points)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and write down the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

How many continents are there? Most of us learned in school that there are seven, or, in some parts of the world, six. But recently, a new addition has been made to this list.

Beneath New Zealand lies an enormous landmass about two-thirds the size of Australia, called Zealandia. Nearly all of it is submerged underwater. The only parts above water are New Zealand itself and several Australian islands. Though the islands are legally in Australia, geographically they're part of Zealandia.

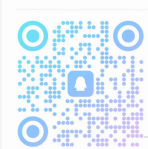
Scientists only came to know the extent of Zealandia's size a couple of decades ago. Since then, they have debated whether it qualifies as a continent. Recently, a team of scientists examined the data and agreed: the landmass meets enough conditions to be officially declared the world's eighth continent.

Imaging technology shows it's one landmass, not a collection of islands, and that it is separate from Australia. The crust of Zealandia is not as thick as most continents are. However, the entire landmass is significantly thicker than the surrounding ocean floor. *It* also appears to have some unique ecological features—another defining aspect of continents.

Zealandia has remained relatively unexplored, but new research projects are shedding light on the area. Samples collected show that the region likely has not always been underwater; for instance, some pollen is present that indicates above-ground plant life.

- 1. What is this passage mainly about?
  - A. what Australia and New Zealand have in common
  - B. what an area of land is classified as
  - C. how the continents are similar and different
  - D. different landmasses that are found underwater
- 2. In paragraph 2, why does the author mention Australian islands?
  - A. to explain what part of Zealandia is above water
  - B. to compare their size to another continent
  - C. to argue who the rightful owner of Zealandia is
  - D. to indicate where a scientific discovery was made
- 3. What is the purpose of paragraph 4?
  - A. to explain how scientists reached a decision
  - B. to describe ecological features of Zealandia
  - C. to discuss the implications of a study's results





- D. to show what research still needs to be done
4. In the last sentence of paragraph 4, what does **It** refer to?
- A. Australia                      B. New Zealand
- C. the ocean floor              D. Zealandia
5. According to the author, what does the pollen found on Zealandia suggest?
- A. Other land that is above water connects to Zealandia.
- B. Zealandia is more capable of supporting life than thought.
- C. More of Zealandia used to be above water.
- D. Zealandia is older than other land masses of its size.

## Passage Two

*Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.*

It seems impossible to imagine the American continents without horses. Nevertheless, modern horses are actually a fairly recent import to the New World, having been brought by Spanish explorers in 1519. Since then, **their** role in American societies has been fundamental. They are present as working animals on farms and ranches, friends and pets to many people, but also exist in wild herds in many countries in the Americas, including the United States.

In a way, these herds are following paths created by their ancestors, because despite their importation in the 1500s, horses actually originated in North America. By about 4 million years ago horses populated the American continents, and approximately 2.5 million years ago they crossed the Bering land bridge between Alaska and Russia to expand into Asia and then Europe.

They and the counterparts they left behind evolved independently until the end of the Quaternary period, approximately 10,000 years ago, at which point the world's wildlife landscape changed dramatically. The Late Quaternary Extinction, marked by a period of climate change, eliminated between 70 percent and 80 percent of the large mammal species in the Americas. Unlike their saber-tooth cat predators (among many others), horses lived on in the populations that had split off millennia before, and after several thousand years, returned to the land they had come from.

So are horses immigrants to the Americas, or are they a native species whose territorial occupation has merely experienced an interruption? The answer has recently been redefined. The horses that went extinct in North America and those that returned are members of the same genus, *Equus*, but different species. Fossil evidence shows some difference in the two species' physical characteristics.

However, newer technology that analyzes fossil DNA shows that the two species are actually genetically identical. As with differences in humans' physical appearances, the horses' different characteristics are merely variations within their single species.

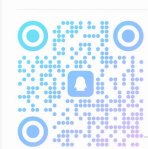
The distinction isn't merely an academic one—there are real consequences to the way horses are classified. In the U.S., as in other countries, native wildlife receives environmental protections that immigrant species are not afforded. Given that horses are hardly at risk of extinction today, it's easy to assume that this classification doesn't matter. But if horses are recognized as a native species, they will be in a better position to withstand any potential threats in the future.

6. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. to illustrate how horses came to populate all the continents
- B. to argue for stronger animal welfare laws
- C. to describe the identification of a new horse species

- Section B Skimming and Scanning (10 minutes, 30 points)

## Nine Ways to Organize Your Photos

C) Second, create a folder. This one is easy. Although there are many different places to store photos, I like to start with creating a folder on my hard drive since I import photos from different devices. This folder can be named something simple as simple as “Photos” and can be moved easily to a new computer or backed up



quickly.

D) Third, make chronological sub-folders. Start with your current photos and make a folder for 2020. Within each folder, create a folder for each month that starts with a number. This way, you keep your photos in chronological, rather than alphabetical, order. So, January would be 01 January, and February would be 02 February and so on. Put all of your photos from a given month in the correct folder. Often you will remember in which month (or so) an event occurred and this makes it easy to locate a photo when you need to.

E) Fourth, separate your special occasions. Some months you may take only a few photos while other months there may be occasions where you take tons of photos. For those times, make a sub-folder within the appropriate month with a simple, descriptive name such as “David’s 8th Birthday Party” or “Trip to Disney World.” That way, your special occasion photos will be easy to find.

F) Fifth, import photos at least monthly. It’s not always possible to import and save photos to your computer the same day you take them. However, I encourage everyone to import their photos as soon as they can to avoid an accidental loss. A good time to put photos on your to-do list is the end of the month when you will be able to fill up your folder for that month. This is also a good time to take photos off from your camera’s memory card and email yourself the pictures from your phone or other devices.

G) Sixth, name your photos well. When I save my photos I use long names to make them easy to search. If you find yourself taking a lot of photos you may want to use the day of the month as the first part of your naming scheme although this isn’t necessary. If you have multiple children you should also include their names in the photo’s name. Similarly, you may want to include the name of the place as well. For example, if you take a photo of your son Michael on August 6, 2019 at Sunny Street Playground you would name your photo “6 Michael Sunny Street Playground” then place it in the August folder within your 2019 folder. This will enable you to search for only photos of Michael or only photos taken at playgrounds later on.

H) Seventh, back up. It’s inevitable that you will have a hard drive crash at some point, so it is essential to back up your photos frequently. I recommend doing this at least monthly. There are many different backup systems available and through trial-and-error you will find the one that works for you. I use two external hard drives that I keep in different places. There are also several online backup storage systems that will back up your photos for a fee. Printing is also an option!

I) Eighth, tackle the backlog. Most parents have tons of unorganized photos going back until their child’s birth. While this system is relatively easy to implement, it may seem daunting to go back and organize six or ten years’ worth of photos. The good news is that you can organize your older photos gradually. Set a goal of finishing a year’s worth of photos over a month or two or even six. Looking through your old photos will be a fun trip down memory lane and you will probably enjoy the process. As you are going through your old photos, remember to delete the ones that aren’t keepers. If you are unable to determine in which month old photos were taken or find it too time-consuming to do so, concentrate just on organizing the photos by year and pay attention to creating folders for special events like “Johnny’s First Day of Kindergarten” or “Halloween” so that you can easily find them later.

J) Last, create folders by event. If you want to take your photo organization one step further, you can create



additional folders to group all photos of a similar theme together. Just imagine how much fun it would be to look through a “Halloween” or “First Day of School” folder containing an image or two from each year when your child is getting older. Once you get in the habit of organizing photos it will become second nature and will go quickly. You will likely look at your photos more often if you save only the keepers and can easily find the ones that matter most to you. And, when it comes time to put together a collage of photos for your daughter’s high school graduation party or your son’s rehearsal dinner, you will be so glad to be able to find those photos that capture the special moments your children had growing up.

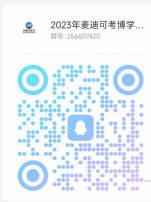
- 11. Organizing old photos is a time-consuming but enjoyable process.
- 12. Creating sub-folders in time order is an effective way to organize photos.
- 13. Taking photos easily is both a blessing and a curse.
- 14. It is meaningful to have folders for special events, which may contain photos taken over many years.
- 15. Longer photo names are preferable because photos with longer names are easy to locate.
- 16. You are suggested to create sub-folders for special events within corresponding months.
- 17. The folder to store photos can be named simply.
- 18. It is advisable to transfer photos to your hard drive at the end of each month.
- 19. Organizing photos is a problem for many parents.
- 20. There are many ways to back up your photos and you can choose one that suits you.

**Part II Writing (30 minutes, 30 points)**

**Directions:** *Nowadays people can carry out tasks such as shopping and banking even business transactions without meeting each other face to face. What are the effects on individuals and the society?*  
*You will have 30 minutes to write a short essay addressing this topic and explain your opinion about it. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. Please write down your essay on the **Answer Sheet**.*

考试科目： 1001 英语

共 页，第 页



暨南大学 2020 年博士入学考试英语试题

招生专业与代码:

考试科目名称及代码: 1001 英语

考生注意: 所有答案必须写在答题纸(卷)上, 写在本试题上一律不给分。	
<b>Part I</b>	<b>Reading Comprehension (30 minutes)</b>
<b>Section A Reading in Depth (20 minutes, 40 points)</b>	
<b>Directions:</b> <i>There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and write down the corresponding letter on the <b>Answer Sheet</b>.</i>	
<b>Passage One</b>	
<i>Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.</i>	
<p>Walk through Times Square—you’re bombarded with advertising. And it turns out, a bumblebee might have a similar feeling, buzzing through a field of flowers. “So these flowers are these billboards, they’re advertising a commodity, this delicious nectar (花蜜) reward, and bees are very picky shoppers”, says Anne Leonard, a pollination biologist at the University of Nevada, Reno.</p> <p>She describes a flower field as a sort of pollination marketplace. “Bees are nectar experts. They are really good at assessing even really small differences in the sugar concentration of nectar.” They also scope out flower shape and size, color and scent. And now Leonard and her colleagues have discovered that bumblebees are also sensitive to pollen.</p> <p>They found that out by lacing batches of cherry pollen with either table sugar or bitter quinine. And to display the pollen to bees, “We got really into it—we started 3-D printing flowers in our lab.” And for the anther—the male flower part, which presents the pollen —pipe cleaners. “So we bought out Michael’s craft store supplies of these pipe cleaners and used them in our experiments.”</p> <p>It turns out bees would return again and again to the same color flower that dispensed sweet pollen, and spend more time collecting there. But when confronted with the bitter pollen, they sought a different colored flower for their very next stop. All of which suggests that, in addition to savoring nectar, bees taste pollen too—and judge flowers by it. The results are in the journal <i>Biology Letters</i>.</p> <p>The finding means that plants have to find a happy medium: “So can you make your pollen attractive enough that the bees will collect it, but distasteful enough that they won’t collect too much of it?” And that balancing act, of carefully calibrated chemistry(校准化学) —it’s just one of the many transactions that plays out in the</p>	





buzzing pollination marketplace, where the object is to make a sweet profit.

1. What does the author compare a flower field to?  
A. Times Square.                      B. A commodity.  
C. A billboard.                         D. A shopper.
2. Why are bees described as nectar experts?  
A. Because they are able to detect differences in sugar levels of nectar.  
B. Because they are capable of discerning different types of flowers.  
C. Because they know instinctively where to collect more nectar.  
D. Because they could distinguish sweet pollen from bitter one.
3. What are used to present the pollen by Anne and her colleagues in their experiments?  
A. 3-D printers.                         B. Pipe cleaners.  
C. Sugar.                                 D. Quinine.
4. How do bees choose where to visit in a flower field according to the passage?  
A. By color and scent of flowers.  
B. By taste of nectar and pollen.  
C. By maleness or femaleness of flowers.  
D. By shape and size of flowers.
5. What do Anne and her colleagues' research findings suggest?  
A. Calibrated chemistry is very useful in changing the structure of pollen.  
B. Attracting more bees to pollinate could make plants more productive.  
C. The more bees to be attracted, the better it will be for the pollen.  
D. The taste of pollen can be controlled for commercial purpose.

**Passage Two**

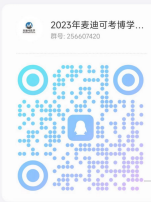
*Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.*

Many advantages come with being a first-born child. First-borns tend to make more money than their younger siblings; they are more likely to earn advanced degrees, and they have slightly better odds of becoming presidents, prime ministers, and Nobel laureates. They even have longer life expectancy than later-born siblings.

There is yet another advantage: First-born children show better second language skills than later-born children. At least this was the finding of new research in last month's issue of *Frontiers in Psychology*.

The study, led by Dr. Karin Keller of Switzerland's University of Basel, examined the second language skills of 1209 immigrant children between the ages of two-and-a-half and three from Switzerland's German-speaking region of Basel. The study was administered via mail; parents filled out a survey asking them to assess their child's German language ability. They also reported demographic information such as how many other children were in the household, birth order, number of books in the household, and parental language skills.

The findings of the study are as the following. First, children with more siblings exhibited worse second language skills than children with fewer siblings. This makes some sense; one might imagine that larger immigrant families are more likely to propagate the communication styles of their home country. Furthermore, more children



means less time for parents to develop their children's second language abilities.

Second, the researchers found that first-born children exhibited a minor, but statistically significant, advantage in their second language abilities.

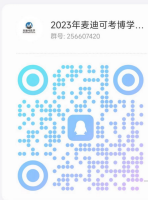
When explaining the causes for the language ability differences, the researchers suggest that the differences have more to do with environmental factors. They cite a "resource dilution model", in which first-born children benefit from a greater parental resource investment. The researchers write, "every additional sibling means a reduction in the share of resources allocated to each child, thus reducing the foundations of their intellectual development."

Keller and her team of researchers, however, were quick to put this finding in context. They note that the effect is quite small; they were only able to find it because of the study's large sample size. Furthermore, exposure to early education institutions offset the effect of birth order on second language acquisition. This, in the researchers' minds, is the key takeaway from this study.

Keller and her colleagues write, "Considering that families from immigrant backgrounds have fewer financial resources, and that these resources influence the children's level of development. It seems all the more important that immigrant families with many children are financially supported so that their children are offered the best opportunities possible for their academic careers. Given the results of this study, promoting the attendance of early education institutions is an efficient way of achieving this goal."

6. What do we know about first-born children?
  - A. They are more helpful with housework.
  - B. They have a shorter lifespan.
  - C. They seem to be stronger.
  - D. They tend to be better off.
7. What does the study of Dr. Karin Keller find?
  - A. Parents with more children tend to spend less time with them.
  - B. Immigrant families pay less attention to their children's language ability.
  - C. Children with fewer siblings have better second language skills
  - D. Children with more siblings have more chance to practice a second language.
8. What is one of the reasons for language ability differences between first-borns and later-borns?
  - A. Genetic factor.
  - B. Parenting model.
  - C. Resource allocation.
  - D. Sibling competition.
9. What is the important information from the study according to the researchers?
  - A. Immigrant backgrounds can influence children's second language ability.
  - B. Early education can make up for birth order effect on second language acquisition.
  - C. Children's intellectual development is important for second language learning.
  - D. The birth order effect on second language acquisition depends on the sample size.
10. What is suggested to help the immigrant families?





- A. Giving financial support to those with fewer resources
- B. Offering more opportunities for the development of parents.
- C. Calling on education institutions to offer free courses.
- D. Carrying out more studies on language acquisition abilities.

**Section B Skimming and Scanning (10 minutes, 30 points)**

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Choose one paragraph only once and not all paragraphs will be chosen. Answer the questions by writing down the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.*

**Your Smartphone May Be Hurting Your Sleep**

**A)** You love your smartphone, but it may be ruining your zzz's. Use of these devices, especially near bedtime, is associated with worse quality of sleep, according to a new study. "When we looked at smartphone use around the time when participants reported they went to bed, more smartphone use around that time in particular was associated with a longer time to fall asleep and worse sleep quality during the night," said Dr. Gregory Marcus, author of the study and an associate professor of medicine at the University of California, San Francisco. His research was published Wednesday in the journal *PLOS One*.

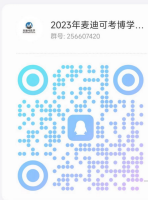
**B)** The word "crack-berry" became popular roughly a decade ago to describe the addictive quality of BlackBerry devices — arguably the first really successful smartphones. Today, almost everyone is a smartphone junkie, standing with head bowed while waiting for a train or in line at the post office.

**C)** Knowing that smartphone use has increased together with sleep deprivation rates, Marcus and his colleagues decided to investigate whether the two might be related. To answer this question, he used exiting information collected by an Internet-based study he started in March 2016.

**D)** "Health E-Heart," which was funded by the National Institutes of Health is designed to study cardiovascular health. Anyone 18 years of age or older can enroll in Health E-Heart, co-founded by Drs. Mark Pletcher and Jeffrey Olgin, professors at UCSF. After signing a consent form, enrolled participants self-report their health data via a series of online questionnaires. The information is gathered, analyzed and used to research and develop strategies to prevent and treat all aspects of heart disease.

**E)** About 80,000 participants have enrolled in Health E-Heart, Marcus said. "We've had people from every state in the US, lots of people from every state, and we actually have people from 50 countries." Marcus and his co-founders also make the data available to other scientists conducting unrelated studies. For the new smartphone study, Marcus made use of this wealth of information to conduct his own "sub-study".





**F)** Of the total Health E-Heart enrollees, 653 people chose to participate in and complete the new smartphone-sleep study. Participants installed an app on their phones to automatically record the total number of minutes in each hour the screen was turned on (total screen time) during a 30-day period. These participants had already reported their sleep hours and sleep quality using a validated questionnaire as part of the general Health E-Heart experience, Marcus explained. So, when answering the sleep assessment questions, participants also entered demographic data plus information about their alcohol use, physical activity, smoking habits and other health issues. By answering so many questions, participants were unaware of what the researchers were studying, explained Marcus: “We wouldn’t expect any bias.”

**G)** Analyzing the data, the researchers discovered that, on average, participants used their smartphones for a total of 38.4 hours over a 30-day period. Individuals with a longer average screen time were more likely to have poorer sleep quality and less sleep overall: About 35% of those who used their smartphones for shorter amounts of time than average had sleep difficulties, compared with 42% of those with average or greater than average use. And poor quality sleep was more likely for participants who used their smartphones near bedtime.

**H)** The researchers discovered that screen-time varies throughout a 24-hour period, but most occurs during the day. Yet for some participants, smartphone use peaked during the night. “We can’t exclude the possibility that some people can’t sleep for some completely unrelated reason, and because they can’t sleep, they’re using their smartphone, just to pass the time,” Marcus said.

**I)** Despite potential shortcomings, Marcus research is in line with other studies showing that the use of technology near bedtime is associated with difficulty sleeping, such as the 2015 National Sleep Foundation poll. Other research has shown that the blue light emitted by smartphones (and other digital devices) might suppress our body’s production of melatonin, a hormone that induces tiredness and contributes to the timing of sleep-wake cycles. “So there’s some biological plausibility supporting the idea that there is a causal relationship, but we weren’t able to identify that,” Marcus noted.

**J)** “It is believed that sleep is a restorative process and a basic biologic need,” said Dr. Neil Kline, a sleep physician, internist and representative of the American Sleep Association. “When animals, including humans, are deprived of sleep, there are many body systems that fail. Not only does our performance, memory and attention span suffer, our immune system and endocrine system is also impaired.”

**K)** Though most of these negative effects have been studied exclusively in adults, children’s sleep is also affected by technology, according to an unrelated study. Lead author Ben Carter, a senior lecturer in biostatistics at King’s College London, and his colleagues discovered that for teens and children, the use of cell phones, tablets and



computers is associated with losing sleep time and sleep quality.

L) Marcus said he suspects that some people may be affected more than others and overuse of a smartphone impacts their sleep more than it would for other people. He hopes to investigate this question in the future. Based on his results, he suggested that insomniacs and other troubled sleepers should avoid looking at their screens for half an hour or so before going to bed to see whether that might enhance the quality of their slumber. He added, “There’s almost certainly no harm in giving that a good try.”

- 11. Our addiction to smartphones dates back to about ten years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Data from Health E-Heart are collected and used for researchers into heart diseases. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. The findings of Dr. Marcus’s study appeared in *PLOS One*. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. Bad sleepers are advised not to use their smartphones half an hour or so before they go to bed. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Marcus started his research because he suspected there might be some correlation between sleep loss and smartphone use. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. The use of digital devices affects children’s sleep too. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. To make sure his study was objective, Marcus required his subjects to provide many more of their life details than just sleep hours and sleep quality. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. Researchers found those who spend longer time playing with their smartphones are more likely to sleep badly.
- 19. Marcus conceded that some people were sleepless at night for reasons unrelated to mobile phone use.
- 20. Sleep is our basic biological need and lack of it may cause our body functions to decline. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part II                      Writing                      (30 minutes, 30 points)**

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Should long working hours be restricted?** You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. Please write down your essay on the **Answer Sheet**.*



# 暨南大学 2019 年博士入学考试英语试题（题型回忆）

题型是阅读（六篇） 60 分

翻译（1 篇阅读中指定翻译 5 处） 20 分

作文（1 篇，书信格式，反馈买的冰箱坏了，要求商家给出处理意见） 20 分





暨南大学 2018 年博士入学考试英语试题

Part I Reading Comprehension (60 points)

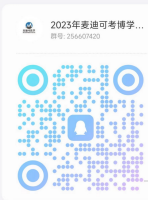
Directions: There are 6 passages in this Part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage 1

In foreign transport today the most popular and common kind of packing material is foam (泡沫) plastic. Before its coming in the 1950s, however, people used wood, paper, sponge and cotton as wrappers. Wood and paper were not resistible enough to intense shocks that were inevitable during long distance transport; cotton and sponge cost too much to be wrappers for ordinary goods like glass, porcelain etc. Often delicate goods were put in a wooden trunk; on each side and end there was a layer of sponge, every individual object then was wrapped by a thick layer of paper or cotton. This was very safe indeed, but the packing and unpacking meant a great deal of labour and a waste of a lot of money.

The arrival of foam plastic almost brought a revolution to the world's packing industry. Today it accounts for three quarters of packing materials for delicate goods while cotton and sponge have nearly withdrawn from the modern stage of packaging. This is nothing accidental: for one thing it is as cheap as dirt itself; one ton of foam plastic, which occupies a space of as much as 1000 m<sup>3</sup>, amounts to only US \$260. It is softer than wood, and harder than cotton and sponger and paper, and therefore a more suitable wrapper for delicate goods. What is more, it can be easily shaped but its shape is unchangeable so that delicate goods like cameras with their intruding(外凸的) parts, musical instruments with their irregular shapes and extreme delicacy can be completely wrapped and well protected in it without additional fillings. Still another advantage is that the foam plastic wrapper can be used to safeguard your objects as long as it lasts: You buy a TV set in the super market. The foam plastic wrapper protects it on the way to your home. When you move home ten years later, the same wrapper can be picked out from the box at the corner of your barn and used to safeguard your TV set to your new home.

- 1. What kind of material is foam plastic?  
A. The cheapest  
B. The most popular  
C. The safest  
D. The hardest
- 2. Where did intense shocks often occur?  
A. During long distance transport  
B. In a wooden trunk  
C. In freight transport today  
D. In a messy shop
- 3. Why were cotton and sponge not good wrappers for ordinary goods?  
A. Too soft  
B. Too expensive  
C. Too cheap  
D. Too hard
- 4. What was the usual container of delicate goods before?



- A. A wooden trunk  
B. A layer of sponge  
C. A layer of paper  
D. A layer of plastic
5. Why is foam plastic so popular? The following are the reasons except?
- A. it is cheap  
B. its shape is unchangeable  
C. it can be used for many times to protect the same object  
D. it is dirt itself and can be got everywhere

### Passage 2

Alan Chang was a handsome young man with good manners.

One morning he was walking along a street on his way to an appointment. He did not want to be early or late. He had forgotten to put on his watch so he went up to a man who was waiting for a taxi.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, very politely, "but could you tell me the time?"

The man, who was very well-dressed and looked quite rich, said nothing. He did not even look at Alan.

Alan spoke to him again. "Excuse me, sir," he said. "but could you please tell me what time is?"

This time the man looked at him, but he did not speak and looked quickly away.

Alan thought to himself: Well, he's not deaf. He must be just rude.

"Why won't you tell me the time, sir?" he demanded.

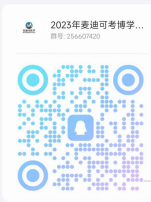
The man turned towards him and said, "Try to understand me, I am standing here waiting for a taxi. You come up to me and ask me for the time. If I tell it to you, you will thank me. I will say, 'That's all right.' You may then say, 'It's a beautiful day,' to which I may reply 'Yes, I like these sunny winter days.' Before we know what is happening we have a friendly conversation. You are a pleasant, polite young man and so when my taxi comes, I offer you a ride. You accept. We talk. I like you. You like me. I invite you to my home. You meet my daughter. She is a very pretty girl. You are a good-looking man. You like each other. Soon you fall in love. You want to marry. Now do you understand my problem?"

Alan shook his head.

"No sir, I'm sorry, I don't. Everything you have said seems very natural to me."

"Exactly," the man said, "and I do not want my daughter to marry a man who is too poor to buy a watch. Good morning to you," and with these words he hurried away.

6. Why did Alan ask the man what time it was?
- A. He was late.  
B. He was early.  
C. He had forgotten to put on his watch.  
D. He wanted to meet the mans daughter.
7. What did Alan think the man was when he would not tell him the time?
- A. rude  
B. deaf  
C. stupid  
D. unable to speak English



8. Why didn't the man tell Alan the time?  
A. He did not know it  
B. He did not have a watch.  
C. He thought Alan was a thief.  
D. He did not want to speak to Alan.
9. What kind of a man did the man consider Alan Chang?  
A. a thief  
B. a poor man  
C. a cheat  
D. a rich man
10. What is the story really about?  
A. telling the time  
B. being rude to people  
C. not speaking to strangers  
D. one thing leading to another

### Passage 3

Good sense is the most equitably distributed thing in the world, for each man considers himself so well provided with it that even those who are most difficult to satisfy in everything else do not usually wish to have more of it than they have already. It is not likely that everyone is mistaken in this; it shows, rather, that the ability to judge rightly and separate the true from the false, which is essentially what is called good sense or reason, is by nature equal in all men, and thus that our opinions differ not because some men are better endowed with reason than others, but only because we direct our thoughts along different paths, and do not consider the same things, for it is not enough to have a good mind: what is most important is to apply it rightly. The greatest souls are capable of the greatest vices; and those who walk very slowly can advance much further, if they always keep to the direct road, than those who run and go astray.

For my part, I have never presumed my mind to be more perfect than average in anyway. I have, in fact, often wished that my thoughts were as quick, or my imagination as precise and distinct, or my memory as capacious or prompt, as those of some other men. And I know of no other qualities than these which make for the perfection of the mind; for as to reason, or good sense, inasmuch as it alone makes us men and distinguishes us from the beasts, I am quite willing to believe that it is whole and entire in each of us, and to follow in the common opinion of the philosophers who say that there are differences of more or less only among the accidents, and not among the forms, or natures, or the individuals of a single species.

11. According to the author, the three elements that comprise the perfect mind are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tenacity of thought, capacious memory, quickness of mind  
B. precise imagination, tenacity of memory, quickness of mind  
C. quickness of wit, ease of conscience, quickness of thought  
D. promptness of memory, distinctness of imagination, quickness of thought
12. The basic idea of the first paragraph may be stated as follows:  
A. all persons have an equal portion of good will when they are born.  
B. great souls are capable of great evil.  
C. good sense, in terms of its distribution among persons, may be called common sense.





- D. good sense is the mark of the truly good person.
13. About himself, the author states that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he had always sensed his mental superiority over most persons  
B. his awareness of his mental superiority over other was something that grew slowly with experience  
C. he actually regards his own mental faculties as inferior in many ways to those of the great majority of persons  
D. he has never had the feeling that his mind was more perfect than average in any way
14. The author claims that what sets human beings apart from beasts is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a sense of organization combined with the ability to create  
B. the ability to adapt to the surroundings  
C. a sense of reason coupled with a strong sense of practicality  
D. a sense of reason
15. According to the author, the ability to distinguish between the true and the false is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. endowed by nature to all creatures  
B. endowed in equal measure to all persons  
C. more heavily present in some persons than in others  
D. an unnatural, cultivated trait in all persons

#### Passage 4

A few years ago a young mother watched her husband diaper (给……换尿布) their firstborn son, "You do not have to be unhappy about it," she protested. "You can talk to him and smile a little." The father, who happened to be a psychologist, answered firmly, "He has nothing to say to me, and I have nothing to say to him."

Psychologist now know how wrong that father was. From the moment of birth, a baby has a great deal to say to his parents, and they to him. But a decade or so ago, these experts were describing the newborn as a primitive creature who reacted only by reflex, a helpless victim of its environment without capacity to influence it. And mothers accepted the truth. Most thought (and some still do) that a new infant could see only blurry (模糊的) shadows, that his other senses were undeveloped, and that all he required was nourishment, clean diapers, and a warm bassinet.

Today university laboratories across the country are studying newborns in their first month of life. As a result, psychologists now describe the new baby as perceptive, with remarkable learning abilities and an even more remarkable capacity to shape his or her environment including the attitudes and actions of his parents. Some researchers believe that the neonatal period may even be the most significant four weeks in an entire lifetime.

Far from being helpless, the newborn knows what he likes and rejects what he doesn't. He shut out unpleasant sensations by closing his eyes or averting his face. He is a glutton



for novelty. He prefers animate things over inanimate and likes people more than anything.

When a more nine minutes out, an infant prefers a human face to a head-shaped outline. He makes the choice despite the fact that, with delivery room attendants masked and gowned, he has never seen a human face before. By the time he's twelve hours old, his entire body moves in precise synchronic (同时发生) to the sound of a human voice, as if he were dancing. A non-human sound, such as a tapping noise, brings no such response.

16. The author points out that the father diapering his first-born son was wrong because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he believed the baby was not able to hear him  
B. he thought the baby didn't have the power of speech  
C. he was a psychologist unworthy of his profession  
D. he thought the baby was not capable of any response
17. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?  
A. A new infant can see only blurry shadows.  
B. A new infant's senses are undeveloped.  
C. All a new infant requires is nourishment, clean diapers, and a warm bassinet.  
D. A new infant is actually able to influence his or her environment.
18. What does the sentence "He is a glutton for novelty" probably mean?  
A. The newborn is greedy for new food.  
B. The newborn tends to overeat.  
C. The newborn always loves things that are new to him.  
D. The newborn's appetite is a constant topic in novels.
19. According to the passage, it's groundless to think that newborns prefer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a human face to a head-shaped outline  
B. animate things to inanimate ones  
C. human voice to non-human sounds  
D. nourishment to a warm bassinet
20. What is the passage mainly discussing about?  
A. What people know about newborns.  
B. How wrong parents are when they handle their babies.  
C. How much newborns have progressed in about a decade's time.  
D. Why the first month of life is the most significant four weeks in a lifetime.

### Passage 5

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we





are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weakness, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their program, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

21. What is the purpose for author to cite the example of stage in paragraph 2?
  - A. To show those exceptional children are more easily influenced than normal children.
  - B. To indicate those exceptional children have great potentials.
  - C. To identify all men are born to be equal.
  - D. To illustrate the importance of environment such as family and society.
22. Why does public pay much attention to exceptional education?
  - A. Exceptional education is a part of compulsory education.
  - B. The belief that exceptional children should develop their potentials as well.
  - C. Exceptional education has been underestimated for a long time.
  - D. Exceptional education is a reflection of society.
23. Which one of the following actions has NOT been taken to facilitate exceptional education?
  - A. Courts have confirmed the right for exceptional children to receive education.
  - B. Governments have made policies to protect exceptional education.
  - C. Schools are forced by courts to take actions to offer education for exceptional children.
  - D. Schools have appropriated programs and instruction to satisfy the need of exceptional children.
24. The word "substantially" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. stunningly                      B. generally                      C. adequately                      D. fundamentally
25. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. The necessity of adapting education to exceptional children.  
B. The Specialty of exceptional children.  
C. The introduction of education programs.  
D. The responsibilities of government for those exceptional children.

### Passage 6

Would you stop buying Apple's products if it decided to help the FBI open a terrorists iPhone? I thought not.

Which is to say that Apple CEO Tim Cook, in his refusal to help the FBI break into iPhones, is ahead of most of the population. But maybe not all that far ahead. His very public stance might even turn out to be the smartest thing he's done for Apple since becoming CEO.

We all give our privacy away every day, constantly, to a panoply of entities. I actually snorted a laugh when Facebook and Google proclaimed their support for Cook's position. Facebook and Google horde more data about us than any other commercial entities and make billions of dollars on it. Remember, their products are free; their core business is selling the details of our lives to advertisers.

At the moment, when most consumers say they're concerned about privacy, they're kidding themselves. A recent survey by TRUSTe and the National Cyber Security Alliance found that 92 percent of respondents who use the Internet said they worry about online privacy, yet 89 percent do not avoid businesses they feel are not respecting their privacy.

In other words, our anxieties about this stuff are completely disconnected from our actions.

And encroachments on our privacy are only going to get worse. Wearables like Fitbits, smart home devices like Nest, connected cars and Internet of Things sensors are all creating ever more data about ever more detailed and intimate aspects of our lives. Artificial intelligence software can stitch together different kinds of data to paint a ridiculously accurate picture of an individual.

In many ways, we welcome this—the better technology knows us, the better it can serve us. But at what point does the exploitation of our details turn from convenience into invasion? And don't we want control of that knob to understand and decide what we're agreeing to share?

Cook is making us think about all that now. Do most people care much about this one case, this one phone? Not likely. But this fight is making us realize that we need to make some decisions, individually and as a society, about digital privacy before it gets away from us. A cynic might say Apple can afford to take this stand because it doesn't rely on selling advertising as a business model. But every company should take the public's interest in



Apple's decision to heart. Privacy is rising to a new level of awareness.

Apple, so often on the forefront, seems to know this. The FBI said Cook's stand is a marketing ploy. In Cook's letter to customers, he snorted, "Absolutely not. Nothing could be further from the truth." He added, "This is and always has been about our customers. We feel strongly that if we were to do what the government has asked of us—to create a backdoor to our products—not only is it unlawful but it puts the vast majority of good and law-abiding citizens, who rely on iPhone to protect their most personal and important data, at risk."

So, really, Cook's position may not be a ploy. It could turn out to be brilliant marketing.

26. Why did the author snort a laugh when Facebook and Google proclaimed their support for Cook's position?
- A. Because they didn't agree with Cook from the bottom of their hearts.  
B. Because they possessed more information about us than any other commercial entities.  
C. Because they made billions of dollars by supporting Apple.  
D. Because they didn't care about their clients' privacy at all.
27. What does the word "encroachment" in paragraph 6 mean?
- A. protection      B. violation      C. promotion      D. exploitation
28. The following devices are creating more data about our lives in a more detailed and intimate way EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. TRUSTe      B. Internet of Things sensors  
C. Wearables like Fitbits      D. Smart home devices like Nest
29. What can we infer from this passage?
- A. Cook's refusal is regarded as a mere tactic by the general public.  
B. All companies that provide free products are selling details of our lives to advertisers.  
C. Most people say they are concerned about their privacy but actually they fail to pay much attention to it.  
D. Every company should learn from Apple's business models.
30. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Awareness of privacy protection should be promoted  
B. Whether Cook's refusal is just a ploy  
C. The battle between FBI and Apple  
D. How Tim Cook aims to profit from protecting privacy

## Part II Translation (15 points)

**Directions:** Translate the following 5 underlined parts from English into Chinese. Please write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their





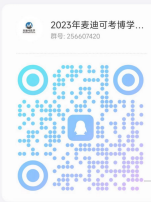
people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (1) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (2) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources for tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may co-operate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

(3) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, (4) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (5) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, government are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

**Part III Writing (25 points)**

**Directions:** *China claims to be the largest developing country in the world, yet its population is aging stunningly fast. What are the consequences and how will China solve the problem? Explain the issue thoroughly with relevant government statistics, policies and real-life experiences.*

Write your composition with 220—250 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (请将作文写在答题纸上)



暨南大学 2018 年博士入学考试英语试题参考答案

Part I Reading Comprehension

- Passage 1 1-5.BABAD
- Passage 2 6-10.CADBD
- Passage 3 11-15.DADDB
- Passage 4 16-20.DDCDA
- Passage 5 21-25.DBBCA
- Passage 6 26-30.DBACA

Part II Translation

- 1. 【参考译文】在现代条件下，这需要采取不同的集中控制措施，因此需要经济学家和运筹学专家等专门科学家的帮助。
- 2. 【参考译文】此外，一个国家的经济实力显然与其农业和工业的效率直接相关，而这又取决于各种科学家和技术人员的努力。
- 3. 【参考译文】由于大众传播方面的显著发展，世界各地的人们都感到新的需求，并接触到各种新的习俗和思想，与此同时，政府往往因上述原因而被迫引入更多的创新。
- 4. 【参考译文】在欧洲早期的工业化国家，工业化进程，以及随后在社会模式方面发生的所有影响深远的变化，都是在近一个世纪中展开的，而如今，一个发展中国家则可能在大约十年内完成同样的进程。
- 5. 【参考译文】人口激增或者人口大规模移徙产生的问题，也可能会导致其他社会压力的出现，而由于现代交通工具的出现，如今人口大规模移徙本身也变得更加容易了。

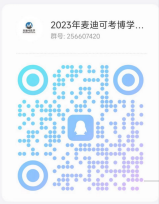
Part III Writing

【参考范文】

The Aging Problem in China

China has been and is still the largest developing country in the world. But over the past two decades, its demographic structure has changed greatly. According government statistics, people aged 60 and above in the whole population has risen from 10.2% in 2000 to 17.9% in 2018. And it is still under rapid increase.

This may give rise to serious problems. The first one is that the development pace of the country may slow down. As we know, people between the ages of 18 and 60 comprise the most precious manpower of a country. Now as the population ages rapidly, the number of this part is bound to decrease, and the development pace of the country is sure to be affected. Secondly, who is to take care of that large number of aged population and with



what resources? As China has a great population base, a small increase in the percentage means a great number. Meanwhile, China is still a developing country that lags behind many developed countries in social welfare for elderly people, so the caring of the elderly may become a problem that deserves our attention.

The Chinese Government has taken some measures with regard to the problem, for example, in 2015, the one-child policy which has been implemented for almost 30 years was repealed. The government has also encouraged the development of pension industry. Now more enterprises are beginning to provide service to the elderly people. I think as China takes more measures, the aging problem can be solved eventually and the elderly can enjoy a happy life.



## 暨南大学 2017 年博士入学考试英语试题（回忆题型）

阅读 30 道题，60 分，  
英译汉 20 分  
写作 20 分。

题目都不算难，  
5 道阅读题前 4 道每道题 5 问，六级的样子，题目不绕。最后一道阅读约 1000 词，是原文，很长，但题目就像六级阅读新题型，对照文中选择，并不算难。

英译汉说的是德国人交友习惯，

写作题目明显给模板留着呢，让写成功的一个元素。



暨南大学 2014 年博士入学考试英语试题（回忆）及参考答案

Part I Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering. Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect” a centuries old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients’ pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who “until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death.”

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. “It’s like surgery,” he says. “We don’t call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn’t intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you’re a physician, you can risk your patient’s suicide as long as you don’t intend their suicide.”

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court’s ruling on physician assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two volume report, Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying” as the twin problems of end of life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. “Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering,” to the extent that it constitutes “systematic patient abuse.” He says medical licensing boards “must make it clear...that painful





deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension.”

1. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patient's pain
  - B. it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
  - C. the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
  - D. patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide
2. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
  - A. Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patient's death.
  - B. Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.
  - C. The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.
  - D. A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.
3. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end of life care is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. prolonged medical procedures
  - B. inadequate treatment of pain
  - C. systematic drug abuse
  - D. insufficient hospital care
4. Which of the following best defines the word “aggressive” (line 3, paragraph 7)?
  - A. Bold
  - B. Harmful
  - C. Careless
  - D. Desperate
5. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. manage their patients incompetently
  - B. give patients more medicine than needed
  - C. reduce drug dosages for their patients
  - D. prolong the needless suffering of the patients

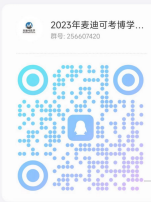
**【参考答案】BCBAD**

## Passage 2

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the



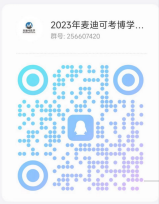
signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern "toy bear". And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognize the signals in the child's babbling (咿呀语), grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

6. The purpose of Frederick II's experiment was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to prove that children are born with the ability to speak  
B. to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech  
C. to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak  
D. to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language
7. The reason why some children are backward in speaking is most probably that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are incapable of learning language rapidly  
B. they are exposed to too much language at once  
C. their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak  
D. their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them
8. What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he is born with the capacity to speak  
B. he has a brain more complex than an animal's  
C. he can produce his own sentences  
D. he owes his speech ability to good nursing
9. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?  
A. The faculty of speech is inborn in man.  
B. Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.  
C. The child's brain is highly selective.



- D. Most children learn their language in definite stages.
10. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will \_\_\_\_\_ in future.
- A. have a high IQ
- B. be less intelligent
- C. be insensitive to verbal signals
- D. not necessarily be backward

【参考答案】BCCBD

### Passage 3 (暂无)

### Passage 4 (暂无)

### Passage 5

American no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: the Degradation of language and Music and why we should like, care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic specialty is language history and change, and he sees gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive-there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms-he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of



china". A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

21. According to Mc Whorter, the decline of formal English \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is inevitable in radical education reforms.  
B. is but all too natural in language development.  
C. has caused the controversy over the counter-culture.  
D. brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.
22. The word "talking" (Line5, paragraph3) denotes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. modesty  
B. personality  
C. liveliness  
D. informality
23. To which of the following statements would Mc Whorter most likely agree?  
A. Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.  
B. Black English can be more expressive than standard English.  
C. Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.  
D. Of all the varieties, Standard English can best convey complex ideas.
24. The description of Russians' love of memorizing poetry shows the author's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. interest in their language  
B. appreciation of their efforts  
C. admiration for their memory  
D. contempt for their old-fashionedness
25. According to the last paragraph, "paper plates" is to "china" as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "temporary" is to "permanent"  
B. "radical" is to "conservative"  
C. "functional" is to "artistic"  
D. "humble" is to "noble"

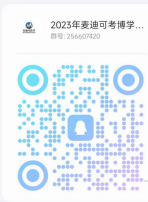
**【参考答案】BDABC**

### Passage 6

Scientists used to believe adult brains did not grow any new neurons, but it has emerged that new neurons can sprout in the brains of adult rats, birds and even humans. Understanding the process could be important for finding ways to treat diseases such as Alzheimer's in which neurons are destroyed.

Most neurons sprouting in adulthood seem to be in the hippocampus, a structure involved in learning and memory. But they rarely survive more than a few weeks. "We thought they were possibly dying because they were deprived of some sort of input," says Elizabeth Gould, a neuroscientist at Princeton. Because of the location, Gould and her colleagues suspect that learning itself might bolster the new neurons' survival, and that only tasks involving the hippocampus would do the trick.





To test this, they injected adult male rats with a substance that labeled newborn neurons so that they could be tracked. Later, they gave some of the rats standard tasks. One involved using visual and spatial cues, such as posters on a wall, to learn to find a platform hidden under murky water. In another, the rats learnt to associate a noise with a tiny shock half a second later. Both these tasks use the hippocampus – if this structure is damaged, rats can't do them.

Meanwhile, the researchers gave other rats similar tasks that did not require the hippocampus: finding a platform that was easily visible in water, for instance. Other members of the control group simply paddled in a tub of water or listened to noises.

The team report in *Nature Neuroscience* that the animals given the tasks that activate the hippocampus kept twice as many of their new neurons alive as the others. "Learning opportunities increase the number of neurons," says Gould.

But Fred Gage and his colleagues at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, California, dispute this. In the same issue of *Nature Neuroscience*, they report that similar water maze experiments on mice did not help new neurons survive.

Gould thinks the difference arose because the groups labeled new neurons at different times. Her team gave the animals tasks two weeks after the neurons were labeled, when the new cells would normally be dying. She thinks the Salk group put their mice to work too early for new neurons to benefit. "By the time the cells were degenerating, the animals were not learning anything," she says.

26. Not until recently did scientists find out that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. new neurons could grow in adult brains  
B. neurons could be man-made in the laboratory  
C. neurons were destroyed in Alzheimer's disease  
D. humans could produce new neurons as animals
27. Gould's notion was that the short-lived neurons \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. did survive longer than expected  
B. would die much sooner than expected could  
C. could actually better learning and memory  
D. could be kept alive by stimulating the hippocampus
28. Which of the following can clearly tell the two groups of rats from each other in the test?  
A. The water used  
B. The noises played  
C. The neurons newly born  
D. The hippocampus involved
29. Gould theorizes that the Salk group's failure to report the same results was due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the timing of labeling new neurons  
B. the frequency of stimulation  
C. the wrongly labeled neurons  
D. the types of learning tasks



30. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Use It or Lose It
- B. Learn to Survive
- C. To Be or Not to Be
- D. Stay Mentally Healthy

【参考答案】ADDAA

## Part II Translation

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children — the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children — disabled or not — to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

## 【参考译文】

特殊儿童与其他同龄的正常孩子相比有一些重要的不同之处。对于这些孩子来说,要使他们到成年时全部的潜力能得到开发,那么他们所受的教育就必须适应那些差异。

尽管我们关注的焦点是特殊儿童的需要,但我们发现自己也在描述他们的生活环境。当舞台上的主角吸引了我们的注意力后,我们也能意识到配角及剧目本身场景的重要性。特殊儿童所处的家庭及社会环境常常是他们成长和发展的关键。正是在公立学校里我们感受到了社会知性的充分体现——传授给下一代的知识、希望和恐惧。



任何社会的教育都是反映该社会的一面镜子。在这面镜子里，我们可以看到力量、弱点及文化本身。过去 30 年间公共教育所表现出的对特殊儿童的巨大关注表明了存在于我们社会中的那种强烈的感受，即所有公民，不论情况特殊与否，都应该得到全面发展其能力的机会。

“人人生来平等”这句话我们已听过无数次，但它对民主社会的教育仍然有着极其重要的寓意。尽管这句话被国家缔造者们用来预示法律面前人人平等，它也被解释为机会面前人人平等。这一概念暗示了所有儿童都有接受教育的机会——即每个儿童，不管其本身的能力大小与否，都有权利在学习上最大限度地得到帮助。最近的法庭裁决已再次确定了所有儿童——不论残疾与否——都有接受相适应的教育权利，并已命令公立学校采取必要的措施来提供这种教育。作为回应，学校也在调整课程安排，使授课能够适应特殊儿童，适应那些不能从常规课程中真正获益的儿童的需要。

**Part III Writing**

**Topic:** 纸书是否会被取代？



暨南大学 2013 年博士入学考试英语试题（回忆）及参考答案

Part I Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

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But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognize the signals in the child's babbling (咿呀语), grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

1. The purpose of Frederick II's experiment was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to prove that children are born with the ability to speak  
B. to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech  
C. to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak  
D. to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language
2. The reason why some children are backward in speaking is most probably that \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. they are incapable of learning language rapidly  
B. they are exposed to too much language at once  
C. their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak  
D. their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them
3. What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he is born with the capacity to speak  
B. he has a brain more complex than an animal's  
C. he can produce his own sentences  
D. he owes his speech ability to good nursing
4. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?  
A. The faculty of speech is inborn in man.  
B. Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.  
C. The child's brain is highly selective.  
D. Most children learn their language in definite stages.
5. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will \_\_\_\_\_ in future.  
A. have a high IQ  
B. be less intelligent  
C. be insensitive to verbal signals  
D. not necessarily be backward

【答案详解】BCCBD

**Passage 2 (原文如下, 题目有变化, 以下题目供参考)**

A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. As I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning, too.

The sound of a coin dropping on the ground is an attention-getter. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores (忽视) the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again.

We are circled by so many sounds that attract the most attention. People in New York City seldom turn to look when a police car comes ringing along the street.

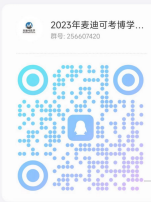
When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn either.

At home in my little town in Connecticut (康涅狄格州), it's different. The distant ringing of a police car brings me to my feet if I'm in bed.

It's the quietest sounds that have most effect on us, not the loudest. In the middle of the night, I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away though three closed doors. How come I never hear the sounds in the daytime?

I'm quite clear in my mind what the good sounds are and what the bad sounds are.

I've turned against whistling (吹口哨), for instance. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker. But lately, I've been connecting (联系) the whistler with a nervous person making noises.



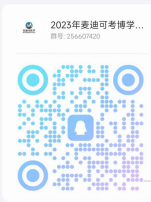
The tapping (轻敲) of my typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the looks of it. But whatever sounds there will be, and whether we love them or not, we can't break away from them in our life.

6. The sound of a coin dropping makes people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. think of getting rich  
B. look at each other  
C. pay attention to it  
D. stop crossing the street
7. People in New York \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. don't pay attention to the ringing of a police car  
B. sleep early at night  
C. are attracted by sounds  
D. don't hear loud noises
8. The writer doesn't like whistling because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he is tired of it  
B. he used to be happier  
C. it lets him think of a nervous man making noises  
D. he doesn't like workers
9. The writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sleeps next to the window  
B. comes from a small town in Connecticut  
C. is interested in the ringing of a police car  
D. likes to try finding dropped coins
10. How does the writer feel about sounds in general?  
A. They make him feel at home.  
B. He thinks they should be ignored.  
C. He doesn't like any sound.  
D. He believes they are part of our life.
11. How does the author relate to sounds at night?  
A. He imagines sounds that do not exist.  
B. He exaggerates quiet sounds.  
C. He thinks taps should be turned off.  
D. He believes it's rather quiet at night.

**【参考答案】CACDB**

**Passage 3**

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic (官僚主义的) management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and



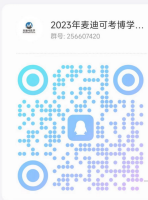
“human – relations” experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue and the white-collar workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction of interesting life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submissiveness and independence. From the moment on they are tested again and again—by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one’s fellow—competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the preindustrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century “free enterprise” capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities—those of all love and of reason—are the aims of social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

12. By "a well-oiled cog in the machinery" the author intends to render the idea that man is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a necessary part of the society though each individual's function is negligible  
B. working in complete harmony with the rest of the society  
C. an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of the society, though functioning smoothly  
D. a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly
13. The real cause of the anxiety of the workers and employees is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are likely to lose their jobs  
B. they have no genuine satisfaction or interest in life  
C. they are faced with the fundamental realities of human existence  
D. they are deprived of their individuality and independence
14. From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. who are at the bottom of the society  
B. who are higher up in their social status  
C. who prove better than their fellow-competitors



- D. who could keep far away from this competitive world
15. To solve the present social problems the author suggests that we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. resort to the production mode of our ancestors  
B. offer higher wages to the workers and employees  
C. enable man to fully develop his potentialities  
D. take the fundamental realities for granted
16. The author's attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. approval  
B. dissatisfaction  
C. suspicion  
D. tolerance

【参考答案】CDDCB

## Part II Translation

### Roaming holiday

#### 假日漫游

WHEN Melissa Mahan and her husband visited the Netherlands, they felt imprisoned by their tour bus. It forced them to see the city according to a particular route and specific schedule—but going off on their own meant missing out on the information provided by the guide. On their return home to San Diego, California, they started a new company called Tour Coupes.

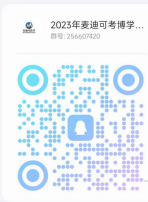
(1) Now, when tourists in San Diego rent one of their small, brightly colored three-wheeled vehicles, they are treated to a narration over the stereo system about the places they pass, triggered by Global Positioning System (GPS) satellite technology.

梅利莎·马汉和她的丈夫到荷兰游玩时，感觉当地的旅游巴士就像囚车一样。它按照特定路线和日程安排“押”着他们在城里观光——而他们如果不坐车自己游玩的话，又听不到导游的讲解。回到加利福尼亚圣地亚哥的家后，他们开了一个公司，名为“旅游马车”

(Tour Coupes)。现在到圣地亚哥的游客开着从他们公司租来的五彩斑斓的三轮小汽车，每到一个景点，都可以享受由（车载）立体声系统提供的讲解服务。启动讲解系统的正是全球定位系统（GPS）卫星技术。

This is just one example of how GPS is being used to provide new services to tourists. “What we really have here is a technology that allows people to forget about the technology,” says Jim Carrier of IntelliTours, a GPS tourism firm which began offering a similar service over a year ago in Montgomery, Alabama. (2) The city is packed with sites associated with two important chapters in American history, the civil war of the 1860s and the civil-rights movement a century later. Montgomery has a 120-year-old trolley system, called the Lightning Route, which circulates around the downtown area and is mainly used by tourists. On the Lightning Route trolleys, GPS-triggered audio clips point out historical hotspots.





这只是GPS提供新式旅游服务的一个范例。GPS旅游公司IntelliTours一年多前开始在阿拉巴马州首府蒙哥马利市提供类似的服务，该公司的吉米·卡里尔说：“让游客们忘记技术的存在，这才是我们真正拥有的技术。”蒙哥马利到处都是美国两个最重要历史时期（即19世纪60年代的南北战争及一百年后的民权运动）有关的遗址。蒙哥马利的有轨电车系统——“闪电线”已有120年的历史，它环绕市区运行，乘坐的大部分都是游客。在“闪电线”有轨电车上，GPS启动播放的声频剪辑会及时告诉你到了哪一个历史胜地。

Another GPS-tourism firm is GoCar Rentals, based in San Francisco. It provides open-air vehicles, using a scooter engine with a fiberglass frame, similar to those used by Tour Coupes. Customers must follow a prescribed route to hear the GPS-triggered information. This limits the scope for exploration, but Nathan Withrington, the firm's founder, says that people tend to visit the same few sites.

还有一家GPS旅游公司是位于旧金山的Gocar汽车租赁公司。它提供采用小轮摩托发动机和玻璃纤维结构的敞篷车，与Tour Coupes公司的车类似。租车人必须按照指定的路线游览，才能听到GPS启动播放的信息。这就限制了游览范围，但该公司创始人内森·惠特灵顿却认为人们往往都喜欢游览相同的景点。

Other firms, such as CityShow in New York and GPS Tours Canada in Banff, Canada, offer hand-held GPS receivers that play audio clips for listening to while walking or driving. In South Africa, Europcar, a car-rental firm, offers a device called the Xplorer. (3) As well as providing commentary on 2,000 points of interest, it can also warn drivers if they exceed the local speed limit.

此外，诸如纽约的CityShow和加拿大班夫的GPS Tours之类的公司则提供便携式GPS接收器，游客在步行或开车时可收听到它播放的声频剪辑。南非有一家Europcar汽车租赁公司，它提供一种名为Xplorer的设备。这种设备不但可以针对2000处名胜古迹进行现场讲解，还可以提醒司机不要超速。

If such services prove popular, the use of dedicated audio-guide devices could give way to a different approach. A growing number of mobile phones have built-in GPS or can determine their locations using other technologies. Information for tourists delivered via phones could be updated in real time and could contain advertisements. “Location-based services”, such as the ability to call up a list of nearby banks or pizzerias, have been talked about for years but have never taken off. (4) But aiming such services at tourists makes sense—since people are more likely to want information when in an unfamiliar place. It could give mobile roaming a whole new meaning.

如果这类服务确受欢迎的话，那么音频引导专用装置有可能被另一种不同的方法所取代。越来越多的手机中都有内置GPS或者采用其它技术进行定位的功能。经手机发送给游客



的信息可实时更新，其中可能还包含广告。多年来人们一直在谈论“定位服务”（如告诉你附近的银行或披萨店分布情况），但它始终未曾得到广泛应用。不过，由于身处陌生之地的人更有可能需要“定位服务”信息，因此以游客为“定位服务”对象可谓明智之举，它可能会为手机漫游赋予一个全新的内涵。

**Part III Writing**

**Topic:** 关于推迟退休？



# 暨南大学 2012 年博士入学考试英语试题（题型回忆）

## Part I Reading Comprehension

60 分，6 篇短文。从易至难，有四级至六级过渡的感觉

## Part II Translation

20 分。翻译一篇小短文，英译汉

## Part III Writing

Topic: 我为什么要读博？（20 分）



# 暨南大学 2011 年博士入学考试英语试题（题型回忆）

## Part I Reading Comprehension

（60 分）有六篇短文，生词量依次增加，难度相应的 增加。

## Part II Translation

（20 分），难度一般，平时多积累便可，英译汉

## Part III Writing

（20 分）题型与难度与往年差不多。



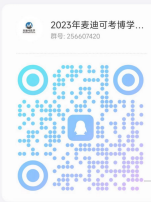


暨南大学 2009 年博士入学考试英语试题

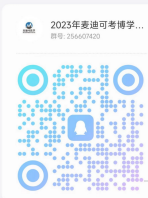
Part I Vocabulary (15 points)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on ANSWER SHEET.

- 1. He was \_\_\_\_\_ when he heard the unexpected news, but I finally convinced him.  
A. incredible                      B. inevitable                      C. incredulous                      D. indifferent
- 2. We had a marvelous holiday; only the last two days was slightly \_\_\_\_\_ by weather.  
A. damaged                      B. enhanced                      C. spoiled                      D. diminished
- 3. NASA is casting a wider net in the space shuttle investigation as to what caused the spacecraft to swing out of control and \_\_\_\_\_ moments before it was to land.  
A. disassemble                      B. disembark                      C. disintegrate                      D. disinherit
- 4. The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that \_\_\_\_\_ we had to stop for refreshments.  
A. at large                      B. at ease                      C. at random                      D. at intervals
- 5. A luxury express train jumped the tracks on a bridge in eastern India, killing at least 50 on the spot. According to the Northern Railway spokesman, the death \_\_\_\_\_ is expected to rise.  
A. figure                      B. toll                      C. Span                      D. yield
- 6. Participants in the Shanghai Co-operation Forum \_\_\_\_\_ regional teamwork to promote investment and economic development.  
A. cursed                      B. echoed                      C. bounced                      D. hailed
- 7. Turning cultivated land back into forests or pasture is a fundamental way to stem soil \_\_\_\_\_ and desertification in the long run.  
A. erosion                      B. depletion                      C. violation                      D. delusion
- 8. The discrepancy in the company accounts is so \_\_\_\_\_ that no auditor could have failed to notice it.  
A. spontaneous                      B. conspicuous                      C. notorious                      D. superfluous
- 9. Russian women had to wear protective masks as they walked in Moscow, which was \_\_\_\_\_ by a heavy smog yesterday.  
A. shrouded                      B. unveiled                      C. decayed                      D. deprived
- 10. In that country, a person who marries before legal age must have a parent's \_\_\_\_\_ to obtain a license.  
A. sanction                      B. warrant                      C. magnate                      D. affirmation
- 11. He seemed reluctant to send his troops in an effort to discourage the \_\_\_\_\_ peasants.  
A. animated                      B. rebellious                      C. creased                      D. impassive
- 12. The company will \_\_\_\_\_ to its agreement, no matter how costly the process may be.  
A. retain                      B. alter                      C. abandon                      D. adhere
- 13. The drug store at the corner of our street sells aspirins and \_\_\_\_\_ penicillin prescriptions.



- A. dispenses                      B. disposes                      C. disperses                      D. dispatches
14. AIDS is causing great public concern because the \_\_\_\_\_ fatal disease hits primarily young people.
- A. invariably                      B. imperatively                      C. transiently                      D. deceptively
15. The houses in this area were all reacted in \_\_\_\_\_ of housing regulations.
- A. compliance                      B. defiance                      C. alliance                      D. obedience
16. He had wanted a 25% raise in pay, but after talking to his boss, he decided that a 5% raise would have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. suffice                      B. satisfy                      C. gratify                      D. delight
17. The two delegates had an in-depth exchange of views on how to enhance their \_\_\_\_\_ cooperation.
- A. ethical                      B. bilateral                      C. mandatory                      D. subsidiary
18. It is agreed that all nations should take measures against terrorism on the basis of the UN \_\_\_\_\_ other international laws.
- A. Charter                      B. Constitution                      C. Concordance                      D. Custody
19. When we credit the successful people with intelligence, physical strength or good luck, we are making excuses for ourselves because we fall \_\_\_\_\_ in all three.
- A. rare                      B. lacking                      C. short                      D. scarce
20. Three weeks after the suicide bombing, the police were still hunting for bombers for they believe more were \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on the verge of                      B. on the sly  
C. on the spot                      D. on the loss
21. International sport should create goodwill between the nations, but in the present organization of the Olympics somehow encourages \_\_\_\_\_ patriotism.
- A. obsolete                      B. aggressive                      C. harmonious                      D. amiable
22. One can understand others much better by noting the immediate and fleeting reactions of their eyes and \_\_\_\_\_ to expressed thoughts.
- A. dilemmas                      B. countenances                      C. concessions                      D. junctions
23. People innately for superiority over their peers although it sometimes takes the form of an exaggerated lust for power.
- A. strive                      B. ascertain                      C. justify                      D. adhere
24. Some scientists have suggested that Earth is a kind of, zoo or wildlife \_\_\_\_\_ for intelligent space beings, like the wilderness areas we have set up on earth to allow animals to develop naturally while we observe them.
- A. conservation                      B. maintenance                      C. storage                      D. reserve
25. According to the latest report, consumer confidence \_\_\_\_\_ a breathtaking 15 points last month, to its lowest level in 9 years.
- A. soared                      B. mutated                      C. plummeted                      D. fluctuated
26. Melissa is a computer \_\_\_\_\_ that destroyed files in computers and frustrated thousands of



- users around the world.
- A. genius                      B. virus                      C. disease                      D. bacteria
27. The emphasis on examinations is by far the \_\_\_\_\_ Worst form of competition in schools.  
A. negligent                      B. edible                      C. fabulous                      D. disproportionate
28. The boy seemed more \_\_\_\_\_ to their poverty, after seeing how his grandparents lived.  
A. reconciled                      B. consolidated  
C. deteriorated                      D. attributed
29. During his two-month stay, in China, Tom never \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to practice his Chinese.  
A. passed on                      B. passed up                      C. passed by                      D. passed out
30. When a person dies, his debts must be paid before his \_\_\_\_\_ can be distributed.  
A. paradoxes                      B. legacies                      C. platitudes                      D. analogies

## Part II Cloze (5%)

**Directions:** Read the following text. Choose the best word for each numbered blank and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on ANSWER SHEET.

Many people invest in the stock market hoping to find the next Microsoft and Dell. However, know 21 personal experience how difficult this really is. For more than a year, I was 22 hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars a day investing the market. It seemed so easy. I dreamed of 23 my job at the end of the year, of buying a small apartment in Paris, of traveling around the world. But these dreams 24 to a sudden and dramatic end when a stock I 25, Texas cellular phone wholesaler, fell by more than 75 percent 26 a one year period. On the 27 day, it plunged by more than \$15 a share. There was rumor the company was 28 sales figures. That was when I learned how quickly Wall street 29 companies that misrepresent the 30. In a 31, I sold all my stock in the company, paying 32 margin debt with cash advances from my 33 card. Because I owned so many shares, I 34 a small fortune, half of it from money I borrowed from the brokerage company. One month, I am a 35, the next a loser. This one big loss was my first lesson in the market.

My father was stock broker, as was my grandfather 36 him. (In fact, he founded one of Chicago's earliest brokerage firms.) But like so many thing in life, we don't learn anything until we 37 it for ourselves. The only way to really understand the inner 38 of the stock market is to invest your own hard-earned money. When all your stocks are doing 39 and you feel like a winner, you learn very little. It's when all your stocks are losing and everyone is questioning your stock-picking 40 that you find out if you have what it takes to invest in the market.

31. A. at                      B. in                      C. from                      D. by
32. A. making                      B. spending                      C. selling                      D. buying
33. A. losing                      B. retiring                      C. getting                      D. quitting
34. A. turned                      B. came                      C. went                      D. seemed
35. A. owned                      B. owed                      C. rented                      D. sold
36. A. over                      B. by                      C. from                      D. with
37. A. busy                      B. slow                      C. worst                      D. fast





- |                 |                 |                   |               |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 38. A. cheating | B. exaggerating | C. announcing     | D. beating    |
| 39. A. punishes | B. defeats      | C. tells          | D. shows      |
| 40. A. trade    | B. truth        | C. lie            | D. lies       |
| 41. A. despair  | B. worry        | C. panic          | D. moment     |
| 42. A. all      | B. off          | C. over           | D. up         |
| 43. A. credit   | B. identity     | C. identification | D. loan       |
| 44. A. won      | B. lost         | C. gained         | D. found      |
| 45. A. winner   | B. champagne    | C. genius         | D. mentor     |
| 46. A. after    | B. before       | C. for            | D. and        |
| 47. A. remember | B. live         | C. imagine        | D. experience |
| 48. A. workings | B. innings      | C. price          | D. shares     |
| 49. A. more     | B. great        | C. much           | D. up         |
| 50. A. facility | B. faculty      | C. ability        | D. power      |

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

**Directions:** Read the following passage, decide on the best one of the choices marked A, B, C and D for each question or unfinished statement and then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on ANSWER SHEET.

**Passage one**

The Commercial Revolution was not confined, of course, to the growth of trade and banking. Included in it also were fundamental changes in methods of production. The system of manufacture developed by the craft guilds in the later Middle Ages was rapidly becoming defunct. The guilds themselves, dominated by the master men, had grown selfish and exclusive.

Membership in them was commonly restricted to a few privileged families. Besides, they were so completely choked by tradition that they were unable to make adjustments to changing conditions. Moreover, new industries had sprung up entirely outside the guild system. Characteristic examples were mining and smelting and the woolen industry. The rapid development of these enterprises was stimulated by technical advances, such as the invention of the spinning wheel and the discovery of a new method of making brass, which asked about half of the fuel previously used. In the mining and smelting industries a form of organization was adopted similar to that which has prevailed ever since.

But the most typical form of industrial production in the Commercial Revolution was the domestic system, developed first of all in the woolen industry. The domestic system derives its name from the fact that the work was done in the homes of industrial artisans instead of in the shop of a master craftsman. Since the various jobs in the manufacture of a product were given out on contract, the system is also known as the putting out system. Notwithstanding the petty scale of production, the organization was basically capitalistic. The raw material was purchased by an entrepreneur and assigned to individual worker, each of whom would complete his allotted task for a stipulated payment. In the case of the woolen industry the yarn would be given out first of all





to the spinners, then to the weavers, fillers, and dyer in succession. When the cloth was finally finished, it would be taken by the clothier and sold in the open market for the highest price it would bring.

51. According to the article, what changes did the Commercial Revolution bring about?
- A. Methods of production.
  - B. Appearance of craft guilds
  - C. Increased trade volume
  - D. Growth of trade, banking and methods of production
52. The word “defunct” in the first paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_.
- A. popular
  - B. obsolete
  - C. potential
  - D. extensive
53. According to the article, in which area was it more energy-effective?
- A. Smelting industry
  - B. Mining industry
  - C. Banking
  - D. Weaving
54. The author implies that \_\_\_\_.
- A. The guild system was more efficient
  - B. The domestic system was capitalistic
  - C. The technical advance stimulated the guild system
  - D. The domestic system was not as efficient as the guild system.
55. According to the article, which one of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Technical advances stimulated the development of enterprises
  - B. In the woolen industry, weavers would pass on their products to spinners.
  - C. The domestic system is also known as the putting out system
  - D. The word “ clothier” is synonymous to “entrepreneur” in this context.

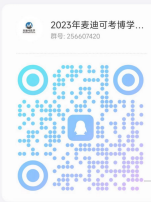
**Passage Two**

And researchers say that like those literary romantics Romeo and Juliet, they may be blind to the consequences of their quests for an idealized mate who serves their every physical and emotional need. "Nearly 19 in 20 never-married respondents to a national survey agree that “when you marry you want spouse to be your soul mate, first and foremost according to the State of our Unions: 2001 study released Wednesday by Rutgers University.

David Popenoe, a Rutgers sociologist and one of the study’s authors, said that view might spell doom for marriages”. It really provides a very unrealistic view of what marriage really is” Popenoe said. “The standard becomes so high, it’s not easy to bail out if you didn’t find a should mate.

The survey points to a fundamental dilemma in which younger people want more from the institution of marriage while they seemingly are unwilling to make the necessary commitments.

The survey also suggests that some respondents expect too much from a spouse, including the kind of emotional support rendered by same sex friends. The authors of the study suggest that the generation that was polled may more quickly leave a marriage because of infidelity than past



generations.

Popenoe said the poll, conducted by the Gallup Organization, is the first of its kind to concentrate on people in their 20s. A total of 1,003 married and single young adults nationwide were interviewed by telephone between January and March. The margin of error was plus or minus four percentage points.

Respondents said they eventually want to get married, realize it's a lot of work and think there are too many divorces. They believe there is one right person for them out there somewhere and think their own marriages won't end in divorce.

Since the poll is the first of its kind, researchers say it is impossible to say if expectations about marriage are changing or static.

But scholars say the search for should mates has increased over the last generation — and the last century — as marriage has become an institution centering on romance rather than utility. “One hundred years ago, people married for financial reasons, for tying families together, they married for political reasons,” Said John De Lamater, a sociologist at the University of Wisconsin. “And most people had children”

Those conditions are no longer the case for young adults like David Asher, a 24-year waiter in a Trenton caf6 who has been in a relationship for about two years. He wants to wait to make sure he's ready to change vows “ I know a lot of it has to do with financial reasons,” he said. “Maybe if you're going to have children, marriage is the best bet.” But the main reason for matrimony. “If you're in love with someone, it's sort of like promising to them you are in love.”

That's all well and good, said Heather Helms-Erikson, an assistant professor of human development and family studies at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, but passion partly in endorphin- caused physiological phenomenon—has been known to diminish in time.

56. What's the best title of this passage?

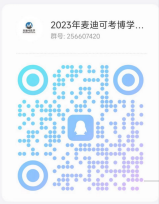
- A. Marriage Scholars Worry Search for “Soul Mates” is unrealistic
- B. People Should Seek for Romantic Love like Romeo and Juliet
- C. Marriage Should Happen between Soul Mates
- D. Search for “Soul Mates” Should be Superseded by Reality.

57. The new study in this passage shows that.

- A. many American are very practical when they search for a spouse
- B. American 20-somethings have a largely romantic view of marriage
- C. Romantic view of marriage might lead marriage to a happy ending
- D. Americans are fond of marriage life so they will not care cohabitation

58. It can be inferred that the author would most likely agree with which of the following statements regarding marriage?

- A. It usually involves idealized mates who can serve their every physical and emotional need.
- B. It may not be realized unless the couple consider carefully about there responsibility and commitment.



- C. It becomes more unrealistic nowadays than in the past because most people center on romance instead of utility.
- D. It results from many reasons such as financial reasons, family reunion, an political reasons.
59. Which of the following is not one of the differences between this generation and the past generations as far as marriage is concerned?
- A. The young people nowadays require more from marriage but they seem not to be willing to make necessary commitments.
- B. This generation expects too much from their spouse and they cannot keep to be faithfully to their husbands or wives.
- C. The young people at present pay more attention to look for soul mates than the past generations when they search of partners.
- D. Now some young people usually marry for the same reasons as the older generations such as financial ones and children.
60. Which of the following sentences will Heather Hems-Erikson use to illustrate her own argument?
- A. Ten years into a marriage, you will still have great passion and you notice some tone else and say, "Only my wife or husband is my soul mate."
- B. "The romantic part of marriage while it can be there - should not be substituted by other things such as shared values and social status."
- C. "The couple should focus on the 'three Cs'--- communication, conflict resolution and commitment to make marriage the first priority."
- D. "Ten years into a marriage, you don't have that anymore and you notice someone else and think maybe this person is my soul mate."

### Passage Three

Visiting a National Park can be relaxing, inspiring and rejuvenating, but it can also be disturbing. As you drive into Rocky Mountain National Park, and you will see starving el, damaged meadows and dying forests. Our parks are growing old because we have mistakenly protected them from national Parks, the National Park Service must change its management priorities to prevent over population of animals and to restore natural process in the forest in order to prevent their stagnation and "death" by old age. We must act soon: our parks are dying of old age because we have altered the forces in nature that keep them young and strong.

By tracing the history of our National Parks, we can understand the problem and see why we need active management. In the early part of the 20th century, settlers exploited wildlife heavily, resulting in near-extinction of many species. Therefore, several National Parks were established by Congress primarily to save endangered animals. However, stricter wildlife protection laws and improved wildlife management technique resulted in greater populations of animals overcrowding in areas of high concentration, such as the Yellowstone elk herds. Complicating the problem, the





National Park Service in the early part of the 20th century adopted a policy of aggressive predator elimination, thus reducing natural wildlife population control. Subsequently, elk and population exploded in many National Parks, resulting in severe damage to native vegetation. Vigorous forest fire and insect suppression in the National Parks throughout the 20th century further altered the natural environment by allowing forests to over-mature, without natural thinning processes. Park managers thought that they were protecting the land, but actually they were removing important controls from the forest ecosystem.

Clearly, we must immediately if we want to pass down to our children and grandchildren the green legacy of our National Parks; we must step in and restore the natural processes which we have altered through our well-intentioned, but misguided, policies in the past.

61. According to the article, strict wildlife protection laws and improved wildlife management techniques \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. caused the near extinction of the endangered animals.  
B. intervened the natural process.  
C. made the visit of National Parks relaxing, and inspiring and rejuvenating.  
D. saved the elks in the Rocky Mountain Park from starvation.
62. According to the author, there would not be starving elks, damaged meadows or dying forests in National Parks if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the government introduced stricter wildlife laws.  
B. the National Park Service employed more wildlife management technique.  
C. the natural processes were restored  
D. if we continued to improve our natural environment
63. According to the article, the population explosion of elk and deer was caused also by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the adoption of a policy of aggressive predator elimination.  
B. the increased number of National Parks.  
C. the decreasing number of visitors to National Parks.  
D. the heavy exploitation of endangered animals in the 20 century.
64. From the article, we can deduce that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is in support of the present policies.  
B. Appreciates the present management techniques  
C. Thinks that the forces in nature should be altered  
D. Is strongly in favor of the natural processes.
65. Which one of the following statements is NOT true according to the article?  
A. Park managers interrupted the forest ecosystems throughout the 20th century.  
B. Flesh-eating animals should not be eliminated.  
C. Insect suppression may cause the forests to over-mature.  
D. Severe damage to native vegetation in the forest is caused by fire.

Passage Four





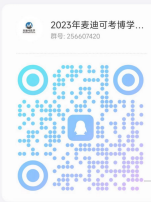
At the fall 2001 Social Science History Association convention in Chicago, the Crime and Justice network sponsored a forum on the history of gun ownership, gun use, and gun violence in the United States. Our purpose was to consider own social science historians might contribute to the public debate over gun control and gun rights. To date, we have had little impact on that debate. It has been dominated by mainstream social scientists and historians, especially scholars such as Gary Kick, John Lott, and Michael Bellesiles, whose work, despite propound flaws, is politically congenial to either opponents or proponents of gun control. Kleck and Mark Gertz, for instance, argue on the basis of their widely cited survey that gun owners prevent numerous crimes each year in the United States by using firearms to defend themselves and their property. If their survey respondents are to be believed, American gun owners shot 100,000 criminals in 1994 in self-defense- a preposterous number. Lott claims on the basis of his statistical analysis of recent crime rates that laws allowing private individuals to carry concealed firearms deter murders, rapes, and robberies, because criminals are afraid to attack potentially armed victims. However, he biases his results by confining his analysis to the year between 1977 and 1992, 'when violent crime rates had peaked and varied little from year to year. He reports only regression models that support his thesis and neglects to mention that echo of those models find a positive relationship between violent crime and real income, and an inverse relationship between violent crime and unemployment.

Contrary to Kleck and Lott, Bellesiles insists that guns and American's "gun culture" are responsible for American's high rates of murder. In Bellesiles's opinion, relatively few Americans owned guns before the 1850s or know how to use, maintain, or repair them. As a result, he says, guns contributed little to the homicide rate, especially among white, which was low everywhere, even in the South and on the frontier, where historians once assume guns and murder went hand in hand. According to Bellesiles, these patterns changed dramatically after the Mexican War and especially after the Civil War, when gun ownership became widespread and cultural changes encouraged the use of handguns to command respect and resolve personal and political disputes. The result was an unprecedented wave of gun-related homicides that never truly abated. To this day, the United States has the highest homicide rate of any industrial democracy. Bellesiles's low estimates of gun ownership in early America conflict, however, with those of every historian who has previously studied the subject and have thus far proven irreproducible.

Every homicide statistic he presents is either misleading or wrong. Given the influence of Kleck, Lott, Bellesiles, and other partisan scholars on the debate over gun control and gun rights, we felt a need to pull together what social science historians have learned to date about the history of gun ownership and gun violence in America, and to consider what research methods and projects might increase our knowledge in the near future.

66. Which of the following statement is true about the public debate over gun control?

- A. It has little influence on the forum sponsored by the Crime and Justice network.
- B. Neither supporters or opponents of gun control cite the works of scholars.
- C. The works of mainstream social scientists have great impact on it.



- D. Many social science historians have so far failed to take part in it.
67. The author mentions Kleck, Lott, and Bellesiles mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. illustrate the influence they have on the issue of gun control  
B. refute the claim that private ownership of firearms will deter violent crimes.  
C. Support the thesis that gun ownership leads to more violence  
D. Demonstrate why research methods should be improved in the study of the gun ownership history
68. The author's main criticism of John Lott is that he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. advocates private ownership of firearms  
B. is not objective in his analysis  
C. has analyzed a wrong period  
D. has cited dubious statistics
69. With which of the following will Bellesiles most probably agree?  
A. Gun control should be tightened  
B. Guns have little to do with murder  
C. "Gun culture" was the result of high homicide rates in America  
D. The statistics that earlier historians produced of gun ownership is reliable
70. The passage is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. resolving a public dispute over gun control  
B. describing the effects of earlier studies on gun control  
C. analyzing the flaws in the previous theories about gun control  
D. summarizing the recent development in the studies of gun control

**Part IV Writing (25 points)**

**Part A (10 points)**

**Directions:** Two months ago you got a job as an editor for the magazine Designs & Fashions. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him your decision, stating your reason (s), and making an apology. Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use Li Ming instead. You do not need to write the address.

**Part B (15 points)**

**Directions:** Write an essay in no less than 250 words

1. 盗版现象日益严重
2. 盗版造成的后果
3. 我对抵制盗版问题的看法

**Part V Translation (15 points)**

**Direction:** Translate the following English passage into Chinese on your ANSWER SHEET.



The Renaissance embraced, first of all, an impressive record of new achievements in art, literature, science, philosophy, education and religion. Although the foundation of many of these was classical, they soon expanded beyond the measure of Greek and Roman influence. Indeed, many of the achievements in painting, science, politics and religion bore little relation to the classical heritage. Secondly, the Renaissance incorporated a number of dominant ideals and attitudes that gave it the impress of a unique society. Notable among these in general were optimism, and individualism; but the most significant of them all was humanism. In its broadest meaning humanism may be defined as emphasis on the human values. It was a term derived from Cicero, who used it in the sense of devotion to the liberal arts, or the subjects most compatible with the dignity of man.



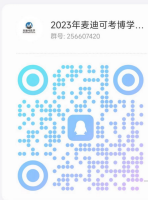


## 暨南大学 2009 年博士入学考试英语试题参考答案及解析

### Part I Vocabulary

- 1.C **【句意】**当他听到那个意外的消息时是不愿相信的,但是我最终还是说服了他。  
**【解析】**同形词辨析题。incredible“难以置信的”;inevitable“不可避免的”;incredulous“怀疑的,不轻信的”;indifferent“冷漠的”,根据 I finally convinced him“我最终说服了他”可知此处表达的意思是他刚开始听到消息的时候是不相信的,所以此处应该使用形容词 incredulous, incredible 是形容事物难以使人相信,而不是形容人,故正确答案为选项 C。
- 2.C **【句意】**我们度过了一个十分愉快的假期,只有最后两天稍微被天气破坏了。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。damaged“破坏”;enhanced“提高;加强”;spoiled“溺爱;糟蹋;破坏”;diminished“减少;缩小”,根据句子前后的转折可知此处想表达的是最后两天受到了天气的不好影响,被破坏了;所以此处应该从 damaged 与 spoiled 两个中间选择, damage 主要是指事物的价值或功能部分受损, spoil 除了有溺爱、宠坏、破坏的意思外,还指事物完整性、完美性或者整体感受的破坏,此处表达的是最后两天由于坏的天气的影响,使其完美性遭到破坏,所以应该用 spoil, 故正确答案为选项 C。
- 3.C **【句意】**美国宇航局全方位的展开了对航天飞机的调查,关于是什么导致了飞船失去控制的摇摆,并在最后要着陆的时候崩裂了。  
**【解析】**同形词辨析题。disassemble“拆开;解开”;disembark“登录;上岸”;disintegrate“瓦解;破裂”;disinherit“剥夺……的继承权”,飞船失去控制的摇摆,然后在快要着陆的瞬间应该会发生比较严重的事件,分析四个选项的意思可知此处只有 disintegrate 符合句子意思,故正确答案为选项 C。
- 4.D **【句意】**这场讨论无比冗长又使人疲累,以至于我们必须时不时的停下来提神。  
**【解析】**词组辨析题。at large“详尽的;整个的”;at ease“安逸”;at randoms“任意的”;at intervals“不时”,根据句子意思可知此处应该选一个词组来形容我停下来提神的频率,四个选项中只有 at intervals 符合,故正确答案为选项 D。
- 5.B **【句意】**一列运输奢侈品的火车脱轨掉在了印度东部的一座桥梁上,当地至少 50 个人因为这次事件死亡。根据北部铁路发言人的报告,伤亡人数还在继续增加。  
**【解析】**名词辨析题。figure“数字;人物”;toll“通行费;代价;伤亡人数”;span“跨度;范围”;yield“产量;收益”,此处 death toll 是表示“伤亡人数”的惯用说法,故正确答案为选项 B。
- 6.B **【句意】**上海合作论坛的参与者响应区域团队合作的呼吁,来促进投资 and 经济发展。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。cursed“诅咒”;echoed“重复;附和;发出回声”;bounced“弹跳;弹起”;hailed“致敬;招呼”,根据句子的语义逻辑,此处想表达的是参与者们附和和区域团队合作的响应,故正确答案为选项 B。
- 7.A **【句意】**从长远角度看,将耕地变回森林或者牧场是防止土壤侵蚀和沙漠化的基本方式。





- 【解析】名词辨析题。erosion “侵蚀；腐蚀”；depletion “消耗；损耗”；violation “违反；妨碍”；delusion “迷惑；欺骗”，根据句意可知此处要填的词与 desertification “沙漠化”是相近的意思，所以此处应该填 erosion，oil erosion 是“土壤侵蚀”的意思，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 8.B 【句意】这个公司账目上的不符非常明显，任何一个审计员都能够发现。  
【解析】同形词辨析题。spontaneous “自发的；无意识的”；conspicuous “显而易见的”；notorious “臭名昭著的”；superfluous “多余的；奢侈的”，根据 that 后面的内容“任何一个审计员都能够发现”可知此处的 discrepant “差异”非常的明显，所以此处应该使用 conspicuous，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 9.A 【句意】俄罗斯的女性昨天在烟雾笼罩的莫斯科街头行走的时候不得不带着厚厚的保护面罩。  
【解析】动词辨析题。shrouded “遮蔽”；unveiled “除去面纱”；decayed “衰退；腐败”；deprived “剥夺；丧失”，根据句子结构可知 which 引导了一个定语从句，此处 which 指代的是“Moscow 莫斯科”，根据主句的意思可以此处想表达的是莫斯科被大雾笼罩，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 10.B 【句意】在那个国家，在法定婚龄前结婚的人必须要在父母的担保下才能拿到证。  
【解析】名词辨析题。sanction “制裁；认可；支持”；warrant “证明；担保”；magnate “巨头；资本家”；affirmation “主张；断言”，根据句意可知在未到法定婚龄的时候结婚需要有父母的担保，这符合逻辑，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 11.B 【句意】他好像不愿意派他的军队去镇压起义的农民。  
【解析】形容词辨析题。animated “活生生的；活泼的”；rebellious “反抗的；造反的”；creased “有折痕的”；impassive “冷漠的；无感觉的”，根据 troops “军队”一词可知此处的 peasant “农民”是需要被镇压的，分析四个选项可知此处填 rebellious 这个形容词符合句意，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 12.D 【句意】这个公司会坚持他的协议，不管这一过程的代价会有多大。  
【解析】动词辨析题。retain “保持；记住”；alter “改变；修改”；abandon “放弃”；adhere “坚持；依附”，根据 no matter how “无论如何……”可知此处要表达的是这个公司非常坚定的态度，四个选项中只有 adhere 表明了这个公司的立场，且 adhere 与介词 to 是固定搭配，表示“坚持……”，故正确答案为选项 D。
- 13.A 【句意】在我们这条街街角处有一个药店售卖阿司匹林并且分发青霉素的处方。  
【解析】同形词辨析题。dispenses “分配；分发”；disposes “处理；安排”；disperses “分散；使散开”；dispatches “派遣；分派”，此句中 and 一词连接了两个动作，所以此处要填的动词应该与 sells 是对应的，按照常识，药店除了会卖药之外，也会分发一些药品，所以此处应该选择一个表示“分发”的动词，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 14.A 【句意】艾滋病引起了极大的公共关注，因为这个总是致命的疾病主要是攻击年轻人。  
【解析】副词辨析题。invariably “总是；不变地”；imperatively “命令式的”；transiently “仅持续片刻的”；deceptively “欺骗性的”，根据句意可知，四个选项中只能选择副词 invariably，才能使句子符合语义逻辑，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 15.B 【句意】这个地区的房子建筑的都很不符合房屋规范。

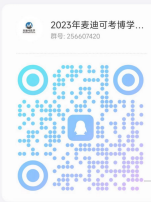


- 【解析】固定搭配题。compliance“顺从，服从”；defiance“蔑视；挑战；反抗”；alliance“联盟；联合”；obedience“服从；遵守”，根据横线前后的 in 和 of 可知此处只能选择 defiance，in defiance of 表示“不顾；无视”，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 16.A 【句意】他原本想涨薪 25%，但是经过与他老板谈话之后，他决定涨 5%就够了。  
【解析】动词辨析题。suffice“足够；使满足”；satisfy“满意；令人满意”；gratify“使满足”；delight“高兴；使高兴”，在经过和他老板谈话之后他觉得可以接收 5%的涨薪，将涨薪 25%与涨薪 5%相比，5%只可以说是够的，可以接受的，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 17.B 【句意】这两个代表团就如何加强双边合作进行了深入的交流。  
【解析】形容词辨析题。ethical“伦理的，道德的”；bilateral“双边的”；mandatory“强制的”；subsidiary“附属的”，由 delegate“代表团”与 cooperation“合作”一词可知此处应该选择形容词 bilateral，表示两国之间的合作，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 18.B 【句意】所有的国家都应该在基于联合国章程和其它国际法律的基础上采取措施抵制恐怖主义，这是一个共识。  
【解析】名词辨析题。Charter“宪章”；Constitution“宪法；体制；章程”；Concordance“调和；一致”；Custody“保管；监护”，根据句子结构可知此处要填的词与 laws 意思相近，所以四个选项中只有 Constitution 符合，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 19.C 【句意】当我们认为成功的人具有智慧，强健的体魄和好运时，我们只是在为我们缺乏以上三种因素而找借口。  
【解析】固定搭配题。rare“稀有的；稀薄的；半熟的”；lacking“缺乏的；没有的；不足的”；short“短的；不足的；矮的”；scarce“缺乏的；不足的；稀有的”，这四个词是同义词，都有“缺乏的”的意思，但是这里 fall short 是一个固定搭配，表示“不足；缺乏”，故正确答案为选项 C。
20. C 【句意】自杀爆炸事件过去三周之后，警察仍然在搜捕爆炸者，因为他们相信在场的人可能更多。  
【解析】介词短语辨析题。on the verge of“濒临于；接近于”；on the sly“偷偷地”；on the spot“在场；立刻；处于困境”；on the loss 一般与 of 连用表示“丧失……”，此处填的介词短语应该与爆炸案件有关，所以此处只能选择 on the spot 表示“在场”（这里指的是在案发现场），故正确答案为选项 C。
- 21.C 【句意】国际体育应该增进两国之间的友谊，但是目前的奥林匹克组织在某种程度上倡导激进的爱国主义。  
【解析】形容词辨析题。absolute“绝对的，完全的”；aggressive“侵略性的；好斗的；激进的”；harmonious“和谐的”；amiable“亲切的；友好的”，此处应该选择一个形容词来修饰“爱国主义”，这种爱国主义与国际体育中倡导的国家之间的友谊是相对的，故此处最恰当的形容词是 aggressive，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 22.B 【句意】人们可以通过观察别人眼睛和面部快速的反映或表情来更好的了解对方。  
【解析】名词辨析题。dilemmas“困境”；countenances“面容；表情”；concessions“让步；特权”；junctions“连接”，根据句子结构可知此处要填的名词与 eyes 是并列的，四个选项中之后 countenances 能够与 eyes 并列并表达出符合逻辑的句子意思，





- 故正确答案为选项 B。
- 23.A **【句意】**人天生会努力去使自己比别人优越, 尽管这经常以对权利极大的欲望来体现。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。strive “努力; 抗争”; ascertain “确定; 查明”; justify “证明合法”; adhere “坚持; 依附”, 根据句子结构可知此处应该填入一个动词与 for 构成词组, 根据后面的 superiority, 分析四个选项可知此处填入 strive 最为恰当, 故正确答案为选项 A。
- 24.D **【句意】**一些科学家表示地球就像宇宙智能生物的动物园或者野生动物保护区, 正如我们在地球上设立荒野地带, 允许在我们的观察下让动物自然生长。  
**【解析】**名词辨析题。conservation “保存; 保护”; maintenance “维护; 维修”; storage “存储; 仓库”; reserve “存储; 自然保护区”, 根据句子结构可知此处的名词与 wildlife 一起同 zoo 构成并列成分, 根据后句中的 allow animals to develop naturally “允许动物自然生长”, 可知此处应该选择名词 reserve, wildlife reserve 是“野生动物保护区”的意思, 故正确答案为选项 D。
- 25.C **【句意】**根据最近的报告, 消费者信任度上个月惊人的骤降 15 个点, 达到九年中最低值。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。soared “飙升”; mutated “变化; 突变”; plummeted “骤降”; fluctuated “波动”, 根据 lowest level “最低水平”可知此处应该填 plummeted, 故正确答案为选项 C。
- 26.B **【句意】**米丽莎是一种电脑病毒, 它能够摧毁电脑中的文件, 困扰了成千上万的全球用户。  
**【解析】**名词辨析题。genius “天才”; virus “病毒”; disease “疾病”; bacteria “细菌”, 根据 destroyed files in computers “破坏电脑中的文件”, 可知此处说的是电脑病毒, 故正确答案为选项 B。
- 27.D **【句意】**对考试的强调是目前学校里面最不合理糟糕的竞赛方式。  
**【解析】**形容词辨析题。negligent “疏忽的; 大意的”; edible “可食用的”; fabulous “难以置信的; 极好的”; disproportionate “不成比例的”, 根据句子意思可知此处应该填一个形容词, 并且是表示贬义的形容词来形容“强调考试”这种糟糕的竞赛方式, 分析四个选项, 只有 disproportionate 最恰当, 故正确答案为选项 D。
- 28.A **【句意】**在得知他的祖母当时的生活后, 这个男孩似乎接受了自己家的贫穷。  
**【解析】**形容词辨析题。reconciled “妥协的; 将就的”; consolidated “巩固的; 统一的”; deteriorated “恶化的; 变坏的”; attributed “归于”, 根据后半句“在得知他的祖母当时的生活后”, 可知男孩在得知祖母当时更贫穷艰辛的生活后, 会对自己的贫穷妥协, reconciled to 表示“接受; 甘心”, 故正确答案为选项 A。
- 29.B **【句意】**在他在中国呆的两个月时间里, 他从未放弃任何一个练习中文的机会。  
**【解析】**词组辨析题。passed on “传递; 去世”; passed up “拒绝; 向上递”; passed by “经过”; passed out “晕倒; 分发”, 根据句意可知此处表达的是他抓住了任何一个可以练习中文的机会, 此处只有选择 passed up, 取其“拒绝”的意思才能使整个句子表达通畅, 故正确答案为选项 B。
- 30.B **【句意】**一个人去世的时候, 在分遗产之前他的债务必须偿还清楚。



【解析】名词辨析题。paradoxes “悖论；矛盾的事物”；legacies “遗产”；platitudes “平凡；陈词滥调”；analogies “类比；类推”，根据 when a people dies “在一个人死的时候”和 distributed “分发”，可知此处指的是遗产的分发，正确答案为选项 B。

## Part II Cloze

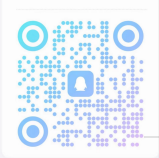
### 【文章大意】

本文主要讲的是作者投资股票的一个失败经历。作者梦想着通过炒股票来实现自己的人生梦想——在巴黎买一套公寓，辞掉工作去环球旅行。但是因为他购买了一只造价销售数据的公司的股票，那只股票在一年之内跌了 75%，跌的最惨的一次是一天之内每股跌了 15%。于是作者卖掉了所有这家公司的股票，用信用卡还清了债务，损失惨重。作者于是感受到了股票市场的风云变幻，前一个月你也许还收获满满，下一个月就有可能一文不名。

### 【答案详解】

- 31.C 介词辨析题。at 和 in 表示“在（地点；场所；时间；空间）”；by “通过；被；依据；经由”；from “来自；从；由”，表示“从……当中知道……”时，know 应该与介词 from 搭配，故正确答案为 from。
- 32.B 动词辨析题。making “做；使得”；spending “花费”；selling “卖”；buying “买”，根据 dollars “美元”可知此处应该选择一个动词来与之搭配，所以此处应该选择一个词表示“花费”的意思，故正确答案为 spending。
- 33.D 动词辨析题。losing “输掉”；retiring “退休”；getting “得到”；quitting “停止”，根据上下文可知作者梦想通过炒股赚钱，实现人生梦想。根据 of travelling around the world “环球旅行”，可知此处表达的是作者辞掉工作，这样才有时间环球旅行，故正确答案为 quitting。
- 34.B 固定搭配题。turned “转动，使旋转；转弯；翻过来”；come “来；开始；出现；发生；变成；到达”；went “走；达到；运转；趋于”；seemed “似乎；像是；装作”，come to a ... end 是固定搭配，表示“达到一个……样的结果”，故正确答案为 came。
- 35.A 动词辨析题。owned “拥有”；owed “欠”；rented “租”；sold “卖”，根据后文可知此处要表达的意思是“我拥有的一只股票”，故正确答案为 owned。
- 36.A 介词辨析题。over “越过；在……之上”；by “通过；被；依据；经由”；from “来自；从；由”；with “用；和；随着”，此处表达的是“在一年之中”，此处表示时间的经过时要用介词 over。
- 37.C 形容词辨析题。busy “忙的”；slow “缓慢的”；worst “最糟糕的”；fast “快速的”，根据下文可知此处是要选择一个形容词来描述“一天之内跌了 15%”的一天，这一天肯定是十分糟糕的，故正确答案为 worst。
- 38.B 动词辨析题。cheating “欺骗；骗取”；exaggerating “使扩大；使增大”；announcing “宣布；诉说”；beating “打；打败”，根据 rumor “谣言；谣传”可知此处表达的是这个公司的一个不光彩的动作，在 sales figure “销售数据”上夸大了，作假了，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 39.A 动词辨析题。punishes “惩罚”；defeats “打败”；tells “告诉；分辨”；shows “显示；说明”，根据上下文可知该公司因为在销售数据上作假，所以导致其股票价格不停





- 地下跌，这是华尔街对这个公司的惩罚，故正确答案为 punishes。
- 40.B 名词辨析题。trade “贸易；交易；行业”；truth “真理；事实”；lie “谎言”；lies “lie 的复数形式”，misrepresent 是“歪曲”的意思，所以根据上文提到的夸大销售数据可知此处应该是“歪曲事实”，故正确答案为 truth。
- 41.C 名词辨析题。despair “绝望”；worry “担心”；panic “恐慌”；moment “片刻；瞬间”，此处选择的名词与 in a 搭配，表示的是作者当时的心理状态，联系上下文，作者在目睹自己的股票在一夜之间下跌 15 个百分点之后，心理状态应该是十分惊慌的，所以他才将股票全部卖出，in a panic 表示“惊慌地”，故正确答案为 panic。
- 42.B 固定搭配题。pay all “付出一切”；pay off “付清；还清”；pay over 无此固定搭配；pay up “全部付清”，根据 debt “债务”可知此处应该从 pay off 和 pay up 两个词组中选择，pay up 是不及物的，接名词时后面还应该加介词，所以此处应该选择 pay off，故正确答案为 off。
- 43.A 固定搭配题。credit “信用”；identify “确定；鉴别”；identification “身份证明”；loan “贷款”，联系上文可知此处指的是 credit card “信用卡”，因为他炒股票输了钱，只能用信用卡来偿还，故正确答案为 credit。
- 44.B 动词辨析题。won “赢得”；lost “失去；输掉”；gained “得到”；found “发现；找到”，根据 a small fortune “一小笔财富”与上文中作者所购买的股票下跌可知此处表达的是作者输掉了一小笔钱，故正确答案为 lost。
- 45.A 名词辨析题。winner “赢家”；champagne “香槟酒”；genius “天才”；mentor “指导者”，根据全文意思以及句子结构，可知此处填的名词应该与 loser “输家”相对立，所以应该选择 winner，故正确答案为 winner。
- 46.B 介词辨析题。after “在……之后”；before “在……之前”；for “因为；为了”；and “和；而且”，根据句子表达的意思，作者的父亲和爷爷都是股票经纪人，按照常识可知作者的爷爷应该是先与作者的父亲的，故正确答案为 before。
- 47.D 动词辨析题。remember “记住”；live “度过”；imagine “想象”；experience “经历；体验”，根据全文的主题，可知作者此处要表达的观点是任何事情都需要经历之后才能了解它，此处应该选择 experience，表示经历某种事情，故正确答案为 experience。
- 48.A 名词辨析题。working “工作”；innings “局；回合”；price “价格”；shares “份额；股份”，此处要表达的意思是真正去了解股票市场的内部的东西，四个选项中只有 working 最恰当，故正确答案为 working。
- 49.C 名词辨析题。more “更多”；great “伟人”；much “许多；大量”；up “上升；繁荣”，此句要表达的意思是如果你的股票上涨，你就会感觉自己像个赢家，此处 doing much 是“上涨；赢钱”的意思，故正确答案为 much。
- 50.C 名词辨析题。facility “设施；设备”；faculty “全体教员”；ability “能力”；power “力量”，根据前半句“当你的股票输钱的时候，所有人都会来质疑你股票选择的……”，四个选项中只有 ability 最为恰当，故正确答案为 ability。

### Part III Reading

#### 【文章大意】



本文主要讲述的是商业革命对生产方式的影响。因为商业革命的开展，适应不了变化的传统手工制造业开始走向衰退。受工业技术进步与纺车等生产机器的发明，新兴的工业如雨后春笋般涌现。新技术的发明同样使得铸造业等耗能工业节约了大量的能源。典型的家庭小工业在商业革命时期非常盛行，其采取散工制，企业家将所有的工序都分发给底下的工人，工人们分工合作来完成。

### 【答案详解】

- 51.D 细节事实题。根据文章内容，商业革命带来了哪些变化？选项 A “生产方式”；选项 B “手工业工会的出现”；选项 C “贸易量的增加”；选项 D “贸易，银行和生产方式的进步”，根据第一段第一句的内容 “The Commercial Revolution was not confined, of course, to the growth of trade and banking. Included in it also were fundamental changes in methods of production. 当然，商业革命没有限制贸易和银行业的发展。它还带来了生产方式的根本性变化”，所以商业革命的影响包括两方面的内容，选项 A 和选项 B 表达的都正确，但是只是一部分的影响，不全面，所以可以排除；选项 C 错误；故正确答案为选项 D。
- 52.B 词义题。第一段中 “defunct” 这个单词大概的意思是，popular “流行的”；obsolete “废弃的，已经过时的”；potential “潜在的；有潜力的”；extensive “广泛的”，我们可以根据下文来猜测这个单词的含义，根据第一段最后一句话 “The guilds themselves, dominated by the master men, had grown selfish and exclusive 工会本身被精通技术的人主导，变得自私和排他”，这句话是对 “defunct” 所在句 “The system of manufacture developed by the craft guilds in the later Middle Ages was rapidly becoming defunct 中世纪晚期由手工工会发展而来的制造业迅速地变得 defunct” 的进一步解释说明，所以由 selfish 和 exclusive 可知 defunct 的意思应该是 obsolete，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 53.A 推理判断题。根据文章内容，哪个地方的能源利用最高效？选项 A “冶炼行业”；选项 B “煤矿业”；选项 C “银行业”；选项 D “纺织业”；根据文章第二段中 “such as the invention of the spinning wheel and the discovery of a wine method of making brass, which asked about half of the fuel previously used. 如转轮的发明和葡萄酒生产铜的方法，它们只需要以前大约一半的燃料使用”，可知由于技术的改进，在冶炼行业能源的使用变得十分的高效，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 54.B 细节事实题。作者暗示什么，选项 A “工会制度更加高效”；选项 B “家庭手工制是资本主义”；选项 C “技术进步刺激了工会制度”；选项 D “家庭手工制不如工会制度那么有效率”，根据文章第三段中 “Notwithstanding the petty scale of production, the organization was basically capitalistic 尽管生产规模小，组织基本上是资本主义”，可知家庭手工制是资本主义，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 55.B 细节事实题。根据文章内容，以下哪个陈述是不对的？选项 A “技术进步刺激了企业的发展”；选项 B “在羊毛工业中，织布工可以把产品传递给纺纱工”；选项 C “家庭手工业也称为散工制”；选项 D “在这篇文章中，‘呢绒商’是‘企业家’的代名词”，根据文章第三段中 “In the case of the woolen industry the yarn would be given out first of all to the spinners, then to the weavers, 羊毛产业的纱线会首先给纺纱工，然后





传递给织布工”，可知并非织布工把产品传递给纺纱工，故正确答案为选项 B。

### 【长难句分析】

1. The system of manufacture developed by the craft guilds in the later Middle Ages was rapidly becoming defunct.

【参考译文】生产工艺开发的行会制度在中世纪后迅速破产。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：The system was rapidly becoming defunct; of manufacture 是所有格做后置定语修饰 system; developed by the craft guilds 为过去分词短语做后置定语修饰 manufacture; in the later Middle Ages 为时间状语。

2. The domestic system derives its name from the fact that the work was done in the homes of industrial artisans instead of in the shop of a master craftsman.

【参考译文】家庭手工制的名字来源于一个事实，那就是所有的工作都是由工匠在家里完成的，而不是由工匠大师在工厂完成的。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：The domestic system derives its name from the fact; that the work was done in the homes of industrial artisans instead of in the shop of a master craftsman. 为 fact 的同位语从句，对其进行解释说明。

3. The raw material was purchased by an entrepreneur and assigned to individual worker, each of whom would complete his allotted task for a stipulated payment.

【参考译文】本句的主干是：The raw material was purchased by an entrepreneur and assigned to individual worker; 主干为一个 and 连接的并列句; each of whom would complete his allotted task for a stipulated payment 为 whom 引导的定语从句。

### Passage Two

#### 【文章大意】

本文主要讲的是现代的年轻人关于婚姻的态度问题。研究人员做了一组关于年轻人对于婚姻的看法与态度的调查。结果显示大多数的年轻人都梦想着找到自己的灵魂伴侣，他们对另一半的要求很高，对婚姻抱着一个不现实的想法。相比上一代人处于对经济和政治问题的考虑而结婚，现代的年轻人更多的关注爱情。他们相比上一代人也更有可能离开一段婚姻关系，因为他们心中缺乏信仰，他们期待从婚姻中得到很多，却害怕做出承诺。

#### 【答案详解】

- 56.A 主旨大意题。这篇文章最佳标题是什么？选项 A “婚姻研究者担心寻找“灵魂伴侣”这种想法很不现实”；选项 B “人们应该寻找想罗密欧和朱丽叶那样的爱情”；选项 C “婚姻是灵魂伴侣之间的事”；选项 D “和灵魂伴侣的婚姻最终会被现实打败”，本文中，作者主要介绍了关于年轻人对于婚姻的态度问题的一个调查，结果显示许多年轻人都梦想拥有灵魂伴侣，通过对年轻人的婚姻态度问题进行分析之后，文章最后一段表明，有研究者表示婚姻中的热情会随着时间的消失。所以可以排除选项 B 和选项 C；而选项 D 所表达的观点又过于绝对，所以正确答案为选项 A。
- 57.B 主旨大意题。这篇文章中新的研究表明了什么，选项 A “许多美国人在寻找配偶时非常的物质”；选项 B “20 几岁的美国年轻人有着非常浪漫的婚姻观”；选项 C “罗曼蒂克式的婚姻观也许会带来幸福的婚姻”；选项 D “美国人非常热衷婚姻生活，所以



他们不会在乎同居”，选项 A 所表达的观点与研究结果相悖，许多美国人在寻找配偶时不是非常的物质，而是抱着非常浪漫的想法；选项 C 不属于研究表明的观点，在最新的研究中，研究者表现出对于浪漫的婚姻观的担忧，而不是赞成；选项 D 文章没有提到，故正确答案为选项 B。

- 58.B 推理判断题。可以推断出作者对于以下关于婚姻的看法中最有可能同意哪个？选项 A “它通常发生在可以满足彼此生理和心理需求的理想伴侣之间”；选项 B “如果夫妻不认真考虑他们的责任和承诺的话，婚姻将很难维持”；选项 C “现在大多数人注重爱情而不是物质，这让婚姻相比过去而言，变得更加不现实”；选项 D “婚姻是由许多因素共同决定的，比如经济原因，家族团结和政治原因”，文章中作者只是站在一个客观的角度来讲述年轻人的婚姻观和影响婚姻的一些因素，并没有主观的倾向哪一种婚姻，所以选项 A 和选项 C 可以排除，因为前者倾向于灵魂伴侣，后者倾向于物质婚姻；选项 D 所表达的只是在过去人们结婚的原因，作者并没有表示赞成；选项 B 所表达的观点正是现在的年轻人对待婚姻所存在的问题，所以最有可能是作者赞成的，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 59.D 细节事实题。以下哪一点不是这一代与上一代关于婚姻的看法的差别？选项 A “现在的年轻人从要求从婚姻中获得很多但是他们似乎不愿做出承诺”；选项 B “这一代人期待从配偶那里获得很多，然而他们并不能对自己的丈夫或者妻子保持忠诚”；选项 C “现在的年轻人相比上一代人寻找同伴而言他们更多的关注寻找灵魂伴侣”；选项 D “现在的年轻人和老一辈一样因为经济因素和孩子而结婚”，选项 A、B 和 C 都在文章中有体现，选项 D 的表达与文章第 8 段中 “But scholars say the search for should mates has increased over the last generation — and the last century — as marriage has become an institution centering on romance rather than utility.但是学者表明寻找灵魂伴侣这种想法超过了上一辈——以及上个世纪——婚姻变成了爱情的殿堂而不是物质”，从此处我们可以看出现在的年轻人更多的是因为爱情而结婚，所以选项 D 的表述错误，故正确答案为选项 D。
- 60.D 推理判断题。Heather Hems-Erikson 会用以下哪些话来证明她的观点？选项 A “结婚十年后，你依然对婚姻充满激情，而且你会听到有人说，之后我的妻子或者丈夫是我的灵魂伴侣”；选项 B “婚姻中的爱情不应该被其它东西所取代，比如相同的价值观和社会地位”；选项 C “夫妻应该关注 3C 原则——沟通，冲突解决办法和承诺，以保持婚姻的优先权”；选项 D “结婚十年后，你不再有热情了，当你遇到另一个人然后你会认为也许这个才是我的灵魂伴侣”，做题之前我们必须清楚 Heather Hems-Erikson 这个人表达了什么观点，根据最后一段我们认为她所表达的观点是：因为爱情而结婚时间很好的事情，但是激情会随着时间而消失。所以我们要从四个选项中选择能证明“激情会随着时间而消失”这个观点，所以分析四个选项所表达的意思可知正确答案为选项 D。

### 【长难句分析】

1. The survey points to a fundamental dilemma in which younger people want more from the institution of marriage while they seemingly are unwilling to make the necessary commitments.





【参考译文】这个调查指出了一个新的困境，年轻人希望从婚姻中获取很多东西但是他们似乎不愿意做出必要的承诺。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：The survey points to a fundamental dilemma; in which younger people want more from the institution of marriage while they seemingly are unwilling to make the necessary commitments. 为 in which 引导的定语从句修饰 dilemma。

2. The authors of the study suggest that the generation that was polled may more quickly leave a marriage because of infidelity than past generations.

【参考译文】这篇研究的作者表明被调查的这一代人也许会很快地放弃一段婚姻，因为他们比上一代缺少信仰。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：The authors of the study suggest that...; that the generation that was polled may more quickly leave a marriage because of infidelity than past generations. 这一句为 that 引导的宾语从句做 suggest 的宾语；that was polled 为定语从句修饰 generation；because of infidelity than past generations. 为原因状语。

### Passage Three

#### 【文章大意】

本文主要讲的是洛基山国家公园所存在的生态问题。20 世纪早期，由于当地居民过度开发森林资源，导致许多物种濒临灭绝。于是议会决定建立国家公园来保护野生动物。可是好景不长，由于国家公园的过度保护，大肆的捕杀食肉类动物以保护麋鹿等物种，导致森林的动物数量急剧膨胀。麋鹿数量的大量增加带来了许多严重的生态灾害。国家公园对洛基山的过度保护反而破坏了其生态系统的平衡。作者认为人们必须采取行动来制止这一切，以使得森林遗产能够传递给下一代。

#### 【答案详解】

- 61.B 推理判断题。根据文章，严格的野生动物保护法和改善后的野生动物管理技术，选项 A “造成了濒危动物的濒临灭绝”；选项 B “干预了自然过程”；选项 C “使参观国家公园变得轻松愉快充满活力”；选项 D “拯救了洛基山国家公园中快要饿死的麋鹿”，根据文章第二段中 “However, stricter wildlife protection laws and improved wildlife management technique resulted in greater populations of animals overcrowding in areas of high concentration, such as the Yellowstone elk herds 然而，严格化的野生动物保护法和改良的野生动物管理技术导致大量的动物拥挤在动物密度非常大的地区，比如黄石公园的麋鹿”，根据此句可知其所带来的影响是负面的，故可以排除选项 C、D；选项 A 所表达的意思与此句相反，故错误；所以正确答案为选项 B。
- 62.C 细节事实题。根据作者的观点，国家公园将不会再有快要饿死的麋鹿，破坏的草地和奄奄一息的森林，如果，选项 A “政府采用更加严格的野生动物法”；选项 B “国家公园管理局采用更多野生动物管理技术”；选项 C “重新恢复自然进程”；选项 D “我们继续改善我们的自然环境”；根据文章第一段中 “the National Park Service must change its management priorities to prevent over population of animals and to restore natural process in the forest in order to prevent their stagnation and “death” by old age. 国家公园管理局必须改变他们的管理优先级来阻止动物数量的增加和恢复自然进程，



不让公园停滞不前或者随着时间死去”，可知“阻止动物数量的增加”和“恢复自然进程”是两个有效的解决办法，故正确答案为选项 C。

- 63.A 推理判断题。根据这篇文章，麋鹿和鹿的数量的激增也是由于什么造成的，选项 A “采取了消除食肉动物的政策”；选项 B “国家公园数量的增加”；选项 C “国家公园游客的减少”；选项 D “20 世纪对濒危动物的过度开发”，根据第二段中 “the National Park Service in the early part of the 20th century adopted a policy of aggressive predator elimination, thus reducing natural wildlife population control. 国际公园管理局在 20 世纪早期采取了消除食肉动物的政策，因此失去了对野生动物数量的控制”，由此可知采取了消除食肉动物的政策也是麋鹿和鹿的数量激增的一个原因，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 64.D 观点态度题。根据这篇文章，我们可以推断出作者，选项 A “支持现有的政策”；选项 B “欣赏现有的管理技术”；选项 C “认为应该改变自然的力量”；选项 D “强烈支持自然进程”，作者在这篇文章中表示了对国家公园管理局采取的对国家公园的管理措施的批判，认为其干预了自然的进程，于是破坏了生态的平衡，所以作者是支持自然进程的，故正确答案为选项 D。
- 65.D 细节事实题。根据这篇文章，以下哪个陈述是不正确的？选项 A “20 世纪，公园管理者干扰了森林的生态系统”；选项 B “食肉动物应该被消除”；选项 C “防虫会造成森林的过熟”；选项 D “森林中当地蔬菜的严重的损害是由火灾造成的”，选项 A、B 符合文章的中心思想，不可选；根据文章第二段中 “Vigorous forest fire and insect suppression in the National Parks throughout the 20th century further altered the natural environment by allowing forests to over-mature 整个 20 世纪国际公园中严重的森林火灾和防虫造成了森林的过熟，改变了自然环境”，可知火灾和防虫造成了森林的过熟，所以选项 C 正确，不可选；根据 “elk herd population exploded in many National Parks, resulting in severe damage to native vegetation 许多国家公园中麋鹿数量的急剧增加造成了当地蔬菜的严重破坏”，可知造成蔬菜破坏的是麋鹿数量的增加，故选项 D 表达错误，故正确答案为选项 D。

### 【长难句分析】

1. The National Park Service must change its management priorities to prevent over population of animals and to restore natural process in the forest in order to prevent their stagnation and “death” by old age.

【参考译文】国家公园管理局必须改变他们的管理优先级来阻止动物数量的增加和恢复自然进程，不让公园停滞不前或者随着时间死去。

【结构分析】本句的主干为：The National Park Service must change its management priorities, to prevent over population of animals 与 to restore natural process in the forest in order to prevent their stagnation and “death” by old age 为 and 连接的两个并列目的状语。

2. However, stricter wildlife protection laws and improved wildlife management technique resulted in greater populations of animals overcrowding in areas of high concentration, such as the Yellowstone elk herds.

【参考译文】然而，严格化的野生动物保护法和改良的野生动物管理技术导致大量的动物拥挤在动物密度非常大的地区，比如黄石公园的麋鹿。





【结构分析】本句的主干为：However, stricter wildlife protection laws and improved wildlife management technique resulted in greater populations of animals; overcrowding in areas of high concentration 中 overcrowding 为非谓语动词。

3. We must step in and restore the natural processes which we have altered through our well-intentioned, but misguided, policies in the past.

【参考译文】我们必须采取行动并恢复过去我们曾经通过有意但是却错误的政策改变了的自然进程。

【结构分析】本句的主干为：We must step in and restore the natural processes; which we have altered through our well-intentioned, but misguided, policies in the past. 为定语从句做 natural processes 的后置定语。

#### Passage4

##### 【文章大意】

这篇文章主要分析了几个主流的社会科学历史学家关于枪支所有权的历史问题上的理论所存在的缺陷。美国犯罪与司法网创建的一个关于讨论枪支以及其使用的历史问题的论坛。主流的社会和历史学家们就此问题展开了激烈的讨论。Kleck 和 Mark Gertz 认为枪支的使用减少了美国的犯罪率，因为使用枪支能够使人们在面对暴力事件时自我防卫。Lott 也支持这个观点，但是他们的理论在某些方面都存在一定的不足。Bellesile 与 Kleck 和 Lott 的观点相反，他认为美国的“枪文化”导致了高的谋杀率。同样 Bellesile 的观点同样也有需要改进的地方。作者认为我们应该将几位社会科学历史学家们的观点整合起来，并且利用更好的研究方法来增加我们对枪支历史的了解。

##### 【答案详解】

- 66.C 细节事实题。下面哪一个关于公众对枪支的控制的陈述是正确的？选项 A “它对犯罪与司法网创建的论坛的影响很小”；选项 B “枪支控制的支持者和反对者都没有引用学者的观点”；选项 C “主流社会科学家的观点对其有很大的影响”；选项 D “许多社会科学历史学家目前不能够参与其中”，根据文章第一段中 “It has been dominated by mainstream social scientists and historians, 它被主流的社会科学家和历史学家所主导”，可知社会科学历史学家对犯罪与司法网创建的论坛的影响极大，由此可知其对民众的看法也具有很大的影响，可知正确答案为选项 C。
- 67.D 推理判断题。作者提到 Kleck, Lott 和 Bellesiles 是为了，选项 A “说明他们对枪支控制问题上的影响力”；选项 B “反驳个人拥有枪火会阻止暴力犯罪这个观点”；选项 C “支持枪支所有权会带来犯罪这个理论”；选项 D “论证为何枪支所有权的历史研究的研究方法需要改善”，根据文章第一段中 “It has been dominated by mainstream social scientists and historians, especially scholars such as Gary Kick, John Lott, and Michael Bellesiles, whose work, despite propound flaws, is politically congenial to either opponents or proponents of gun control. 它被主流的社会科学家和历史学家所主导，尤其是 Gary Kick, John Lott, 和 Michael Bellesiles 这样的学者，他们的理论尽管存在缺陷，但还是被枪支控制问题的反对者和支持者在政治上所拥护”，可知这些学者的观点都存在其缺陷，之后作者在介绍他们的观点的时候也会强调他们的观点所存在



的一些问题，文章最后一段中得出结论我们需要运用更好的研究方式，了解更多关于枪支使用权的历史知识来更好的了解这个问题，所以作者引用 Kleck, Lott 和 Bellesiles 是为了论证为何枪支所有权的历史研究的研究方法需要改善，故正确答案为选项 D。

- 68.B 推理判断题。对 John Lott 的主要批评是什么，选项 A “提倡私人拥有枪支”；选项 B “不是客观的分析”；选项 C “分析了一个错误的时间”；选项 D “引用了可疑的数据”，根据文章第一段末尾 “He reports only regression models that support his thesis and neglects to mention that echo of those models find a positive relationship between violent crime and real income, and an inverse relationship between violent crime and unemployment. 他只报道了支持他的理论的回归模型而没有提及那些模型所反映出来的暴力犯罪与实际收入之间呈正相关，与失业问题呈反相关的问题”，由此可知 John Lott 的理论不够客观，忽略了很多相关的因素，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 69.C 推理判断题。Bellesiles 最有可能同意以下哪个观点？选项 A “应该加强枪支控制”；选项 B “枪支和谋杀没有任何关系”；选项 C “枪支文化是美国杀人率高的原因”；选项 D “早期的历史学家提供的数据是值得信赖的”，根据文章第二段中 “The result was an unprecedented wave of gun-related homicides that never truly abated. 结果是前所未有的与枪支相关的杀人案，从来没有真正缓解”，可知 Bellesiles 会同意的观点是枪支提高了杀人率，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 70.C 主旨大意题。这篇文章主要关于，选项 A “解决公共争端枪支管制”；选项 B “描述了早期的研究对枪支管制的影响”；选项 C “分析先前关于枪支控制的理论缺陷”；选项 D “总结枪支控制的研究在近几年内的发展”，这篇文章首先在第一段中作者就提出主流的社会科学家与历史学家的理论存在一些缺陷，并且在分析各学者的观点的时候都指出了这些缺陷，结尾也提出我们需要改善研究方法，所以这篇文章主要是为了分析先前关于枪支控制的理论缺陷，故正确答案为选项 C。

### 【长难句分析】

1. It has been dominated by mainstream social scientists and historians, especially scholars such as Gary Kick, John Lott, and Michael Bellesiles, whose work, despite propound flaws, is politically congenial to either opponents or proponents of gun control.

【参考译文】它被主流的社会科学家和历史学家所主导，尤其是 Gary Kick, John Lott, 和 Michael Bellesiles 这样的学者，他们的理论尽管存在缺陷，但还是被枪支控制问题的反对者和支持者在政治上所拥护。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：It has been dominated by mainstream social scientists and historians; especially scholars such as Gary Kick, John Lott, and Michael Bellesiles, 与 despite propound flaws, 为插入语；whose work is politically congenial to either opponents or proponents of gun control. 为定语从句修饰 Gary Kick, John Lott, and Michael Bellesiles。

2. He reports only regression models that support his thesis and neglects to mention that echo of those models find a positive relationship between violent crime and real income, and an inverse relationship between violent crime and unemployment.

【参考译文】他只报道了支持他的理论的回归模型而没有提及那些模型所反映出来的





暴力犯罪与实际收入之间呈正相关，与失业问题呈反相关的问题。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：He reports only regression models that ... and neglects to mention that ...; that support his thesis 为定语从句修饰 models; that echo of those models find a positive relationship between violent crime and real income, and an inverse relationship between violent crime and unemployment. 为宾语从句。

3. According to Bellesiles, these patterns changed dramatically after the Mexican War and especially after the Civil War, when gun ownership became widespread and cultural changes encouraged the use of handguns to command respect and resolve personal and political disputes.

【参考译文】根据 Bellesiles，这种模式在墨西哥战争尤其是内战之后就发生了巨大的改变，那个时候，枪支所有权被推广，文化的改变鼓励了使用枪支来获取尊重和解决个人与政治争端。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：these patterns changed dramatically after the Mexican War and especially after the Civil War; when gun ownership became widespread and cultural changes encouraged the use of handguns to command respect and resolve personal and political disputes. 为时间状语从句。

Part IV Writing

Part A

【审题分析】

这是一篇书信作文，要求写一封辞职信。题目中要求信中必须向王总提出辞职的决定，说明理由并且表示歉意。所以这封信可以分为 2 部分，首先第一段中告知对方你的决定，第二段中说明你的理由，最后末尾可以简单的表示一下歉意与祝福。

【参考范文】

Dear Mr. Wang,

I am sorry to tell you that I decided to quit my work as an editor in your company after serious consideration. I am apologizing for the inconvenience which I would bring to you.

During two months' working in your company, I have learned a lot about how to work in a world-famous company. However, I gradually find out that I am not very suitable for this job. I think I should look for an occupation which could make the most use of my talent and ability.

Thank you again for giving me this opportunity, and I'd like to express my regret again. Finally, I wish your company will achieve greater success in the future.

Yours sincerely,  
Li Ming

Part B

【审题分析】

这是一篇提纲作文，要求围绕盗版现象这个主题展开阐述。提纲包括三个部分：第一个是描述盗版现象日益严重这个事实；第二个是分析盗版带来的严重后果；第三个是谈谈



自己对于盗版现象的看法。所以此文的写作可以根据提纲来进行，将文章分为三段，每段讲述一个要点。

【参考范文】

The Problem of Piracy

Nowadays, the problem of piracy has become more and more serious, which has created a series of fierce debates among ordinary people and scholars. Books, tapes, VCDs and other high-tech products almost all have been pirated. When a new product comes into market, very probably, its pirated counterpart will soon make its appearance in the market, too.

Piracy has caused a great loss to the legitimate producers, inventors and writers, and made great confusion in the markets. Because the pirated products often cost much less than the genuine ones, they enjoy a pretty good selling in spite of their relatively poor quality. The genuine products, on the contrary, sell poorly. This happens especially to some high-tech products whose prices are often too high to be afforded by ordinary people. In addition, in the case of the pirated books, sometimes, they do great harm to the author's names due to some misprints. However, piracy doesn't benefit those customers who will suffer a big loss for the sake of small gains. Shouldn't we solve the problem now to reduce the losses of both creators and consumers?

In my opinion, this problem of piracy should receive due attention now, and it's time everyone started the battle against piracy and the people who produce or create pirated products. To deal with this, first, customers should develop their consciousness to resist the pirated products. Besides, government should take effective measures to stop piracy. Finally stronger laws must be strictly executed to completely ban piracy. Only in this way can we wipe out piracy.

【结构点评】

此文章严格按照提纲要求的内容，第一段描述盗版现象日益严重这个事实；第二段分析盗版带来的严重后果；第三段谈论自己对于盗版现象的看法。文章内容充实，结构简单，思路清晰。

【高分闪光词句】

副本；配对物；极相似的人或物	counterpart
合法的生产商	legitimate producers
真实的；真正的	genuine
滞销	sell poorly
意识	consciousness
消灭；消除	wipe out

Part V Translation

【参考译文】

首先，文艺复兴包含了文学、艺术、科学、哲学、教育和宗教方面令人映像深刻的新的成就。尽管这些文化形式的基础都来自古典主义，但它们很快繁荣起来，并摆脱了希腊、罗马的影响。事实上，绘画、科学、政治和宗教上的很多成就与古典文化遗产都没有什么关系。其次，文艺复兴包含了许多鲜明的观点和态度，使其所处的社会呈现出独特的风貌，



大体上这些中值得注意的是乐观主义和个人主义，但所有这些中最重要的还是人文主义。在最宽泛的意义上，人文主义可以被定义为对人的价值的强调。这个词出自西赛罗，他曾使用该词来表达对自由艺术的投入或与人类尊严最一致的主题。

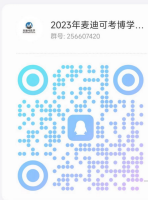
**【难点分析】**

1、Although the foundation of many of these was classical, they soon expanded beyond the measure of Greek and Roman influence 此句中代词“these”指的是上一句中的“art, literature, science, philosophy, education and religion”，翻译的时候可以归纳为“这些文化形式”；expanded beyond the measure of Greek and Roman influence 指的是超越了希腊和罗马的影响。

2、第四句中“ideals and attitudes that gave it the impress of a unique society”，“that gave it the impress of a unique society”为定语从句修饰 ideals and attitude，因为其限定性不强，所以不必翻译为定语的形式。

3、第五句中“Notable among these in general”意思是所有这些中最值得注意的。



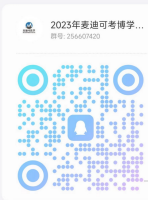


暨南大学 2008 年博士入学考试英语试题

Part I Vocabulary (15 points)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on ANSWER SHEET.

- 1. The secretary was harshly \_\_\_\_\_ by her boss for misplacing some important files.  
A. rebuked                      B. teased                      C. washed                      D. accused
- 2. The jet airliner has \_\_\_\_\_ from the Wright brothers' small airplane.  
A. Involved                      B. evolved                      C. devolved                      D. revolved
- 3. Chinese products enjoy high international prestige because of their \_\_\_\_\_, quality.  
A. Indistinctive                      B. indisputable                      C. indispensable                      D. indistinguishable
- 4. This can \_\_\_\_\_ something that the students may not have comprehended in English.  
A. Signify                      B. specify                      C. clarify                      D. testify
- 5. I must \_\_\_\_\_ you on your handling of a very difficult situation.  
A. meditate                      B. complement                      C. elaborate                      D. compliment
- 6. I've had my car examined three times now but no mechanic has been able to \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.  
A. deduce                      B. notify                      C. highlight                      D. pinpoint
- 7. Architectural pressure groups fought unsuccessfully to save a terrace of eighteenth century houses from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. abolition                      B. demolition                      C. disruption                      D. dismantling
- 8. Having decided to rent a flat we \_\_\_\_\_ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.  
A. set out                      B. set to                      C. set about                      D. set off
- 9. The police decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the department store after they had received a bomb warning.  
A. evict                      B. expel                      C. abandon                      D. evacuate
- 10. If the work-force respected you, you wouldn't need to \_\_\_\_\_ your authority so often.  
A. affirm                      B. restrain                      C. assert                      D. maintain
- 11. Miss Rosemary Adang went through the composition carefully to \_\_\_\_\_ all errors from it.  
A. eliminate                      B. terminate                      C. illuminate                      D. alleviate
- 12. Several months previously, the workers had petitioned the company for a 25 percent wage increase and \_\_\_\_\_ of stricter safety regulations.  
A. implement                      B. endowment                      C. enforcement                      D. engagement
- 13. The rebel army \_\_\_\_\_ the democratic government of the country lawlessly.  
A. overthrew                      B. overtook                      C. overturned                      D. overruled
- 14. Judges are \_\_\_\_\_ increasingly heavy fines for minor driving offences.  
A. requiring                      B. demanding                      C. imparting                      D. imposing
- 15. The \_\_\_\_\_ of all kinds of necessary goods was caused by natural calamity.  
A. variety                      B. scarcity                      C. solidarity                      D. commodity

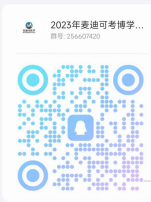


16. It is essential to be on the \_\_\_\_\_ for any signs of movement in the undergrowth since there are poisonous snakes in the area.  
A. guard                      B. care                      C. alert                      D. alarm
17. She took up so many hobbies \_\_\_\_\_ when she retired that she had hardly any time.  
A. in hand                      B. at hand                      C. on her hands                      D. at her hand
18. Working with the mentally handicapped requires considerable \_\_\_\_\_ of patience; and understanding.  
A. means                      B. stocks                      C. provisions                      D. resources
19. He still suffers from a rare topical disease which he \_\_\_\_\_, while working to Africa.  
A. infected                      B. incurred                      C. contracted                      D. infested
20. Giving up smoking is just one of the ways to \_\_\_\_\_ heart diseases.  
A. ward off                      B. push off                      C. put off                      D. throw off
21. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ for hard work and perseverance of you want to succeed.  
A. alteration                      B. equivalent                      C. alternative                      D. substitute
22. What the film company needs is an actor who can take on any kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ roles.  
A. diverse                      B. versatile                      C. variable                      D. changeable
23. With their modem, lightweight boat, they soon \_\_\_\_\_ the older vessels in the race.  
A. overran                      B. exceeded                      C. outstripped                      D. caught up
24. Research suggests that, heavy penalties do not act as a \_\_\_\_\_ to potential criminals.  
A. deterrent                      B. prevention                      C. safeguard                      D. distraction
25. There has been so much media \_\_\_\_\_ of the coming election that people have got bored with it.  
A. circulation                      B. concern                      C. broadcasting                      D. coverage
26. You've done more of the work than I have recently so I'll give up my day off in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. offset                      B. redress                      C. herald                      D. compensate
27. I think we can \_\_\_\_\_ with the usual formalities since we all know each other already.  
A. dispose                      B. dispatch                      C. dispense                      D. discharge
28. He joined a computer dating scheme \_\_\_\_\_ but so far it hasn't a suitable patter.  
A. come by                      B. come across                      C. come up with                      D. come round to
29. Have you thought what the \_\_\_\_\_ might be if you didn't win your case in court?  
A. applications                      B. connotations                      C. implications                      D. complications
30. I thought I saw water in the distance but it must have been an optical \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. perception                      B. delusion                      C. illusion                      D. deception

## Part II Cloze (5 points)

**Directions:** Read the following text. Choose the best word for each numbered blank and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on ANSWER SHEET.

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 31 to how they can be best 32 such changes.



Growing bodies need movement and 33, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 34 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self conscious and need the 35 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 36 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 37 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers. 38 publishing newsletters with many student written book reviews, 39 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide 40 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 41 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 42 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 43 visible in the background. In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have 44 attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 45 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 46 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 47. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 48 they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 49 for roles that are within their 50 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

- |                        |                     |                 |                      |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 31. A. thought         | B. idea             | C. opinion      | D. advice            |
| 32. A. strengthen      | B. accommodate      | C. stimulate    | D. enhance           |
| 33. A. care            | B. nutrition        | C. exercise     | D. leisure           |
| 34. A. If              | B. Although         | C. Whereas      | D. Because           |
| 35. A. assistance      | B. guidance         | C. confidence   | D. tolerance         |
| 36. A. claimed         | B. admired          | C. ignored      | D. surpassed         |
| 37. A. improper        | B. risky            | C. fair         | D. wise              |
| 38. A. in effect       | B. as a result      | C. for example  | D. in a sense        |
| 39. A. displaying      | B. describing       | C. creating     | D. exchanging        |
| 40. A. durable         | B. excessive        | C. surplus      | D. multiple          |
| 41. A. group           | B. individual       | C. personnel    | D. corporation       |
| 42. A. consent         | B. insurance        | C. admission    | D. security          |
| 43. A. particularly    | B. barely           | C. definitely   | D. rarely            |
| 44. A. similar         | B. long             | C. different    | D. short             |
| 45. A. if only         | B. now that         | C. so that      | D. even if           |
| 46. A. everything      | B. anything         | C. nothing      | D. something         |
| 47. A. off             | B. down             | C. out          | D. alone             |
| 48. A. On the contrary | B. On the average   | C. On the whole | D. On the other hand |
| 49. A. making          | B. standing         | C. planning     | D. taking            |
| 50. A. capabilities    | B. responsibilities | C. proficiency  | D. efficiency        |

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

**Directions:** Read the following passage, decide on the best one of the choices marked A, B, C and D for each question or unfinished statement and then mark the corresponding letter with a single





bar across the square bracket on ANSWER SHEET.

### Passage one

The most valuable diamonds are large, individual crystals of pure crystal lint carbon. Less perfect forms, known as “boars” and “carbon ado” are clusters of tiny crystals. Until diamonds are cut and polished, they do not sparkle like those you see on a ring --- they just look like small, blue-grey stones.

In a rather crude form the cutting and polishing of precious stones was an art known to the Ancient Egyptians, and in the middle Ages it became widespread in north-west Europe. However, a revolutionary change in the methods of cutting and polishing was made in 1476 when Ludwig Van Berquen of Bruges in Belgium invented the use of a swiftly revolving wheel with its edge faced with fine diamond powder. The name “boast” is given to this fine powder as well as the natural crystalline material already mentioned. It is also gimp to badly flawed or broken diamond crystals, useless as jewels that are broken into powder for grinding purposes, the so-called “industrial” diamonds.

Diamond itself is the only material hard enough to cut and polish diamonds --- though recently, high-intensity light beams called lasers have been developed which can bore holes in them. It may be necessary to split or cleave the large stones before they are cut and polished.

Every diamond has a natural line of cleavage, along which it may be split by a sharp blow with a cutting edge. A fully cut ‘brilliant’ diamond has 58 facets, or faces, regularly arranged. For cutting or faceting, the stones are fixed into copper holders and held against a wheel, edged with a mixture of Oil and fine diamond dust, which is revolved at about 2,500 revolutions a minute. Amsterdam and Antwerp, in Holland and Belgium respectively, have been the centre of the diamond cutting and polishing industry for over seven centuries.

The jewel value of brilliant diamonds depends greatly on their colors, or “water” as it is called. The usual coolers of diamonds are white, yellow, brown, green or blue. Surrounding rocks and take on their color, thus black, red and even bright pink diamonds have occasionally been found.

The trade in diamonds is not only in the valuable gem stones but also in the industrial diamonds mentioned above. Zaire produces 70% of such stones. They are fixed into the rock drills used in mining and civil engineering, also for edging band saws for cutting stone. Diamond-faced tools are used for cutting and drilling glass and fine porcelain and for dentists’ drills. They are used as bearings in watches and other finely balanced instruments. Perhaps you own some diamonds without knowing it --- in your wristwatch!

51. “Carbonado” is the name given to

- A. only the very best diamonds
- B. lumps of pure carbon
- C. Spanish diamonds
- D. diamonds made up of many small crystals

52. The art of cutting and polishing precious stones remained crude until

- A. the fourteenth century





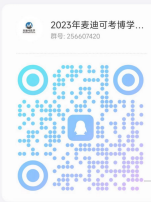
- B. the fifteenth century
  - C. the sixteenth century
  - D. the seventeenth century
53. During faceting, diamonds are held in copper holders
- A. to facilitate accurate cutting
  - B. to make them shine more brilliantly
  - C. so that they can revolve more easily
  - D. as a steel holder might damage the diamond
54. The value order of water in diamond,
- A. is more important than their color
  - B. ranges from blue-white upwards
  - C. ranges from blue white downwards
  - D. has never been reliably established
55. Industrial diamonds are used
- A. for a wide range of purposes
  - B. mainly for dentists' drills
  - C. for decoration in rings and watches
  - D. principally in mass-produced jewellery

### Passage Two

Just about everyone knows the meaning of “value” though you’d never know it from the excesses of the Eighties. Clever campaigns often allowed marketers to charge more for their product and reap ever-higher profits, it waked like a dream until suddenly, facing difficult economic times, consumers wake up. Now, to the extent that they’re buying, many consumers are choosing the car that delivers the most for the monkey--- not necessarily the one they coveted as a status symbol a few years ago, they are shifting to the toothpaste that works from the ones with it slickest promotions. Companies that understand this new consumer have come up with something new: “value marketing”.

A word of caution is necessary. In marketing, watchwords quickly metamorphous into buzzwords --- and value is no exception. We’re not taping about ads that merely boast of a product’s value or even such legitimate sates tools as price cuts and discount. Used correctly, value marketing amounts to much more than just stashing prices distributing coupons. It means giving the customer an improved product, with ads, features and enhancing the role of marketing itself. In value marketing, marketing becomes part of the system for delivering value to the consumer. Instead of merely shaping image, such a program might offer enhance guarantees or longer warranties, ads that educate rather than hype, membership club that build loyalty, frequent-buyer plans, improved communications with customer, through 800 numbers, or package design that makes the product easier to use or more environmentally friendly.

These and other value-marketing techniques can be expensive. They can tanker added



production and marketing costs added to lower unit prices, Even so, the principle involved in value marketing value for money, an improved product, enhanced =Nice, and added features, are just %fiat U.S. business needs to enhance its competitiveness in the global marketplace. That's why it will be all to the good if the commonsensical virtues of value marketing become part of the permanent strategy of U.S. business.

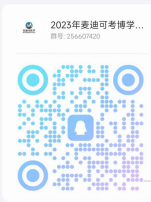
56. Consumers have waken up because of
- A. the poor products they bought
  - B. the high price they paid for what they bought
  - C. the difficult economic times
  - D. a horrible dream
57. Many consumers are choosing the commodities
- A. that are precious
  - B. that are warranted
  - C. that can show their status
  - D. that deliver the most for the money
58. In the 1980s, people would like to go after the products
- A. that were most expensive
  - B. that were up-to-date
  - C. that could show their status
  - D. that were in fashion
59. Communications with customers may be improved
- A. through annual customers' congress
  - B. through ton free 800 numbers
  - C. through membership clubs
  - D. through frequent education
60. A value marketing program may not include
- A. daily visits to customers
  - B. longer warranties
  - C. membership clubs
  - D. environmentally friendly packages

Passage Three

Great emotional and intellectual resources are demanded in quarrels; stamina helps, as does an opacity for obsession. But no one is born a good quarreler; the craft must be learned.

There are two generally recognized apprenticeships. First, and universally preferred, is a long childhood spent in the company of fractious siblings. After several years of rainy afternoons, brothers and sisters develop a sure feel for the tactics of attrition and the niceties of strategy so necessary in first-rate quarrelling.

The only child, or the child of peaceful or repressed households, is likely to grow up failing to



understand that quarrels, unlike arguments, are not about anything least of all the pursuit of truth. The apparent subject of a quarrel is a mere pretext; the real business is the quarrel itself.

Essentially, adversaries in a quarrel are out to establish or rescue their dignity. I fence the elementary principle: anything may be said. The unschooled, probably no less quarrelsome by inclination than anyone else, may spend an hour with knocking heart, sifting the consequences of roiling this old acquaintance a lying fraud. Too late! With a cheerful wave the old acquaintance has left the room.

Those who miss their first apprenticeship may care to enroll in the second, the bad marriage. This can be perilous for the neophyte; the mutual intimacy of spouses makes them at once more vulnerable and more dangerous in attack. Once sex is involved, the stakes are higher all round.

And there is an unspoken rule that those who love, or have loved, one another are granted a license for unlimited beastliness such as is denied to mere sworn enemies. For all that, some of our most tenacious black belt quarrelers have come to it late in life and mastered every throw, from the Crushing Silence to the Gloating Apology, in less than ten years of marriage.

A quarrel may last years. Among brooding types Kith time on their hands, like writers, half a lifetime is not uncommon. In its most refined form, a quarrel may consist of the participants not talking to each other. They will need to scheme laboriously to appear in public together to register Brief, violent quarrels are also known as rows. In all cases the essential ingredient remains the same; the original cause must be forgotten as soon as possible. From here on, dignity, pride, self-esteem, honor ate the crucial issues, which is why quarrelling” like jealousy, is an all-consuming business, virtually a profession. For the quarrelers very self-hood is on the fine. To lose an argument is a brief disappointment, much like losing a game of tennis; but to be crushed in a quarrel ...rather bite off your tongue and spread it at your opponents’ feet.

61. Unschooled quarrelers are said to be at a disadvantage because
- A. their insults fail to offend their opponent
  - B. they reveal their nervousness to their opponent
  - C. they suffer from remorse for what they've said
  - D. they are apprehensive about speaking their minds
62. According to the writer, quarrels between married couples may be
- A. physically violent
  - B. extremely bitter
  - C. essentially trivial
  - D. sincerely regretted
63. When quarrelling both children and married couples may, according to the writer
- A. be particularly brutal
  - B. use politeness as a weapon
  - C. employ skillful maneuvers
  - D. exaggerate their feelings
64. The difference between a quarrel and an argument is said to be that





- A. the former involves individual egos
  - B. the former concerns strong points of view
  - C. the latter has well-established miles
  - D. the latter concerns trivial issues
65. In the passage as a whole, the writer treats quarrelling as if it were
- A. a military campaign
  - B. a social skill
  - C. a moral evil
  - D. a natural gift

Passage Four

I just couldn't do it. I don't know what it is. It's not embarrassment. No that's not it. You see, you're putting your head in a noose; that's what it seems to me.' Derek am armed robber with a long record of jobs, was talking about hoisting (shop-lifting). 'No I just couldn't do it. I mean just going in there.' He paused to try to fund a more exact way of fixing; his antipathy. I tell you what. It's too blatant for my liking.'

It seemed a fanny way to put it. Pushing a couple of ties in your pocket at a shop was hardly the last word in extroversion, and even a bit on the discreet side when compared to all that firing of shotguns and vaulting over counters which made up the typical bank raid.

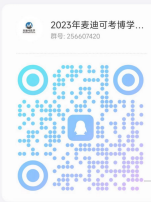
But my ideas of shop-lifting were still bound up with teenage memories of nicking packets of chewing gum from the local newsagents. A lot of guilt and not much loot-After a few conversations with professional holsters, I realized that 'blatant was just about right.

Nobody took a couple of ties they took the whole rack. The fast member of the gang would walk in nice and purposefully. Their job was to set up the goods: perhaps put an elastic bawd round the ends of a few dozen silk scarves; move the valuable pieces of jewellery nearer the edge of the counter; slide the ties on the rack into a compact bunch. Then, wine somebody else diverts the assistant or provides some fort of masking, the third member lifts the lot.

If the walk to the door is a little long, then there mm be someone else to take over for the last stretch. No one is in possession for more than a few seconds, and there are always a couple of spare bodies to obstruct anyone who seems to be getting too near the carrier.

Store detectives who move forward with well-founded suspicions may still find themselves clutching empty air. Store detectives watch for three main give-sways: am- sort of loitering which looks different from the usual hanging around and dithering that characterizes the real customer; any covert contact between individuals shown no other sign of knowing each other, any over-friendliness towards sales staff which might be acting as a distraction. 'There's one other little angle' said one detective. I often pop round the back stairs; that's where you'll occasionally find one of them; trying to relax and get themselves in the right mood before starting the next job.'

66. The bank robber wouldn't consider shop-lifting because



- A. it was beneath his dignity
  - B. the penalties were too high
  - C. it wasn't challenging enough
  - D. the risks were too great
67. The writers experience led rum to think that most shop-lifters
- A. were at their teens
  - B. stole modest amounts
  - C. used violent methods
  - D. stole for excitement
68. The; role of the first member of the gang is to
- A. convince the staff he's a serious shopper
  - B. remove die goods from the shelves
  - C. establish the easiest goods to steal
  - D. smooth the path for his accomplice.
69. Professional shop-lifters avoid being caught in the act by
- A. passing goods from one to another
  - B. hiding behind ordinary shoppers
  - C. racing for the nearest exit
  - D. concealing goods in ordinary bath
70. Potential shop-lifters may be identified when the:
- A. seem unable to decide what to buy
  - B. openly signal to apparent strangers
  - C. are unusually chatty to assistants
  - D. set off towards emergency exits

**Part IV Writing (25 points)**

**Part A (10 points)**

You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area. Write a letter to the department concerned, asking them to help find a candidate. You should specify what kind of child you want to help and how you will carry out your plan.

Write your letter in no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use --- Li Ming instead. Do not write the address. (10 points)

**Part B (15points)**

**Directions:** Write an essay in no less than 250 words

“The Relationship That Exists Between Humans and Nature” Remember you should Write your composition on the Answer Sheet.



**Part V Translation (15 points)**

**Direction:** *Translate the following English passage into Chinese on your ANSWER SHEET*

Once an employee wants to work abroad he must have a clear mind that his success and expertise home do not mean he can continue his excellence at his overseas branch because of the cultural environment as well as his adaptability. Thinking difference instead of professional experience plays an important role for U.S. business people' success at foreign market. Values, attitude, and buying preference and their related information have to be adapted and altered from top management to average workers in the course of tapping foreign markets. For international business, the firms in U.S. have to redetermine their marketing strategy and tactics which generally contrary to what they have done at their home markets based on their knowledge of the targeting countries' culture context. American business persons have to understand that cultural variable influence international business enterprises so they are required to place highly priority to communicate with the foreign people for mutual understanding besides their business activities.





## 暨南大学 2008 年博士入学考试英语试题参考答案及解析

### Part I Vocabulary

- 1.A **【句意】** 这位秘书因为误放了重要文件而被老板严厉指责了。  
**【解析】** 动词辨析题。rebuked “指责”; teased “取笑, 戏弄”; washed “洗涤”; accused “控告”, 根据 for 后面的内容 “误放了重要文件”, 可知这位秘书会被老板责备, 此处应该使用动词 rebuke 的过去分词 rebuked, 故正确答案为选项 A。
- 2.B **【句意】** 喷气客机是由莱特兄弟发明的小型飞机演变过来的。  
**【解析】** 同形词辨析题。involved “包含”; evolved “进化”; devolved “移交”; revolved “旋转”, 由 “喷气客机” 与 “莱特兄弟发明的小型飞机” 之间的关系我们可以知道莱特兄弟发明的小型飞机是喷气客机的前身, 此处应该使用 evolved 这个动词, “evolve from” 是 “从……演变过来” 的意思, 故正确答案为选项 B。
- 3.B **【句意】** 中国的产品享有非常高的国际声誉是因为它们无可争议的质量。  
**【解析】** 同形词辨析题。indistinctive “无特色的”; indisputable “无可争议的, 不争的”; indispensable “不可缺少的”; indistinguishable “不能区别的”, 由此句中的 “prestige” 可以知道中国产品享有如此声誉是因为它们的质量很好, 四个选项中能 用来形容这种质量的形容词只有 indisputable, 故正确答案为选项 B。
- 4.B **【句意】** 这个能详细地解释一些学生们可能没有理解的英语问题。  
**【解析】** 动词辨析题。signify “表示; 预示”; specify “指明; 详细说明”; clarify “澄清, 阐明”; testify “证明”, 根据 “学生们可能没有理解的” 可知此处应该选用动词 specify, 表示 “详细的解释, 说明”, 故正确答案为选项 B。
- 5.D **【句意】** 我不得不为你在非常困难情况下做出的处理而称赞你。  
**【解析】** 动词辨析题。meditate “考虑, 计划”; complement “补足; 补充”; elaborate “详尽阐述”; compliment “称赞”, 根据 “在非常困难情况下做出的处理” 这是一件值得表扬与称赞的事, 此处使用 compliment 符合语义逻辑, 故正确答案为选项 D。
- 6.D **【句意】** 我已经将我的车送去检查三次了, 但是没有一个修理人员能指出问题出在哪里。  
**【解析】** 动词辨析题。deduce “演绎, 推理”; notify “通知”; highlight “强调, 突出”; pinpoint “确定, 准确的指出”, 根据 “mechanic 技术人员, 修理工” 与汽车的 “problem 问题” 的关系, 修理人员应该是查明或者指出问题的, 所以此处应该使用动词 pinpoint, 故正确答案为选项 D。
- 7.B **【句意】** 建筑力学群体没有能够成功保护一个十八世纪的台阶免遭拆除。  
**【解析】** 动词辨析题。abolition “废除; 废止”; demolition “毁坏; 拆毁”; disruption “分裂; 瓦解”; dismantling “拆开, 拆卸”, 根据 “terrace 台阶; 门廊” 可知此处应该选择动词 demolition, 故正确答案为选项 B。
- 8.C **【句意】** 决定租房以后, 我们便着手联系所有的房屋中介公司。  
**【解析】** 同义词组辨析题。set out “动身; 着手做某事”; set to “开始做某事”; set about “开始做某事”; set off “出发; 动身”, set to 后面应该接动词原形, 此句中的动词



是用的现在分词，所以可以排除选项 B；选项 D 是“出发，动身去某地”的意思，不符合此处的语境；set out 一般与不定式 to do 连用，所以可以排除选项 A，故正确答案为选项 C。

- 9.D **【句意】**警方在收到爆炸警报后决定疏散百货商店的人员。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。evict “驱逐”；expel “驱散；赶走”；abandon “放弃”；evacuate “撤离；疏散”，根据“bomb warning 爆炸警报”可知警察会疏散，撤离人员，所以此处应该使用动词 evacuate，故正确答案为选项 D。
- 10.C **【句意】**如果工人们尊重你，你就不需要总是维护你的权威。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。affirm “断言；肯定”；restrain “抑制”；assert “声称；坚持；维护”；maintain “保持”，根据“respected 尊重”可知此处对应的是“维护权威”，表示维护权威或者捍卫权威是要用动词 assert，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 11.A **【句意】**罗斯玛丽亚当小姐仔细地浏览作文，以排除所有错误。  
**【解析】**同形词辨析题。eliminate “排除；消除”；terminate “结束；终结”；illuminate “照亮”；alleviate “减轻；缓和”，“仔细地浏览作文”的目的是“排除错误”，符合逻辑，所以此处应该使用动词 eliminate，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 12.C **【句意】**几个月前，工人们向公司请愿将工资提高百分之二十五并且实施严格的安全制度。  
**【解析】**同形词辨析题。implement “实施；工具”；endowment “捐赠；天赋”；enforcement “实施；执行”；engagement “约定”，此处应该选择一个名词，根据 regulation “规范；管理”，可知此处应该填一个表示“实施”的名词，所以可以排除选项 B、D；implement 做动词是“实施”的意思，但是做名词是“工具”的意思，所以此处应该用 enforcement，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 13.A **【句意】**叛军非法推翻了民主政府。  
**【解析】**同形词辨析题。overthrew “打倒；推翻”；overtook “追上；赶上”；overturned “推翻；倾覆”；overruled “驳回；否决”，根据 rebel army “叛军”和 lawlessly “非法地”可知此处应该是指叛军推翻了民主政府，所以答案从选项 A 和选项 C 之间选；overturn 主要是指某种具体事物的在位置上的颠倒，或者是指推翻某种已有的理论或者制度；overthrow 主要是指用武力推翻某种制度或者机构，所以此处用 overthrow 比较恰当，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 14.D **【句意】**交警对于轻微的交通违法行为处以越来越重的罚款。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。；demanding “需要；要求”；imparting “给予；传授”；imposing “强加；征税；处以……”，根据“driving offences 交通违法行为”，和“fines 罚金”，可知此处应该使用动词 imposing，故正确答案为选项 D。
- 15.B **【句意】**各种必需品的缺乏是自然灾害造成的。  
**【解析】**同形词辨析题。variety “多样”；scarcity “不足；缺乏”；solidarity “团结”；commodity “商品”；根据“natural calamity 自然灾害”可知此处应该说的是各种必需品的“缺乏”，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 16.C **【句意】**因为这个地区有毒蛇出没，所以对灌木丛里的任何活动迹象保持警惕是十分重要的。





- 【解析】固定搭配题。根据句意可知此处要填一个词与 be on the ... for 构成搭配，表示“警惕、提防”的意思，care 和 alarm 都不能与之构成搭配，be on the alert for 是固定搭配表示“警惕、提防”的意思，guard 通常的用法是 be on guard for，guard 的前面不需要加定冠词 the，所以此处应该选择 alert，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 17.A 【句意】在她退休在家几乎没有什么时间的时候她居然掌握了多门业余爱好。  
【解析】同义词组辨析。in hand “在手中；掌握住”；at hand “在手边；即将到来”；on her hands “（双手）趴在地上”；in her hands “在她手上”，此处表达的意思是“掌握多门兴趣爱好”，所以要用词组 in hand，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 18.D 【句意】与精神上有缺陷的人工作需要拿出所有的耐心和理解。  
【解析】名词辨析题。means “方法；手段”；stocks “股份；库存”；provisions “规定；条款”；resources “资源；物力”，此处 resources of patience 表示“全部的耐心”的意思，故正确答案为选项 D。
- 19.C 【句意】他现在仍患有一种罕见的地方性疾病，这种病是他当时在非洲工作的时候感染的。  
【解析】动词辨析题。infected “感染”；incurred “招致；蒙受”；contracted “合同；感染；收缩”；infested “大批滋生”，根据句意可知这里是指感染了某种病，所以此处的动词要从 infected 和 contracted 之间来选择，infect 这个动作的发出者是疾病，强调疾病的感染性；而 contract 强调的是人感染疾病，动作的发出者是人，此处强调的是人感染疾病，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 20.A 【句意】戒烟只是预防心脏疾病的办法之一。  
【解析】词组辨析题。ward off “避开；防止（疾病等）”；push off “离开；走开”；put off “延期”；throw off “摆脱”，heart disease “心脏病”是一种疾病，戒烟是为了防止得心脏病，所以此处应该使用词组 ward off，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 21.C 【句意】你想成功的话，除了勤奋和坚持之外你没有别的选择。  
【解析】名词辨析题。alteration “改变；变化”；equivalent “相等的”；alternative “可供选择的事物”；substitute “代替”，根据“勤奋和坚持”与“成功”之间的关系，我们可以知道一般来说“勤奋和坚持”是“成功”的必要条件，所以想要成功，除了“勤奋和坚持”之外就没有别的选择符合逻辑，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 22.A 【句意】这家电影公司需要能够扮演各种不同角色的演员。  
【解析】形容词辨析题。diverse “不同的，多种多样的”；versatile “多才多艺的”；variable “变化的；可变的”；changeable “易变的；可变的”，根据提议可推知电影公司需要的是能够扮演不同角色的演员，四个选项中能够表示“不同的，多样的”只有 diverse，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 23.C 【句意】他们乘着现代的轻便的小船很快地在比赛中超过了那些旧船。  
【解析】同义词辨析题。overran “超过（范围）”；exceeded “超过，超越（数量，限制）”；outstripped “超过，赶上”；caught up “追上，赶上（接名词时跟 with 连用）”，此处指的是在比赛中超过，赶上别人，所以可以排除选项 A、B，此处如果使用 catch up 的话后面应该加 with，用 catch up with 的形式，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 24.A 【句意】研究表明，严厉的刑罚并不能威慑那些潜在的犯罪者。



- 【解析】名词辨析题。deterrent“威慑物；制止物”；prevention“预防；阻止”；safeguard“保护；安全设施”；distraction“分心；消遣”，heavy penalties“严厉的刑罚”是用来威慑那些犯罪者的，所以此处应该选择名词deterrent，故正确答案为选项A。
- 25.C 【句意】有太多的媒体对接下来的选举进行报道，以至于人们都开始感到厌倦了。  
【解析】名词辨析题。circulation“循环（血液等）；流通（货币，消息等）；发行量（专辑，书等）”；concern“关心；关系”；broadcasting“播放；广播节目”；coverage“聚集；汇集”，根据此处的media可知此处应该填写一个与新闻媒体相关的名词，四个选项中只有broadcasting最符合，正确答案为选项C。
- 26.A 【句意】最近你的工作量比我的大，所以我打断放弃我的休息日来弥补。  
【解析】名词辨析题。offset“抵消；补偿”；redress“救济；赔偿；纠正”；herald“使者；先驱”；compensate“补偿；赔偿”（只有动词形式），此处应该选择一个名词与介词in搭配表示“补偿，弥补”的意思，所以可以排除选项C和D，redress一般不这样搭配，in offset是惯用搭配，故正确答案为选项A。
- 27.D 【句意】既然我们早就已经彼此认识了，所以我觉得我们可以免去那些客套话。  
【解析】同形词辨析题。dispose“处理；处置”；dispatch“派遣”；dispense“分配”；discharge“免除”，这里要表达的意思是省去、免除客套的东西，所以应该使用动词discharge，故正确答案为选项D。
- 28.B 【句意】他偶然加入了一个计算机日程计划，但是到目前为止它还没有一个合适的模式。  
【解析】词组辨析题。come by“经过”；come across“偶遇；偶然发现”；come up with“想出”；come round to“改变主意”，此处只有使用词组come across表示“偶然”才符合句子的语义逻辑，故正确答案为选项B。
- 29.D 【句意】你有没有想过如果你没有赢得这场官司，你将会面临何种难题？  
【解析】同形词辨析题。applications“应用；试用”；connotations“内涵；含义”；implications“含义”；complications“并发症；难题”，根据if you didn't win your case“如果你没有赢得官司”，可知此处要表达的意思是会遇到难题，困境，所以此处应该选择名词complications，故正确答案为选项D。
- 30.C 【句意】我以为我看到了远处有水，但是这肯定是一种光影幻觉。  
【解析】名词辨析题。perception“感知”；delusion“欺骗；错觉”；illusion“错觉；幻象”；deception“欺诈”，此句中有一个转折词but，所以可知前面所说的看到水是一种幻觉，所以可以排除选项A、D；delusion所指的错觉通常是指心理上的误解，所以此处应该用illusion，故正确答案为选项C。

## Part II Cloze

### 【文章大意】

这是一篇讲述关于如何帮助青少年适应变化的社科类议论文；作者认为教师们需要意识到青少年所经历的情绪、智力和身体上的变化，因为这些变化对于青少年的健康成长是至关重要的。作者认为青少年典型的生活方式已经被太多的竞争所占据，所以青少年应该通过调整去适应这些变化，而不是依靠竞争来锻炼；教师们也应该设计一些应对这些变化的





活动来帮助青少年健康成长。

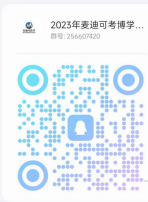
【答案详解】

- 31.A 固定搭配题。idea “主意”；opinion “观点”；advice “劝告”都是和介词 on sth.搭配，表示关于某事，特别 advice to 后边一般是接“人”；所以只有 thought 与 to sth.搭配，表示“考虑某事”。
- 32.B 动词辨析题。本题所考查的动词的宾语是 such changes，本文的基本主线是探讨青少年应对变化的问题，从下文中的短语 are adjusting to “调节，使适应”就可以断定本题也是选择一个表示适应概念的选项，所以 accommodate “适应”是正确答案。strengthen “加强，巩固”；stimulate “刺激，激励”和 enhance “提高”都不符合。
- 33.C 名词辨析题。根据语境可知此处应该选择一个名词与 movement “运动”对应，与 competition “竞争”意义相反，根据后文 adjusting to their new bodies “适应他们新的身体”，可知此处着重强调身体锻炼，care “关心”；nutrition “营养”；exercise “运动”；leisure “休闲”，故正确答案为 exercise。
- 34.D 逻辑关系题。通过分析上下句的逻辑关系可以发现，这是个表示因果关系的主从复合句，所以用 Because 引导因果状语从句；If 引导条件句；Although 引导让步状语从句；Whereas 引导转折句。
- 35.C 同形词辨析题。根据前一句中的 self-conscious “自我意识”，以及本题后边的定语从句 that comes from achieving success “成功”and knowing that their accomplishments “成就”，通过这几个重点词汇，我们不难判断出答案是 Confidence “信心”；而 assistance “帮助；协助”；guidance “指导；领导”和 tolerance “容忍；宽容”和这些已知信息所表达的概念不搭配。
- 36.B 动词辨析题。主语 their accomplishments “成就”应当是被 admired “赞美，羡慕”；而其他选项 claimed “要求；声明”；ignored “忽略；忽视”和 surpassed “超越；胜过”与主语构不成搭配。
- 37.D 形容词辨析题。improper “不恰当的”；risky “冒险的”；fair “公平的”；wise “明智的”，根据前面所提到的青少年需要自信，所以此处“设计胜者多，败者少的活动”不可置否的是“明智的”行为，所以正确答案为 wise。
- 38.C 词组辨析题。根据文章内容，前面所说到要设计胜者多败者少的活动，后文中就例句了很多不同的活动，可知此处应该选择 for example “比如；例如”表示举例，in effect “正在实行；实际上”；as a result “结果”和 in a sense “在某一方面；就某种意义上来说”意义都不符合本题。
- 39.A 动词辨析题。根据此句的句子结构可知此处应该选择一个与 publishing “出版”；sponsoring “赞助”所表示的动作相一致的词，displaying “展示；展览”；describing “描述；描写”；creating “创造；创作”和 exchanging “交换”四个词中只有 displaying 最恰当，与 artwork 搭配，表示“展示艺术品”。
- 40.D 形容词辨析题。根据本题的题意和搭配，multiple “多种多样的”的意思最合适；即 provide multiple opportunities for leadership “为锻炼领导才能提供很多机会”。而 durable “持久的；耐久的”和 surplus “过剩的，剩余的”；与题意无关；excessive “过多的；过分的”含有负面意义，不能使用。



- 41.A 名词辨析题。本题所在句子的主语 A variety of small clubs “各种各样的小型俱乐部活动”；下一句的 Making friends is extremely important to teenagers “交朋友对青少年来说是极其重要的”；这些信息强调青少年需要参加“集体活动”，因此，符合这个概念的只有 group 表示“团队；小组”活动；而选项 individual “个人的，单独的”与文章想表达的意思相反；其他两个选项 personnel “人员；职员”和 corporation “公司”与题意无关。
- 42.D 名词辨析题。根据 Making friends is extremely important to teenagers “交朋友对青少年来说是极其重要的”，而这些害羞的学生当然也需要交朋友，那他们害羞的特点也就决定了他们需要 security “安全；保护”，而不是 consent “赞同；同意”；insurance “保险”或者 admission “准许；录取”。
- 43.B 副词辨析题。本题是选出一个合适的副词修饰形容词 visible，而 visible 的被修饰成分是 a supportive adult，根据上下文，害羞的学生参加组织活动当然是需要 a supportive adult，但让他们自己 Making friends 又是极其重要的，常识也告诉我们这个 a supportive adult 最好是 barely visible “仅仅，只是在后边露露面”；rarely “很少地，罕见地”；particularly “独特地；显著地；和 definitely “肯定地；确定地”均不符合文章立意。
- 44.D 形容词辨析题。根据后文表达的内容作者认为应该组织使参与者能够尽可能长时间地保持活跃，而且他们再去参加别的活动时不会感到愧疚的活动，这表明此处的意思是说青少年的注意集中的时间很短，所以此处应该选择形容词 short, long “长的”明显不正确；similar “相似的；类似的”和 different “不同的”和句子想表达出的意义无关。
- 45.C 逻辑关系题。从本题短语所连接的前后两个句子之间的逻辑关系来看，组织这些活动的目的就是为了参加者能尽可能长时间地保持活跃；so that 表示“目的是……；为的是……”；是最佳的答案；其他的选项 if only “但愿”，表示虚拟语气；now that “既然”和 even if “即使”都不对。
- 46.D 固定搭配题。本题是一个常见的语法固定搭配，肯定语气时表达“其他事情”是用 something else。
- 47.B 固定搭配题。根据 without feeling guilty “不感觉到愧疚”可知此处要表达的意思是不感到愧疚的原因，也就是不做对不起别人的事情；letting the other participants down “让别的参加者感失望”属于会让自己愧疚的事情，所以此处应该选 down；其它三项与 let 搭配的意思分别是：let off “离开”；let out “出局；淘汰”和 let alone “独自呆着”，都与已知的短语 without feeling guilty 没有对应的关系。
- 48.A 逻辑关系题。解出本题的关键是把握上下句的逻辑关系，上一句：这并不是说成年人不必承担责任；下一句：他们可以帮助学生培养责任心，上下两句明显是表示一种相反的关系，所以用 On the contrary “相反地”连接最合适；其他选项 On the average “平均来说；一般地”；On the whole “总的来说；大体上”和 On the other hand “另一方面”意义都不符合。
- 49.C 动词辨析题。making for “走向；倾向于；有助于”；这个动词短语与宾语 roles 不构成合适的动宾搭配；taking for “认为；以为”也与 roles 不构成合适的动宾搭配；standing for “代表”意义上可以构成动宾搭配，但是从句子结构上来分析 standing for





这个动作是句子主语 they (指代 adults 成年人)做出的, 但 standing for 的宾语即这些成年人所代表的 roles 又是学生的 roles, 这个在逻辑上说不通, 故 standing 是不正确的; 所以此处应该使用 planning, planning for “安排任务, 分配任务”, 这个选项既符合动宾搭配又最符合上下文的意义和逻辑。

- 50.A 名词辨析题。此处应该选择一个与 attention spans “注意力周期” 同性质的词, 在这里注意力周期是一种人的本能的能力, capabilities “能力”; responsibilities “责任”; proficiency “熟练程度”; efficiency “效率”, 这四个词中显然只有 capabilities 与注意力周期一样表示的是学生的一种本能, 所以正确答案为 capabilities。

### Part III Reading

#### Passage 1

##### 【文章大意】

本文主要讲的是钻石的切割工艺的发展以及其用途。钻石在未经切割和磨光之前并不像我们看到的戒指上的钻石一样, 它们这一些蓝灰色的石头。古埃及是最原始的宝石切割方法的发明地, 中世纪这种方法被传到欧洲西北部。1476 年用碎钻石粉末切割宝石的方法被发明。目前, 钻石除了能被其自身切割外, 还能用激光切割。最好的钻石有 58 个面, 这些面是由钻石粉末混合某种油切割出来的。钻石的价值主要由它的颜色以及“水度”来决定。钻石的用途有很多, 比如说应用在一些工业技术中, 用其做牙医的钻子, 或者成为一些饰品的装饰物。

##### 【答案详解】

- 51.D 细节事实题。“黑金刚石”是用来称呼什么的? 选项 A “仅仅是最好的钻石”; 选项 B “纯碳团”; 选项 C “西班牙钻石”; 选项 D “由小水晶组成的钻石”, 根据第一段中 “Less perfect forms, known as “boars” and “carbon ado” are clusters of tiny crystals. 不那么完美的形式, 被称为“野猪”或者“黑金刚钻”, 是一簇小水晶组成的”, 所以 “黑金刚钻”指的是小水晶组成的钻石, 故正确答案为选项 D。
- 52.B 细节事实题。切割和打磨宝石的工艺保持着粗糙直到, 选项 A “十四世纪”; 选项 B “十五世纪”; 选项 C “十六世纪”; 选项 D “十七世纪”, 第二段首先说了粗糙的切割和打磨钻石的工艺开始于古埃及, 然后 “However, a revolutionary change in the methods of cutting and polishing was made in 1476 when ... 然而切割和打磨钻石的工艺在 1476 年发生了革命性的变化”, 所以知道 15 世纪这种粗糙的工艺才被革新, 故正确答案为选项 B。
- 53.A 推理判断题。在切磨刻面的时候, 钻石用铜架固定, 选项 A “使切割更精确”; 选项 B “让它们发出更璀璨的光”; 选项 C “为了让它们更容易旋转”; 选项 D “因为铁架会损坏钻石”, 选项 B 和 C 表达的内容文章没有提到, 且没有任何表述暗示, 故可以排除; 根据文章第四段中 “fixed into copper holders 固定在铜架上” 中 fixed 一词可知将钻石固定在铜架上是为了让其固定, 选项 C 中 revolve 一词明显与此目的不符, 所以可以排除; 故正确答案为选项 A, 为了让其更好的被打磨, 从而提高打磨与切割的精确度。
- 54.D 推理判断题。钻石的“水度”价值排序, 选项 A “比他们的颜色更重要”; 选项 B “由





蓝到白递增”；选项 C “由蓝到白递减”；选项 D “没有被确定地建立”，文章倒数第二段中在讲述钻石的颜色的时候并没有对其价值做出比较与说明，所以可以排除选项 B 和 C；根据 “... depends greatly on their color, or “water” as it is called 很大程度上取决于它们的颜色，或者所谓的“水度”，可以知道颜色和水度其实是表示的同一种东西，所以它们之间不存在比较，所以选项 A 错误；故正确答案为选项 D，并没有明确的标准来鉴定这种价值排序。

- 55.A 推理判断题。工业钻石被用来，选项 A “在很多用途上”；选项 B “主要作为牙医的钻子”；选项 C “作为戒指和手表的装饰物”；选项 D “主要在大量生产的宝石上”，根据最后一段中的内容 “它们被镶在矿业和土木工程所用的凿石器上，也被用在用来切石头的锯子边缘上。钻石做成的工具被用来切割或者打孔玻璃，细瓷器，或者用作牙医的钻子。它们被用做手表或者精密仪器的轴承。”，这些内容讲述的是钻石的工业用途，根据此段内容我们可以推断钻石的工业用途有很多，选项 B、C 和 D 表达的内容明显太多局限，故正确答案为选项 A。

#### 【长难句分析】

1. However, a revolutionary change in the methods of cutting and polishing was made in 1476 when Ludwig Van Berquen of Bruges in Belgium invented the use of a swiftly revolving wheel with its edge faced with fine diamond powder.

【参考译文】然而，在 1476 年切割和打磨钻石的工艺发生了一个革命性的改变，比利时的 Ludwig Van Berquen 发明了使用一种迅速转动的边缘有精细钻石粉末的轮子的方法。

【结构分析】本句的主干为：a revolutionary change ... was made in 1476; in the methods of cutting and polishing 为介词短语做后置定语，修饰 change; when Ludwig Van Berquen of Bruges in Belgium invented the use of a swiftly revolving wheel with its edge faced with fine diamond powder. 这一句为 when 引导的定语从句，修饰 1476。

2. Diamond itself is the only material hard enough to cut and polish diamonds --- though recently, high-intensity light beams called lasers have been developed which can bore holes in them.

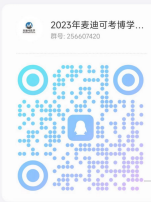
【参考译文】钻石本身是唯一坚硬到可以切割和打磨钻石的材料——虽然，最近研究出了一种叫做激光的高强度光束，可以在钻石上打洞。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：Diamond itself is the only material hard enough to cut and polish diamonds; though recently; called lasers 为过去分词短语做后置定语；which can bore holes in them. 为定语从句，修饰 lasers。

3. For cutting or faceting, the stones are fixed into copper holders and held against a wheel, edged with a mixture of Oil and fine diamond dust, which is revolved at about 2,500 revolutions a minute.

【参考译文】在切割和琢面的时候，这些石头（钻石）被固定在铜架上，对着一个边缘附有油和碎钻石粉末的轮子，其转速可以达到每分钟 2500 转。

【结构分析】本句的主干为：the stones are fixed into copper holders and held against a wheel; For cutting or faceting 为状语；edged with a mixture of Oil and fine diamond dust 为过去分词充当后置定语修饰 wheel; which is revolved at about 2,500 revolutions a minute. 为定语



从句修饰 diamond dust。

## Passage 2

### 【文章大意】

本文主要讲的是价值营销模式。经历了一段经济困难时期之后，消费者开始将注意力转移到商品的价格与价值上。浮夸的广告营销开始不对消费者的胃口。所以聪明的商家开始转向价值营销。价值营销注重提高商品本身的质量，适当的广告投入，对商品特点的发掘……力求给消费者更多的保障而不是单一的大肆宣传。建立会员俱乐部来提高与消费者的沟通，改善产品包装等……虽然价值营销工具可能会增加商品的成本，但是它将会有助于提高美国产品的市场竞争力，成为美国商业的持久营销战略。

### 【答案详解】

- 56.B 推理判断题。消费者清醒了，因为，选项 A “他们买到的差质量的商品”；选项 B “他们花高价购买了商品”；选项 C “经济困难时期”；选项 D “一场噩梦”，根据文章第一段中 “Clever campaigns often allowed marketers to charge more for their product and reap ever-higher profits. It waked like a dream until suddenly, facing difficult economic times, consumers wake up. 聪明的营销活动往往使营销人员为他们的产品收取更多的费用，并获得更高的利润。它像一场梦一样的突然醒来，由于经历困难的经济时期，消费者清醒了”，由此句可知经历经济困难时期是消费者清醒的导火索，商家提高商品价格，使得消费者花高价购买了商品是消费者清醒过来的根本原因，此处应该选择真正使得消费者不再相信商家任意抬高的商品价格，清醒过来的根本原因，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 57.D 细节事实题。许多消费者会选择什么样的商品，选项 A “宝贵的”；选项 B “有保障的”；选项 C “能够展示他们地位的”；选项 D “更多的考虑价格”，根据文章第一段中 “Now, to the extent that they're buying, many consumers are choosing the car that delivers the most for the monkey-not necessarily the one they coveted as a status symbol a few years ago 现在，就他们的购买限度来说，许多消费者选择价格最合适的车，而不必要像几年前一样，选择能够代表社会地位的车”，此处是以车为例说明了现在消费者的购买倾向，所以在购买其它产品的时候他们同样也会考虑价格再做出选择，故正确答案为选项 D。
- 58.C 细节事实题。在 19 世纪 80 年代，人们会追崇什么商品，选项 A “最贵的”；选项 B “最新的”；选项 C “展示他们社会地位的”；选项 D “时髦的”，根据第一段中 “many consumers are choosing the car that delivers the most for the monkey-not necessarily the one they coveted as a status symbol a few years ago 许多消费者会选择 的车，而不必要像几年前一样，选择能够代表社会地位的车”，可知几年前，也差不多就是 80 年达的时候，人们会倾向于选择能够展示他们社会地位的商品，而不是那些最贵的，最新的或者时髦的，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 59.B 细节事实题。与消费的沟通可能会通过什么来提高，选项 A “通过每年召开消费者会议”；选项 B “通过免费电话”；选项 C “通过会员俱乐部”；选项 D “通过经常的教育”，根据文章倒数第二段中 “improved communications with customer, through





800numbers,通过免费电话增加与消费者的沟通”,可知提高与消费者的沟通是通过800 免费电话,故正确答案为选项B。

- 60.A 细节事实题。价值营销活动不包括,选项A“每天拜访消费者”;选项B“更长时间的保证”;选项C“会员俱乐部”;选项D“环境友好的包装”,根据倒数第二段中对价值营销活动的介绍,我们可以知道提及了一下几个项目:更长时间的保证、注重教育而不是大肆宣传的广告、会员俱乐部、免费电话、采购计划、800 电话、提高包装设计,可知没有提到的活动是“每天拜访消费者”,故正确答案为选项A。

### 【长难句分析】

1. Now, to the extent that they're buying, many consumers are choosing the car that delivers the most for the money--- not necessarily the one they coveted as a status symbol a few years ago, they are shifting to the toothpaste that works from the ones with it slickest promotions.

【参考译文】现在,在他们的购买限度内,许多消费者在选择车的时候考虑最多的是价格,而不必要像几年前一样,将车作为一种地位的象征,他们正在从言语花哨的推销转移到牙膏的效果上。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: many consumers are choosing the car that delivers the most for the money ... they are shifting to the toothpaste that works from the ones with it slickest promotions, 本句由这两个并列句构成; --- not necessarily the one they coveted as a status symbol a few years ago 是对前一句的补充说明; to the extent that “到……的程度”; that delivers the most for the money 为定语从句修饰 car; that works 为定语从句修饰 toothpaste。

2. We're not taping about ads that merely boast of a product's value or even such legitimate sates tools as price cuts and discount.

【参考译文】我们不贴仅仅对产品价值自吹自擂的广告,也不只在价格下降或者打折的时候使用那些合法的销售工具。

【结构分析】本句的主干为: We're not taping about ads ... or even such legitimate sates tools, that merely boast of a product's value 为定语从句修饰 ads; as price cuts and discount. 为时间状语从句。

3. That's why it will be all to the good if the commonsensical virtues of value marketing become part of the permanent strategy of U.S. business.

【参考译文】这就是如果价值营销的常识性的好处能够变成美国商业持久战略的一部分,那么一切都会变得好起来的原因。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: That's why it will be all to the good, if the commonsensical virtues of value marketing become part of the permanent strategy of U.S. business 为条件状语从句; of value marketing 为所有格结构做后置定语,修饰 virtues。

### Passage 3

#### 【文章大意】

本文主要探讨的问题是吵架。吵架和争论不一样,吵架是双方之间关于尊严和荣誉的较量。对吵架这个能力培养有两个重要时期:一个是成长在有众多兄弟姐妹的家庭的儿童





时期；另一个是在失败的婚姻时期。相爱或者曾经相爱的人在吵架的时候有一个共识，就是无限制的残忍的使用一些不共戴天的仇人之间才会用到的话。有一些人之间的吵架会持续多年，他们前期都在辛苦的策划，等待在众人面前一展雄威。吵架分为很多种，但是有一个基本原则保持不变，那就是一旦吵起来，最初的原因必须被忘的一干二净，在吵架中失败的人一般都恨不得在对方面前咬舌自尽。

### 【答案详解】

- 61.C 推理判断题。没上过学的吵架者在吵架中不占优势的原因是，选项 A “他们的羞辱不能激怒对手”；选项 B “他们在对手面前表现出紧张”；选项 C “他们对自己说的话感到悔恨”；选项 D “他们害怕表露自己的心声”，根据文章第四段中 “The unschooled, probably no less quarrelsome by inclination than anyone else, may spend an hour with knocking heart, sifting the consequences of roiling this old acquaintance a lying fraud 没怎么受过教育的人，同样也跟其他人一样热衷于吵架，他们会花上很长的时间捶胸顿足，不断回想自己是怎么激怒了老熟人而陷入了他的骗局”，由此可知这些没上过学的人在吵架的时候因为没什么技巧，激怒别人之后就陷入了别人挖的坑里，于是他们不停的回想，不停的后悔自己所说的话，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 62.B 推理判断题。根据作者的观点，已婚夫妇之间的争吵也许会，选项 A “剧烈的身体攻击”；选项 B “嫉妒的尖酸刻薄”；选项 C “基本上很琐碎”；选项 D “真诚的道歉”，根据文章第一段的首句话 “相爱的或者曾经相爱的人之间存在着一种不言而喻的规则，他们允许对方无限制的使用伤人的语言，就像是两个不共戴天的仇人一样。”，根据这句话我们可以知道已婚夫妻之间的争吵会非常的尖酸刻薄，表现的像两个不共戴天的仇人一样，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 63.C 推理判断题。小孩子和已婚夫妇之间吵架的共同点是什么，选项 A “特别的野蛮”；选项 B “把礼貌当做一种武器”；选项 C “运用非常有技巧的策略”；选项 D “夸大感觉”，根据文章中分别对小孩子吵架和夫妻吵架的描写，小孩子 “develop a sure feel for the tactics of attrition and the niceties of strategy so necessary in first-rate quarrelling 明确的知道在最高级的吵架中技巧和战略的必要性”，由此可知小孩子的吵架非常注重技巧与战略；文章第六点在提及夫妻吵架之后接着说道 “some of our most tenacious black belt quarrelers have come to it late in life 持久的吵架黑带通常在比较晚的时候练成” “in less than ten years of marriage. 不超过婚后十年的时间”，可知作者想表达的是婚后，夫妻会变得非常擅于吵架，婚后的吵架会使他们练就吵架的技巧，这个从 “黑带” 一词可以体现出来，所以小孩子和已婚夫妇两者在吵架上的共同点就是非常具有技巧或者策略，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 64.A 推理判断题。吵架和争论之间的区别是什么，选项 A “前者涉及个人自尊心”；选项 B “前者关心强硬的观点”；选项 C “后者建立了良好的规则”；选项 D “后者关于细小的问题”；根据文章最后一段中对于吵架的描写 “dignity, pride, self-esteem, honor and the crucial issues, which is why quarrelling like jealousy, is an all-consuming business, virtually a profession 尊严，骄傲，自尊，荣誉和其它关键问题是消耗所有精力的堪称专业的工作，它们解释了为什么说吵架就和妒忌一样”，这说明吵架是涉及个人的自尊心的，而对于争论的描写 “To lose an argument is a brief disappointment, much like



losing a game of tennis 输掉一场争论只是片刻的失望,就像输掉一场网球比赛一样”,由此可知争论不会涉及个人的自尊心,简单的只是一种专业知识或者其它个人能力的较量,所以吵架和争论最大的区别就是吵架是涉及个人自尊心的,故正确答案为选项 A。

- 65.B 推理判断题。纵观全文,作者描写吵架就像描写,选项 A “一场军事行动”;选项 B “一门社会技术”;选项 C “一种不好的品德”;选项 D “一种自然天赋”,作者在描写吵架的时候多处强调了吵架的技巧与战略,以及吵架技巧的两个养成阶段,仿佛吵架就像一门技术一样,需要我们练习与学习;作者还举了在社交场合吵架的例子,有技巧的人会赢,没有技巧的会输,强调了吵架这门技术的社会性,所以作者是在像描写一种社会技术一样的在描写吵架这门学问,故正确答案为选项 B。

### 【长难句分析】

1. And there is an unspoken rule that those who love, or have loved, one another are granted a license for unlimited beastliness such as is denied to mere sworn enemies.

【参考译文】相爱的或者曾经相爱的人之间存在着一种不言而喻的规则,他们允许对方无限制的使用伤人的语言,就像是两个不共戴天的仇人一样。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: there is an unspoken rule that ..., that those who love, or have loved, one another are granted a license for unlimited beastliness 为 rule 的同位语从句; such as is denied to mere sworn enemies 为定语从句。

2. The unschooled, probably no less quarrelsome by inclination than anyone else, may spend an hour with knocking heart, sifting the consequences of roiling this old acquaintance a lying fraud.

【参考译文】没怎么受过教育的人,同样也跟其他人一样热衷于吵架,他们会花上很长的时间捶胸顿足,不断回想自己是怎么激怒了老熟人而陷入了他的骗局。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: The unschooled, may spend an hour with knocking heart, sifting the consequences of roiling this old acquaintance a lying fraud, probably no less quarrelsome by inclination than anyone else 为插入语; knocking 与 sifting 为并列结构。

3. From here on, dignity, pride, self-esteem, honor and the crucial issues, which is why quarrelling like jealousy, is an all-consuming business, virtually a profession.

【参考译文】从此之后,尊严,骄傲,自尊,荣誉和其它关键问题是消耗所有精力的堪称专业的工作,它们解释了为什么说吵架就和妒忌一样。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: pride, self-esteem, honor and the crucial issues, is an all-consuming business, virtually a profession; which is why quarrelling like jealousy 为非限制性的定语从句。

## Passage 4

### 【文章大意】

这篇文章主要讲述的是商店偷窃者。作者认为商店偷窃者的行为是非常厚颜无耻的。他们通常是团伙作案,第一波人先进入商店准备好要偷窃的东西,为接下来进来拿走商品的人做好准备工作。第二波人负责吸引店员或者收银员的注意力,这个时候第三波人进入





商店将准备好的东西拿走，如果路程较长的话还会有其他人过来接应。警察对于这种偷窃行为束手无策，经常扑了个空。有警察表示那些在街头鬼鬼祟祟闲晃，交头接耳的人非常可疑，还有一些人在偷窃之前通常会在一旁放松身体，调整好情绪。

### 【答案详解】

- 66.A 推理判断题。银行劫匪不会考虑去做商店小偷，因为，选项 A “这有失尊严”；选项 B “惩罚太重了”；选项 C “不够挑战性”；选项 D “太冒险了”，根据文章第一段中银行劫匪拒绝商店偷窃时所说的话 “I tell you what. It's too blatant for my liking 我告诉你，这个太厚颜无耻了”，所以由此可以推断出银行劫匪不愿意去做商店偷窃的原因是他觉得这种行为很无耻，有失身份与尊严，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 67.B 细节事实题。作者的经历让他认为大部分的商店偷窃者，选项 A “都是十几岁的青少年”；选项 B “偷适量的东西”；选项 C “用很暴力的方法”；选项 D “为了刺激而偷窃”，根据文章第三段中对于作者经历的描写 “But my ideas of shop-lifting were still bound up with teenage memories of nicking packets of chewing gum from the local newsagents. A lot of guilt and not much loot 在我的印象里，商店偷窃还是十几岁时候的记忆，从当地报刊亭顺手拿几包口香糖。偷的不多，但是罪恶感深重”，由此可知选项 A 错误，这里的 “十几岁” 指的是作者十几岁时候的记忆，而不是商店偷窃的是十几岁的孩子；选项 C、D 原文中没有提到；故正确答案为选项 B。
- 68.D 推理判断题。团伙中第一波成员是干什么的，选项 A “使店员相信他是真正来买东西的”；选项 B “把商品从货架上移下来”；选项 C “确定最容易偷的东西”；选项 D “为他的同伙铺路”；根据文章中对第一波进入商店的人的描写 “Their job was to set up the goods: perhaps put an elastic band round the ends of a few dozen silk scarves; move the valuable pieces of jewellery nearer the edge of the counter; slide the ties on the rack into a compact bunch. 可知他们的工作是准备好要偷的商品，他们会利用一些小技巧使要偷的商品便于同伙来拿，为同伙提供方便，选项 B、C 所表达的内容只是他们可能做的工作之一，并不能代替全部工作，选项 A 不是他们的工作，由此可知正确答案为选项 D。
- 69.A 细节事实题。职业商店偷窃者通过什么行为来避免被抓住，选项 A “将商品互相传递”；选项 B “藏在普通顾客身后”；选项 C “跑向最近的出口”；选项 D “把商品藏在浴缸里”，根据文章倒数第二段中 “If the walk to the door is a little long, then there may be someone else to take over for the last stretch. No one is in possession for more than a few seconds, 如果距离门口的路程太长，那么就会有其他人来接替，商品不会在每个人的手中逗留超过几秒钟”，可见他们用来避免被抓住的办法就是传递偷到的商品，不让经常逮住现行，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 70.C 细节事实题。有偷窃嫌疑的人什么时候能被确定，选项 A “似乎不能确定要买什么”；选项 B “公开对陌生人发出暗号”；选项 C “通常跟店员有很多话讲”；选项 D “准备朝着紧急出口跑”，根据最后一段中警察的话，有三种可以的迹象：第一种是在商店里闲晃，表现的跟普通顾客不一样的；第二种是假装互相不认识偷偷摸摸的交头接耳的；第三种是对店员表现的格外热情的，所以可以排除选项 A、B 和 D，正确答案为选项 C。



**【长难句分析】**

1. Pushing a couple of ties in your pocket at a shop was hardly the last word in extroversion, and even a bit on the discreet side when compared to all that firing of shotguns and vaulting over counters which made up the typical bank raid.

**【参考译文】**在商店里从口袋中拉出几双鞋带几乎是不那么张扬的，与典型的银行抢劫——拿着一把短手枪抢劫柜台相比甚至还可以说是很谨慎的。

**【结构分析】**本句的主干是：Pushing a couple of ties in your pocket at a shop was hardly the last word in extroversion, and even a bit on the discreet side when ...，when compared to all that firing of shotguns and vaulting over counters which made up the typical bank raid 为条件状语从句；which made up the typical bank raid. 为定语从句。

2. But my ideas of shop-lifting were still bound up with teenage memories of nicking packets of chewing gum from the local newsagents.

**【参考译文】**但是我关于商店偷窃的印象还停留在从当地报刊亭偷拿几包口香糖的十几岁的记忆。

**【结构分析】**本句的主干是：But my ideas of shop-lifting were still bound up with teenage memories, of nicking packets 为所有格做后置定语修饰 memories; from the local newsagents 为地点状语。

3. Store detectives who move forward with well-founded suspicions may still find themselves clutching empty air.

**【参考译文】**带着合理的猜测追上来的商店保安仍然会扑一个空。

**【结构分析】**本句的主干是：Store detectives may still find themselves clutching empty air, who move forward with well-founded suspicions 为定语从句修饰 Store detectives。

**Part IV Writing****Part A****【审题解析】**

这是一道书信作文题，要求我们写封信给希望工程的相关部门，说明自己想资助一名贫困学生的意愿，并给出自己对于这名资助对象的要求。所以这封信可以分为两部分，第一部分用简洁直白的语言表明自己的目的，第二部分说明自己的要求，结尾可以再适当表达一下自己的态度以及资助的决心。

**【参考范文】**

To whom it may concern,

Last week, I saw an article on Project Hope which described children who live in rural places have no money to go to school. I was greatly moved by it, I think, although I am a common student in an university, but I'd like to take 300-400 yuan per month to help one of these kind of children.

So please help me to choose one candidate. My requirements are as followed:

1. She must be a girl who ought to in a junior school.
2. She ought to like and be good at English, for that we can have some common language.



3. Her family must be in real poverty and really need someone's help.

I will try my best to support her until she finishes her study.

Sincerely yours

Li Ming

## Part B

### 【审题解析】

这是一道命题作文题，要求我们就人与自然的关系发表自己的意见。所以在写这篇作文的时候我们可以从客观的角度说明一下人与自然的关系，然后引申一下，结合现在的环境问题分析一下我们在人与自然的关系上处理的不好的地方，最后就这种情况给出自己的意见。

### 【参考译文】

#### The Relationship That Exists Between Humans and Nature

It is known to most of people that the relationship between human and nature is just like the relationship between water and fish. Water will be totally fine without fish in it. But fish? They are gonna die once isolated from water, the comfortable environment that provides ideal conditions for them. The nature, serves as the same role as water, giving us every indispensable thing that we need. Things like the beautiful sunshine, fresh air, and other abundant resources. We are unable to survive without these. And there's no need to be reminded that we must learn to live with the nature peacefully and harmoniously.

The fact, however, usually turns out to be exact the opposite side. As we can see with our naked eyes, the air, the earth and the water have all been polluted because of the rapid but irregular development of industries. There also something called light pollution which is caused during the urban constructions. So here comes the question: are we still going to live in a world like this? Of course not. We must, first of all, give up the thought that the nature can be unrestrictedly exploited. In order to keep the nature balanced, preventive and protective action should be taken before and after the exploitation. Secondly, governments or enterprises must enforce some relevant policies to restrain those irregular projects. Up to now, lots of pollutions have been caused due to the less standard development. Maybe potent policies will turn the situation to somewhere better. Last but not the least, every person who belongs to the planet has obligation to take good care of our nature. In a word, nature is something irreversible, which deserves our every effort to make friends with. Therefore, we protect it while we use it, or on the dark side, we lose it.

### 【结构点评】

这篇文章总共分为两部分。第一部分用比喻的方式生动的描绘了人与自然之间互相依赖的关系；第二部分结合这种关系分析了人类在与自然的关系上处理得不好的地方，破坏了这种关系，并给出了自己关于处理这种关系的意见。文章思路清晰，结构严谨。

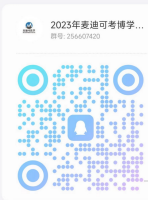
### 【高分闪光词句】

从……中分离

be isolated from

结果恰恰相反

turn out to be exact the opposite side



城市建设	urban constructions
无限制地开采	unrestrictedly exploited
相关政策	relevant policies

## Part V Translation

### 【参考译文】

如果一名员工想出国工作，他必须要弄清楚的是，由于文化环境的差异和他自身适应能力的影响，他在国内的成功和专业并不能保证他能在国外的分公司也一样的表现优秀。在国外市场上，美国商务人员的成功取决于思维差异而不是专业经验。在开发国外市场的进程中，价值观，态度和购买偏好以及与这些相关的信息从高层主管到普通职工之间不尽相同，需要我们去适应。在国际商务中，美国的企业需要根据他们对目标国文化的了解来重新调整他们的市场策略与战术，这些战略经常会与他们在国内市场采用的相反。美国的商人必须了解文化差异对国际企业的影响，所以他们需要高度重视与外国朋友在商业活动外的交流，以促进相互理解。

### 【难点分析】

1. 这段文字在翻译的时候要注意长句结构的分析，以更好的理解句子意思。比如 For international business, the firms in U.S. have to redetermine their marketing strategy and tactics which generally contrary to what they have done at their home markets based on their knowledge of the targeting countries' culture context. 这一句的主干为: the firms in U.S. have to redetermine their marketing strategy and tactics ...based on their knowledge of the targeting countries' culture context. 大意是“美国的企业要根据文化差异来调整市场战略”，which generally contrary to what they have done at their home markets 为定语从句，修饰 strategy and tactics，在翻译的时候可以译为“这些策略和战术经常会与他们在国内市场采用的相反”。

2. because of the cultural environment as well as his adaptability. 这一句如果直接译为“因为文化环境和他的适应能力”则不能正确完整的表达出作者的意思，这里作者想表达的是“因为文化环境的差异和他的适应能力的高低”，所以在翻译此句的时候要注意对 culture environment 和 his adaptability 做增译，添加两个词来丰富其含义。



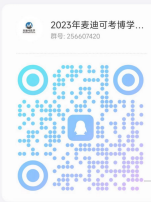


暨南大学 2007 年博士入学考试英语试题

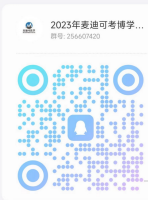
Part I Vocabulary (15 points)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on ANSWER SHEET.

- 1. To do this job well, you must be \_\_\_\_\_ not only in English, but also in computer programming.  
A. efficient                      B. effective                      C. proficient                      D. beneficial
- 2. Last week the financial manager asked for a \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing branch, which was just set up three months ago.  
A. transfer                      B. transmission                      C. transformation                      D. transport
- 3. Most men hold a stereotyped conception of women that the female are born with frail constitutions as well as a \_\_\_\_\_ mind.  
A. compassionate                      B. fragile                      C. stubborn                      D. fatal
- 4. As the painter is \_\_\_\_\_ to pollens, he regrets a lot for losing the chance of drawing the beauty of spring in the fields.  
A. nostalgic                      B. insolent                      C. acute                      D. allergic
- 5. More often than not, readers are just under the \_\_\_\_\_ plots of science fictions and detective stories.  
A. implicit                      B. intricate                      C. obedient                      D. instinctual
- 6. 6. A week later, \_\_\_\_\_ actions were taken to control the inflation, which caused riots all over the country.  
A. desperate                      B. ambivalent                      C. ambiguous                      D. deliberate
- 7. Marriage in haste usually leads to \_\_\_\_\_ at leisure.  
A. resentment                      B. reluctance                      C. repentance                      D. fantasy
- 8. The essay lacks \_\_\_\_\_ as the writer keeps jumping for one subject to another.  
A. subsistence                      B. pregnancy                      C. fertility                      D. coherence
- 9. The famous artist, when asked on the news release for his recent works, his success to diligence and intelligence.  
A. contributed                      B. attributed                      C. devoted                      D. dedicated
- 10. The development of high-technologies at an unprecedented speed has rendered lots of conventional office jobs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. suicidal                      B. obsolete                      C. available                      D. profitable
- 11. The young man liked the graceful girl next to the door at the first sight; the feeling is \_\_\_\_\_, as the girl smiled slightly at him.  
A. mutual                      B. visible                      C. literal                      D. inevitable
- 12. The diplomatic crisis has been \_\_\_\_\_ by the breakdown of the talks between the leaders of the two nations.



- A. withhold                      B. nurtured                      C. cultivated                      D. approached
13. Nowadays pop music singers of foreign countries \_\_\_\_\_ to most of our youths.  
A. attract                      B. appreciation                      C. appeal                      D. approve
14. For years the twin brothers have been \_\_\_\_\_ watches, rings, and diamonds in the neighboring countries.  
A. sheltering                      B. smuggling                      C. supervising                      D. speculating
15. After an \_\_\_\_\_ tour performance, the actress decided to fly to Hawaii to have a full relaxation.  
A. generous                      B. exhausting                      C. favorite                      D. numerous
16. We usually have a ten minute \_\_\_\_\_ between classes.  
A. pause                      B. interference                      C. interval                      D. distraction
17. Jane buys all the fashion magazines, and she always tries to dress in \_\_\_\_\_ with the latest style.  
A. confirmation                      B. conformity                      C. variation                      D. proposal
18. Congress recognized the more money for better education and job training is \_\_\_\_\_ to competitiveness.  
A. adaptable                      B. applicable                      C. crucial                      D. crust
19. It's up to you whether to buy that villa or not but my advise is, before your decision, you must have it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. overlooked                      B. observed                      C. scanned                      D. surveyed
20. Mr. Hopkins, who lost a leg in a car accident, had now been fitted with a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ limb.  
A. substitute                      B. attachment                      C. artificial                      D. extra
21. The farmer had to wear heavy boots in winter because the fields were so wet and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nasty                      B. messy                      C. dusty                      D. muddy
22. When Jack was 28, he \_\_\_\_\_ the small bookshop and in five years developed it into six chain stores.  
A. took after                      B. took in                      C. took on                      D. took over
23. The eastern part of Australia is \_\_\_\_\_ in climate to that of the western part.  
A. productive                      B. superior                      C. prosperous                      D. splendid
24. Your letter arrived after the final date for application, \_\_\_\_\_ we can't consider you for this job.  
A. Consequently                      B. Remarkably                      C. fluently                      D. alarmingly
25. For shortage of food and water, the illegal immigrants \_\_\_\_\_ down from 112 to 58.  
A. seized                      B. starved                      C. calculated                      D. split
26. On many occasions, we tend to interpret the actions of children \_\_\_\_\_ our own experience as an adult.  
A. for the sake of                      B. on behalf of                      C. in terms of                      D. in accordance with
27. Due to rapid growth of population and long period of drought, some African countries often suffer from \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. feminism                      B. famine                      C. fatigue                      D. fantasy
28. If you want to keep your job here, you will have to be \_\_\_\_\_ of long working hours and low salary.
- A. tolerant                      B. tolerable                      C. bearable                      D. tolerate
29. The mother really took pride in her son, a \_\_\_\_\_ artist, who had already held several national exhibitions.
- A. prospective                      B. perspective                      C. descriptive                      D. partial
30. Whether you live to eat or eat to live, food is a major \_\_\_\_\_ in every family's budget.
- A. routine                      B. nutrition                      C. provision                      D. expense

## Part II Cloze (5points)

**Directions:** Read the following text. Choose the best word for each numbered blank and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on ANSWER SHEET.

For the past two years, I have been working on students' evaluation of classroom teaching. I have kept a record of informal conversation 31 some 300 students from at 32 twenty-one colleges and universities. The students were generally 33 and direct in their comments 34 how course work would be better 35. Most of their remarks were kindly 36 ---with tolerance rather than bitterness---and frequently were softened by the 37 that the students were speaking 38 some, not all, instructors. Nevertheless, 39 the following suggestions and comments indicate, students feel 40 with things-as-they are in the classroom. Professors should be 41 from reading lecture notes. "It makes their 42 monotonous"

If they are going to read, why not 43 out copies of the lecture? Then we 44 need to go to class. Professors should 45 repeating in lectures material that is in the textbook. "46 we've read the material, we want to 47 it or hear it elaborated on, 48 repeated" "A lot of students hate to buy a 49 text that the professor has written 50 to have his lectures repeat it."

31. A. counting                      B. covering                      C. figuring                      D. involving
32. A. best                      B. length                      C. least                      D. large
33. A. frank                      B. hard-working                      C. polite                      D. reserved
34. A. at                      B. on                      C. of                      D. over
35. A. described                      B. addressed                      C. taken                      D. received
36. A. purchase                      B. chase                      C. satisfy                      D. follow
37. A. fact                      B. occasion                      C. case                      D. truth
38. A. at                      B. with                      C. on                      D. about
39. A. if                      B. though                      C. as                      D. whether
40. A. satisfactory                      B. unsatisfactory                      C. satisfied                      D. dissatisfied
41. A. interfered                      B. discouraged                      C. disturbed                      D. interrupted
42. A. sounds                      B. pronunciation                      C. voices                      D. gestures
43. A. hold                      B. give                      C. drop                      D. leave





- |                |              |             |             |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 44. A. mustn't | B. shouldn't | C. couldn't | D. wouldn't |
| 45. A. avoid   | B. prevent   | C. refuse   | D. prohibit |
| 46. A. Until   | B. Unless    | C. Once     | D. However  |
| 47. A. keep    | B. discuss   | C. argue    | D. remember |
| 48. A. not     | B. or        | C. and      | D. yet      |
| 49. A. desired | B. required  | C. revised  | D. deserved |
| 50. A. but     | B. how       | C. only     | D. about    |

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

**Directions:** Read the following passage, decide on the best one of the choices marked A, B, C and D for each question or unfinished statement and then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on ANSWER SHEET.

**Passage one**

The development of jazz can be seen as part of the larger continuum of American popular music, especially dance music. In the twenties, jazz became the hottest new thing in dance music, much as ragtime had at the turn of the century, and as would rhythm and blues in the fifties, rock in the fifties, and disco in the seventies. But two characteristics distinguish jazz from other dance music. The first is improvisation, the changing of a musical phrase according to the player's inspiration. Like all artists, jazz musicians strive for an individual style, and the improvise or paraphrased is a jazz musician's main opportunity to display his or her individuality. In early jazz, musicians often improvised melodies collectively, thus creating a kind of polyphony. There was little soloing as such, although some New Orleans players, particularly comet player Buddy Bolden, achieved local fame for their ability to improvise a solo. Later the idea of the chorus-long or multicourse solo took hold. Louis Armstrong's instrumental brilliance, demonstrated through extended solos, was a major influence in this development.

Even in the early twenties, however, some jazz bands had featured soloists. Similarly, show orchestras and carnival bands often included one or two such "get-off" musicians. Unimproved, completely structured jazz does exist, but the ability of the best jazz musicians to create music of great cohesion and beauty during performance has been a hallmark of the music and its major source of inspiration and change. The second distinguishing characteristic of jazz is a rhythmic drive that was initially called "hot" and later "swing". In playing hot, a musician consciously departs from strict meter to create a relaxed sense of phrasing that also emphasizes the underlying rhythms. ("Rough" tone and use of moderate vibrato also contributed to a hot sound.) Not all jazz is hot, however, many early bands played unadorned published arrangements of popular songs. Still, the proclivity to play hot distinguished the jazz musician from other instrumentalists.

51. The passage answers which of the following questions?
- A. which early jazz musicians most Influenced rhythm and blues music?
  - B. What are the differences between jazz and other forms of music?
  - C. Why Is dancing closely related to popular music in the United States?



- D. What Instruments comprised a typical jazz band of the 1920's?
52. According to the passage, jazz musicians are able to demonstrate their individual artistry mainly by?
- A. creating musical variations while performing
  - B. preparing musical arrangements
  - C. reading music with great skill
  - D. being able to play all types of popular music
53. Which of the following was the function of "get-off musicians"?
- A. Assist the other band members in packing up after a performance.
  - B. Teach dance routines created for new music.
  - C. Lead the band.
  - D. Provide solo performances in a band or orchestra.
54. The word "unadorned" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lovely
  - B. plain
  - C. disorganized
  - D. inexpensive
55. The topic of the passage is developed primarily by means of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dividing the discussion into two major areas
  - B. presenting contrasting points of view
  - C. providing biographies of famous musician
  - D. describing historical events in sequence

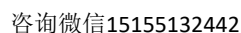
### Passage Two

There is nothing that man fears more than the touch of the unknown. He wants to see what is reaching towards him, and to be able to recognize or at least classify it. Man always tends to avoid physical contact with anything strange. Even in sleep, when he is far more unguarded, he can all too easily be disturbed by a touch.

All the distances which men create round themselves are dictated by this fear. They shut themselves in houses which no one may enter, not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of a sudden and unexpected clutch out of the darkness. The fear of being touched remains with us when we go about among people; the way we move in a busy street, in restaurants, trains or buses, is governed by it. Even when we are standing next to them and are able to watch and examine them closely, we avoid actual contact if we can. If we do not avoid it, it is because we feel attracted to someone; and then it is we who make the approach.

It is only in a crowd that man can become free of this fear of being touched. That is the only situation in which the fear changes into its opposite. The crowd he needs is the dense crowd, in which body is pressed to body; a crowd, too, whose physical constitution is also dense, or compact, so that he no longer notices who it is that presses against him. As soon as a man has surrendered himself to the crowd he ceases to fear its touch.

Ideally all are equal there; no distinctions count, not even that of sex. The man pressed against







ask, as people have asked for ages, about our basic relations to the rest of the universe. They may study astronomy partly to seek points of contact between science and other human endeavors: philosophy, history, politics, environmental action, even the arts and religion.

Science fiction writers and special effect artists on recent films help today's students realize that unseen worlds of space are real places—not abstract concepts. Today's students are citizens of a more real, more vast cosmos that conceptualized by students of a decade ago.

In designing this edition, the Wadsworth editors and I have tried to respond to these developments. Rather than jumping at the start into murky waters of cosmology, I have begun with the viewpoint of ancient people on Earth and worked outward across the universe. This method of organization automatically (if loosely) reflects the order of humanity's discoveries about astronomy and provides a unifying theme of increasing distance and scale.

61. This passage is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the preface of a piece of science fiction  
B. an article of popular science  
C. a lecture given by the author to astronomy students  
D. the introduction of a book of astronomy
62. The author's main purpose in writing the first paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to discuss in detail the most recent achievements in space research  
B. to explain the background and new features of today's astronomy  
C. to illustrate that the world today is different in many aspects from that of a generation ago  
D. to introduce some newly established space stations
63. The author thinks that the growing interest in space exploration among people on Earth will probably lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the realization of permanent settlement on other planets  
B. more disturbance not only on Earth but also in outer space  
C. orders, harmony and peace on our planet Earth  
D. all people having chances of travelling in space
64. The author believes that today's astronomies students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are better-informed about the unseen worlds of space  
B. may learn more about man and his research in various fields through the study of astronomy  
C. no longer care about astronomical facts  
D. are much brighter than students of a generation ago.
65. In the last paragraph, the underlined expression "these developments" refers to all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the world-wide involvement in space exploration  
B. humanity's new achievements in the field of astronomy  
C. the new concepts about the universe acquired by today's astronomy students  
D. the development of science fiction and special effects of films



#### Passage Four

Sociology is defined as the study of human groups. In the broadest sense, sociology is concerned with understanding patterns of human relationships, their causes and their effects. Unlike psychology, sociology does not attempt to explain the behavior of a particular individual under certain circumstances. Rather, sociology focuses on social trends or other influences that affect whole groups or categories of people. Thus, while a psychologist might counsel an individual who feels worthless after retiring from a long and successful career, a sociologist would be more likely to examine societal attitudes that may contribute to the loss of self-esteem experienced by many retired persons in our society.

The emphasis that sociology places on human groups rather than individuals stems directly from the work of Emile Durkheim, a pioneering sociologist of the nineteenth century. Durkheim likened the nature of a social group to bronze, a unique metal that is formed when the metals tin, copper, and lead are melted and mixed together. Durkheim noted that bronze is much harder than any of its component metals. In the same way, he reasoned, the characteristics of a social group viewed as a whole cannot be determined simply by examining the characteristics of its individual members. Nor can individuals be understood strictly in terms of the individuals themselves; when people come together as members of a particular group, the group exerts considerable pressure on the individual to conform to what it considers acceptable ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving. Besides developing a theoretical foundation for the study of social groups, Durkheim also conducted research designed to corroborate his theoretical work. Using landmark research methods, Durkheim collected and analyzed data from a number of countries that kept records on suicides.

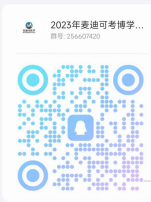
He wanted to show that social environment may have a profound effect even on those behaviors we consider most personal. The results of his study showed that suicide rates do indeed vary according to specific social characteristics.

For example, Durkheim found that members of religions with strong prohibitions against suicide are less likely to commit suicide than are members of religious groups with weaker prohibitions. He also found a lower incidence of suicide among married persons than among persons who were single or divorced. Taken together, the findings of Durkheim's study provided convincing evidence that social groups do indeed exert pressures that control or regulate the behavior of individuals, including deeply personal behaviors.

Durkheim's rigorous research methods captured the attention of sociologists around the world, and were perhaps even more important to the future development of sociology than any specific research results could be. Within a short time, his specific approach to formulating and testing social theory became a model that guided the work of nearly all sociologists. This assured Emile Durkheim a lasting place as one of the key figures in the history of sociology.

66. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the selection?

- A. Both the social group theory and the scientific research methods developed by Durkheim



- have contributed much to the field of sociology.
- B. Durkheim believed that individual members of a group strongly influence the group's ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving.
- C. The research study conducted by Durkheim provided strong evidence that suicide rates vary among members of different social groups.
- D. Through his research, Durkheim made great strides in distinguishing sociology from psychology.
67. The writer's main purpose in writing this selection is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. outline the steps Durkheim followed in conducting his research study  
B. describe the ways in which Durkheim's work has influenced sociology  
C. persuade the reader that social groups control most of the behaviors of their individual members  
D. explain the differences between sociology and psychology
68. According to the selection, how do sociologists and psychologists differ?  
A. Sociologists are more concerned with explaining behavior than psychologists.  
B. Psychologists focus more on individuals than do sociologists.  
C. Sociologists spend more time helping people solve their problems than do psychologists.  
D. Psychologists are more interested in understanding patterns of human relationships than are sociologists.
69. In comparing social groups to bronze, Durkheim wished to illustrate the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a social group has characteristics that differ from those of its individual members  
B. social groups are made up of three major component parts acting together  
C. each social group is a unique entity that is unlike any other social group  
D. social groups are extremely difficult to break apart once they have been formed
70. Which of the following best defines the word model as it is used in the last paragraph of the selection?  
A. one of two or more alternative styles  
B. an artist's subject  
C. a small copy of an object  
D. a plan to be imitated

**Part IV Writing (25 points)**

**Part A (10 points)**

**Directions:** You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to

1. make an apology, and
2. suggest a solution.

Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Don't sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "Li Ming" instead. You don't need to write the address.

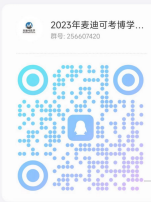




**Part B (15 points)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition entitled Spring Festival Gala on CCTV. You should write an essay about 300 words, and base your composition on the outline given below:

- 1) 许多人喜欢在除夕观看春节联欢晚会;
- 2) 有些人却提出取消春节联欢晚会;
- 3) 在我看来……



## 暨南大学 2007 年博士入学考试英语试题参考答案及解析

### Part I Vocabulary

- 1.C **【句意】**要做好这个工作，不仅要精通英语，还要擅长电脑编程。  
**【解析】**形容词辨析题。efficient “有效率的”；effective “有效的”；proficient “熟练的，精通的”；beneficial “有益的”，根据句子意思，此处只有填入 proficient “熟练的，精通的”才能符合语义逻辑。故选项 C 符合。
- 2.A **【句意】**上周财务经理申请调往刚成立三个月的北京分公司。  
**【解析】**同义词辨析题。transfer “转移，调动”；transmission “传送，传播”；transformation “变化”；transport “运输”，根据后面的 Beijing branch “北京分公司”可知此处表达的意思跟工作有关，所以应选择 transfer，表示“调去北京分公司”，故选项 A 符合。
- 3.C **【句意】**大部分男人对于女人都有一个陈旧的观念，他们认为女人天生体质脆弱，思想固执。  
**【解析】**形容词辨析题。compassionate “有同情心的”；fragile “脆弱的”；stubborn “固执的”；fatal “致命的”，根据后面的 mind “思想”可知，此处要选择一个形容词来修饰“女人的思想”，分析各选项，结合常识可知选项 C 符合。
- 4.D **【句意】**由于这个画家对花粉过敏，他很遗憾要错过春天在野外写生的机会。  
**【解析】**形容词辨析题。nostalgic “怀旧的”；insolent “无礼的”；acute “敏锐的”；allergic “过敏的”，根据后面的 pollens “花粉”，可知此处要选择形容词 allergic “过敏的”，故选项 D 符合。
- 5.B **【句意】**往往，读者只是停留在科幻小说和侦探故事错综复杂的情节的表面下。  
**【解析】**形容词辨析题。implicit “绝对的”；intricate “错综复杂的”；obedient “服从的”；instinctual “本能的”，根据 science fictions and detective stories “科幻小说和侦探故事”可知此处应选择 intricate “错综复杂的”这个形容词来修饰 plot “情节”，故选项 B 符合。
- 6.D **【句意】**一个星期之后，政府采取了深思熟虑的措施来应对在全国范围内引起了暴乱的通货膨胀。  
**【解析】**形容词辨析题。desperate “绝望的”；ambivalent “矛盾的”；ambiguous “模棱两可的”；deliberate “蓄意的，深思熟虑的”，此处需要选择一个形容词来修饰政府对于治理通货膨胀而采取的措施，四个选项中只有 deliberate 最恰当，故选项 D 符合。
- 7.C **【句意】**匆忙的婚姻通常都会导致将来的后悔。  
**【解析】**名词辨析题。resentment “不满”；reluctance “勉强的”；repentance “后悔”；fantasy “幻象”，根据句子的逻辑意义，匆忙的婚姻会导致以后后悔，所以此处应选 repentance，故选项 C 符合。
- 8.D **【句意】**因为作者总是从一个主题跳到另一个主题，所以文章缺少连贯性。  
**【解析】**名词辨析题。subsistence “生计”；pregnancy “怀孕”；fertility “肥沃”；coherence “一致性，连贯性”，根据后面 jumping from one subject to another “从一个主题跳到另一个主题”可知文章缺乏 coherence “连贯性”，故选项 D 符合。



- 9.B **【句意】**这个著名的画家，在新闻发布会上被问及自己的作品时回答说他的成功归因于勤奋和智慧。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。contributed “贡献”；attributed “把……归于”；devoted “致力于”；dedicated “投入的”，根据“成功”与“勤奋和智慧”的逻辑关系可知句意是“成功归因于勤奋和智慧”，所以应该选择动词“attributed”，故选项 B 符合。
- 10.B **【句意】**高新技术空前快速的发展使很多传统的办公室职位被淘汰。  
**【解析】**形容词辨析题。suicidal “自杀的”；obsolete “被淘汰的”；available “可获得的”；profitable “有利可图的”，根据前面提到的 development of high-technologies “高新技术的发展”，可知很多传统的办公室职位会被淘汰，所以应选择形容词 obsolete，故选项 B 符合。
- 11.A **【句意】**这个年轻人对站在门边的这个优雅的女孩一见钟情，当这个女孩也对他投以微笑时，可知他们互相都有好感。  
**【解析】**形容词辨析题。mutual “相互的”；visible “可以看见的”；literal “逐字的”；inevitable “不可避免的”，根据前一句与后一句的内容，这个年轻人喜欢这个女孩，这个女孩也对他投以微笑，我们可以知道他们彼此都对对方有好感，所以应选择 mutual 这个形容词，故选项 A 符合。
- 12.D **【句意】**由于两国领导人之间谈话的失败导致了外交危机的接近。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。withhold “保留”；nurtured “养育，培养”；cultivated “耕作，发展”；approached “接近”，两国领导人之间谈话的失败是外交危机的直接原因，所以它会导致外交危机的接近或者发生，所以此处应该选择 approached，故选项 D 符合。
- 13.C **【句意】**现在，外国的流行歌手对我国大部分的年轻人都具有吸引力。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。attract “吸引”；appreciation “欣赏”；appeal “有吸引力”；approve “证明”，根据句子意思，外国的流行歌手对年轻人具有吸引力，所以应该使用动词 appeal，appeal to 表示“对……有吸引力”，故选项 C 符合。
- 14.B **【句意】**多年来，这对双胞胎兄弟一直在从邻国走私手表，戒指和钻石。  
**【解析】**动词辨析题。shelter “掩护”；smuggle “走私”；supervise “监管”；speculate “猜测”，根据后面的“手表，戒指和钻石”，以及 neighboring countries “邻国”，可知四个选项中最恰当的动词是 smuggle，故选项 B 符合。
- 15.B **【句意】**在开了非常累人的巡回演唱会之后，这位女演员决定飞去夏威夷度个假。  
**【解析】**形容词辨析题。generous “大方的”；exhausting “使人精疲力竭的”；favorite “最爱的”；numerous “大量的”，根据后半句“这位女演员决定飞去夏威夷度个假”，可知开巡回演唱会使她感到非常的累，所以应选择 exhausting 这个形容词，故选项 B 符合。
- 16.C **【句意】**我们通常会有十分钟的课间休息。  
**【解析】**名词辨析题。pause “短暂的停顿”；interference “干扰”；interval “幕间休息”；distraction “注意力分散”，课间休息用 interval 来表示，故选项 C 符合。
- 17.B **【句意】**简会买所有的时尚杂志，而且她总是穿得紧跟潮流。  
**【解析】**名词辨析题。confirmation “确认”；conformity “一致”；variation “变化”；





proposal “提议”，根据前半句可知简是一个非常时髦的女人，所以她的穿着应该是紧跟潮流的，故应该用 conformity 这个名词，in conformity with 是“与……一致”的意思，故选项 B 符合。

- 18.C 【句意】这次会议认识到将更多的钱用在提高教育上和提供职业培训对增强竞争力来说是十分重要的。

【解析】形容词辨析题。adaptable “可适应的”；applicable “可适用的”；crucial “关键的”；cryst “结晶的”，因为教育和职业培训对于竞争力的提高有一个积极促进的作用，四个选项中 crucial 最恰当的描述了这种作用，故选项 C 符合。

- 19.C 【句意】是否买那幢别墅由你自己决定，不过在你决定之前，我的建议是你必须仔细检查它。

【解析】动词辨析题。overlook “忽视”；observed “观察”；scan “细查”；survey “调查”，根据前半句提到的“买别墅”这件大事，可知此处应该是建议要好好检查房子，所以应该用 scan 这个动词，表示仔细检查，故选项 C 符合。

- 20.C 【句意】霍普金斯先生在一场车祸中丧失了一条腿，现在他转上了一条假肢。

【解析】形容词辨析题。substitute “代替”；attachment “附属物”；artificial “人造的”；extra “额外的”，根据前半句中所说霍普金斯先生失去了一条腿，所以可知他装上的是假肢，假肢的表达方式是 artificial limb，故选项 C 符合。

- 21.D 【句意】农民在冬天必须穿上重重的靴子，因为田里又湿又泥泞。

【解析】形容词辨析题。nasty “肮脏的”；messy “凌乱的”；dusty “布满灰尘的”；muddy “泥泞的”，此处应该选择一个形容词来修饰 field，根据 wet 可知田里会很泥泞，所以才需要穿靴子，故选项 D 符合。

- 22.D 【句意】杰克 28 岁的时候接管了小书店，并且在五年间将其发展成了六家连锁店。

【解析】词组辨析题。take after “效仿”；take in “吸收”；take on “呈现”；take over “接管”；根据后面的 small bookshop 可知四个选项中只能使用词组 take over，故选项 D 符合。

- 23.B 【句意】澳大利亚东部的气候条件优于西部。

【解析】形容词辨析题。productive “多产的”；superior “较好的”；prosperous “繁荣的”；splendid “壮观的”，根据句意可知此处是表示的一种比较关系，所以应该使用形容词 superior，故选项 B 符合。

- 24.A 【句意】你的求职信到达的日期已经过了申请期限，所以我们不能给你这份工作。

【解析】副词辨析题。consequently “因此”；remarkably “明显地”；fluently “流畅地”；alarmingly “让人担忧地”；根据前后句表示因果的逻辑关系，可知此处应该使用副词 consequently，故选项 A 符合。

- 25.B 【句意】因为缺乏食物和水，这些非法移民的数量从 112 饿死到了 58。

【解析】动词辨析题。seize “抓住”；starve “饿死”；calculate “计算”；split “裂缝”，根据前半句描述的缺少食物和水的原因，可知后半句中非法移民数量减少的原因是因为被饿死的，所以此处应该使用动词 starve，故选项 B 符合。

- 26.C 【句意】在很多时候，我们总是倾向于根据自己成年人的经验来解释孩子的行为。

【解析】词组辨析题。for the sake of “为了……”；on behalf of “代表……”；in terms



of “根据”; in accordance with “与……一致”, 根据句子意思, 分析各选项, 此处用 in terms of 符合句子的意思, 故选项 C 符合。

27.B 【句意】由于人口的快速增长和长期的干旱, 一些非洲国家经常经历饥荒。

【解析】同形词辨析题。feminism “女权主义”; famine “饥荒”; fatigue “疲劳”; fantasy “幻想”, 根据前半句表达的原因 “人口的快速增长和长期的干旱”, 可知会导致一种不好的结果, 所以此处应该用 famine, 故选项 B 符合。

28.A 【句意】如果你想在这里工作, 你就得忍受长时间的工作和很低的薪水。

【解析】形容词辨析题。tolerant “容忍的”; tolerable “可容忍的”; bearable “可忍受的”; tolerate “容忍”; 因为前面有一个 be, 可知此处应该填一个形容词, 所以可以排除选项 D, 根据句意, 此处表达的是容忍, 而不是可容忍, 所以应该用 tolerant, 故选项 A 符合。

29.A 【句意】这位母亲对他的已经举办过几场全国性的画展的儿子, 一位未来的艺术家, 感到非常的自豪。

【解析】形容词辨析题。prospective “未来的, 预期的”; perspective “观点”; descriptive “描写的”; partial “部分的”, 因为他的儿子已经举办过几场全国性的画展了, 可知未来会成为一个艺术家, 所以此处应用 prospective, 故选项 A 符合。

30.D 【句意】不管你是把吃当作一种享受或者仅仅是为了填饱肚子, 食物都是每个家庭预算的主要开销。

【解析】名词辨析题。routine “常规”; nutrition “营养”; provision “条款”; expense “花费, 开销”, 根据 budget “预算”, 可知此处应填 expense, 故选项 D 符合。

## Part II Cloze

### 【文章大意】

这篇文章主要讲的是作者总结的关于教师授课的一些学生的评价和意见。学生们一般都会很坦白和直接的对课程提出自己的意见。学生们建议老师们不应该对着课件读笔记, 或者是将书上的内容抄到课件上。学生们希望的是能够让他们讨论课程的内容, 或者老师能够详细地解释。

### 【答案详解】

31.D 动词辨析题。counting “数目是”; covering “包括”; 和 figuring “数目是”; involving “涉及”, 此处的意思是 “涉及大约 300 个学生至少 21 所高校的非正式谈话”, 所以应该用 involving。

32.C 固定搭配题。at best “充其量”; at length “详细地”; at least “至少”; at large “在逃; 一般来说”, 这里是指学生的数量至少有 300 个, 所以应该使用 at least, 故此处应该选 least。

33.A 形容词辨析题。frank “坦白的”; hard-working “努力的”; polite “礼貌的”; reserved “坦白的”, 此句后文出现了与横线处并列的 direct, 意思是 “直接的”, 因此, 要选择与此意相近的词, 所以应该选择 frank。

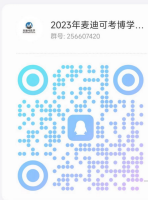
34.B 固定搭配题。comment on sth. 是固定搭配, 表示 “对……的评价”, 所以应该选择介词 on。





- 35.D 动词辨析题。described “被描述”；addressed “被处理”；taken “被采取”；received “被接受”，此句的意思是说课程如何更好的被……，因为这是学生所提的意见，站在学生的角度上，他们肯定是希望课程能够更好的被他们学习接受的，故应该选择 received。
- 36.C 动词搭配题。purchase “购买”；chase “追捕”；satisfy “使人满意的”；follow “跟着”，根据后面的 “with tolerance rather than bitterness 宽容而不是怨气” 可知这里应该选择一个正面意义的词，故应该用 satisfy。
- 37.C 固定搭配题。fact “事实”；occasion “情况，场合”；case “情况”；truth “事实”，原文意思是：“在同学们谈到某些教师时，其评论言辞的犀利程度常常被弱化了”，by the case 译为 “在……情况下” 是固定搭配，故应该选择 case。
- 38.D 介词辨析题。表示 “论及，谈及” 时，与 speak 搭配的介词应该是 about。
- 39.C 连词辨析题。if “如果……”；though “虽然”；as “正如……”；whether “是否……”，根据前后句的逻辑关系，此句表达的意思是 “正如以下建议所暗示的……”，所以应该选择 as。
- 40.D 形容词辨析题。satisfactory “令人满意的”；unsatisfactory “不令人满意的”；satisfied “满意的”；dissatisfied “不满意的”，satisfactory 和 unsatisfactory 都是物做主语时使用，所以可以排除，因为前面说到了学生们对于课堂有一些意见，所以推断此处应该是说学生们对于课堂还存在不满意的地方，所以应该用 dissatisfied。
- 41.B 动词辨析题。interfered, disturbed 和 interrupt 都是 “打扰” 的意思，discouraged “不鼓励”，根据上下文，原文的意思应该是教授们不被鼓励在课堂上读课件，所以应该选择 discouraged。
- 42.C 名词辨析题。sound “声响，声音”；voice “声音（形容人说话的声音）”；pronunciation “发音”；gesture “手势”，因为这里是形容教授上课时讲话的声音，所以应该选择 voices。
- 43.B 词组辨析题。hold out “坚持，抵抗”；give out “分发”；drop out “辍学”；leave out “遗漏”，根据后面的 of the lecture，可知此处的动作跟课堂有关，联系句子意思，如果要读的话，就不如每人发一份课间，所以此处应该选择 give。
- 44.B 情态动词辨析题。mustn't，表示强烈的语气，“绝对不……”；shouldn't，带有较强的个人感情色彩，表示 “不应该……”；couldn't，较委婉的语气，表示 “不能够……”；wouldn't，表示对将来的推测，此处所表达的是个人非常强烈的建议，原文意思是 “我们就不应该需要去教室上课”，所以此处选择 shouldn't。
- 45.A 动词辨析题。avoid “避免”；prevent “阻止”；refuse “拒绝”；prohibit “禁止”，原文的意思是 “教授们应该避免将课本中的内容照抄到课件上”，这四个动词能够与语境以及语义搭配的只有 avoid，所以应该选择 avoid。
- 46.C 连词辨析题。until “直到……”；unless “除非”；once “一旦……”；however “然而……”；原文所表达的是一种假设，意思是 “一旦我们读材料，我们希望讨论它或是听到详尽的说明，而不是简单的重复”，所以应该选择 once。
- 47.B 动词辨析题。keep “保持”；discuss “讨论”；argue “争论”；remember “记住”，根据上下文，此句是学生希望自己能够在课堂上做的，是与单单只是教授个人讲相





反的一种课堂参与，所以可以排除选项 A 和 D，argue 是一种比较激烈的争吵，课堂上不适用，所以应该选择 discuss。

- 48.A 副词辨析题。not 表示否定；or 表示转折；and 表示并列等；yet 表示“还；然而”，此句上半句“讨论它或者听到详尽的说明”与后面“简单地重复”是一种相反的课堂现象，前者是学生希望的，后者是教授实际做的，所以此处应该选择 not 来表示学生们对教授们“简单地重复”这种行为的否定。
- 49.B 形容词辨析题。desired “渴望的”；required “要求的”；revised “经过修正的”；deserved “值得的”，根据句意可以推测学生们讨厌购买的书肯定是教授要求他们购买的，所以应该选择 required。
- 50.C 副词辨析题。but “但是……”；how “怎样”；only “仅仅”，about “关于”，此处表达的是一个结果状语，学生们被要求购买教授写的书，结果是发现上面仅仅是一些与课件重复的内容，only to 表示一种不如人意的结果，所以应该选择 only。

### Part III Reading

#### Passage 1

##### 【文章大意】

本文主要讲的是爵士的发展以及它两个独特的地方。爵士在 20 世纪成为当时的主流音乐就如很多之前曾风靡一时的音乐一样。但是爵士有两个特点，使之于其它音乐区分开来。第一个是爵士乐讲究即兴创作，爵士乐表演者可以通过这种即兴的创作展示自己的个性。爵士从之前的多人创作的复调音乐发展成为后来的多道独奏。第二个特点是它的节奏感，之前被称之为辣爵士，后来被称作摇摆乐。

##### 【答案详解】

- 51.B 主旨大意题。这篇文章回答了一下哪个问题？选项 A “哪位早期的爵士乐手对节奏和蓝调音乐影响最大”；选项 B “爵士音乐与其它形式的音乐最大的区别是什么”；选项 C “为什么美国的舞蹈和音乐的联系那么密切”；选项 D “什么乐器组成了 19 世纪 20 年代最典型的爵士乐队”，本文主要讲述的是爵士乐和其它形式的音乐的两个差别，根据文章第一段中“*But two characteristics distinguish jazz from other dance music*但是两个特点将爵士乐和其它形式的音乐区分开来”，之后文章一直在围绕爵士乐的两个特点讲述，故正确答案为 B。
- 52.A 细节事实题。根据这篇文章，爵士乐手可以通过什么来展示他们的艺术性？选项 A “在表演时创造音乐的变化”；选项 B “准备音乐改编”；选项 C “有技巧的阅读音乐”；选项 D “能够演奏所有类型的流行音乐”，根据第一段中“*Like all artists, jazz musicians strive for an individual style, and the improvise or paraphrased is a jazz musician's main opportunity to display his or her individuality* 像所有的艺术家一样，爵士乐手追求自己的风格，即兴创作和改编是爵士乐手主要展示个性的机会”，所以即兴创作和改编是他们主要展示个性也就是艺术性的机会，选项 B 错在改编应该是即兴的，而不是准备好的，故正确答案为 A。
- 53.D 推理判断题。以下哪一点是有特色的乐手的作用？选项 A “在表演结束后帮助其它乐队成员收拾”；选项 B “教授为新的音乐创造的舞步”；选项 C “领导乐队”；选项 D



“在乐队或管弦乐队中表演独奏”，文中“get-off”前有 such 这个词，说明“get-off” musician 指的是之前提到过的词，追溯到上句我们可以发现它指的就是 soloists “独奏家”，顾名思义，独奏家的作用就是在乐队里面表演独奏，故正确答案为 D。

54.B 词汇题。unadorned 这个词与什么意思接近，lovely “可爱的”；plain “平的，素的”；disorganized “杂乱无章的”；inexpensive “便宜的”，unadorned 的意思是“朴素的”的意思，所以与之意思接近的单词是 plain，故正确答案为 B。

55.A 主旨大意题。文章的主题是通过什么方法表达的？选项 A “将讨论分为两个主要的部分”；选项 B “呈现对立的观点”；选项 C “提供著名音乐人的自传”；选项 D “描述历史事件”；首先，文章中并没有列举对立的观点，也没有引用著名人物的自传，也没有描绘历史事件，故选项 B、C 和 D 都可以排除，文章主要讨论的是爵士乐与其它音乐的不同之处，主要分两点进行了讲述，故正确答案为 A。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. Louis Armstrong's instrumental brilliance, demonstrated through extended solos, was a major influence in this development.

【参考译文】路易斯阿姆斯特朗的演奏才华通过广泛的独奏施展出来，对爵士乐的发展做出了主要的贡献。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：Louis Armstrong's instrumental brilliance was a major influence in this development; demonstrated through extended solos 为过去分词做后置定语修饰 instrumental brilliance。

2. Unimproved, completely structured jazz does exist, but the ability of the best jazz musicians to create music of great cohesion and beauty during performance has been a hallmark of the music and its major source of inspiration and change.

【参考译文】未加改良的完全结构化的爵士也还是存在的，但是最杰出的爵士乐手在表演时创造非常具有凝聚力和美妙的音乐的能力一直是爵士乐的精华所在，也是音乐灵感和变化的来源。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：Unimproved, completely structured jazz does exist, but the ability ... has been a hallmark ... and its major source ...; 本句由两个并列句组成，but 后的这个句子中，of the best jazz musicians 是所有格做后置定语修饰 ability; of great cohesion and beauty 是所有格做后置定语修饰 music; during performance 是时间状语。

3. In playing hot, a musician consciously departs from strict meter to create a relaxed sense of phrasing that also emphasizes the underlying rhythms.

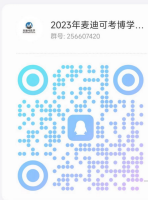
【参考译文】在演奏辣爵士的时候，音乐家会有意识的去偏离严格的节拍来创造一种随意的编排方式，这种编排同样也强调潜在的节奏。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：a musician consciously departs from strict meter; in playing hot 是时间状语；to create a relaxed sense of phrasing 表示目的；that also emphasizes the underlying rhythms 为 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 phrasing。

## Passage Two

### 【文章大意】





本文主要讲述的是人的天生的自我防卫。我们很害怕被未知的东西所触碰，所以我们会避免去触碰奇怪的东西。所以我们会有意识的去给自己创造一个别人不能接触的安全范围，不管我们是把自己关在房间里面，或者走在热闹的公共场合，甚至是我们近距离跟别人站在一起的时候，我们都会害怕突然的接触。只有一种特殊的情况，就是当我们在拥挤的人群中的时候，这个时候我们才会卸下这种恐惧，不会考虑到到底是谁在挤自己。人群挤的越厉害，人们越不会去害怕被彼此触碰。

【答案详解】

- 56.B 推理判断题。人们害怕夜盗的原因是什么，选项 A “他们来的突然又出人意料”；选项 B “他们在黑暗中抓住你”；选项 C “他们拿走你最宝贵的个人物品”；选项 D “他们在人们以为安全的家里攻击人”，根据文章第二段中 “not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of a sudden and unexpected clutch out of the darkness 不仅因为害怕被盗，更是因为害怕有人在黑暗中突然地意外地抓住你”，由此可以看出人们对夜盗最深层次的恐惧是因为他们害怕在自己看不见的黑暗中被突然的抓住，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 57.B 推理判断题。根据作者的观点，在公共场合，我们，选项 A “通常避免与人接触”；选项 B “不反对对我们有吸引力的人触碰我们”；选项 C “感到非常不舒服”；选项 D “尽量不被触碰”，我们只是会避免跟别人有身体的接触，contact 还有“联系”的意思，所以选项 A 的表达太过绝对；我们会不反对喜欢的人接触我们，所以选项 D 的表达也太绝对；选项 C 这种心理感受文章中并没有体现；根据文章第二段中 “If we do not avoid it, it is because we feel attracted to someone 如果我们不去避免，那是因为我们被这个人所吸引”，可知正确答案为选项 B。
- 58.D 词汇题。“make the approach” 这个词组最有可能的意思是，选项 A “跑开”；选项 B “行走”；选项 C “铺路”；选项 D “试着接近”，approach 这个词的意思是“接近”的意思，所以根据词义我们可以确定正确答案为选项 D，我们也可以由上下文来推测它的意思，上文中作者说如果我们碰到吸引自己的人，我们不会去避免和他接触，这个时候我们会……，不去避免接触，进一步说也就是会去主动接触，故可以判断正确答案为选项 D。
- 59.B 推理判断题。我们在人群中的感受被视为，选项 A “荒谬”；选项 B “合乎逻辑的结论”；选项 C “相对的”；选项 D “悖论”，根据文章描写人们在人群中的感受的内容我们可以知道，我们在人群中是不害怕被别人触碰的，这与我们平时害怕被人触碰是相反的，看似很矛盾，不符合逻辑，但是后面作者却给出了很有逻辑的解释，那是因为人群会很拥挤，所以身处拥挤的人群会使我们不再关注到底是谁在触碰自己，这使我们感觉人群中的每个人都是无差别的，所以会失去对互相触碰的恐惧，从这里可以看出其实人们会在人群中有如此感受是非常合乎逻辑的，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 60.B 推理判断题。become comfortable “变得舒服”；contract “缩小”；expand “扩大”；split up “分开”，根据文章最后一段中 “This is perhaps one of the reasons why a crowd seeks to close in on itself 这也许就是人群为什么会试图围紧的原因之一”，因为人群会慢慢围紧，相同的人数，在密度越大的情况下所占的面积会越小，所以人群会缩小，故正确答案为选项 B。



**【长难句分析】**

1. They shut themselves in houses which no one may enter, not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of a sudden and unexpected clutch out of the darkness.

**【参考译文】**他们把自己关在没人能进来的房子里面，不仅是因为害怕被盗，也是因为害怕有人从黑暗中突然的，猝不及防的抓住自己。

**【结构分析】**本句的主干是：They shut themselves in houses; which no one may enter 为定语从句，修饰 houses; not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of a sudden and unexpected clutch out of the darkness 为原因状语。

2. If we do not avoid it, it is because we feel attracted to someone; and then it is we who make the approach.

**【参考译文】**如果我们不去避免这种接触，这说明我们被这个人所吸引，这个时候我们会主动去接近。

**【结构分析】**本句的主干是：it is because we feel attracted to someone; and then it is we who make the approach; 本句由两个并列句组成；if we do not avoid it 是条件状语从句；because we feel attracted to someone 是 is 的表语从句；it is we who ... 为强调句型。

3. This is perhaps one of the reasons why a crowd seeks to close in on itself: it wants to rid each individual as completely as possible of the fear of being touched.

**【参考译文】**这可能就是人群为什么会自动的聚集的原因之一：它想尽可能完全地使每个人摆脱害怕被触碰的这种恐惧。

**【结构分析】**本句的主干是：This is perhaps one of the reasons; why a crowd seeks to close in on itself 为 why 引导的定语从句；it wants to rid each individual as completely as possible of the fear of being touched 此句是前一句中 this 的同位语，对其进行解释说明。

**Passage Three****【文章大意】**

本文第一部分主要讲述了目前人类在天文领域的一些进展，射电望远镜侦听来自外星生物的信息，技术人员寻找其它天体和行星能源，轨道望远镜监视着周围其它的星球……然后第二部分对现在的学生对天文知识学习的现状，他们试图了解更多关于天文的知识。第三部分作者讲述了很多科幻小说和电影帮助学生们更具体的了解了太空，自己写这篇文章是为自己的书写一个序言，他的书将会整体的展示人类探索太空的历史。

**【答案详解】**

- 61.D 推理判断题。这篇文章最有可能节选自？选项 A “一篇科幻小说的序言”；选项 B “流行科学的一篇文章”；选项 C “作者给天文学学生做的一篇演讲”；选项 D “一本关于天文学的书的引言”，根据文章最后一段中，“In designing this edition ... 在涉及这一版的时候……”可知不是科幻小说的序言，也不是一篇文章的一部分，也不是作者所做的天文知识的演讲，而是作者在编书的时候写在书前介绍书的内容的引言，故正确答案为 D。
- 62.B 主旨大意题。作者写第一段的主要目的是？选项 A “详细的介绍太空研究最新的成就”；选项 B “介绍目前天文学的背景和新特点”；选项 C “证明现在的世界在许多方面都和



- 上一辈的不一样了”；选项 D “介绍新建的太空站”，第一段主要介绍了几种人类在太空领域新的研究和进展以及现在天文学的新特点，选项 A 错误，因为作者只是简单地太空研究的最新成就做了一些举例，并没有详细的讨论；选项 C 错误，作者只是在介绍了最近的天文领域的一些进展后，简单地说明了这些进展使得今非昔比，而没有重点来证明；选项 D 错误，作者并没有详细的来介绍太空站，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 63.C 推理判断题。作者认为地球上的人类对太空探索与日俱增的兴趣可能会导致什么？选项 A “实现在其它星球上建立太空站”；选项 B “不仅在地球上，外太空也会有越来越多的干扰”；选项 C “地球的有序，和谐和和平”；选项 D “所有人都有机会遨游太空”，根据第一段中 “astronomy offers adventure for all people, an outward exploratory thrust that may one day be seen as an alternative to mindless consumerism, ideological bickering, and wars to control dwindling resources on a closed, finite Earth 天文学为所有人提供冒险，一种向外探索的推力有朝一日会在这个封闭的有限的地球上取代盲目的消费主义，意识形态的争吵和争夺日益减少的资源的战争” 意思是人类对于太空探索的兴趣有一天会减少盲目的消费主义，意识形态的争吵和争夺资源的战争，为地球带来秩序，和谐和和平，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 64.B 推理判断题。作者认为现在的天文学的学生，选项 A “被告知道了更多关于看不见的太空世界的知识”；选项 B “通过学习天文学能够学习更多人类和人类在不同领域的研究的知识”；选项 C “不再关心天文事实”；选项 D “比上一代的学生聪明得多”，根据第二段中 “They may study astronomy partly to seek points of contact between science and other human endeavors: philosophy, history, politics, environmental action, even the arts and religion 他们学习天文学的部分原因可能是想去探索科学和人类其它尝试的联系，包括哲学，历史，政治，环保行动，甚至是艺术和宗教”，可知现在的天文学的学生学习天文学的同时也会去探索天文学和人类其它的研究的关系，所以他们能够学习到很多其它领域的知识，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 65.D 推理判断题。在最后一段中，划线部分这些进展不包含以下哪一点，选项 A “世界范围在太空探索方面的参与”；选项 B “人类在天文领域新的成就”；选项 C “天文学学生学到的关于宇宙的新的概念”；选项 D “科幻小说和电影特效的发展”，通读全文可知，文章第一段体现了选项 A、B 表达的内容；选项 C 的内容在第二段也有体现；选项 D 中科幻小说和电影特效在第三段中有提及，但是作者并没有讲述它的发展，所以选项 D 的内容在文中并没有体现，不属于 “these developments”，故正确答案为选项 D。

### 【长难句分析】

1. With eclipses and space missions broadcast live, and with NASA, Europe, and the USSR planning and building permanent space stations, astronomy offers adventure for all people, an outward exploratory thrust that may one day be seen as an alternative to mindless consumerism, ideological bickering, and wars to control dwindling resources on a closed, finite Earth.

【参考译文】随着日食及太空任务的直播，与美国航空航天局，欧洲，和苏联的计划和建设永久性空间站，天文学为所有人提供冒险，一种向外探索的推力有朝一日会在这个封闭的有限的地球上取代盲目的消费主义，意识形态的争吵和争夺日益减少的资源的战争。





【结构分析】本句的主干是：astronomy offers adventure for all people, an outward exploratory thrust ...；With eclipses and space missions broadcast live, and with NASA, Europe, and the USSR planning and building permanent space stations 为条件状语；that may one day be seen as ... on a closed, finite Earth 为定语从句，这句话中 mindless consumerism, ideological bickering, and wars to control dwindling resources 这三个均为 be seen as an alternative to 中介词 to 的宾语，on a closed, finite Earth 为地点状语。

**2. Science fiction writers and special effect artists on recent films help today's students realize that unseen worlds of space are real places—not abstract concepts.**

【参考译文】科幻小说家和最近电影中的特效艺术家帮助现在的学生认识到从未见过的太空世界是真实存在的地方，而不是抽象的概念。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：science fiction writers and special effect artists on recent films help today's students realize that ...；on recent films 为介词短语做后置定语修饰 special effect artists；unseen worlds of space are real places—not abstract concepts 为 that 引导的宾语从句。

**3. Rather than jumping at the start into murky waters of cosmology, I have begun with the viewpoint of ancient people on Earth and worked outward across the universe.**

【参考译文】我是从地球上的先民的观点开始，然后向外探索宇宙，而不是一开始就一头扎入宇宙学的暗黑深渊里。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：I have begun with the viewpoint of ancient people on Earth and worked outward across the universe；Rather than jumping at the start into murky waters of cosmology 为选择状语从句。

**Passage 4**

**【文章大意】**

本文主要讲述的是社会学的研究的对象以及方法。首先作者将社会学研究的重点和心理学的重点做了一个比较，社会学关注的是群体，而心理学关注的是个人。然后作者对社会学先驱埃米尔开创的以群体为研究对象的研究方法做了一个介绍，埃米尔证明了社会环境对一些个人行为具有很深远的影响。从此之后，社会学家们纷纷效仿埃米尔的这种研究方法，埃米尔的研究方法对社会学的发展起到了非常重要的作用。

**【答案详解】**

66.A 主旨大意题。下列哪一项最好的表达了选文的主要意思，选项 A “迪尔凯姆提出的社会群体理论和科学研究方法都对社会学领域做出了很大的贡献”；选项 B “迪尔凯姆坚信群体中的个人影响整个群体的思考，感受和方式”；选项 C “由迪尔凯姆指导的研究证明了不同社会群体中的成员的自杀率不同”；选项 D “通过研究，迪尔凯姆在区分社会学和心理学的跨出了很大一步”，这篇文章主要针对迪尔凯姆的社会群体理论和社会学的研究方法展开了讨论，这两者都对社会学的发展做出了很大的贡献。选项 A 符合文章的主要意思；选项 B 的表达错误，应该是群体影响个人的思考，感受和方式；选项 C 是文章中证明迪尔凯姆的科学研究方法的一个例子，并不是文章的主要观点；选项 D 社会学和心理学的区别并不是迪尔凯姆所研究出来的，而且迪尔凯姆的研究也不是为了证明社会学与心理学的区别，故正确答案为选项 A。





- 67.B 主旨大意题。作者写这篇文章的主要目的是什么，选项 A “概述迪尔卡姆指导研究的步骤”；选项 B “描述迪尔凯姆的工作是如何影响社会学的”；选项 C “说服读者社会群体决定了大部分成员的行为”；选项 D “解释社会学与心理学的不同之处”，选项 A、C 和 D 所表达的内容只是文章的部分内容，并不能代表作者的主要目的；作者在这篇文章中首先提出社会学与心理学的不同之处是社会学关注群体，然后通过这个引出了迪尔凯姆的社会群体理论和科学研究方法，并讲述了这两种理论和方法对社会学产生了很大的影响，所以可以看出作者写这篇文章的主要目的是描述迪尔凯姆所做的研究是如何影响社会学的，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 68.B 细节事实题。根据文章，社会学家和心理学家区别在哪里？选项 A “社会学家比心理学家更关注解释个人行为”；选项 B “心理学家比社会学家更关注个人”；选项 C “社会学家比心理学家花费更多的时间在帮助人们解决个人问题上”；选项 D “心理学家比社会学家对理解人际关系模式更感兴趣”，根据文章第一段中 “Rather ... in our society 社会学家关注社会趋势或者其它影响群体或某种类别的人的因素。因此，心理学家会为从长期成功的职场退休后感觉到无价值感的人提供咨询服务，而社会学家更可能会去调查社会中引起许多退休者失去自尊的社会态度”，可知社会学家更关注整个社会的现象，而心理学家更关注个人的心理感受，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 69.A 推理判断题。将社会群体比作青铜，迪尔凯姆想证明的观点是，选项 A “社会群体拥有和个体成员不同的特点”；选项 B “社会群体是由共同合作的三个主要部分组成的”；选项 C “每个社会群体都是区别于其它社会群体的独特整体”；选项 D “社会群体一旦组成就很难分开”，文章第二段中将群体与青铜的作比较时说，青铜由锡，铜和铅组成，但是它却比这三种金属都要坚固，由此作者想说的是青铜拥有三种组成它的金属所不拥有的特点，于是作者得出，社会群体的特点不能由组成它的成员的特点所决定，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 70.D 推理判断题。下面哪个选项最恰当的对文章最后一段中的 “model” 一词进行解释？选项 A “一个两个或者更多可供选择的类型”；选项 B “画家的画画对象”；选项 C “物体的小模型”；选项 D “用来模仿的计划”，根据文章最后一段中 “social theory became a model that guided the work of nearly all sociologists 社会理论变成了一个指导几乎所有社会学家的模型”，这句话的意思是说社会理论变成了社会学家们模仿的，效仿的一种理论，四个选项中只有选项 D 的表达最贴近，故正确答案为选项 D。

### 【长难句分析】

1. Thus, while a psychologist might counsel an individual who feels worthless after retiring from a long and successful career, a sociologist would be more likely to examine societal attitudes that may contribute to the loss of self-esteem experienced by many retired persons in our society.

【参考译文】因此，心理学家可能会为因为从长期成功的职场中退休而感到没有价值感的个人提供心理咨询，而社会学家将更可能去调查引起社会中许多失业者感到失去自尊的社会态度。

【结构分析】a psychologist might counsel an individual ... a sociologist would be more likely to examine societal attitudes ...，本句由两个并列句组成；第一句中 who feels worthless



after retiring from a long and successful career 为定语从句修饰 individual; 第二句中 may contribute to the loss of self-esteem experienced by many retired persons in our society 为定语从句修饰 attitude; experienced by many retired persons in our society 为后置定语修饰 self-esteem.

**2. The emphasis that sociology places on human groups rather than individuals stems directly from the work of Emile Durkheim, a pioneering sociologist of the nineteenth century.**

【参考译文】心理学家将重点放在人类群体而不是个人上, 这种现象起源于十九世纪社会学的先驱人物埃米尔迪尔凯姆的研究工作。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: The emphasis stems directly from the work of Emile Durkheim, that sociology places on human groups rather than individuals 为定语从句修饰 emphasis; a pioneering sociologist of the nineteenth century 为 Emile Durkheim 的同位语。

**3. When people come together as members of a particular group, the group exerts considerable pressure on the individual to conform to what it considers acceptable ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving.**

【参考译文】当人们成为组成一个特殊群体的成员时, 群体会对个人施加相当大的压力以使得个人按照群体可接受的方式来思考, 感受和表现。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: the group exerts considerable pressure on the individual to conform to, When people come together as members of a particular group 为条件状语从句; what it considers acceptable ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving 为 conform to 的宾语从句。

## Part IV Writing

### Part A

#### 【审题解析】

这是一篇书信的写作。要求我们为忘记把 CD 还给加拿大的房东而写一封信说明并表示歉意, 然后再想一个补救的办法。所以这封信的写作可以分为两部分, 第一部分首先说明写信的缘由, 然后表达自己的歉意; 第二部分提出自己的解决办法。还要注意署名用题目中提供的“Li Ming”。

#### 【参考范文】

Dear Bob,

I've just arrived home and everything is going on well. I am writing this letter to thank you for your kindness when I was in Canada. Another thing that I want to tell you is that I found a CD in my luggage when I was checking my belongings, which was borrowed from you. I am very sorry that I have forgotten to give it back to you when I was leaving.

My uncle will be in Canada in three weeks, so I think I could ask my uncle to deliver it to you. How do you think of it? Best wishes for you and your family!

Yours  
Li Ming

### Part B

#### 【审题解析】



这是一篇提纲作文，题目中给出的话题是中央电视台的春节联欢晚会，要求围绕这个话题写一篇作文。题目中已经给出了提纲，所以整篇文章按照提纲分为三部分写，第一部分先描述许多人喜欢在除夕看春节联欢晚会这种现象，适当分析其原因，第二部分描述一种相反的现象：有人提出要取消联欢晚会，简单分析其理由；第三部分根据上述两种观点提出自己的意见……

【参考范文】

Spring Festival Gala on CCTV

The CCTV Spring Festival Gala is one of China's most popular annual television events, watched by millions of people on the eve of the lunar New Year. Many people regard it as a traditional part of spring festival since it was initiated in the 1980s. They are faithful audience of it. When it comes to New Year's Eve, they may first be reminded of a picture in which a whole family sit together in living room to watch the performances of CCTV Spring Festival Gala.

However, in recent years, the 4-hour show is losing its appeal, especially to youngsters.

People in increasing numbers choose not to watch the show. They claim that the stereotyped Gala should give way to diverse modern celebrations. First of all, they think it is quite consumptive to spend such an amount of time and money on a single evening party. Secondly, it is difficult for the programs to cater to everyone. One case in point is people in the South find understanding and appreciating cross-talks and witty skits almost impossible. Finally, some people, especially the young, turn to other alternatives for relaxation, Karaoke or surfing online for instance.

As far as I'm concerned, CCTV Spring Festival Gala has been rooted in Chinese traditional celebration of the New Year for so many years that we need to reserve it, in spite of all the opposition. Though the Gala is no longer popular with many young people, I myself enjoy watching the show with my family. Yet to maintain the interest of the young generation, the organizing committee should develop a program much more exciting, more colorful and more entertaining than the previous ones. For example, it's a good idea to invite some big names in China's film and music industries to perform on the Gala stage.

【结构点评】

这篇文章严格按照题目中所给出的提纲分为三部分来写，每一部分都涵盖了提纲要求的内容，且文章各部分之间内容连贯，逻辑合理。文章总体结构清晰，分析有条理，语言通顺流畅。

【高分闪光词句】

年度的	annual	开始于	was initiated in
吸引力	was initiated in	给……让路	give way to
浪费的	consumptive	迎合	cater to
相声和小品	cross-talks and witty skits		





## 试题及解析

### 暨南大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题（一）

#### Part I Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** In this part there are six passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one you think is the best answer. Then on your Answer Sheet, find the corresponding letter and mark your choice on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a single line through the center in the brackets.

#### Passage 1

It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational constraints (约束) influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don't at least ask for it. Men tend to ask for more, and they get more, and this holds true with other resources, not just pay increases. Consider Beth's story:

I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. We had cubicle (小隔间) offices and window offices. I sat in the cubicles with several male colleagues. One by one they were moved into window offices, while I remained in the cubicles. Several males who were hired after me also went to offices. One in particular told me he was next in line for an office and that it had been part of his negotiations for the job. I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way.

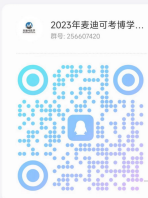
It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but "nice" isn't a quality attributed to most organizations. If you feel you deserve a significant raise in pay, you'll probably have to ask for it.

Performance is your best bargaining chip(筹码)when you are seeking a raise. You must be able to demonstrate that you deserve a raise. Timing is also a good bargaining chip. If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.

Use information as a bargaining chip too. Find out what you are worth on the open market. What will someone else pay for your services?

Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.

1. According to the passage, before taking a job, a person should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. demonstrate his capability
  - B. give his boss a good impression
  - C. ask for as much money as he can
  - D. ask for the salary he hopes to get
2. What can be inferred from Beth's story?
  - A. Prejudice against women still exists in some organizations.
  - B. If people want what they deserve they have to ask for it.
  - C. People should not be content with what they have got.



- D. People should be careful when negotiating for a job.
3. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unfairness exists in salary increases  
B. most people are overworked and underpaid  
C. one should avoid overstating one's performance  
D. most organizations give their staff automatic pay raises
4. To get a pay raise, a person on should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. advertise himself on the job market  
B. persuade his boss to sign a long-term contract  
C. try to get inside information about the organization  
D. do something to impress his boss just before merit pay decisions
5. To be successful in negotiations, one must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. meet his boss at the appropriate time  
B. arrive at the negotiation table punctually  
C. be good at influencing the outcome of the interaction  
D. be familiar with what the boss likes and dislikes

## Passage 2

Because Ireland is an island geographically near the mainland of the United Kingdom, English rulers have fought since the Middle-English Ages to retain political control over it. Attracted by the lush farmland, English and Scottish landowners settled there, and in time of famine or political unrest, the local workers suffered, while their landlords were cushioned by their wealth. The history of modern Ireland is, in fact, largely a story of antagonism and resentment between the Irish and their English and Scottish rulers.

Since the 1920's, Ireland has been divided into two parts: Northern Ireland (Ulster) and the Republic of Ireland (Eire). The north is still part of the United Kingdom and is predominantly Protestant; the south is an independent republic and is mainly Catholic. The majority in Ulster accepts this political compromise, but the active and mainly Catholic minority is fighting for union with the independent republic of Southern Ireland. The IRA, the Irish Republican Army, have mounted bombing campaigns in military and civil targets in Ulster and England. They have sent letter-bombs to public figures, and they have slot fellow Irishmen who support the British or belong to opposing, and now equally militant Protestant groups. As a result of this, the British have stationed an army in Belfast, and the IRA has been outlawed, and several of them have spent many years in prison or have died in support of their cause. Whether this level of violence and repression is justifiable, and whether the violence that could result from political change would be worthwhile are the controversial issues that divide everybody involved.

1. It suggested that the central problem is relationship between \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Britain and Ireland  
B. Ulster and Eire  
C. Catholics and Protestants  
D. the Irish Republican Army and Ulster



2. This outline suggests that the central problem is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many centuries old                      B. about three centuries old  
C. about 80 years old                      D. a few years old
3. The IRA is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. part of the Ulster police force              B. part of American army  
C. a group of militant priests              D. a terrorist organization
4. Bomb attacks occur \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only in England                      B. when public figures talk about Ireland  
C. only in Northern Ireland              D. in England and Northern Ireland
5. The writer feels that the controversy is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. freedom                      B. political change  
C. the use of violence                      D. injustice

### Passage 3

To conduct some forms of sleep research, we have to find a way to track sleepiness over the day. Some people might believe that measuring sleepiness is fairly trivial task. Couldn't you, for instance, simply count the number of times a person yawns during any given hour or so?

In most people's minds, yawning---- that slow, exaggerated mouth opening with the long, deep inhalation of air, followed by a briefer exhalation---- is the most obvious sign of sleepiness. It is a common behavior shared by many animals, including our pet dogs and cats but also crocodiles, snakes, birds, and even some fish. It is certainly true that sleepy people tend to yawn more than wide-awake people. It is also true that people who say they are bored by what is happening at the moment will tend to yawn more frequently. However, whether yawning is a sign that you are getting ready for sleep or that you are successfully fighting off sleep is not known. Simply stretching your body, as you might do if you have been sitting in the same position for a long period of time, will often trigger a yawn.

Unfortunately, yawns don't just indicate sleepiness. In some animals, yawning is a sign of stress. When a dog trainer sees a dog yawning in dog obedience class, it is usually a sign that the animal is under a good deal of pressure. Perhaps the handler is pushing too hard or moving too fast for the dog to feel in control of the situation. A moment or two of play and then turning to another activity is usually enough to banish yawning for quite a while.

Yawning can also be a sign of stress in human. Once, when observing airborne troops about to take their fist parachute jump, I noticed that several of the soldiers were sitting in the plane and yawning. It was 10 A.M., just after a coffee break, and I doubted that they were tired: I knew for a fact that they were far too nervous to be bored. When I asked about this, the officer in charge laughed and said it was really quite a common behavior, especially on the first jump.

There is also a social aspect to yawning. Psychologists have placed actors in crowded rooms and auditoriums and had them deliberately yawn. Within moments, there is usually an increase in yawning by everyone else in the room. Similarly, people who watch films or videos of others





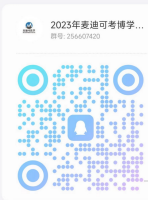
yawning are more likely to yawn. Even just reading about yawning tends to stimulate people to yawn.

The truth of the matter is that we really don't know what purpose yawning serves. Scientists originally thought that the purpose of yawning was to increase the amount of oxygen in the blood or to release some accumulated carbon dioxide. We now know that this is not true, since increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide in the air seems not to make people more likely to yawn but to make them breathe faster to try to bring in more oxygen. On the other hand, breathing 100 percent pure oxygen does not seem to reduce the likelihood of yawning.

Since yawning seems to be associated with a lot more than the need for sleep, we obviously have to find some other measure of sleepiness. Some researchers have simply tried to ask people how sleepy they feel at any time using some sort of self-rating scale. There are, however, problems with getting people to make these types of judgments. Sometimes people simply lie to the researchers when asked about how sleepy they are. This occurs because in many areas of society admitting that one is fatigued and sleepy is considered a mark of weakness or lack of ambition and drive. In other instances, people may admit they need four cups of coffee to make it through the morning, but it may never occur to them that this might be due the fact that they are so sleepy that they need stimulation from caffeine to be able to do their required tasks. For these reasons, many researchers have developed an alternate method to determine how sleepy a person is. It is based upon a simple definition of sleep need: The greater your sleep need, or the sleepier you are, the faster you will fall asleep if given the opportunity to do so.

1. The question in lines 3-5 (paragraph 2) is based on which of the following assumptions?
  - A. Direct observation is the only reliable method of conducting sleep research.
  - B. People will yawn most frequently in the moments before they fall asleep.
  - C. There is a direct correlation between yawning and sleepiness.
  - D. Yawning is a behavior over which individuals exert little conscious control.
2. The author uses which of the following in the fourth paragraph?
  - A. Understatement
  - B. Anecdote
  - C. Analogy
  - D. Metaphor
3. The author mentions the "coffee break" to emphasize that a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. brief respite was sorely needed
  - B. given attitude was inappropriate
  - C. specific response was understandable
  - D. certain behavior was unexpected
4. Which of the following, if true, would most directly disprove what "Scientists originally thought"?
  - A. Carbon dioxide does not affect people's breathing rates.
  - B. Yawning does not reduce the need for sleep, though it may make a person feel less tired.
  - C. Because yawning brings more air into the lungs, it can increase the rate at which oxygen is absorbed.





- A. discussing directions                      B. correcting mistakes  
C. dealing with national problems          D. finding a problem
5. According to the author, which of the following statement is TRUE?
- A. A group of people may solve problems more effectively than an individual.  
B. The efficiency of a group is worst in the world.  
C. A group will not be efficient in dealing with national policies.  
D. Effective leaders often solve the problems themselves.

### Passage 5

A scientific panel convened by the World Health Organization recommended guidelines on Friday for doctors conducting clinical studies of SARS patients. The panel urged doctors to apply the guidelines in analyzing the masses of potentially useful information about various therapies that were collected in this year's epidemic. Much of that information has not been published or analyzed.

"It is a matter of urgency to get better analysis and review," said Dr. Simon Mardel, a WHO official who led the two-day meeting that ended on Friday. He said thousands of potential therapies and compounds had been tested so far as researchers try to determine treatments for SARS, or severe acute respiratory syndrome. "We recognize that having no treatment for SARS is hindering our ability to control an epidemic in so many ways." He said.

In the epidemic earlier this year, various treatments, like drugs to fight the virus or strengthen the immune system, as well as traditional Chinese medicine, were delivered under emergency conditions, in widely different settings and countries to patients suffering from varying stages of the illness. Those conditions---generally without standardized measurements or controlled situations---have made it hard to interpret results.

Standard supportive therapy like nursing, and in severe cases the use of mechanical respirators (呼吸器) to help patients breathe, is the mainstay (主要支持) of SARS care, and helped many patients survive. But doctors still do not know how best to treat SARS patients who have breathing difficulties. Dr. Mardel said. One method is invasive ventilation. A second method involves blowing oxygen into the lungs through a mask. Both carry the risk of transmitting the virus to hospital employees. Without proper analysis, the panel was unable to say definitively which treatment worked best, or which caused the most harm. "There is a lack of shared information," Dr. Mardel said, noting that a lot of data have not been published.

The panel also agreed on guidelines that would allow doctors to conduct quick and safe clinical trials, a process that generally takes years to complete. The World Health Organization, a United Nations agency did not release the guidelines. Dr. Mardel said they were flexible because no one knew where, when and in what setting SARS would return. Experts in many countries have already listed the treatments they want to test, and the health agency is leaving these decisions to individual nations.

1. Guidelines recommended by the scientific panel can be used for \_\_\_\_\_.





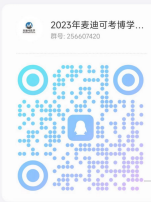
- A. gathering potentially useful information about various therapies collected
  - B. conducting clinical studies of SARS patients
  - C. determining treatment for SARS
  - D. publishing all the information about SARS
2. According to the passage, it is difficult to interpret the results of certain treatments for SARS because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. patients were in different countries
  - B. patients were given medicines in widely different settings
  - C. patients were at different stages of the illness
  - D. these conditions had no standardized measurements or controlled situations
3. According to doctors, the two methods to treat SARS patients who have breathing difficulties both \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. carry the risk of infecting hospital employees
  - B. are effective in curing patients who have breathing difficulties
  - C. don't run the risk of transmitting the virus to hospital employees
  - D. prove work effectively and cause no harm
4. According to WHO official, Dr. Mardel, the guidelines were flexible because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. SARS would reemerge in poor countries
  - B. no one knew where, when and in what setting SARS would return
  - C. SARS would not appear in developed countries
  - D. no one knew whether SARS would return or not
5. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
- A. SARS, a Dreadful Disease
  - B. No Good Methods to Treat SARS
  - C. SARS Will Return One Day
  - D. Health Panel Recommends New Guidelines on SARS

Passage 6

“In every known human society the male's needs for achievement can be recognized... In a great number of human societies men's sureness of their sex role is tied up with their right or ability, to practice some activity that women are not allowed to practice. Their maleness in fact has to be underwritten by preventing women from entering some field or performing some feat”.

This is the conclusion of anthropologist Margaret Mead about the way in which the roles of men and women in society should be distinguished.

If talk and print are considered it would seem that the formal emancipation of women is far from complete. There is a flow of publications about the continuing domestic bondage of women and about the complicated system of defenses which men have thrown up around their hitherto accepted advantages, taking sometimes the obvious form of exclusion from types of occupation and sociable groupings, and sometimes the more subtle form of automatic doubt of the



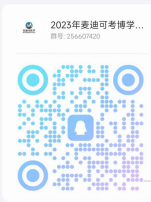
seriousness of women's pretensions to the level of intellectual and resolution that men, it is supposed, bring to the business of running the world.

There are a good many objective pieces of evidence for the erosion of men's status. In the first place, there is the widespread postwar phenomenon of the woman Prime Minister, in India, Sri Lanka and Israel.

Secondly, there is the very large increase in the number of women who work, especially married women and mothers of children. More diffusely there are the increasingly numerous convergences between male and female behavior: the approximation to identical styles in dress and coiffure, the sharing of domestic tasks, and the admission of women to all sorts of hitherto exclusively male leisure-time activities.

Everyone carries round with him a fairly definite idea of the primitive or natural conditions of human life. It is acquired more by the study of humorous cartoons than of archaeology, but that does not matter since it is not significant as theory but only as an expression of inwardly felt expectations of people's sense of what is fundamentally proper in the differentiation between the roles of the two sexes. In this rudimentary natural society men go out to hunt and fish and to fight off the tribe next door while women keep the fire going. Amorous initiative is firmly reserved to the man, who set about the courtship with a club.

1. The phrase "men's sureness of their sex role" in the first paragraph suggests that they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. are confident in their ability to charm women
  - B. take initiative in courtship
  - C. have a clear idea of what is considered "manly"
  - D. tend to be more immoral than women are
2. The third paragraph does NOT claim that men \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. prevent women from taking up certain professions.
  - B. secretly admire women's intellect and resolution.
  - C. doubt whether women really mean to succeed in business.
  - D. forbid women to join certain clubs and societies.
3. The third paragraph \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. generally agrees with the first paragraph.
  - B. has no connection with the first paragraph
  - C. repeats the argument of the second paragraph
  - D. contradicts the last paragraph
4. The usual idea of the cave man in the last paragraph \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is based on the study of archaeology
  - B. illustrates how people expect men to behave
  - C. is dismissed by the author as an irrelevant joke
  - D. proves that the man, not woman, should be the wooer
5. The opening quotation from Margret Mead sums up a relationship between man and woman which the author \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. approves of

B. argues is natural
- C. completely rejects

D. expects to go on changing

Part II Translation

**Directions:** Put the following passage into good Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet. Remember to write it clearly.

Peace and development remain the principal themes in today's world, and the overall international security environment remains stable. But, uncertainties and destabilizing factors are on the increase, and new challenges and threats are continuously emerging.

World peace and security face more opportunities than challenges. The world is at a critical stage, moving toward multi-polarity. Progress is expected in addressing the serious imbalances in the international strategic alignment. The major international forces compete with and hold each other in check. But, they also maintain coordination and practical cooperation in their mutual relationships, and draw on each other's strengths.

Some major developing countries and regional groupings have grown in power, and the developing world as a whole is becoming stronger. Economic globalization accelerates and science and technology make rapid progress; there are profound changes in the international division of labor; global and regional economic cooperation is being vigorously promoted, leading to increasing interdependence among countries. More dialogues are being conducted on traditional security issues, and cooperation in non-traditional security is developing in depth. To address development and security issues through coordination, cooperation and multilateral mechanism is the preferred approach of the international community. The United Nations' status and role in world affairs are being upheld and strengthened. World wars or all-out confrontation between major countries are avoidable for the foreseeable future.

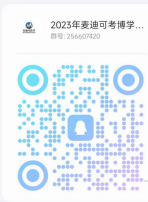
Part III Writing

**Directions:** You are to write a composition of no less than 250 words and do your composition neatly on the Answer Sheet your composition should be based on the following:

The world of work is changing rapidly. Working conditions today are not the same as they used to be, and people no longer count on doing one job for life. Discuss the possible causes of these changes, and give your suggestions as to how people should prepare for work in the future.

You should use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.





## 暨南大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题（一）参考答案及解析

### Part I Reading Comprehension

#### Passage 1

##### 【文章大意】

作者认为，你应当主动争取你本应得到的薪酬和待遇。并通过 Beth 的实例，进一步论证作者的观点，以及提出一些关于如何加薪的建议，比如优秀的工作业绩，提出要求的恰当时机和谈判的技巧等等。

##### 【答案详解】

- 1.C 推理判断题。题干：在获得一个工作之前，一个人应当如何？根据题干中：before taking a job 可定位到原文第一句话：It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational constraints influence wage increases. 协商起薪更为容易，因为你一旦进入了公司，公司的制度限制就会影响工资增长。故 A 项“展现他的能力”和 B 项“给他的老板留下一个好印象”可以排除。根据后半句：因为你一旦进入了公司，公司的制度限制就会影响工资增长。即担心入职后工资增长受限而在入职前尽量要求多的薪水。因此，C 项“尽量要求更多的薪水”更符合文章和作者意图。既然说到起薪容易谈，入职后难增加工资，那么，D 项“要求希望得到的薪水”表示的就是起薪的水平，而文章中心是建议在 D 项的水平之上应该做到 C 项的水平。对比考虑，C 项更符合文章的主题和建议。
- 2.B 推理判断题。题干：从 Beth 的故事可以推断出什么？通过第二段关于 Beth 的经历，以及该段首尾句：“I did not get what I wanted when I did not ask for it. 当我没有要求时，我没有得到我想要的。I guess they thought me content to stay in the cubicles since I did not voice my opinion either way. 我认为，他们觉得我满意目前的状况，因为我没有说出我的意见。”综合可知，如果你想得到你本应得到的薪酬和待遇，你就应当主动去争取或者说出自己的想法。因此，B 项“如果人们想要得到他们理应得到的，就必须提出要求”符合正确的推理和文章中心。A 项“对女性的偏见在一些机构依然存在”和 D 项“在工作谈判时应该小心为妙”都未在文章中体现。C 项“人们不应该满足于他们已有的东西”与 Beth 的故事主题“应该提出要求”不切合。因此，对比考虑选项，B 项正确。
- 3.A 推理判断题。题干：从文章可以了解到什么？通过选项大概预览，可以定位到原文第三段中：“It would be nice if we all received automatic pay increases equal to our merit, but “nice” isn't a quality attributed to most organizations. If you feel you deserve a significant raise in pay, you'll probably have to ask for it. 如果我们都能够自动获得与价值相当的加薪，这将是多么美好的事，但是，美好对于多数公司来说并不是必备特质。如果你觉得应获大幅度的加薪，那么，你最好是提出来。”综合考虑，A 项“在工资增长问题上存在不公之处”更符合文意。B 项“大多数人过度工作，报酬过低”，C 项“一个人应该避免夸大自己的业绩表现”，以及 D 项“多数公司自动给员工增长工资”都未在文章中体现。因此，A 项是正确答案。



- 4.D 推理判断题。题干：为了得到加薪，一个人应该怎么做？第四段重点谈及：“表现是加薪的最好筹码，而且时机也很重要。”并举例论证此观点：“If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want. 如果你能向老板提供他/她所需要的东西（比如一个新客户，或者是一个可观的合同），那么，你就更有可能得到想要的加薪。”因此，综合考虑，D项“在绩效工资决定之前，做一些让老板留下深刻印象的事”是正确答案。文章只提及“Find out what you are worth on the open market. 在市场上了解一下自己的价值所在”，并不是A项“在市场上推销自己”。B项“劝说老板签订一份长期合同”和C项“努力获得公司的内部信息”都在文章中没有体现。故选D项。
- 5.C 推理判断题。题干：为了取得谈判的成功，一个人必须怎么做？根据题干信息，定位到文章最后一句：“Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction. 带上这些筹码，在合适的时机去谈判吧！并通过使用谈判技巧来引导相互作用的方向。因此，此处是指谈判的合适时机，并未说具体的见面时间，即A项“在合适的时间与他的老板见面”和B项“准时到达谈判桌”错误。D“熟悉老板的好恶”在文章没有体现。因此，C项“善于影响交流互动的结果”相当于“to guide the direction of the interaction”，即C项是正确答案。

### 【长难句分析】

1. It is easier to negotiate initial salary requirement because once you are inside, the organizational constraints influence wage increases. One thing, however, is certain: your chances of getting the raise you feel you deserve are less if you don't at least ask for it.

【参考译文】协商起薪可能更容易，因为一旦你进入公司，公司制度约束就会影响工资的增长。然而，有一点是可以肯定的：至少，如果你不主动要求加薪，你觉得你应该加薪的机会就会更小。

【结构分析】第一个句子的主句是：it is easier to negotiate...; it 做形式主语，真正的主语是“to negotiate...”后面的内容；because 引导的是原因状语从句，其中的 once 引导的是时间状语从句。第二个句子的主句是：one thing is certain...; however 是插入语，冒号后面的句子是在解释前面的句子。其中，you feel you deserve 是一个省略了关系词的定语从句，修饰 raise，其中的 you deserve 是一个省略了引导词的宾语从句；if 引导的是条件状语从句；第二个 it 指的是 the raise。

2. If you can give your boss something he or she needs (a new client or a sizable contract, for example) just before merit pay decisions are being made, you are more likely to get the raise you want.

【参考译文】如果你能向老板提供他/她所需要的东西（比如一个新客户，或者是一个可观的合同），那么，你就更有可能得到想要的加薪。

【结构分析】主句是：you are more likely to get the raise you want. 短语“be likely to do sth.”表示“可能做某事”。if 引导条件状语从句；before 做连词，表示“在……之前”；merit pay 可以理解为“绩效工资”。





**3. Go into the negotiations prepared to place your chips on the table at the appropriate time and prepared to use communication style to guide the direction of the interaction.**

**【参考译文】**准备带上这些筹码，在合适的时机去谈判吧。并且，通过使用谈判技巧来引导相互作用的方向。

**【结构分析】**祈使句。其中，prepared 是分词形式，做后置定语修饰 negotiations。其中，on the table 是一种比喻说法，是指让老板看到你的筹码，可以不用翻译出来。

**Passage 2**

**【文章大意】**

因为爱尔兰在地理位置上临近英国大陆，所以英国统治者在中世纪发起了战争想要对爱尔兰进行政治控制。英国和苏格兰地主受到爱尔兰丰富的耕地资源吸引而定居在了爱尔兰，在饥荒和政治动乱期间，当地工人深受其害，而他们的老板因为之前积累的财富而幸免。事实上，现在爱尔兰的历史大部分是一部在爱尔兰和英国及苏格兰统治者之间的充满抗争的怨恨史。英国统治者从中世纪开始就发起了战争想要对爱尔兰进行政治控制。爱尔兰共和军，在北爱尔兰和英国的军队和民众间发动爆炸袭击。

**【答案详解】**

- 1.A 细节事实题。A 项“Britain and Ireland 英国和爱尔兰”；B 项“Ulster and Eire 北爱尔兰和爱尔兰”；C 项“天主教徒和新教徒 Catholics and Protestants”；D 项“the Irish Republican Army and Ulster 爱尔兰共和军和北爱尔兰”。文章第一段最后一句提及“The history of modern Ireland is, in fact, largely a story of antagonism and resentment between the Irish and their English and Scottish rulers.事实上，现在爱尔兰的历史大部分是一部在爱尔兰和英国及苏格兰统治者之间的充满抗争的怨恨史。”，故答案选择 A 项。
- 2.A 细节事实题。A 项“many centuries old 很多个世纪”；B 项“about three centuries old 大约三个世纪”；C 项“about 80 years old 大约 80 年”；D 项“a few years old 几年”。文章第一段第一句就提及“English rulers have fought since the Middle-English Ages to retain political control over it.英国统治者从中世纪开始就发起了战争想要对爱尔兰进行政治控制”。所以此题 A 项正确。
- 3.D 细节事实题。A 项“part of the Ulster police force 北爱尔兰警察部队的一部分”；B 项“part of American army 美国军队的一部分”；C 项“a group of militant priests 激进宗教团体”；D 项“a terrorist organization 恐怖组织”。IRA 出现在文章第二段第四句“The IRA, the Irish Republican Army, have mounted bombing campaigns in military and civil targets in Ulster and England. IRA, 爱尔兰共和军，在北爱尔兰和英国的军队和民众间发动爆炸袭击”，可判定 D 项为正确答案。
- 4.D 细节事实题。A 项“only in England 仅在英国”；B 项“when public figures talk about Ireland 当公众人物谈及爱尔兰的时候”；C 项“only in Northern Ireland 只在北爱尔兰”；D 项“in England and Northern Ireland 在英国和北爱尔兰”。选择 D 项，解释为 8 题解释。
- 5.B 推理判断题。A 项“freedom 自由”；B 项“political change 政治变化”；C 项“the use of violence 暴力的使用”；D 项“injustice 不公正”。文章最后一段最后一句提及“whether the





violence that could result from political change 无论这个暴力行为是否起源于政治变化”得知 B 项正确。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. Because Ireland is an island geographically near the mainland of the United Kingdom, English rulers have fought since the Middle-English Ages to retain political control over it.

【参考译文】因为爱尔兰在地理位置上临近英国大陆，所以英国统治者在中世纪发起了战争想要对爱尔兰进行政治控制。

【结构分析】句子的主干为：English rulers have fought; since 引导时间状语，后面是不定式作目的状语；because 引导原因状语从句；geographically 为副词作状语“地理上的”。

2. Attracted by the lush farmland, English and Scottish landowners settled there, and in time of famine or political unrest, the local workers suffered, while their landlords were cushioned by their wealth.

【参考译文】英国和苏格兰地主受到爱尔兰丰富的耕地资源吸引而定居在了爱尔兰，在饥荒和政治动乱期间，当地工人深受其害，而他们的老板因为之前积累的财富而幸免。

【结构分析】句子的主干为：English and Scottish landowners settled there, and...the local workers suffered, while their landlords were cushioned...; and 和 while 为连接词，连接三个并列句，Attracted by the lush farmland 为过去分词短语作状语。

3. Whether this level of violence and repression is justifiable, and whether the violence that could result from political change would be worthwhile are the controversial issues that divide everybody involved.

【参考译文】无论这种水平的镇压和暴力是否是要道理的，无论这种起因于政治变化的暴力是否值得，他们都是使每个卷入的人产生分歧的争端。

【结构分析】两个 whether 引导的是主语从句，谓语和宾语为“are the controversial issues”; that could result from political change 中 that 引导的是定语从句，修饰对象为 violence; would be worthwhile 为第二主语从句当中的系动词和系动词和表语；that divide everybody involved 同样是由 that 引导的定语从句，修饰对象为 issue。

### Passage 3

### 【文章大意】

有观点认为通过打哈欠的次数可以测量睡眠指数从而进行睡眠研究，虽然困倦的人通常都会有打哈欠的反应，但是打哈欠的行为不能都看成是睡意的表现。出现打哈欠可以由多种原因引起。如压力、伸懒腰、一些社会因素。因此，需要寻找其它方法研究睡眠。

### 【答案详解】

- 1.C 细节事实题。文章第二段中列举的各种动物的例子说明了打哈欠是动物中共有的行为，这一例子是基于第二段第一句 In most people's minds, yawning...is the most obvious sign of sleepiness. “一般来说，打哈欠就代表着要睡觉了。”由此可知选择 C“打哈欠与睡眠有着直接的联系。”选项 A“直接观察是研究睡眠最可靠的方法”与文章意思相反；选项 B“人们即将睡觉前，打哈欠频率最高”和 D“打哈欠是人没法用意志控制的行为”没有在文章中提及，故答案选项为 C。
- 2.B 推理判断题。根据第四段第一句 Yawning can also be a sign of stress in human. “人类也



会因为压力太大而打哈欠”。第二句 Once, when observing airborne troops about to take their first parachute jump, I noticed that several of the soldiers were sitting in the plane and yawning. “有一次，我注意到空军士兵第一次跳伞前会因为紧张而不断打哈欠。”作者举了个人亲身经历的实例，来说明压力大也会导致打哈欠，可知选择 B“轶事”。其余选项分别为 A“不充分陈述”；C“类比”和 D“暗喻”。

- 3.D 推理判断题。根据第四段第三句...just after a coffee break, and I doubted that they were tired. I knew for a fact that they were far too nervous to be bored. “在一小段时间休息之后，我以为他们疲倦了。但是我发现他们并没有因为紧张而产生疲倦感”。由此可知选择 D“某种行为出乎意料”。其余选项 A“短暂的休息是很有必要的”，B“即定的态度不适当”，C“特殊的回应是可以理解的”均与文章大意不符。
- 4.B 细节事实题。根据文章第六段中的 Scientists originally thought that the purpose of yawning was to increase the amount of oxygen in the blood or to release some accumulated carbon dioxide “科学家们最初认为打哈欠的目的是为了增加血液中的氧含量或者是为了释放一些二氧化碳”可以得知科学家们最初的观点。选项 C“因为打哈欠可以给肺部输入更多的空气，从而可以增加氧气的吸入率”的观点如果是正确的，则会对科学家们的观点起到支持的作用；根据第六段第三句 We now know that this is not true, since increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide in the air seems not to make people more likely to yawn but to make them breathe faster to try to bring in more oxygen. “我们现在可知科学家的观点是不正确的。因为空气中二氧化碳浓度的增加并不会造成人打哈欠，反倒会让人呼吸加快，以吸入更多的氧气。”可知如果选项 A“二氧化碳不会影响人们的呼吸频率”的观点正确，则会支持科学家们最初的观点；选项 D“在高海拔地区人们不怎么会打哈欠，因为高海拔地区空气中的氧气水平低”这与科学家的观点“打哈欠的目的是为了增加血液中的氧含量”一致，如果该选项的观点正确，则会对科学家们最初的观点起支持作用；而选项 B“打哈欠并不会减少困意，虽然它能够缓解疲惫感”如果正确，则会削弱科学家们最初的观点，故答案选项为 B。
- 5.D 主旨大意题。全文是一篇典型的反证类型结构的议论文，通篇没有直接提出作者的观点，而是通过反驳对方的理由依据或论证手段，从而推倒对方观点，进而使作者本人的观点得以成立。首先，提出全文谈论话题，接着抛出对方观点，虽然作者认同对方的理由依据，但是却暗示对方使用归纳论证造成绝对化，然后举多个反例，有力地反驳了对方的观点。其次，提出打哈欠与血液氧气含量多少相关的理论也是经不起论证的。最后，提出另外几种研究睡眠的理论方法，并通过直接或间接的方式都纷纷给以反驳。由此可知选择 D“论证性的”；其余选项分别为 A“告知性的”；B“忏悔性的”和 C“哲理性的”。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. It is also true that people who say they are bored by what is happening at the moment will tend to yawn more frequently.

【参考译文】认为对所发生的事情不感兴趣的人打哈欠的频率会更高的观点的确是正确的。

【结构分析】句子主干部分用到了 It is true that... 的固定句式，其中 it 是形式主语，句





子真正的主语是 that 后面的内容; who say they are bored by what is happening at the moment 为 who 引导的定语从句修饰前面的 people, 其中 by 引导方式状语。

**2. Simply stretching your body, as you might do if you have been sitting in the same position for a long period of time, will often trigger a yawn.**

【参考译文】如果很长时间呆在同一个位置上, 你就会想去伸一伸懒腰。而就是伸懒腰这个动作经常也会引起打哈欠。

【结构分析】主干: stretching your body (主语) will trigger (谓语) a yawn (宾语); as 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰 simply stretching your body 整个部分, 其中包含一个由 if 引导的条件状语从句。

**3. We now know that this is not true, since increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide in the air seems not to make people more likely to yawn but to make them breathe faster to try to bring in more oxygen.**

【参考译文】我们现在可知科学家的观点是不正确的。因为空气中二氧化碳浓度的增加并不会造成人打哈欠, 反倒会让人呼吸加快, 以吸入更多的氧气。

【结构分析】主干: We (主语) know (谓语) that (宾语, that 引导的宾语从句); since 引导原因状语从句; more likely to yawn 和 breathe faster 作宾语补语; to try to bring in more oxygen 为不定式短语作目的状语。

#### Passage 4

##### 【文章大意】

文章讨论一个集体能否有效地解决问题, 集体的领导人发挥关键作用。集体的力量有时会远远大于个人的力量, 它可以集思广益, 从中选择最佳解决方案以处理问题。有时, 由于集体成员多, 各成员意见不统一, 又使得其工作效率会低于单个完成任务的效率。解决问题效率的高低, 与个人能力有关, 与集体整体实力也有关。

##### 【答案详解】

- 1.A 此题属于细节题。第2段第2句: Problem solving needs the presence of an effective leader...要解决问题需要有能力的领导者, 故选择A。
- 2.D 此题属于细节题。第3段第1句中: Although groups may reach a greater number of correct solutions: 虽然团队可以获取很多正确的方案, 故选择D。
- 3.B 此题属于细节题。第4段第2句话: Theoretically these unrestricted suggestions increase the probability that at least some better solutions will appear.从集思广益中, 可得到一些更好的解决方案。故选择B。
- 4.C 此题属于判断推理题。第5段第2、3句: Group members may contribute different resources to a solution that no individual can achieve alone. Sometimes social demands may require group agreement on a single issue, as in making national economic or military policies under the governments. 一个集体可以提供单靠个人所无法取得的不同的解决方案。有时候, 为了满足社会需求, 一个集体需要, 就某一事件达成一致意见, 例如: 政府主导下的国民经济方针和军事政策。故选择C。
- 5.A 此题属于判断推理题。根据全文, 作者的观点是集体解决问题的能力强于个人。依据逻辑与常识, 排除B、C、D, 故选择A。



**【长难句剖析】**

1. It might be supposed that greater efficiency could be achieved if several people worked together to solve a problem than if only one individual works on it.

【参考译文】可以推断出，几个人合力解决问题的效率远远高于单个处理问题的效率。

【结构分析】it might be supposed that 为形式主语。if 引导两个条件状语从句，理解时需注意将意思加以区分。than 连接两个 if 从句，表比较，表示前者更胜后者。

2. Although groups often may increase the motivation of their members to deal with problems, there are conflicts arising among members.

【参考译文】虽然不少集体常常提高成员们处理问题的积极性，但是各成员之间仍旧会存有矛盾与冲突。

【结构分析】although: 引导一个让步状语从句，从句中不定式短语 to deal with problems 作宾语补足语对 the motivation of their members 起补充说明。主句为一个 there be 句型，分词短语 arising among members 作状语，表范围。

3. Problem solving needs the presence of an effective leader who not only provides direction, but also permits the orderly, constructive expression of different opinions; much of the leader's effort may be devoted to resolving differences.

【参考译文】处理好问题需要有一个有能力的领导，他不但要指明方向，而且还要允许他人依次阐述各自颇具建设性的意见。然而，往往许多的领导或许会把工作落脚点放在努力消除分歧上。

【结构分析】此句是由两个分句组成。第一个句子中 who 引导一个限制性定语从句修饰前面的 leader，在定语从句中运用了 not only...but also...表示递进，意为“不但……而且……”，着重强调后者，其中 also 常可省略。此处连接两个谓语动词。much of: 更大程度上的，更多的。

**Passage 5****【文章大意】**

世界卫生组织召集的一个科学专家组在周五为对患非典型肺炎病人进行临床研究的医生推荐了指导方针，该专家组主张医生在分析今年非典型肺炎期间收集的大量有关治疗方法的潜在有用信息时使用这个方针。世界卫生组织的一位官员称“我们认识到没有针对非典型肺炎的治疗正妨碍我们在很多方面去控制该传染病。”

**【答案详解】**

- 1.B 细节事实题。由第一段中“A scientific panel convened by the World Health Organization recommended guidelines on Friday for doctors conducting clinical studies of SARS patients...”世界卫生组织召集的一个科学专家组在周五为对患非典型肺炎病人进行临床研究的医生推荐了指导方针”知 B 项“对患非典型肺炎病人进行临床研究”正确；由此知 C 项“决定针对非典型肺炎的治疗方法”不正确；由第一段中“The panel urged doctors to apply the guidelines in analyzing the masses of potentially useful information about various therapies that were collected in this year's epidemic.该专家组主张医生在分析今年非典型肺炎期间收集的大量有关治疗方法的潜在有用信息时应用这个方针。”知 A 项“收集有关各种被收集的治疗方法的潜在有用信息”不正确，D 项“公



- 布有关非典型肺炎的所有信息”在文中没有提及。
- 2.D 细节事实题。由第三段中“Those conditions--generally without standardized measurements or controlled situations--have made it hard to interpret results.这些情况,即通常没有标准测量法或可控情况,让去解释结果变得困难。”知D项“这些情况没有标准测量法或受控情况”正确。A项“病人在不同的国家”;B项“病人在大不相同的情况下被给予药物”;C项“病人处于该疾病的不同阶段”。
- 3.A 细节事实题。由第四段中“Both carry the risk of transmitting the virus to hospital employees.这两种方法都承载着传播病毒到医院员工身上的风险。”知A项“承载着传播病毒到医院员工身上的风险”正确;也由此知C项“没有携带传染病病毒到医院员工身上的风险”不正确;B项“在治疗呼吸困难病人上是有效的”及D项“证明有效和不会带来伤害”在文中没有提及。
- 4.B 细节事实题。由最后一段中“Dr Mardel said they were flexible because no one knew where, when and in what setting SARS would return.马代尔医生称,他们具有灵活性,因为没有人知晓何时何地以及在什么情况下非典型性肺炎会回来。”知B项“没有人知晓在哪里、何时和在什么情况下非典型肺炎会回来”正确。也由此知A项“非典型性肺炎在贫困国家会重现”、C项“非典型性肺炎在发达国家不会重现”及D项“没有人知晓非典型肺炎是否回来”不正确。
- 5.D 主旨大意题。由第一段中“A scientific panel convened by the World Health Organization recommended guidelines on Friday for doctors conducting clinical studies of SARS patients.世界卫生组织召集的一个科学专家组在周五为对患非典型肺炎病人进行临床研究的医生推荐了指导方针”提出“世界卫生组织召集的一个科学专家组为对非典型肺炎病进行临床研究的医生提供指导方针”及随后段落“讲述了提出该指导方式的原因”知D项“医疗小组为非典型肺炎病推荐新的指导方针”正确。A项“非典型肺炎病,一个令人害怕的疾病”、B项“没有治疗非典型肺炎病的好方法”及C项“非典型肺炎病有一天将回来”只是文中提及的一部分内容。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. A scientific panel convened by the World Health Organization recommended guidelines on Friday for doctors conducting clinical studies of SARS patients.

【参考译文】世界卫生组织召集的一个科学专家组在周五为对患非典型肺炎病人进行临床研究的医生推荐了指导方针。

【结构分析】句子的主干为: A scientific panel recommended guidelines for doctors; “convened by the World Health Organization”为分词短语充当A scientific panel的后置定语; “conducting clinical studies of SARS patients”为分词短语充当doctors的后置定语;“on Friday”为时间状语。

2. The panel urged doctors to apply the guidelines in analyzing the masses of potentially useful information about various therapies that were collected in this year's epidemic.

【参考译文】该专家组主张医生在分析今年非典型肺炎期间收集的大量有关治疗方法潜在有用信息时使用这个方针。

【结构分析】句子的主干为: The panel urged doctors to apply the guidelines; “in analyzing





the masses of potentially useful information”为时间状语;“about various therapies”为介词短语充当 information 的后置定语;“that were collected in this year’s epidemic” that 引导的从句来充当 therapies 的后置定语。

**3. Standard supportive therapy like nursing, and in severe cases the use of mechanical respirators (呼吸器) to help patients breathe, is the mainstay (支柱) of SARS care, and helped many patients survive.**

**【参考译文】**标准的支持疗法,如护理,进而在严重的情况下使用机械呼吸机来帮助病人呼吸,是非典型肺炎治疗的支柱,且帮助很多病人活下来。

**【结构分析】**句子的主干为: Standard supportive therapy is the mainstay (支柱) of SARS care and helped many patients survive; “like nursing, and in severe cases the use of mechanical respirators (呼吸器) to help patients breathe”相当于插入语,对“Standard supportive therapy”进行补充说明,其中 in severe cases 为时间状语。

#### Passage 6

#### 【文章大意】

在所有已知的人类社会中,男性的成就需要可以被认可,在大量的人类社会里,男性对自己性别角色的确定与他们去实践女性不被允许的活动的权利或能力联系在一起。事实上男人的男性不得不通过阻止女性去进入一些领域或履行一些功绩而得以保证。女性的完全解放似乎远未完成,很多出版物介绍了各种束缚女性完全被解放的内容,其中包括明显地被排除在某些职业和社会群体之外;而有时是更微妙的方式去怀疑女性的智力水平。然而,很多客观的证据却表明男性的地位正在被侵蚀,如战后在印度、斯里兰卡和以色列出现了女总理,其次是上班的女性数量,尤其是已婚妇女和孩子母亲的妇女上班的数量大幅增加了,更广泛的是女性和男性的行为出现日益增多的共同点,如同样的服装款式、分担家庭任务等。

#### 【答案详解】

- 1.C 推理判断题。由第一段中“In a great number of human societies men's sureness of their sex role is tied up with their right or ability, to practice some activity that women are not allowed to practice.在大量的人类社会里,男性对自己性别角色的确定与他们去实践女性不被允许的活动的权利或能力联系在一起。”知 C 项“对什么被看成是‘男子气概’有清醒的认识”正确。A 项“对自己吸引女性的能力是自信的”;B 项“在求爱中积极主动”;D 项“相比女性,倾向于更不道德”。
- 2.B 细节事实题。注意选择不符合的那一项。第三段后半部分提到,男性捍卫特权的方式包括将女性排除在某些职业和团体之外,以及怀疑女性是否真的具有和男性同等的智力和决断力。所以 A 项目“阻止女性从事某些职业”、C 项“怀疑女性是否真的能够在事业上取得成功”、D 项“禁止女性参加某些俱乐部的团体”均在文中提到,只有 B 项没有提及。
- 3.A 推理判断题。由第三段中先提及“If talk and print are considered it would seem that the formal emancipation of women is far from complete.如果考虑谈话和出版物,那么女性的完全解放似乎远未完成”及而后的举例“将女性排除在某些职业和社会群体之外的明显或微妙的方式”与第一段中“...men's sureness of their sex role is tied up with their right or





ability, to practice some activity that women are not allowed to practice..... 男性对自己性别角色的确定与他们去实践女性不被允许的活动的权利或能力联系在一起。”形成对应知 A 项“在整体上赞同第一段（的观点）”正确。

- 4.B 推理判断题。由最后一段中“In this rudimentary natural society men go out to hunt and fish and to fight off the tribe next door while women keep the fire going. 在这种基本的自认社会里，男人出去打猎、捕鱼和击退临近的部落，而女人保持炉火不灭（即负责做法）”知 B 项“描述了人们怎样期盼男性去表现”正确。由最后一段中“It is acquired more by the study of humorous cartoons than of archaeology... 相比考古学，它（即有关人类原始或自然的状况的想法）更多是通过研究幽默的卡通图画来获得的”知 A 项“基于研究考古学”与原文不符；C 项“作为一个不相关的笑话而未被作者考虑”及 D 项“证明男人应该是追求者，而非女人”在文中没有提及。
- 5.A 推理判断题。由最后一段中“It is acquired more by the study of humorous cartoons than of archaeology, but that does not matter since it is not significant as theory but only as an expression of inwardly felt expectations of people's sense of what is fundamentally proper in the differentiation between the roles of the two sexes. 相比考古学，它（即有关人类原始或自然的状况的想法）更多是通过研究幽默的卡通图画来获得的，但这个不重要，因为作为理论它不是重要的，但作为表达内心感到的对人的感觉的期盼是重要的，该感觉是从根本上更合适的两性差异是什么。”知作者赞同 Margret Mead 总结的在社会中男性和女性的角色应该被区分”，由此知 A 项“赞同”正确。B 项“争辩是自然的”；C 项“完全地拒绝”；D 项“期盼继续改变”。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. In a great number of human societies men's sureness of their sex role is tied up with their right or ability, to practice some activity that women are not allowed to practice.

【参考译文】在大量的人类社会里，男性对自己性别角色的确定与他们去实践女性不被允许的活动的权利或能力联系在一起。

【结构分析】句子的主干为 men's sureness of their sex role is tied up with their right or ability; “to practice some activity that women are not allowed to practice”不定短语充当 their right or ability 的后置定语，其中 that 引导后面的从句充当 some activity 的后置定语；In a great number of human societies 为地点状语。

2. If talk and print are considered it would seem that the formal emancipation of women is far from complete.

【参考译文】如果考虑谈话和出版物，那么女性的完全解放似乎远未完成

【结构分析】句子的主干为 it would seem that; “the formal emancipation of women is far from complete.”为 that 引导的从句充当 seem 的宾语；If talk and print are considered 为条件状语从句。

3. It is acquired more by the study of humorous cartoons than of archaeology, but that does not matter since it is not significant as theory but only as an expression of inwardly felt expectations of people's sense of what is fundamentally proper in the differentiation between the roles of the two sexes.



【参考译文】相比考古学，它（即有关人类原始或自然的状况的想法）更多是通过研究幽默的卡通图画来获得的，但这个不重要，因为作为理论它不是重要的，但作为表达内心感到的对人的感觉的期盼是重要的，该感觉是从根本上更合适的两性差异是什么。

【结构分析】句子的主干为 It is acquired more by the study of humorous cartoons than of archaeology, but that does not matter; since 引导后面的从句充当原因状语，其中 in the differentiation between the roles of the two sexes 为地点状语。

## Part II Translation

### 【参考译文】

和平与发展仍然是当今时代的主题。国际安全形势总体稳定的基本态势进一步发展，但不稳定不确定因素也在增多，新挑战新威胁不断出现。

世界和平与安全面临的机遇大于挑战。世界格局处于向多极化过渡的重要时期，国际战略力量对比严重失衡的局面有望改善。各主要力量既相互牵制和竞争，又相互协调、彼此借重和务实合作。

一些发展中大国和区域集团实力增强，发展中国家整体力量上升。经济全球化趋势深入发展，科技进步突飞猛进，国际分工体系深刻变动，全球和区域经济合作生机勃勃，国家间相互依存的利益关系逐步加深。传统安全领域的对话不断增多，非传统安全领域的合作深入发展。各国更加重视通过国际协调合作和多边机制解决发展和安全问题。联合国在国际事务中的地位 and 作用得到维护和加强。世界大战和大国全面对抗在较长时期内可以避免。

### 【难点分析】

1. 在翻译 “Peace and development remain the principal themes in today's world, and the overall international security environment remains stable.” 时，我们需要根据整篇短文的语境来确定词义的选择，“overall international security environment remains stable” 译为“国际安全形势总体稳定的基本态势进一步发展”。

2. 在翻译 “Progress is expected in addressing the serious imbalances in the international strategic alignment.” 这句时，为了使译文更加符合中文的语言习惯，我们可以使用转换法，将原文的语序转换为“国际战略力量对比严重失衡的局面有望改善”。

## Part III Writing

### 【审题解析】

这是一篇话题作文，要求根据给定的话题分析原因然后给出自己的建议，问题解决型。此文的写作可以分为四个部分：第一部分描述题目中人们不停换工作的现象，引出下文对原因的分析；第二部分分析这种现象产生的原因；第三部分结合上述原因给出自己的建议；第四部分做一个总结。

### 【参考范文】

#### My View on Job-hopping

In today's modern world, people tend to change job more often than before and don't want to work permanently in one environment. I would like to explore the sources of this issue and



suggest several solutions for future work.

Firstly, due to global recession, many employers have to downsize and restructure their business. This leads to a number of redundant employees are forced to leave their jobs and find other ones. Another reason is that, as living costs are getting higher and higher, people want to earn as much money as they can to meet their needs. Hence, they seek better opportunities and well-paid jobs everywhere, everyday. Some also look for new challenges. Last but not least, thanks to new technology, people nowadays are able to access information more easily, including information about job recruiting.

One of my suggestions for this problem is that if we can create a comfortable working environment and build strong relationships between colleagues; and between manager and workers. These will make employees find it harder to leave. To achieve this, courses such as leadership training and communication skill training should be carried out to help supervisors lead their team efficiently without causing any stress, and help employees fit in conveniently.

By the way of conclusion, I would like to state that change job is one of the remarkable signs of technological times and soft skill training courses possibly help people adapt to working environment instead of finding a way to escape it.

【结构点评】

本文的结构属于先分后总的形式，首先结合现象分析了人们越来越趋向于不停换工作的原因，然后结合原因给出了自己对于提高人们工作稳定率的意见，最后对于原因和意见做了一个简短的总结。文章结构思路清晰，分析有条有理。

【高分闪光词句】

首先	firstly; in the first place; first of all; to begin with
探讨这个问题的来源	explore the sources of this issue
精简和重组	downsize and restructure
多余的，（因人员过剩）被解雇的	redundant
适应	adapt to





暨南大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题（二）

Part I Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *In this part there are six passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one you think is the best answer. Then on your Answer Sheet, find the corresponding letter and mark your choice on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a single line through the center in the brackets.*

Passage 1

Is happiness proportional to income—to the money a person has? Is a man with two rooms and loaves of bread happier than a man with only one of each? Clearly poverty and destitution (that is, having no room and no bread) do produce unhappiness. Obviously, men need money to buy the necessities of life.

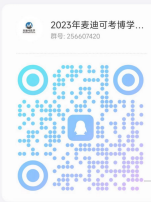
But this presents another question. How many rooms and how many loaves of bread (and thus how much money) does a man need? Most people in the Western world can satisfy a minimal requirement for the necessities of life, but they still desire to increase their incomes to buy more and more material possessions and status symbols. Why?

The answer may be that as things are today, if a man is not rich, admiration and respect are not given him by other people. Accordingly this may be the chief reason why people wish to be richer and richer, as the actual goods or possessions play a secondary part to the envy or admiration that this wealth brings them. This veneration from other people may be a greater source of happiness than the money or possessions themselves.

This has not, however, always been true. In aristocratic ages men were admired for their birth and breeding. In other ages men would not have been respected if they had not proved their artistic excellence or learning. In India, for example, poor and saintly men are respected, and in China, the old and wise. In such circles many men are, as long as they have enough to live on, indifferent to money. They value more and are happier with the respect they merit for other reasons.

The modern desire for wealth is not inherent in human nature, and varies with social values. If, by law, we all had exactly the same income, we should have to find some other way of being superior to our peers, as most of our craving for material possessions would cease. Thus a general increase of wealth gives no competitive advantage to an individual and therefore brings him no competitive happiness.

1. Which of the following is the author's point in the first paragraph?
- A. The more one earns, the more he wants.
  - B. Rooms and bread are the only sources of happiness.
  - C. One can't be happy without money.
  - D. Poor people need money to buy the necessities of life.



2. Most people in the Western world \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are not content with what they possess  
B. are not sure how many rooms they want  
C. are satisfied with having minimal necessities of life  
D. consider happiness most important in life
3. According to the author, people seeking wealth are actually in pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. goods  
B. scholarship  
C. wisdom  
D. veneration
4. According to the passage, in China, people generally respect those who are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. old and wise  
B. of high breeding  
C. poor and holy  
D. artistically excellent
5. The author suggests that Man would cease chasing after money if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he were not born with the desire for it  
B. social values were emphasized  
C. it did not carry sense of superiority with it  
D. laws were established to forbid all forms of competition.

Passage 2

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around aerobic exercise. Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities, and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to capitalize on this emerging interest in fitness, particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their focus was not on aerobics, but rather on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthusiasts. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has again become increasingly popular for males and for females. Many current programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to performance in athletics. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now recommends that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans. Increased participation in such training is one of the specific physical activity and fitness objectives of Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.

1. The word "spas" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.







are small concerns and, unlike large businesses, they often need to make substantial investments in new plants, staff, equipment, and the like in order to perform work subcontracted to them. If, thereafter, their subcontracts are for some reason reduced, such firms can face potentially crippling fixed expenses. The world of corporate purchasing can be frustrating for small entrepreneurs who get requests for elaborate formal estimates and bids. Both consume valuable time and resources, and a small company's efforts must soon result in orders, or both the morale and the financial health of the business will suffer.

A second risk is that White-owned companies may seek to cash in on the increasing apportionments through formation of joint ventures with minority-owned concerns. Of course, in many instances there are legitimate reasons for joint ventures; clearly, White and minority enterprises can team up to acquire business that neither could acquire alone. But civil rights groups and minority business owners have complained to Congress about minorities being set up as "fronts (a person, group, or thing used to mask the identity or true character or activity of the actual controlling agent)" with White backing, rather than being accepted as full partners in legitimate joint ventures.

Third, a minority enterprise that secures the business of one large corporate customer often runs the danger of becoming-and remaining-dependent. Even in the best of circumstances, fierce competition from larger, more established companies makes it difficult for small concerns to broaden their customer bases: when such firms have nearly guaranteed orders from a single corporate benefactor, they may truly have to struggle against complacency arising from their current success.

1. The primary purpose of the text is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. present a commonplace idea and its inaccuracies
  - B. describe a situation and its potential drawbacks
  - C. propose a temporary solution to a problem
  - D. analyze a frequent source of disagreement
2. The text suggests that the failure of a large business to have its bids for subcontracts result quickly in orders might cause it to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. experience frustration but not serious financial harm
  - B. face potentially crippling fixed expenses
  - C. have to record its efforts on forms filed with the government
  - D. increase its spending with minority subcontractors
3. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about corporate response to working with minority subcontractors?
  - A. Annoyed by the proliferation of "front" organizations, corporations are likely to reduce their efforts to work with minority-owned subcontractors in the near future.
  - B. Although corporations showed considerable interest in working with minority businesses in the 1970's, their aversion to government paperwork made them reluctant to pursue many government contracts.



- C. The significant response of corporations in the 1970's is likely to be sustained and conceivably be increased throughout the 1980's.
- D. Although corporations are eager to cooperate with minority-owned businesses, a shortage of capital in the 1970's made substantial response impossible.
4. According to the text, civil rights activists maintain that one disadvantage under which minority-owned businesses have traditionally had to labor is that they have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. been especially vulnerable to government mismanagement of the economy  
B. been denied bank loans at rates comparable to those afforded larger competitors  
C. not had sufficient opportunity to secure business created by large corporations  
D. not been able to advertise in those media that reach large numbers of potential customers
5. The author implies that a minority-owned concern that does the greater part of its business with one large corporate customer should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. avoid competition with larger, more established concerns by not expanding.  
B. concentrating on securing even more business from that corporation.  
C. use its influence with the corporation to promote subcontracting with other minority concerns.  
D. try to expand its customer bases to avoid becoming dependent on the corporation.

#### Passage 4

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

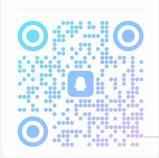
If you say to your children "I'm sorry I got angry with you, but..." what follows that "but" can render the apology ineffective: "I had a bad day" or "your noise was giving me a headache" leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say "I'm sorry you're upset"; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.

Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition, children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling



other children's expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

1. If a mother adds "but" to an apology \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she doesn't feel that she should have apologized.  
 B. she does not realize that the child has been hurt  
 C. The child may find the apology easier to accept  
 D. The child may feel that he owes her an apology
2. According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. You have good reason to get upset  
 B. I'm aware you're upset but I'm not to blame  
 C. I apologize for hurting your feelings  
 D. I'm at fault for making you upset
3. It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is gets one into the habit of making empty promises  
 B. it may make the other person feel guilty  
 C. it is vague and ineffective  
 D. it is hurtful and insulting
4. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the complexities involved should be ignored  
 B. their ages should be taken into account  
 C. Parents need to set them a good example  
 D. Parents should be patient and tolerant
5. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. A social issue calling for immediate attention  
 B. Not necessary among family members  
 C. A sign of social progress  
 D. Not as simple as it seems

### Passage 5

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and "human-relations" experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue and the white-collar workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life.





They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the tight mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the pre-industrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century "free enterprise" capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities----those of all love and of reason----are the aims of social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

1. By "a well-oiled cog in the machinery" the author intends to render the idea that man is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a necessary part of the society though each individual's function is negligible.
  - B. working in complete harmony with the rest of the society.
  - C. an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of the society, though functioning smoothly.
  - D. a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly
2. The real cause of the anxiety of the workers and employees is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they are likely to lose their jobs.
  - B. they have no genuine satisfaction or interest in life.
  - C. they are faced with the fundamental realities of human existence.
  - D. they are deprived of their individuality and independence.
3. From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. who are at the bottom of the society.
  - B. who are higher up in their social status.
  - C. who prove better than their fellow competitors.
  - D. who could keep far away from this competitive world.
4. To solve the present social problems the author suggests that we should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. resort to the production mode of our ancestors.
  - B. offer higher wages to the workers and employees.
  - C. enable man to fully develop his potentialities.



- D. take the fundamental realities for granted.
5. The author's attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. approval. B. dissatisfaction.  
C. suspicion. D. tolerance.

### Passage 6

The gangster film and the Western are two of the most important genres in the history of Hollywood, especially with respect to articulation of the discourse of American history and masculinity.

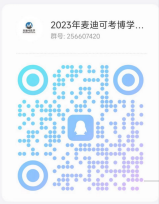
Though the Western covertly articulated the politics of oppression against Native Americans during the setting of the West, the gangster genre focused on questions of ethnicity----e.g., Italian, Irish----and how these are transformed over time into questions of race----Black, Latino, etc. This ideological shift provided an interesting representation of the significant position that race has come to occupy in the discourse of American society. We must look at the transformation of the linguistic sign "gangster" and its slow transition to its most recent embodiment as "gangsta" as an instructive historical metaphor.

Americans have always had a fascination with the underworld society populated by those who openly resisted the laws of dominant society and instead created their own world, living by their own rules. Gangsters have in many ways been our version of revolutionaries throughout history. Whereas Europe has always had real-life political revolutionaries, twentieth-century American discourse, upheld by police and government activity, seems to have found ways of perverting for the public the political voices that exist outside the narrow traditions of allowed political expression.

The displacement of these political voices by the forces of oppression has created a renegade space within American culture that allows for the expression of gangster culture. Gangsters indeed function as somewhat revolutionary in comparison to the rest of society as demonstrated by their open defiance of accepted societal norms and laws, existence in their own environment, and circulation of their own alternative capital. This allows them to remain part of the larger society but to fully exist in their own communities at the same time. This lifestyle has been a consistent media staple throughout the twentieth century, particularly in film.

From as early as D. W. Griffith's *Musketeers of Pig Alley* (1912) and the celebrated studio films of the 1930s----e.g. *Little Caesar* (1930), *Public Enemy* (1931), and *Scarface* (1932)----through the epic treatment rendered in the first two *Godfather* films (1972, 1974), the gangster has enjoyed a vivid screen life. What is important here is that these criminals, as they are deemed by the dominant society, are defined as deviant primarily because of issues of ethnicity, as opposed to issues of race, though to some extent all definitions of ethnicity in this context are inevitably influenced by a subtle definition of race.

This emphasis on ethnicity as it functions in opposition to the standard "white Anglo-Saxon Protestant" is summarized in the first two *Godfather* films. As the United States, both at and



immediately after the turn of the century, increasingly became a nation of European immigrants, incoming Italians were consigned to the bottom of the social ladder.

It is Francis Ford Coppola's argument that such oppression forced these Italian immigrants into a subversive lifestyle and economy much like that practiced throughout southern Italy especially in Sicily. Borrowing from their own cultural tradition, some of these new Americans used the underground economy as a vital means of sustenance in the face of ethnic, religious, and cultural oppression. And though their desire, being heavily influenced by the discourse of an "American dream," was to ultimately be fully assimilated into American society, the achievement of this desire was revealed to be at the cost of losing their ethnic and cultural heritage.

1. Which of the following statements about the gangster film and the Western is supported by information contained in the passage?
  - A. The gangster film and the Western are two most important genres in the world's movie industry.
  - B. The gangster film and the Western are uniquely American phenomena.
  - C. The Western is concerned with the frontier mentality while the gangster film is about the evolution of American society.
  - D. The gangster film and the West no longer popular in the United States.
2. Which of the following statements about the American gangsters can be inferred from the passage?
  - A. The gangsters are adored because they are somehow regarded as heroes.
  - B. The gangsters are despised because they are criminals.
  - C. The gangsters have already disappeared from the American way of life.
  - D. The gangsters are revolutionaries in some way.
3. According to the passage, Americans are fascinated with the gangster culture probably because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they think gangsters are cool
  - B. they want to have that lifestyle
  - C. the gangster culture presents a different world to them
  - D. the gangster culture is an integral part of American culture
4. Which of the following is supposed to cause the existence of the gangster culture?
  - A. The gangsters' own cultural tradition.
  - B. The American Dream.
  - C. The desire to make money.
  - D. The ethnical hierarchy in American society.
5. What evolution of American society could possibly be revealed through the transformation of "gangsters to "gangsta" according to the passage?
  - A. It reveals the assimilative process of ethnicity.
  - B. It indicates the drug culture would be at a turning point.
  - C. It suggests a shift away from the issues of ethnicity to the questions of race.





D. It means that the traditionally marginalized ethnic groups have gone mainstream.

**Part II Translation**

**Directions:** Put the following passage into good Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet. Remember to write it clearly.

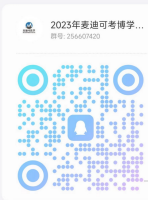
It is simple enough to say that since books have fiction, biography, poetry—we should separate them and take from each what it is right that each should give us. Yet few people ask from books what books can give us. Most commonly we come to books with blurred and divided minds, asking of fiction that it shall be true, of poetry that it shall be false, of biography that it shall be flattering, of history that it shall enforce our own prejudices. If we could banish all such preconception when we read, that would be an admirable beginning. Do not dictate to your author, try to become him. Be his fellow worker and accomplice. If you hang back, and reserve and criticize as first, you are preventing yourself from getting the fullest possible value from what you read. But if you open your mind as widely as possible, then signs and hints, from the twist and turn of the first sentences, will bring you into the presence of human being unlike any other. Steep yourself in this, acquaint yourself with this, and soon you will find that your author is giving you, or attempting to give you, something far more definite.

The thirty-two chapters of a novel—if we consider how to read a novel first—are an attempt to make something as formed and controlled as a building, but words are more impalpable than bricks. Reading is a longer and more complicated process than seeing. Perhaps the quickest way to understand the elements of what a novelist is doing is not to read, but to write, to make your own experiment with the dangers and difficulties of words.

**Part III Writing**

**Directions:** In this part, you are required to write a passage in at least 200 words on the following topic. You should use an appropriate title for your passage.

More and more students choose to go abroad for higher education. Do you think the benefits outweigh the problems associated with it?



## 暨南大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题（二）参考答案及解析

### Reading Comprehension

#### Passage 1

##### 【文章大意】

幸福与一个人所拥有的财富存在一定的比例关系吗？当然，贫穷不会让我们快乐，我们需要金钱购买生活必需品。很多西方人已经满足了生活需求，却仍在不断地追求更高的收入。其中的原因就是现代社会，如果一个人不富有，那么别人就不会欣赏和尊重他。他们认为别人的尊重是自己幸福的源泉，因此他们想变得越来越富有。然而这并不总是正确的。对财富的欲望并不是人们本质上遗传下来的，它会随着价值观的改变而改变。

##### 【答案详解】

- 1.C 段落大意题。第一段主要讲了贫穷会让人变得不快乐，人们需要金钱购买生活必需品。故没有钱，人们会变得不快乐。C项符合题意。A、B、D排除。
- 2.A 细节判断题。文章第二段提到 Most people in the Western world can satisfy a minimal requirement for the necessities of life, but they still desire to increase their incomes to buy more and more material possessions and status symbols.即大多数西方人满足了生活的最低需求，但是他们仍然渴望增加自己的财富，目的是为了获得更多的物质和社会地位象征。故大多数西方人不满意他们目前所拥有的，C项符合题意。A、B、D排除。
- 3.D 细节判断题。文中第三段提到在现代社会，如果一个人不富有，那么别人就不会欣赏和尊重他。他们认为别人的尊重是自己幸福的源泉，因此他们想变得越来越富有。故D项符合题意。A、B、C排除。
- 4.A 细节判断题。第四段提到 In India, for example, poor and saintly men are respected, and in China, the old and wise.即例如，在印度，贫苦的圣洁之人会得到尊重，而在中国年迈的智者会受到尊重。故A项符合题意。
- 5.C 推理判断题。最后一提到 If, by law, we all had exactly the same income, we should have to find some other way of being superior to our peers, as most of our craving for material possessions would cease.即如果法律规定大家都拥有同等的收入，那么我们会寻求其他方式让自己优越于其他同龄人，因为我们大多数人就会停止追求物质财富。因此，如果财富不能给人带来优越感，那么人们就会停止追求金钱。故C项符合题意。

##### 【长难句剖析】

1. Most people in the Western world can satisfy a minimal requirement for the necessities of life, but they still desire to increase their incomes to buy more and more material possessions and status symbols.

【参考译文】大多数西方人满足了生活的最低需求，但是他们仍然渴望增加自己的财富，目的是为了获得更多的物质财富和社会地位象征。

【结构分析】句子的主干是 Most people...can satisfy...but they still desire to...。该句话看起来长，实际上是由转折连词 but 连接的并列句。necessities 指的是“生活必需品”；material possessions 意思是“物质财富”。



2. Accordingly this may be the chief reason why people wish to be richer and richer, as the actual goods or possessions play a secondary part to the envy or admiration that this wealth brings them.

【参考译文】于是，这就是人们想要变得越来越富有的原因，财富能给人们带来羡慕与敬仰，实实在在的物质在其中起到次要作用。

【结构分析】句子的主干是 this may be the chief reason why...as...。why 引导的是一个定语从句，此处不能用 that。play a secondary part to 意思是“起次要作用”。that 引导的是一个定语从句，作 bring 的宾语。

3. If, by law, we all had exactly the same income, we should have to find some other way of being superior to our peers, as most of our craving for material possessions would cease.

【参考译文】如果法律规定大家都拥有同等的收入，由于我们大多数人会停止追求物质财富，那么我们会寻求其他方式让自己优越于其他同龄人。

【结构分析】句子的结构是 If...we should have to...as...。by law 作状语用，可把它看成一个插入语。if 引导的是条件状语从句。as 引导原因状语从句。be superior to 意思是“优于……”。

## Passage 2

### 【文章大意】

始于六七十年代的健身运动热潮主要以有氧运动为核心，但是在这之前就已经兴起了的健身场所并没有从这场热潮中获得很好的经济收益，因为这些健身场所主要是进行一些负重训练来锻炼男性健身者的肌肉，而过去医学观点认为这种负重训练对健康没什么好处。但如今负重训练重新流行起来，不仅吸引男性，也开始吸引女性；不仅有力量和耐力训练，还增加了有氧操项目。

### 【答案详解】

- 1.B 词汇题。四个选项的意思分别是 A“体育活动”；B“体育锻炼的场所”；C“休闲中心”；D“体育培训项目”。根据该词出现的背景 Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities, and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to capitalize on this emerging interest in fitness...“随着上百万人投入到有氧操运动中，数以千计的 health spas 在全国内发展开来，企图在这场健身热潮中获利”以及其中的关键词 capitalize on“从……中获利”可以将答案锁定在 B 和 C 之间；而文章讨论的主题是健身运动而不是休闲，故答案选项为 B。
- 2.B 细节事实题。注意文章中的这一句：A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities, 这里的 prior to 是“先于……”的意思，那么主语指的就是“在有氧健身风潮开始之前就已经存在的健身场所”，这也就是本题所说的早期的健身场所。此后的一句 their focus was not on aerobics, but rather on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthusiasts, 这里的 their 指代的就是早期健身场所了；not on aerobics, 重点不在有氧操上（排除了 A）；develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance, 发展肌肉、力量和耐力（与 B 一致）。本题选 B。
- 3.C 观点态度题。本题答案在于对 These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from





the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits 一句的理解。这句话由前面的主句和 since 引导的从句组成。主句的意思是“这些健身场所似乎没有从这场追求健康的有氧运动热潮中受益”，从句由 since 引出了原因：医学观点认为，健身锻炼项目不会给健康带来多少益处。由此可见，医学观点（也就是医生的观点）对 weight training 的态度应该是非常消极的，可以选择 C。这里不能选择 D，因为 cautious 指在诸多积极因素中存在一定的消极因素，应谨慎对待，不应过分积极。这与文意不符。

- 4.A 细节事实题。根据文章最后一段中的 Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to performance in athletics“过去，多数健康测试通常包含肌肉力量和耐力项目，这不是出于对健康的考虑，而是因为这些因素与体育竞技成绩相关”可知选项 A“了解他们在体育竞技中能获得怎样的成绩”是进行健康测试的目的，而选项 B“了解他们的健康状况”与句子中的信息不符；选项 C“什么样的健身中心最适合他们”和 D“他们是否适合有氧运动”没有在文章中提到，故答案选项为 A。
- 5.D 细节事实题。分析文章第二段中的 However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well“然而最近有证据表明，主要用来提升肌肉的力量和耐力的训练项目对健康也是有好处的”可知前文提到的 weight training“负重训练”就相当于这里的 training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance，因此可以说“负重训练对健康也是有好处的”故答案选 D。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits.

【参考译文】这些健身场所似乎没有从这场追求健康的有氧运动热潮中受益，因为医学观点认为这种负重训练对健康没什么好处

【结构分析】benefit from...表示“从.....中受益”；since 在此引导原因状语从句，其中 if any 为插入语。

2. Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to performance in athletics.

【参考译文】从过去，多数健康测试通常包含肌肉力量和耐力项目，这不是出于对健康的考虑，而是因为这些因素与体育竞技成绩相关

【结构分析】本句的主干为 physical-fitness tests（主语）have included（谓语）measures of...（宾语）；而后半句的 not for...but...表示“不是因为.....而是因为.....”和 because 都作原因状语；

3. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as



well.

【参考译文】然而最近有证据表明，主要用来提升肌肉的力量和耐力的训练项目对健康也是有好处的。

【结构分析】in recent years 作时间状语；that 引导宾语从句作 shown 的宾语；designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance 为过去分词作后置定语修饰 training programs。

### Passage 3

#### 【文章大意】

近年来美国的少数民族（黑人、西班牙人等）创办的小型企业兴起，在这期间机遇不断，但是随之而来的挑战也不断。美国人权运动家普遍认为，美国少数民族人员创办的小型企业之所以不能在得到强壮发展，其最主要的原因在于得不到较大规模的订单和转包业务。而美国政府也针对此问题，制定相关政策，鼓励少数民族企业的发展，而且该措施成效显著，少数民族企业交易量持续上升。而这些企业依然面临三方面的问题：一、这些公司发展过快，超过其财政承受的能力，运转不周，风险抵御能力差；二、在与白人公司合作的过程中，被认为作为白人公司利用的“幌子”，而不是真正作为合作者；三、如果一个小型少数民族企业得到大客户的订单，那么它会面临规模更大、更有资质的公司的竞争，不利于其扩展客户。

#### 【答案详解】

- 1.B 本题考查文章主旨（写作目的），可以注意到整篇文章中都是在描述美国少数民族创办的小型企业的生存状态，既有机遇又有挑战，而挑战居多。所以答案选择 B，“描述一种情形和其潜在的不利因素”。A“展示一个陈腐的观点，以及其不准确性”，文章并没有提到所谓“陈腐的观点”，排除 A。C“对于一个问题提出暂时的解决方案”，作者提出了一些美国少数民族企业面临的问题，但是并没有提出具体应对措施，排除 C；D“分析一个意见的来源”显然不正确。
- 2.A 题干问“对于大企业来说，如果没有订单给分包商，并且迅速反映到订单情况，这种情形会造成什么样的影响？”将文章定位到第二段：“since most are small concerns and, unlike large business, they often need to make substantial investments in .....The world of corporate purchasing can be frustrating for small entrepreneurs who...”我们可以得知，小公司资金周转能力差，一旦投入急需通过订单回笼资金；但是大公司虽然会遇到困扰，但是影响不会很大。
- 3.C 本提问哪种描述最能反映客户对于与少数民族公司合作的情况？将文 定位到第二段的有关数据的描写：“According to figures collected in 1977, the total.....The projected total of corporate contracts ...with no letup anticipated in the next decade.”可以得出推断 1970's 的合同量一直保持增长，并且在 1980's 也会保持这种增长势头，答案选 C。
- 4.C 题干问民权活动家认为少数民族企业一直以来只能苦干的劣势在于？在文章的第一段中作者提到“civil rights activists have long argued that one of the principle reasons...minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves in business is that they lack access to the sizable orders and subcontracts that are generated by large companies.”可以得知这个劣势就在于得不到大公司的订单或者与之合作的机会，答案选 C。





- 5.D 作者暗示一个少数民族企业如果与一个比较大型的客户建立了商业联系, 应该怎么做? 文章最后一段的最后一句: “more established companies makes it difficult for small concerns to broaden their customer bases:...”可以得知这种已经于大公司之间建立了合作关系的少数民族企业会面临来自更大公司的竞争, 不利于他们自身的客户基础巩固, 所以我们可以推测, 这些少数民族企业应该扩展自己的客户基础。答案选 D。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. Civil rights activists have long argued that one of the principal reasons why Blacks, Hispanics, and other minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves in business is that they lack access to the sizable orders and subcontracts that are generated by large companies.

【参考译文】民权运动者长久以来认为黑人、西班牙裔和其他少数族裔很难在商业领域立足的一个很重要原因是缺少大公司的订单和转包。

【结构分析】句子的主干为 Civil rights activists have long argued that...; that 引导宾语从句, 宾语从句中的主干结构为 one of the principal reasons...is that..., that 引导表语从句; why 引导的是定语从句, 修饰对象为 reasons; that are generated by large companies 中 that 引导定语从句。

2. Now Congress, in apparent agreement, has required by law that businesses awarded federal contracts of more than \$500,000 do their best to find minority subcontractors and record their efforts to do so on forms filed with the government.

【参考译文】现在议会以法律形式明文规定那些获得多于 50 万美元以上联邦合同的企业尽最大努力寻找少数族裔的分包单位, 并且以与政府备案的形式记录下这些努力。

【结构分析】句子的主干为 Now Congress...has required by law that...; in apparent agreement 为插入语, that 引导宾语从句。

### Passage 4

### 【文章大意】

本文主要讨论了家长应该如何更好的道歉以便能够教会自己的孩子道歉。文章的第二、三段分别列举了两个错误的道歉的方法, 一个是说完对不起后再加一个转折; 第二个是道了歉但是实际上却并不感到抱歉。然后作者介绍了一个常用的、笼统的道歉, 这样的道歉不需要说明构成伤害的事件, 而且还不用保证以后再也不做。这些都属于虚伪的道歉方法, 是将道歉视为懦弱的人常用的方法。作者建议家长应该告诉自己的孩子道歉是一种力量, 所以要拒绝虚伪的道歉。然后作者就不同年龄的孩子该为何事进行道歉给出了一些例子, 以此来提高孩子们道歉的意识。

### 【答案详解】

- 31.D 推理判断题。这道题的推理范围在第二段。首先, A “她不觉得自己应该道歉”、B “她没有意识到孩子受到了伤害” 所表达的内容在文段中并没有提到并且也无法推理得知, 排除 A、B 选项; 然后从 render the apology ineffective 可以看出这种道歉的方式使得道歉没有产生效果, 所以 C 选项 “孩子会发现道歉更容易接受” 错误; 从 leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology 这句话可以看出这种道歉 “让受伤的那个人感觉在期





- 望收到一个道歉的同时，他也需要为自己不好的行为道歉”，所以 D 选项“这个孩子可能会感觉自己应该向她道歉”正确。故选项 D 正确。
- 32.B 细节事实题。这道题的推理范围在第三段。I am sorry you are upset 后是 this suggests that you are somehow at fault...other people has done 这句话的意思是“这表明你因为别人的行为难过，你多少也有错。”A 选项“你有足够的理由感到伤心”；C 选项“我为你构成了伤害感到抱歉”；D 选项“让你难过是我的错”，这三个选项都与这句话的意思相悖，而 B 选项“我知道你很难过，但是这不应该怪我”符合这句话的意思，故选项 B 正确。
- 33.C 细节事实题。这道题的推理范围在第四段。根据该段第一句话中对 general, all covering apology 的解释“which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again.这样的道歉不用说明构成伤害或侮辱的具体事件，并且道歉方也不需要就该事件承诺以后再也不犯了”可知 the general, all-covering apology “常用的、笼统的道歉”是含糊的；另外根据该段最后一句“does not commit a person to any specific improvement 没有承诺任何具体的改进”可知这种道歉也是无效的，故答案选项为 C “它是模糊的，无效的”。而选项 A “会让人养成作出虚假承诺的习惯”，B “会让他人感觉内疚”和 D “会构成伤害和侮辱”不能从文中的信息推出。
- 34.B 细节事实题。这道题的推理范围在最后一段。首先从“children still need to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry 孩子们仍然需要意识到道歉的复杂性”这句话可以推断选项 A “过程中的复杂性应该被忽略”错误；然后选项 C “父母应该为孩子们建立一个好榜样”、D “父母应该耐心和容忍”所表达的内容、在文段中没有提到，所以排除 C、D 选项；通过阅读最后一段我们可以看出作者所给出的例子都是以年龄区分的，所以 B 选项“孩子们的年龄应该被考虑到”是正确答案。
- 35.D 推理判断题。选项 A “需要立刻引起关注的社会问题”；选项 B “在家庭成员之间没有必要”；选项 C “社会进步的表现”；选项 D “不像看起来那么简单”。这篇文章主要表达的是父母不仅要用真正的道歉为孩子建立一个榜样，还要帮助孩子来理解道歉的复杂性。学会恰当的道歉虽然很重要，但是还没到成为“社会问题”的地步，所以 A 选项错误；选项 B 明显与文章要表达的观点相悖；文章主要讲的是在一个家庭里如何恰当的道歉，所以不至于上升到“社会进步”的层面，所以选项 C 错误；选项 D 表达的观点与文章大意最贴切，这点我们也可以从最后一段第二行的 complexities “复杂性”这个单词可以看出来，故选项 D 符合。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. What follows that “but” can render the apology ineffective: “I had a bad day” or “your noise was giving me a headache” leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

【参考译文】“但是”后面的内容：“我今天过得很糟糕”或者“你的噪声让我很头痛”这些话会让受伤的人感觉在期望收到一个道歉的同时，他也需要为自己不好的行为道歉，这会使道歉无效。

【结构分析】本句的主干是 What follows that “but” can render the apology ineffective，其



中 What follows that “but”为 what 引导的主语从句；冒号后的内容是对主语的解释说明；who has been injured 为 who 引导的定语从句修饰 the person；that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology 为 that 引导的宾语从句。

**2. Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say “I’m sorry you are upset”; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.**

【参考译文】另一种是让人看起来进行了道歉，但实质上并没有的方法，即“我很抱歉你难过了”；这暗示别人，让自己因为别人做的事情而感到难过，你自己多少也有错。

【结构分析】前半句是一个 by which 引导的、先行词为 another method 的定语从句；主句是 another method is to say “I’m sorry you are upset”；后半句 this (主语) suggests (谓语) that (引导宾语从句) you are somehow at fault for (引导原因状语从句) allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done。

**3. Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again.**

【参考译文】那么就有一个常用的、笼统的道歉方法，这样的道歉不用说明构成伤害或侮辱的具体事件，并且道歉方也不需要就该事件承诺以后再也不犯了。

【结构分析】本句主干是一个 there be 句型。句中的第一个 which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰 apology；定语从句中 that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again 是两个分别由 that 和 which 引导的定语从句修饰 a specific act。

### Passage 5

#### 【文章大意】

作者认为社会变得像一个官僚的管理者领导的巨大的企业，人变成了这个机器里运行良好的小齿轮。人在这个社会里变得毫无力量，成为了跟着机器自动运转的声音和管理者起舞的傀儡。底层的工人因为他们过不上让自己满意的生活而焦虑，和较上层的管理者因为要与同事竞争，要被领导考验而感到非常有压力。作者建议我们应该改变现有的社会体系，由一个官僚主义领导的目的是最大的生产和消费的社会体系转变为一个人性化的产业体制，在这里社会管理的目标是人和人潜能被充分开发。

#### 【答案详解】

- 1.C 推理判断题。用“机器里一个运行良好的齿轮”这个词，作者的意图是想表达什么，选项 A “虽然每个人的作用可以忽略不计，但是还是社会必要的部分”；选项 B “与社会其它部分相处很和谐”；选项 C “和社会其它部分比起来无关紧要，虽然运作的很正常”；选项 D “社会低下的一部分，尤其是正常工作的时候”，根据第一段中“yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless 然而所有这些润滑剂都没有改变人变得毫无力量的现实”，所以可以看出人在这个社会里是非常没有力量，没有作用的，所以虽然运行良好，但是还是无关紧要。故正确答案为 C。
- 2.D 细节事实题。真正使员工和雇工感到焦虑的原因是什么，选项 A “他们可能失去工作”；选项 B “他们的生活没有真正的满意和乐趣”；选项 C “他们面临着人类存在的基本现





实”；选项 D “他们丧失了个性和自由”，根据第二段中的内容：“工人和雇工都很焦虑，不仅因为他们感觉到自己可能会失业，而且因为他们不能得到真正的满足或者对生活的兴趣。他们平淡地活着、死去，没能像情感和智力上很独立并富有成果的人们那样体验到人类存在的基本现实”，所以总结起来就是他们丧失了个性和自由，故正确答案为 D。

- 3.D 推理判断题。由文章可以推断，真正幸福的生活属于那些，选项 A “在社会底层的人”；选项 B “在社会阶梯较高处的人”；选项 C “证明比同事更优秀的人”；选项 D “能够与竞争的社会保持距离的人”，由文章中我们可以知道，在社会底层和社会较高处的人都很焦虑，所以他们不幸福；根据第三段中 “This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress 这种持续的需要证明自己比同事优秀的需要造成了不间断的焦虑和压力”，所以要跟同事竞争的人也是不幸福的；可见真正的幸福属于那些远离竞争的人，故正确答案为 D。
- 4.C 细节事实题。为了解决现在的社会问题，作者建议我们应该，选项 A “诉诸于祖先的生产模式”；选项 B “给工人和雇工提供更高的工资”；选项 C “使人能够充分开发潜能”；选项 D “把基本的现实当作理所应当的事情”，根据最后一段中 “into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities—those of all love and of reason—are the aims of social arrangements 转变成一个以人为本主义的工业制度，在这里人及其潜力——爱和理性——的充分开发是所有社会安排的目的”，可以知道作者建议我们应该充分开发人的潜能，故正确答案为 C。
- 5.B 观点态度题。作者对于产业主义的态度是，选项 A “赞许”；选项 B “不满意”；选项 C “怀疑”；选项 D “宽容”，文章中作者把产业主义的社会比作一个齿轮运转的机器，对其进行了讽刺和批评，所以可以看出作者对于产业主义是不满意的，正确答案为 B。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

【参考译文】他们平淡地活着、死去，没能像情感和智力上很独立并富有成果的人们那样体验到人类存在的基本现实。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities, of human existence 是介词短语做后置定语修饰 realities; as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings 为 as 引导的比较状语。

2. From that moment on they are tested again and again by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc.

【参考译文】从那以后，他们就被以测试为重任的心理学家们以及评价他们的行为、社交能力、为人能力，等等的上司不断地测试。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：...they are tested again and again by the psychologists...and by their superiors..., From that moment on 是时间状语；for whom testing is a big business 是定语从句，修饰 psychologists; who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc 是定语从句，修饰 superiors。





3. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities---those of all love and of reason---are the aims of social arrangements.

【参考译文】我的建议是把以最大化生产和消费为目的的官僚资本主义管理的工业制度转变成一个人本主义的工业制度，在这里人及其潜力——爱和理性——的充分开发是所有社会安排的目的。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism...into a humanist industrialism, in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves 为定语从句，修饰 bureaucratically managed industrialism; in which man and full development of his potentialities---those of all love and of reason---are the aims of social arrangements 为定语从句，修饰 humanist industrialism; those of all love and of reason 是对 potentialities 进行解释说明。

#### Passage 6

#### 【文章大意】

黑帮电影和西部电影是好莱坞历史上最重要的两个流派，尤其注重表达美国历史和男子气概。西部电影包含地表了，在西部背景下，印第安人的政治压迫，黑帮电影则注重民族主义，如意大利、爱尔兰，以及它们是如何随着时代的推移而成为族裔，如黑人、拉丁裔等。

#### 【答案详解】

- 1.C 推理判断题。由“The gangster film and the Western are two of the most important genres in the history of Hollywood 黑帮电影和西部电影是好莱坞历史上最重要的两个流派”，可知 A“黑帮电影和西部电影是世界电影产业两个最重要流派”错误；B“黑帮电影和西部电影是美国独有的现象”和 D“黑帮电影和西部电影现在在美国不再流行”文中并未提到；全面理解文章，C“西部电影是有关边界心态，而黑帮电影是源于美国社会的进化”是正确的。
- 2.D 推理判断题。第三段“Gangsters have in many ways been our version of revolutionaries throughout history. 歹徒在许多方面类似于我们历史上的革命者”及“Gangsters indeed function as somewhat revolutionary in comparison to the rest of society as demonstrated by their open defiance of accepted societal norms and laws, existence in their own environment, and circulation of their own alternative capital. 相比社会的其他群体，歹徒确实起着一些革命性的作用，他们公然反抗社会规范和法律，存在于自己的环境中，拥有自己的资本流通。”，由此可知 D“歹徒，在某种程度上，是革命者”正确。A“歹徒们被崇拜，因为它们在某种程度上被视为英雄”、B“匪徒被鄙视，因为他们是罪犯”，C“歹徒已经退出了美国人的生活方式”在文章没提到。
- 3.C 细节事实题。第三段“Americans have always had a fascination with the underworld society populated by those who openly resisted the laws of dominant society and instead created their own world, living by their own rules. 美国人对黑社会总是有着一定的迷恋，黑社会由那些公开抵制主导社会的法律的人构成，他们创造了自己的世界，依靠他们自己的规则生存。”，由此可推理答案选 C“黑帮文化展现了一个不同的世界”。其余选项分别



- 为 A“他们认为黑帮很酷”；B“他们想过那种生活”；D“黑帮文化是美国文化的一部分”。
- 4.D 推理判断题。第二段“Though the Western covertly articulated the politics of oppression against Native Americans during the setting of the West, the gangster genre focused on questions of ethnicity---e.g., Italian, Irish---and how these are transformed over time into questions of race---Black, Latino, etc. 管西部影含地表了，在西部背景下，印第安人的政治迫，黑材影注民族，如意大利、尔，以及些是如何着的推移成族，如黑人、拉丁裔等。”，由此可判断答案选 D“美国社会的种族层级”。其余选项分别为 A“黑帮自己的文化传统”；B“美国梦”和 C“赚钱的欲望”。
- 5.C 细节事实题。“This ideological shift provided an interesting representation of the significant position that race has come to occupy in the discourse of American society. We must look at the transformation of the linguistic sign “gangster” and its slow transition to its most recent embodiment as “gangsta” as an instructive historical metaphor. 意形有的有趣地代表了族已占据美社交流的重要地位。我必看到“暴徒，棍 gangster”言符及其慢渡到最近的化身“黑 gangsta”，也是一性的史。”，由此可知答案选 C“这表明从民族的问题转移到种族问题”。其余选项分别为 A“它揭示了民族的同化过程”；B“它表明了毒品文化将会是一个转折点”；D“这意味着传统上被边缘化的民族已成为主流”。

【长难句剖析】

1. The gangster film and the Western are two of the most important genres in the history of Hollywood, especially with respect to articulation of the discourse of American history and masculinity.

【参考译文】黑帮电影和西部电影是好莱坞历史上最重要的两个流派，尤其注重表达美国历史和男子气概。

【结构分析】句子主干是：The gangster film and the Western are two of the most important genres; in the history of Hollywood 是地点；especially with respect to...是介短做。

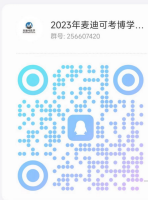
2. Though the Western covertly articulated the politics of oppression against Native Americans during the setting of the West, the gangster genre focused on questions of ethnicity---e.g., Italian, Irish---and how these are transformed over time into questions of race---Black, Latino, etc.

【参考译文】管西部影含地表了，在西部背景下，印第安人的政治迫，黑材影注民族，如意大利、尔，以及些是如何着的推移成族的，如黑人、拉丁裔等。

【结构分析】句子主干是：the gangster genre focused on questions of ethnicity and how these are transformed over time into questions of race; Though 引步句；and 接列分句；e.g. 表示例明。

3. Americans have always had a fascination with the underworld society populated by those who openly resisted the laws of dominant society and instead created their own world, living by their own rules.





【参考译文】美国人对黑社会总是有着一定的迷恋，黑社会由那些公开抵制主导社会的法律的人构成，他们创造了自己的世界，依靠他们自己的规则生存。

【结构分析】句子主干是：Americans have always had a fascination with the underworld society ; populated by those...是□去分□做后置定□，其中 who 引□定□□句修□ those，定□□句中 and □接□□□列分句，后一分句中 living by their own rules 是□在分□短□做伴□□□。

## Translation

### 【参考译文】

既然书有小说、传记、诗歌之分，我们就应该把它们分类，从各类书中汲取其应该给予我们的营养。这话说来简单。然而很少有人要求从书籍中得到它们所能提供的养分。我们总是带着三心二意的、模糊的观念去看书，要求小说必须真实，要求诗歌必须虚构，要求传记阿谀逢迎，要求史书能加强自己的偏见。读书时如能抛开这些先入之见，便是极好的开端。不要对作者指手画脚，而要尽力与作者融为一体，共同构思，共同创作。如果你不参与，不投入，而且一开始就百般挑剔，那你就无缘从书中获得最大的益处。但你若敞开心扉，虚怀若谷，那么书中精细入微的寓言和暗示会把你从开头句子的迂回曲折的中带出来，走到一个独特的人物面前。钻进去熟悉它，你很快就会发现，作者展示给你的或想要展示给你的是一些比原先要明确很多的东西。

一部小说——如果我们先考虑一下怎样阅读小说的话——要有 32 个章节，这道理实际上跟建造有形有状的楼房完全一样，只是文字不像砖块看得见摸得着。阅读比起观看是一个更漫长更复杂的过程。也许，要懂得作者写作过程中的细微末节，最简便的办法不是读而是写，亲自动手对字句的艰难险阻进行试验。

### 【难点分析】

1. It is simple enough to say that 这话说来简单，其中的这话即 that 指代的是第一句中从 since 到 us 的内容，it 是形式主语；

2. banish 的原意是“放逐、驱逐”，这里根据语境翻译成“抛开/摒除”更合适；

3. Be his fellow worker and accomplice “共同构思，共同创作。”，其中“accomplice 同谋者/共犯”的意思理解要从与“fellow worker”是意思相近与并列的关系及根据语境是褒义来进行翻译转化。

## Writing

### 【审题解析】

这是一篇分析利弊的作文。根据这类作文的特点，通常可分为三个部分：第一部分分析现状，改写题干信息；第二部分列出事件的利弊或着重分析某一个方面；第三部分结合实际情况给出自己的观点。

### 【参考范文】

#### Go Abroad for Higher Education, a Double-edged Sword

Nowadays, a growing number of students choose to go abroad for higher education which is similar to a double-edged sword. In my opinion, it does benefit the students who go abroad for higher education; however, some problems are also obvious to students and their families.





One of benefits is that students will be independent from their families, which will let them be more mature. Moreover, studying abroad will let students experience diverse cultures. Vision of student will be greatly expanded by communicating with people from different countries with different background. By communications, students' ability of foreign language will be greatly improved. Secondly, the higher education system of foreign country, such as United States, often has more advanced equipment. These resources will give students access to the most advanced cutting-edge technology and give students chance to apply the knowledge. The more often you use knowledge, the better you understand them. With the enhanced competitiveness, students can earn internship or job opportunities from international companies.

On the other hand, we have to admit that there are also some negative sides. First of all, a completely new environment and culture may let students feel lonely, homesick, or even hopeless. Under this condition, students may be extremely eager to make friends with other people. Without the guidance of parents, students may make acquaintance with some bad guys and easily addict to some bad habits. Furthermore, studying abroad will surely cause heavy financial load or pressure to students' family.

Nowadays, our country is faced with opportunities and challenges in the international community. Therefore, talents who can communicate with foreigner fluently and know both the western and eastern knowledge are important. To sum up, I think that benefits of studying abroad outweigh the problems associated with it.

【结构点评】

第一段开门见山指出：越来越多家长选择将孩子送到国外留学，但留学却是把双刃剑。第二段分析留学的好处：学习不同的文化，开阔视野；有助于语言的学习；增强竞争力，拥有国际化的就业机会；锻炼独立性和生存能力；利用先进的教学设备和教育资源。第三段分析留学的坏处：想家所带来的孤独感和无助感；巨大的经济压力；因缺乏监督，可能会沾染到不好的习惯。最后一段给出自己的观点：我国面对的是国际化的竞争，更加需要国际化的人才。

【高分闪光词】

在我看来	in my opinion; as far as I am concerned
越来越多……	a growing number of
此外；而且	furthermore; besides; in addition; moreover
相似于双刃剑	...is similar to a double-edged sword. ...
独立于……	be independent from
使用权；接近	access to
总的来说	to sum up
与……相关	be associated with...



暨南大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题（三）

Part I Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *In this part there are six passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one you think is the best answer. Then on your Answer Sheet, find the corresponding letter and mark your choice on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a single line through the center in the brackets.*

Passage 1

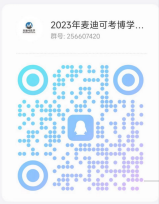
With human footprints on the moon, radio telescopes listening for messages from alien creatures (who may or may not exist), technicians looking for celestial and planetary sources of energy to support our civilization, orbiting telescopes' date hinting at planetary systems around other stars, and political groups trying to figure out how to save humanity from nude warfare that would damage life and climate on a planet-wide scale, an astronomy book published today enters a world different from the one that greeted books a generation ago. Astronomy has broadened to involve our basic circumstances and our mysterious future in the universe. With eclipses and space missions broadcast live, and with NASA, Europe, and the USSR planning and building permanent space stations, astronomy offers adventure for all people, an outward exploratory thrust that may one day be seen as an alternative to mindless consumerism, ideological bickering, and wars to control dwindling resources on a closed, finite Earth.

Today's astronomy students not only seek an up to-date summary of astronomical facts: they ask, as people have asked for ages, about our basic relations to the rest of the universe. They may study astronomy partly to seek points of contact between science and other human endeavors: philosophy, history, politics, environmental action, even the arts and religion.

Science fiction writers and special effect artists on recent films help today's students realize that unseen worlds of space are real places—not abstract concepts. Today's students are citizens of a more real, more vast cosmos that conceptualized by students of a decade ago.

In designing this edition, the Wadsworth editors and I have tried to respond to these developments. Rather than jumping at the start into murky waters of cosmology, I have begun with the viewpoint of ancient people on Earth and worked outward across the universe. This method of organization automatically (if loosely) reflects the order of humanity's discoveries about astronomy and provides a unifying theme of increasing distance and scale.

- 1. This passage is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the preface of a piece of science fiction
  - B. an article of popular science
  - C. a lecture given by the author to astronomy students
  - D. the introduction of a book of astronomy
- 2. The author's main purpose in writing the first paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to discuss in detail the most recent achievements in space research
  - B. to explain the background and new features of today's astronomy



- C. to illustrate that the world today is different in many aspects from that of a generation ago  
D. to introduce some newly established space stations
3. The author thinks that the growing interest in space exploration among people on Earth will probably lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the realization of permanent settlement on other planets  
B. more disturbance not only on Earth but also in outer space  
C. orders, harmony and peace on our planet Earth  
D. all people having chances of travelling in space
4. The author believes that today's astronomy students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are better-informed about the unseen worlds of space  
B. may learn more about man and his research in various fields through the study of astronomy  
C. no longer care about astronomical facts  
D. are much brighter than students of a generation ago.
5. In the last paragraph, the underlined expression "these developments" refers to all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the world-wide involvement in space exploration  
B. humanity's new achievements in the field of astronomy  
C. the new concepts about the universe acquired by today's astronomy students  
D. the development of science fiction and special effects of films

## Passage 2

Real policemen hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round criminal law, he has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down a street after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks little effort is spent on searching.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence.

At third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant pressures: first, as members of a police force they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law. Secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly ever





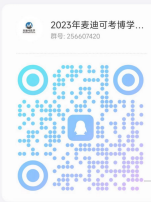
do both. Most of the time, some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

If the detective has to detect the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-mindedness—as he sees it—of citizens, social workers, doctors, law-makers, and judges, who, instead of eliminating crime, punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that nine-tenths of their work is re-catching people who should have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather cynical.

1. A policeman has to be trained in criminal law because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he must work hard to help reform criminals
  - B. he must behave as professional lawyers do
  - C. he must be able to tell when and where a crime is committed
  - D. he must justify the arrests he makes of criminals
2. What is the most suitable word that describes the work of a policeman according to the passage?
  - A. Dangerous
  - B. Demanding
  - C. Distressing
  - D. Dramatic
3. According to the passage, policemen spend most of their time and efforts \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. patrolling the street, rain or shine
  - B. tracking and arresting criminals
  - C. collecting and providing evidence
  - D. consulting the rules of law
4. What's the policeman's biggest headache?
  - A. He has to get the most desirable results without breaking the law in any way.
  - B. He has to justify his arrests while unable to provide sufficient evidence in most cases.
  - C. He can hardly find enough time to learn criminal law while burdened with numerous criminal cases
  - D. He has to provide the best possible public service at the least possible expense
5. Why do policemen feel separated from the rest of the world?
  - A. Because they do not receive due support from society.
  - B. Because they find people insincere with them.
  - C. Because they feel superior to simple-minded people around them.
  - D. Because they are suspicious of the people around them.

### Passage 3

The good news made headlines nationwide: Deaths from several kinds of cancer have declined significantly in recent years. But the news has to be bittersweet for many cancer patients and their families. Every year, more than 500,000 people in the United States still die of cancer. In fact, more than half of all patients diagnosed with cancer will die of their disease within a few years. And while its true survival is longer today than in the past, the quality of life for these



patients is often greatly diminished. Cancer ---- and many of the treatments used to fight it ----causes pain, nausea, fatigue, and anxiety that routinely go undertreated or untreated.

In the nation’s single-minded focus on curing cancer, we have inadvertently devalued the critical need for palliative care, which focuses on alleviating physical and psychological symptoms over the course of the disease. Nothing would have a greater impact on the daily lives of cancer patients and their families than good symptom control and supportive therapy. Yet the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the federal government’s leader in cancer research and training, spent less than one percent of its 1999 budget on any aspect of research or training in palliative care.

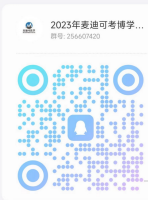
The nation needs to get serious about reducing needless suffering. NCI should commit to and fund research aimed at improving symptom control and palliative care. NCI also could designate “centers of excellence” among the cancer centers it recognizes. To get that designation, centers would deliver innovative, top-quality palliative care to all segments of the populations the centers serve; train professionals in medicine, nursing, psychology, social work, and other disciplines to provide palliative care; and conduct research.

Insurance coverage for palliative and hospice care also contributes to the problem by forcing people to choose between treatment or hospice care. This “either/or” approach does not readily allow these two types of essential care to be integrated. The Medicare hospice benefit is designed specifically for people in the final stages of illness and allows enrollment only if patients are expected to survive six months or less. The benefit excludes patients from seeking both palliative care and potentially life-extending treatment.

That makes hospice enrollment an obvious deterrent for many patients. And hospices, which may have the most skilled practitioners and the most experience in administering palliative care, cannot offer their services to people who could really benefit but still are pursuing active treatment.

It is innately human to comfort and provide care to those suffering from cancer, particularly those close to death. Yet what seems self-evident at an individual, personal level has not guided policy at the level of institutions in this country. Death is inevitable, but severe suffering is not. To offer hope for a long life of the highest possible quality and to deliver the best quality cancer care from diagnoses to death, our public institutions need to move toward policies that value and promote palliative care.

1. Palliative care is concerned with improving patients’ \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. survival rates                      B. quality of life  
C. life-spans                          D. options for health insurance providers
2. According to the author, research on palliative care \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is more important than research for cancer cures  
B. has been overlooked by researchers  
C. is virtually non-existent  
D. is regarded by researchers as a frivolous topic



3. The main problem of insurance coverage for hospice care and active treatment is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it does not allow patients to seek both  
B. it only covers patients whose life expectancy is less than six months  
C. it deprives patients of the right to choose between two proven treatment methods  
D. hospice care is only covered when it may extend a patient's life expectancy
4. Hospices offer cancer patients \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an alternative to palliative care  
B. comfort in their early stages of illness  
C. skilled and experienced palliative care  
D. an alternative to active treatment
5. This text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. improving cancer research in the U.S  
B. reforming insurance coverage for cancer patients  
C. understanding different options for cancer treatment and care  
D. reducing the suffering of cancer patients

#### Passage 4

In a primary school, a child is in a comparatively simple setting and most of them form a relationship with one familiar teacher. On entering secondary school, a new world opens up and frequently it is a much more difficult world. The pupil soon learns to be less free in the way he speaks to teachers and even to his fellow up pupils. He begins to lose gradually the free and easy ways of the primary school, for he senses the need for a more cautious approach in the secondary school where there are older pupils. Secondary staff and pupils suffer from the pressure of academic work and seem to have less time to stop and talk. Teachers with specialist roles may see hundreds of children in a week, and a pupil may be able to form relationship with very few of the staff. He has to decide which adults are approachable; good schools will make clear to every young person from the first year what guidance and personal help is available but whether the reality of life in the institution actually encourages requests for help is another matters.

Adults often forget what a confusing picture school can offer to a child. He sees a great deal of movement, a great number of people---often rather frightening-looking people---and realizes that an increasing number of choices and decision have to be made. As he progresses through the school the confusion may become less but the choices and decisions required will increase. The school will rightly expect the pupil to take the first steps to obtain the help he needs, for this is the pattern of adult life for which he has to be prepared, but all the time the opportunity personal and group advice must be presented in a way which makes them easy to understand and within easy reach of pupils.

1. According to the passage one of the problems for pupils entering secondary schools is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are taught by many different teachers





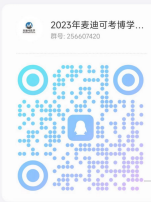
- B. they do not attend lessons in every subject  
C. the teachers do not want to be friendly  
D. the teachers give most attention to the more academic pupils
2. In secondary schools every pupil having problems should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. know how to ask for help  
B. be free from any pressure of academic work  
C. to able to discuss his problems in class  
D. be able to discuss his problems with any teacher
3. In this passage about secondary schools, the author is mainly concerned about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. academic standards  
B. the role of specialist teachers  
C. the training of the individual teachers  
D. the personal development of pupils
4. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Pupils will form relationship with old pupils rather than teachers.  
B. The setting of the primary school is comparatively simpler than that of the secondary school.  
C. All the teachers in the secondary school are rather frightening-looking.  
D. Pupils have opportunities to get help from any teacher in the secondary school.
5. What is the main idea of this passage?  
A. The difference between the primary school and the secondary school.  
B. The method that pupils get help from the teachers.  
C. The personal development of the pupils in the secondary school.  
D. The function of the secondary school.

### Passage 5

In some ways they are a marketers' dream. They have billions of dollars in discretionary income --- and spend most of it. Although their individual purchases are small, they buy regularly, often response to peer pressure. They are heavily influenced by the hours of television advertising they see each week. And, as a result of today's smaller families, and the increase in the number of two-income households, they have more to say about family decisions than ever before.

"They" are children, of course, a group whose spending habits are attracting the attention of more and more marketers. One recent study estimates that: the thirty million U.S. children 4 to 12 years old receive about \$4.7 billion annually from allowances, gifts and odd obs. Of that amount, they spend a total of \$4.2 billion each year on snacks (\$1.4 billion), toys and games (\$1.1 billion), movies and sports (\$771 million), video games (\$766 million), and gifts(\$164 million), engaging in some 280 independent purchases transactions annually. Children thirteen to nineteen account for even greater yearly expenditures: \$30.5 billion of their own money.

But children's financial muscle does not end there. Researchers estimate that children

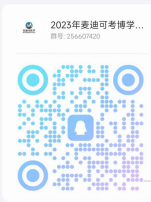


directly influence more-than \$40 billion in adult purchases each year. A Nickeldeon USA Today/Yankelovich Youth Monitor study found that children are extremely aware of brand and have considerable input into their parents' selection of apparel, cereal, snacks, cars, televisions, and personal computers. Many children are involved in actual household purchasing, especially food; in a recent Teenage Research study, half the teen girls surveyed reported shopping for groceries at least once a week. Recognizing this indirect purchasing power that children have, a growing number of marketers are approaching the youth directly. The National Dairy Board, for example, now airs milk commercials with youth appeal, and Procter & Gamble has developed a Crest for Kids toothpaste.

How did children acquire such buying clout? Researchers point to several factors. As the number of working couples and single-parent households increased, many parents shifted certain household responsibilities onto children's shoulders. Thrust into adult roles, children have ended up with more influence over the family's purchases, and they also tend to spend increased amounts of money themselves. In addition, many older, professional couples have fewer children. These parents can afford to lavish more on their children, including extra spending money for such items as Fisher-Price Toys' \$225 children's camcorder and the My First Sony line of electronics gear for children. The bandwagon effect is yet another factor: when one marketer begins to focus on children, competitors follow suit, encouraging even more children's purchases. McDonald's Corp., for example, has aimed advertisements for its hamburgers, meal kits, and parties at children for years; now Hardee's Food Systems, Inc. and Wendy's International Inc. are doing the same.

Astute marketers realize that children actually represent three markets: current consumers, influential consumers, and future buyers. Because children are steadily developing brand awareness, and product preferences that someday will translate into purchasing decisions, even companies not selling youth products per se are beginning to pay attention to sell directly to children, realizing that, out there somewhere, tomorrow's big-ticket customer is playing video games today.

1. The topic of this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. marketing products
  - B. children's spending patterns
  - C. doing surveys of children
  - D. the bandwagon effect
2. Which of the following is the main idea of this selection?
  - A. Children have more to say about family purchase decisions than ever-before.
  - B. Children are important members of society.
  - C. Children have a good deal of power as buyers and consumers.
  - D. Marketers are overcoming their lack of interest in selling to children.
3. From the statement that children "have billions of dollars in discretionary income---- and spend most of it", we can infer that children \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have no sense of value regarding money
  - B. should not be given so much money by their parents
  - C. misuse the financial power placed in their hands



- D. do not save much of their own money
4. About their buying behaviors, we can infer that children are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not influenced much by advertising.  
B. very much influenced by their friends.  
C. not influenced by milk commercials with youth appeal.  
D. careful about spending on hamburgers and other fast foods.
5. We can infer that marketers believe children who develop “brand awareness” when they are young will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reject those brands when become adults  
B. purchase video games for their children  
C. remain loyal to those brands into adulthood  
D. spend their money wisely and thoughtfully as adults

**Passage 6**

Picture-taking is a technique both for annexing the objective world and for expressing the singular self. Photographs depict objective realities that already exist, though only the camera can disclose them. And they depict an individual photographer’s temperament, discovering itself through the camera’s cropping of reality. That is, photography has two antithetical ideals: in the first, photography is about the world and the photographer is a mere observer who counts for little; but in the second, photography is the instrument of intrepid, questing subjectivity and the photographer is all.

These conflicting ideals arise from a fundamental uneasiness on the part of both photographers and viewers of photographs toward the aggressive component in “taking” a picture. Accordingly, the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive because it implicitly denies that picture-taking is an aggressive act. The issue, of course, is not so clear-cut. What photographers do cannot be characterized as simply predatory or as simply, and essentially, benevolent. As a consequence, one ideal of picture-taking or the other is always being rediscovered and championed.

An important result of the coexistence of these two ideals is a recurrent ambivalence toward photography’s means. Whatever the claims that photography might make to be a form of personal expression on a par with painting, its originality is inextricably linked to the powers of a machine. The steady growth of these powers has made possible the extraordinary informativeness and imaginative formal beauty of many photographs, like Harold Edgerton’s high-speed photographs of a bullet hitting its target or of the swirls and eddies of a tennis stroke. But as cameras become more sophisticated, more automated, some photographers are tempted to disarm themselves or to suggest that they are not really armed, preferring to submit themselves to the limits imposed by pre-modern camera technology because a cruder, less high-powered machine is thought to give more interesting or emotive results, to leave more room for creative accident. For example, it has been virtually a point of honor for many photographers, including Walker Evans and





Cartier-Bresson, to refuse to use modern equipment. These photographers have come to doubt the value of the camera as an instrument of "fast seeing." Cartier-Bresson, in fact, claims that the modern camera may see too fast.

This ambivalence toward photographic means determines trends in taste. The cult of the future (of faster and faster seeing) alternates over time with the wish to return to a purer past---when images had a handmade quality. This nostalgia for some pristine state of the photographic enterprise is currently widespread and underlies the present-day enthusiasm for daguerreotypes and the work of forgotten nineteenth-century provincial photographers. Photographers and viewers of photographs, it seems, need periodically to resist their own knowingness.

1. According to the passage, interest among photographers in each of photography's two ideals can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. rapidly changing
  - B. cyclically recurring
  - C. steadily growing
  - D. unimportant to the viewers of photographs
2. The author is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. establishing new technical standards for contemporary photography
  - B. analyzing the influence of photographic ideals on picture-taking
  - C. tracing the development of camera technology in the twentieth century
  - D. describing how photographers' individual temperaments are reflected in their work
3. The author mentions the work of Harold Edgerton in order to provide an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how a controlled ambivalence toward photography's means can produce outstanding pictures
  - B. how the content of photographs has changed from the nineteenth century to the twentieth
  - C. the popularity of high-speed photography in the twentieth century
  - D. the relationship between photographic originality and technology.
4. According to the passage, the two antithetical ideals of photography differ primarily in the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. value that each places on the beauty of the finished product
  - B. emphasis that each places on the emotional impact of the finished product
  - C. degree of technical knowledge that each requires of the photographer
  - D. way in which each defines the role of the photographer
5. Which of the following statements would be most likely to begin the paragraph immediately following the passage?
  - A. Photographers, as a result of their heightened awareness of time, are constantly trying to capture events and actions that are fleeting.
  - B. Thus the cult of the future, the worship of machines and speed, is firmly established in spite of efforts to the contrary by some photographers.
  - C. The rejection of technical knowledge, however, can never be complete and photography cannot for any length of time pretend that it has no weapons.



- D. The point of honor involved in rejecting complex equipment is, however, of no significance to the viewer of a photograph.

## Part II Translation

**Directions:** Put the following passage into good Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet. Remember to write it clearly.

It would be an understatement to say that economic forecasts are a constant disappointment to investors. The trouble arises because the forecasters' models are fundamentally flawed.

Many are over-reliant on extrapolations of the recent past, while the so-called New Keynesian models deployed by professional economists rarely pick up big economic shifts, such as the 1970s oil shock or the rapid rise of China.

Such shifts are inherently unpredictable. Yet there are some fundamental regime changes that ought to be predictable and which forecasters may now be overlooking. The most obvious, which will be hugely important for capital markets, relates to demography and the impending shrinkage of the global workforce.

The experience of the past 35 years has been one of labor oversupply arising from the postwar baby boom in the advanced economies and the incorporation of the emerging markets into the global economy. This has put downward pressure on wages. At the same time, excessive global saving, notably in Asia and northern Europe, has helped cause low or negative real interest rates.

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## Part III Writing

**Directions:** You should write an essay of no fewer than 200 words on the following topic.

What does academic ethics mean to you?



## 暨南大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题（三）参考答案及解析

### Part I Reading Comprehension

#### Passage 1

##### 【文章大意】

本文第一部分主要讲述了目前人类在天文领域的一些进展，射电望远镜侦听来自外星生物的信息，技术人员寻找其它天体和行星能源，轨道望远镜监视着周围其它的星球……然后第二部分对现在的学生对天文知识学习的现状，他们试图了解更多关于天文的知识。第三部分作者讲述了很多科幻小说和电影帮助学生们更具体的了解了太空，自己写这篇文章是为自己的书写一个序言，他的书将会整体的展示人类探索太空的历史。

##### 【答案详解】

- 1.D 推理判断题。这篇文章最有可能节选自？选项 A “一篇科幻小说的序言”；选项 B “流行科学的一篇文章”；选项 C “作者给天文学学生做的一篇演讲”；选项 D “一本关于天文学的书的引言”，根据文章最后一段中，“In designing this edition ... 在涉及这一版的时候……”可知不是科幻小说的序言，也不是一篇文章的一部分，也不是作者所做的天文知识的演讲，而是作者在编书的时候写在书前介绍书的内容的引言，故正确答案为 D。
- 2.B 主旨大意题。作者写第一段的主要目的是？选项 A “详细的介绍太空研究最新的成就”；选项 B “介绍目前天文学的背景和新特点”；选项 C “证明现在的世界在许多方面都和上一辈的不一样了”；选项 D “介绍新建的太空站”，第一段主要介绍了几种人类在太空领域新的研究和进展以及现在天文学的新特点，选项 A 错误，因为作者只是简单地对太空研究的最新成就做了一些举例，并没有详细的讨论；选项 C 错误，作者只是在介绍了最近的天文领域的一些进展后，简单地说明了这些进展使得今非昔比，而没有重点来证明；选项 D 错误，作者并没有详细的来介绍太空站，故正确答案为选项 B。
- 3.C 推理判断题。作者认为地球上的人类对太空探索与日俱增的兴趣可能会导致什么？选项 A “实现在其它星球上建立太空站”；选项 B “不仅在地球上，外太空也会有越来越多的干扰”；选项 C “地球的有序，和谐和平”；选项 D “所有人都有机会遨游太空”，根据第一段中 “astronomy offers adventure for all people, an outward exploratory thrust that may one day be seen as an alternative to mindless consumerism, ideological bickering, and wars to control dwindling resources on a closed, finite Earth 天文学为所有人提供冒险，一种向外探索的推力有朝一日会在这个封闭的有限的地球上取代盲目的消费主义，意识形态的争吵和争夺日益减少的资源的战争”意思是人类对于太空探索的兴趣有一天会减少盲目的消费主义，意识形态的争吵和争夺资源的战争，为地球带来秩序，和谐和平，故正确答案为选项 C。
- 4.B 推理判断题。作者认为现在的天文学的学生，选项 A “被告知了更多关于看不见的太空世界的知识”；选项 B “通过学习天文学能够学习更多人类和人类在不同领域的研究的知识”；选项 C “不再关心天文事实”；选项 D “比上一代的学生聪明得多”，根据第二段中 “They may study astronomy partly to seek points of contact between science and





other human endeavors: philosophy, history, politics, environmental action, even the arts and religion 他们学习天文学的部分原因可能是想去探索科学和人类其它尝试的联系, 包括哲学, 历史, 政治, 环保行动, 甚至是艺术和宗教”, 可知现在的天文学的学生学习天文学的同时也会去探索天文学和人类其它的研究的关系, 所以他们能够学习到很多其它领域的知识, 故正确答案为选项 B。

- 5.D 推理判断题。在最后一段中, 划线部分这些进展不包含以下哪一点, 选项A “世界范围在太空探索方面的参与”; 选项B “人类在天文领域新的成就”; 选项C “天文学学生学习到的关于宇宙的新的概念”; 选项D “科幻小说和电影特效的发展”, 通读全文可知, 文章第一段体现了选项A、B表达的内容; 选项C的内容在第二段也有体现; 选项D中科幻小说和电影特效在第三段中有提及, 但是作者并没有讲述它的发展, 所以选项D的内容在文中并没有体现, 不属于 “these developments”, 故正确答案为选项D。

### 【长难句分析】

1. With eclipses and space missions broadcast live, and with NASA, Europe, and the USSR planning and building permanent space stations, astronomy offers adventure for all people, an outward exploratory thrust that may one day be seen as an alternative to mindless consumerism, ideological bickering, and wars to control dwindling resources on a closed, finite Earth.

【参考译文】随着日食及太空任务的直播, 与美国航空航天局, 欧洲, 和苏联的计划和建设永久性空间站, 天文学为所有人提供冒险, 一种向外探索的推力有朝一日会在这个封闭的有限的地球上取代盲目的消费主义, 意识形态的争吵和争夺日益减少的资源的战争。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: astronomy offers adventure for all people, an outward exploratory thrust ...; With eclipses and space missions broadcast live, and with NASA, Europe, and the USSR planning and building permanent space stations 为条件状语; that may one day be seen as ... on a closed, finite Earth 为定语从句, 这句话中 mindless consumerism, ideological bickering, and wars to control dwindling resources 这三个均为 be seen as an alternative to 中介词 to 的宾语, on a closed, finite Earth 为地点状语。

2. Science fiction writers and special effect artists on recent films help today's students realize that unseen worlds of space are real places—not abstract concepts.

【参考译文】科幻小说家和最近电影中的特效艺术家帮助现在的学生认识到从未见过的太空世界是真实存在的地方, 而不是抽象的概念。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: science fiction writers and special effect artists on recent films help today's students realize that ...; on recent films 为介词短语做后置定语修饰 special effect artists; unseen worlds of space are real places—not abstract concepts 为 that 引导的宾语从句。

3. Rather than jumping at the start into murky waters of cosmology, I have begun with the viewpoint of ancient people on Earth and worked outward across the universe.

【参考译文】我是从地球上的先民的观点开始, 然后向外探索宇宙, 而不是一开始就一头扎入宇宙学的暗黑深渊里。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: I have begun with the viewpoint of ancient people on Earth and worked outward across the universe; Rather than jumping at the start into murky waters of



cosmology 为选择状语从句。

## Passage 2

### 【文章大意】

本文主要讲的是现实中的警察与电视中警察的区别。第一个是，现实生活中的警察需要像一个律师那样了解法律，因为他们需要了解什么行为是犯罪以及如何证明这种犯罪。第二个是他们不像电视里演的那样，抓到罪犯整个工作就结束了，他们还需要去收集证据在法庭上为这个犯罪提供证据。第三个是他们大部分时候不得不去触碰法律来完成他们的工作。现实生活中的警察经常会感觉被世界所孤立，因为很多人都不跟他们讲实话，很多人也会简单地认为要减轻罪犯的惩罚来让他们悔过自新。

### 【答案详解】

- 1.D 细节事实题。警察需要接受犯罪法的训练的原因是？选项 A“他必须努力工作来改造罪犯”；选项 B“他必须表现的像一个职业律师”；选项 C“他必须能够区分何时何地作案”；选项 D“他必须证明他逮捕的是罪犯”，根据文章第二段中“a policeman's real life revolves round criminal law, he has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court 一名警察的真实生活是被犯罪法围绕的，因为他必须知道什么行为是犯罪，什么证据能够用来在法庭上为自己证明”，可知警察要熟悉犯罪法的原因是他们需要在法庭上证明自己所逮捕的就是罪犯，故正确答案为 D。
- 2.B 词汇题。根据文章，以下哪个词最恰当的描述了警察的工作？选项 A“危险的”选项 B“要求高的，吃力的”；选项 C“使人痛苦的”；选项 D“喜剧的”，根据文章中对警察工作的描写，他们需要非常了解法律、需要收集证据、需要在不违背法律的情况下完成工作等等描述可以知道警察这份工作对警察有非常高的要求，所以正确答案为 B。
- 3.C 推理判断题。根据文章，警察把大量的时间和精力放在以下哪个方面？选项 A“不论天晴或下雨地巡逻”；选项 B“跟踪和逮捕罪犯”；选项 C“收集和提供证据”；选项 D“翻阅法律规则”，根据文章第四段和第五段“In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem 在现实生活中，找到罪犯不是什么难事”“Having made an arrest, a detective really start to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence 逮捕罪犯后，警探的工作才真正开始，他需要收集很多不同的证据以在法庭上证明自己的案子”可知警察需要把大量的时间和精力用在收集证据然后提供给法庭上面，所以正确答案为 C。
- 4.A 推理判断题。最让警察头痛的是什么？选项 A“他需要在不违背法律的情况下得到让人满意的成果”；选项 B“他需要为自己的逮捕做出证明，但是大部分案件他都没办法提供充足的证据”；选项 C“当负担着大量的案件时他没有足够的时间去学习法律知识”；选项 D“他需要用尽可能少的钱提供尽可能好的公共服务”，根据文章第六段“...is the unpleasant pressures: first, as members of a police force they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law. Secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly ever do both..... 在于不堪忍受的压力，第一，作为一名警力人员，他们需要完全按照法律行事。第二，作为高薪公务员，他们必须交出成果，他们很难两者兼顾”，可以看出警察的压力在于无法在遵守法律的情况下交出成果，故正确答案为 A。





- 5.A 细节事实题。为什么警察感觉被世界孤立？选项 A“因为他没有得到社会应有的支持”；选项 B“因为他觉得人们对他不诚恳”；选项 C“因为他觉得自己比身边头脑简单的人优越”；选项 D“因为他们怀疑身边的人”，文章最后一段中“If the detective has to detect the world...in the hope that this will make them reform 如果一个警探要去侦查世界，世界却经常欺骗他。几乎没有人跟他说真话。警探感觉到的这种他与世界上其他人之间存在的距离会因为他看到那些希望通过减轻惩罚来让罪犯悔过自新而不是减少犯罪的思想简单的市民，社会工作者，医生，法律制定者和法官的时候被加深”可知警察感到孤立首先是因为人们不配合他的工作，然后人们也不理解他的工作，总结起来就是没有得到人们应有的支持，故正确答案为 A。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down a street after someone he wants to talk to.

【参考译文】他必须知道和职业律师差不多的法律知识，另外，他不得不用他的脚去践行，在下着雨的夜里，沿着街追踪一个他想谈话的人。

【结构分析】本句的主干为：He has to know...he has to apply it..., as...as...a professional lawyer 为介词短语作定语；and what is more 为插入语；on his feet, in the dark and rain 为状语；running... after 为非谓语动词；he wants to talk to 为省略了 that 的定语从句修饰 someone。

2. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty of stupid, petty crimes.

【参考译文】他将会把他大部分的工作时间用在编辑各种各样上百万的关于那些犯了愚蠢小罪的人们的文字上。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：He will spend most of his working life typing...words..., millions of 为介词短语作前置定语修饰 words、on thousands of forms, about hundreds of sad, unimportant people 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 words, who are guilty of stupid, petty crimes 为定语从句修饰 people。

3. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-mindedness---as he sees it---of citizens, social workers, doctors, law-makers, and judges, who, instead of eliminating crime, punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform.

【参考译文】警探感觉到的这种他与世界上其他人之间存在的距离会因为他看到那些希望通过减轻惩罚来让罪犯悔过自新而不是减少犯罪的思想简单的市民，社会工作者，医生，法律制定者和法官的时候被加深。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：this separation...is deepened by..., the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world 为省略了 that (which) 的定语从句，修饰 separation; as he sees it 为插入语；of citizens, social workers, doctors, law-makers, and judges 为所有格作后置定语修饰 simple-mindedness; who, instead of eliminating crime, punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform 为定语从句修饰 citizens, social workers, doctors, law-makers, and judges。





and hospice care also contributes to the problem by forcing people to choose between treatment or hospice care. This “either/or” approach does not readily allow these two types of essential care to be integrated. “姑息治疗和晚期病人收容治疗的保险覆盖范围迫使人们在积极治疗和晚期病人收容治疗两者之间做出选择。这种‘二选一’的做法不允许把两种必需的治疗合二为一”由此可知 A 项“不允许病人同时选择两者”正确；由第四段倒数第二句“医疗保险收容所救济金专门为晚期病人设立的，只有预期病人只能存活六个月或不到六个月的病人才能登记”知选项 B “它只涵盖了预期寿命少于六个月的病人”不是主要问题；选项 C “它剥夺了病人在两种治疗方法之间选择的权利”与第四段最后一句“这种救济金把既寻求姑息治疗又寻求可能延长寿命治疗的病人排除在外”意思不符；选项 D “只有当可能延长病人的寿命的情况时，晚期病人收容治疗才被保险覆盖”与第四第三句“医疗保险收容所救济金专门为晚期病人设立的，只有预期病人只能存活六个月或不到六个月的病人才能登记”意思不符。

- 4.C 细节事实题。根据题干关键词 Hospices 和 cancer patients 可以将答案锁定到文章第五自然段第二句 And hospices, which may have the most skilled practitioners and the most experience in administering palliative care, cannot offer their services to people who could really benefit but still are pursuing active treatment. “晚期病人收容治疗，虽然在实施姑息治疗方面可能拥有技术水平最高的专业医生和最丰富的治疗经验，但是不能向可能真正受益但又在寻求积极治疗的病人提供它们的各种服务”，由此可知 C 选项“专业的和有经验的姑息治疗”正确；选项 B “疾病早期的安抚”与文章第四自然段第三句中的“晚期”意思不符；选项 A “姑息治疗的替代品”及选项 D “积极治疗的替代品”在文中没有提及。
- 5.D 主旨大意题。根据文章内容，第一段说明癌症治疗引发的负面症状通常没有得到合理的治疗或者根本没有得到治疗；第二、三自然段指出，国家应该加强姑息治疗以缓解患者治疗过程中生理和心理上的症状的必要性；第四、五自然段提到了晚期病人收容治疗的保险计划；最后一个自然段总结全文，再次强调要重视并且推动姑息治疗。由此可见，全文都围绕着如何减少癌症病人的痛苦这一中心，因此选择 D 选项。而 A 选项“改善美国的癌症研究”、B 选项“为癌症患者改革保险制度”和 C 选项“了解癌症治疗和护理的不同选择”都是文中细节，不足以概括全文。

### 【长难句剖析】

1. In the nation's single-minded focus on curing cancer, we have inadvertently devalued the critical need for palliative care, which focuses on alleviating physical and psychological symptoms over the course of the disease.

【参考译文】当国家一心一意地治疗癌症时，我们却无意地贬低了对姑息治疗的必需，这种治疗注重缓解疾病过程中的生理和心理症状

【结构分析】句子主干为：we have devalued the need for palliative care; “In the nation's single-minded focus on curing cancer”引导时间状语从句；“which focuses on alleviating physical and psychological symptoms over the course of the disease”引导非限制性定语从句，具体说明 palliative care。

2. The Medicare hospice benefit is designed specifically for people in the final stages of



## Passage 3

## 【文章大意】

近几年美国死于几种癌症的病人数量大大减少，但是这对很多癌症患者和他们的家人而言却是又苦又乐的消息。在美国每年有超过 50 万人仍然死于癌症，实际上被诊断为癌症的病人中有一半以上将在几年里死于他们所患的疾病。尽管相比以前，现在的癌症患者确实活得更长，但是这些病人的生活质量却经常大幅地降低。这种情况发生的原因是，国家只是重视癌症的治疗而忽视了怎样去缓解癌症为患者带来的身体与精神方面的痛苦；还有就是迫使人们去选择治疗或缓解痛苦护理的医疗保险。为了在从被确诊到死亡期间给予癌症患者最可能优质的长期生活的希望和最好的癌症治疗，我们的公共机构需要提出重视并促进姑息治疗（减轻病人痛苦的治疗）的政策。

## 【答案详解】

- 1.B 细节事实题。由第二段中“...we have inadvertently devalued the critical need for palliative care, which focuses on alleviating physical and psychological symptoms over the course of the disease.....我们无意地贬低了对姑息治疗的必需，这种治疗注重缓解疾病过程中的生理和心理症状”及“Nothing would have a greater impact on the daily lives of cancer patients and their families than good symptom control and supportive therapy.没有什么比好的症状控制和支持性治疗更能影响癌症病人和他们的家庭。”知 B 项“提高生活质量”正确；选项 A“提高存活率”，根据原文内容，姑息治疗只能缓解疾病过程中的生理和心理症状，并没有说能治好病人，也就与存活率无关了；选项 C“延长寿命”，原文并没有提到病人通过姑息治疗可以延长寿命；选项 D“增加病人对医疗保险的选择”在文中没有提及。
- 2.B 推理判断题。根据题干关键词 research 和 palliative care 可以将答案锁定到文章第二段的第一句“In the nation’s single-minded focus on curing cancer, we have inadvertently devalued the critical need for palliative care, which focuses on alleviating physical and psychological symptoms over the course of the disease.当国家一心一意地治疗癌症时，我们却无意地贬低了对姑息治疗的必需，这种治疗注重缓解疾病过程中的生理和心理症状”、最后一句“Yet the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the federal government’s leader in cancer research and training, spent less than one percent of its 1999 budget on any aspect of research or training in palliative care.然而，国家癌症研究所（NCI），即联邦政府在癌症研究和培训方面的领导者，在姑息治疗的研究或培训方面的花费只占不到它 1999 年预算的 1%”以及第三自然段的第二句“NCI should commit to and fund research aimed at improving symptom control and palliative care.国家癌症研究所应该致力于和投资以改善症状控制和姑息治疗为目的这项研究”知 B“被研究者忽视”正确；选项 A“比癌症治疗研究更重要”，文中并没有提到二者孰轻孰重；选项 C“几乎不存在”，文中提到国家癌症研究所在姑息治疗的研究和培训方面所花的钱占它 1999 年预算的不到 1%，说明这项研究还是在进行的，并非不存在；选项 D“被研究者视为无聊的话题”属于无中生有。
- 3.A 细节事实题。根据题干关键词 insurance coverage, hospice care 和 active treatment 可以将答案锁定到文章第四自然段第一句和第二句，Insurance coverage for palliative





illness and allows enrollment only if patients are expected to survive six months or less.

【参考译文】医疗保险收容所救济金专门为晚期病人设立的，只有预期病人只能存活六个月或不到六个月的病人才能登记。

【结构分析】句子主干为：The Medicare hospice benefit is designed for people and allows enrollment; if 引导条件状语从句；“in the final stages of illness”前面省略了“who are”的，其是 people 的后置定语从句。

3. And hospices, which may have the most skilled practitioners and the most experience in administering palliative care, cannot offer their services to people who could really benefit but still are pursuing active treatment.

【参考译文】晚期病人收容治疗，虽然在实施姑息治疗方面可能拥有技术水平最高的专业医生和最丰富的治疗经验，但是不能向可能真正受益但又在寻求积极治疗的病人提供它们的各种服务。

【结构分析】句子主干为 hospices cannot offer their service to people; “which may have the most skilled practitioners and the most experience in administering palliative care”引导非限制性定语从句修饰 hospices; “who could really benefit but still are pursuing active treatment”引导定语从句修饰 people。

Passage 4

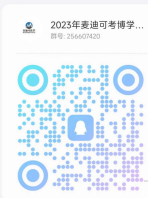
【文章大意】

在小学阶段，学生们生活在一个相对简单的环境中，而且大多数学生都能和一位熟知的老师形成亲密的关系。然而，一旦进入中学，他们就会面对一个全新的世界。他们会逐渐失去小学那种自由自在的生活方式，他们与老师和同学的交往也需要更加谨慎。负责专门学科的老师每周会与几百个孩子打交道，学生们很少能和老师形成密切的关系。好的学校会让学生们清楚他们可以寻求哪些指导和个人帮助。大人们常常忽视孩子们面对的是什么样的一幅令人困惑的场景。学生们将意识到他们需要做出更多的抉择，学校理应期望学生们开始学习如何寻求他所需的帮助，这是为他们迈向成人世界做准备。

【答案详解】

- 1. A 推理判断题。根据文章内容，孩子们进入中学之后遇到的问题之一是什么？选项 A“教他们的老师有很多”；选项 B“他们不是每种科目都上课”；选项 C“老师们不想表现的很友好”；选项 D“老师们更关注成绩好的学生”，根据文中“Teachers with specialist roles may see hundreds of children in a week, and a pupil may be able to form relationship with very few of the staff.负责专门学科的老师每周会与几百个孩子打交道，学生们很少能和老师形成密切的关系”和文章第一句“在小学，孩子会处在一个相对简单的环境里，大多数孩子都能与一个熟悉的老师建立联系”，可知与小学相比，进入中学的孩子所处的环境相对比较复杂，因为他们要面对更多的老师，且不能够与老师形成密切的关系；选项 B、C 和 D 选项中的内容文章中并没有体现，故正确答案为选项 A。
- 2. A 推理判断题。在中学，遇到问题的年轻孩子应该怎么办？选项 A“知道如何寻求帮助”；选项 B“不应该有任何学习压力”；选项 C“能够在课堂中谈论他的问题”；选项 D“能够 and 任何老师谈论他的问题”，根据文章第一段最后一句“好的学校会在第一年让新





- 生清楚他们可以寻求哪些指导和个人帮助”；第二段又指出“The school will rightly expect the pupil to take the first steps to obtain the help he needs,学校理应期望学生们开始学习如何寻求他所需的帮助”，由此可知当学生们遇到问题时应该知道如何寻求帮助，故正确答案为选项 A。
3. D 推理判断题。这篇文章中，关于中学，作者最关心哪一点？选项 A“学习水平”；选项 B“专业老师的角色”；选项 C“个别老师的训练”；选项 D“学生的个人发展”，文中一直在提到学生们从小学到初中所经历的环境的巨大变化，他们的感受，以及学生和学校应当做什么来应对这些变化。显然，作者关心的是学生们的个人成长，故正确答案为选项 D。
4. B 细节事实题。以下哪种表述是正确的？选项 A“学生们会与高年级的学生而不是与老师们建立关系”；选项 B“小学的环境会相对比中学的环境要简单”；选项 C“所有中学的老师都看起来很吓人”；选项 D“在中学，学生们有机会从任何老师那里获得帮助”，从文章第一句话“在小学，孩子会处在一个相对简单的环境里，大多数孩子都能与一个熟悉的老师建立联系”可知 B 选项符合；选项 A 文中并未提及；文中并未说“所有”的老师都很吓人，故选项 C 排除；D 选项也不符合文意，因为学生只能从学校为学生提供的专门的指导老师那里获得帮助；故正确答案为选项 B。
5. C 主旨大意题。这篇文章主要的观点是什么？选项 A“小学和中学的差别”；选项 B“学生从老师那里获得帮助的办法”；选项 C“学生在中学的个人发展”；选项 D“中学的作用”，本文的主要讲的是学生们在告别小学之后进入中学，校园生活发生了很大的转变，然后谈及了学生们在中学会遭遇很多困惑以及之后又会遇到的一些问题，所以文章的主要观点是讲述中学学生的个人发展；小学和中学的差别只是对话题的一个引出；文章也没有具体谈论学生该如何从老师那里获得帮助；也并没有谈及中学的作用，故正确答案为选项 C。

### 【长难句分析】

1. He begins to lose gradually the free and easy ways of the primary school, for he senses the need for a more cautious approach in the secondary school where there are older pupils.

【参考译文】他开始渐渐地失去在小学的那种自由轻松的方式，因为他感觉到在有高年级的学生的中学校园里他需要用一种更谨慎的方式。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：He begins to lose gradually the free and easy ways of the primary school, for he senses the need for a more cautious approach in the secondary school where there are older pupils 为原因状语从句；这个从句里面 in the secondary school 为地点状语；where there are older pupils 为定于从句修饰 secondary school。

2. Good schools will make clear to every young person from the first year what guidance and personal help is available but whether the reality of life in the institution actually encourages requests for help is another matters.

【参考译文】好的学校会在第一年就让新生清楚他可以寻求哪些指导和个人帮助，但是这些机构实际上是否鼓励求助另当别论。

【结构分析】本句的主干为：good schools will make clear to every young person ... but whether ... is another question, 本句由 but 连接的两个并列句构成；from the first year 为时间



状语; what guidance and personal help is available 为 make clear 的宾语; whether the reality of life in the institution actually encourages requests for help 为主语从句。

3. He sees a great deal of movement, a great number of people---often rather frightening-looking people---and realizes that an increasing number of choices and decision have to be made.

【参考译文】他看到了很多的变化, 很多看起来很吓人的人, 然后他意识到他需要做越来越多的选择和决定。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: He sees a great deal of movement, a great number of people... and realizes that ...; that an increasing number of choices and decision have to be made 为 that 引导的宾语从句做 realizes 的宾语。

### Passage 5

#### 【文章大意】

本文主要探讨的是儿童消费问题。儿童群体很小, 但他们有一定的购买能力。现在的家庭大多是小家庭, 父母是双职工, 孩子们在家庭中也就有了更多的决定权。他们有自己的消费习惯, 这吸引了商家们的注意。有调查显示, 美国 4 到 12 岁的孩子们, 每年有 47 亿美元来自于补贴, 礼物等, 而其中的 42 亿用于零食, 玩具, 游戏, 礼物的消费。孩子们也影响着成年人的消费, 孩子们的品牌意识会影响家长们购买食品, 电视, 电脑等。这主要归结于多重因素。双职工父母和单亲家庭的增加使更多的家庭责任转移到孩子们的身上。家庭里, 孩子的数量减少, 家长们更愿意在孩子们身上花钱。还有品牌效应, 当商家关注孩子的需求是, 其他竞争者也会纷纷效仿。商家们也意识到了孩子们是现在的消费者, 是有潜力的消费群体, 也是未来的买家。

#### 【答案详解】

- 1.A 主旨大意题。文章前三段讨论了儿童群体的购买力及其对家庭消费的影响, 并指出越来越多的商家在意识到儿童群体的潜在购买力之后转换了销售策略; 接着文章第四段从三个方面分析了儿童购买力增强的原因; 最后一段则是介绍了商家对儿童购买力的看法及采取的营销模式。通过分析文章的结构可以推断出文章是围绕着儿童购买力及商家据此所采取的一些营销模式展开的, 故答案选项为 A “产品的营销”; 而选项 B “儿童的消费模式” 和选项 D “从众效应” 属于文章的细节信息; 选项 C “对儿童的研究” 范围太大, 文章只是讨论了儿童的购买力, 故正确答案为选项 A。
- 2.C 大意归纳题。选项 A “儿童对于家庭购买决定比以前有了更多的意见”; 选项 B “儿童是社会重要的成员”; 选项 C “儿童作为购买者和消费者有很大的权力”; 选项 D “市场营销者在克服他们在儿童销售上缺乏的兴趣”, 根据文章大意可知, 主要探讨的是儿童消费问题。儿童有很强的购买力, 可以选出选项 C。选项 A, B 都只是儿童消费问题的一个方面, 不能概括全文内容。商家很热衷于向儿童出售商品, 选项 D 说法错误, 故正确答案为选项 C。
- 3.C 细节判断题。选项 A “对于金钱没有概念”; 选项 B “他们的父母不该给他们太多钱”; 选项 C “滥用手中的财政大权”; 选项 D “没有存下很多钱”, 定位于第 1 段。文中提到, 孩子们有很多钱可以自行处理, 而他们受到了电视广告的影响, 这说明孩子们花钱没有正确的规划, 可以选出选项 C。选项 A, B 在文中没有提及。选项 D 不能体现





句子的意思，故正确答案为选项 C。

- 4.B 细节判断题。选项 A “没有受到广告很大的影响”；选项 B “受朋友很大的影响”；选项 C “没有被迎合年轻人的牛奶广告影响”；选项 D “在汉堡等其它快餐上花钱很谨慎”，第 1 段中提到，孩子们受到了广告的影响，选项 A 错误。第 3 段提到，适合年轻人的牛奶用品正在推广，选项 C 错误。第 2 段提到，孩子们把许多钱用于快餐消费，选项 D，错误。通过排除法，可知正确答案为选项 B。
- 5.C 细节判断题。选项 A “当成年后会拒绝那些品牌”；选项 B “为他们的孩子买电子游戏”；选项 C “成年后依然热衷于那些品牌”；选项 D “作为成年人花钱非常明智谨慎”，定位于最后一段。文中提到，孩子们的品牌意识和对产品的偏好，有一天会转化成为购买决定。商家们也意识到，现在买游戏的孩子会是未来的客户。可以直接选出选项 C。选项 A，说法错误。选项 B 在文中没有提到。选项 D 于品牌意识关联不大，故正确答案为选项 C。

### 【长句难句分析】

1. And, as a result of today's smaller families, and the increase in the number of two-income households, they have more to say about family decisions than ever before.

【参考译文】由于现在家庭的小型化，双职工家庭数量增加，他们对于家庭决策比以往更有发言权。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：they have more to say about..., as a result of...做句子的状语部分。本句的主要结构比较简单。其状语部分的翻译要注意结构上的并列。参考译文转化了词的词性，smaller 译为“小型化”，将形容词转化为动词。Increase 译为动词意义上的“增加”，将名词转化成了动词。词性的转化使语言的表达不那么生硬，更符合中文的表达习惯。

2. Of that amount, they spend a total of \$4.2 billion each year on snacks (\$1.4 billion), toys and games (\$1.1 billion), movies and sports (\$771 million), video games (\$766 million), and gifts (\$164 million), engaging in some 280 independent purchases transactions annually.

【参考译文】在那个数额中，每年有 42 亿美元花在零食（合 14 亿美元），玩具和游戏（11 亿美元），电影和体育（7.71 亿美元），电子游戏（7.66 亿美元），礼品（1.64 亿美元），每年还有 280 独立采购交易。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：they spend \$4.2 billion on snacks; Engaging in...做伴随状语。句子的主要结构比较简单。翻译时注意数字的中文表达。\$4.2 billion 是 42 亿美元。状语部分，independent purchases transactions 译为“独立采购交易”。

3. Because children are steadily developing brand awareness, and product preferences that someday will translate into purchasing decisions, even companies not selling youth products per se are beginning to pay attention to sell directly to children, realizing that, out there somewhere, tomorrow's big-ticket customer is playing video games today.

【参考译文】由于儿童的品牌意识和产品偏好正稳步发展，总有一天这会转化为购买决策，甚至公司卖的不仅向青少年出售产品，而且都开始注重对儿童的直接销售。他们意识到，就在某个地方，现在正在玩电子的孩子也许就是未来的大客户。

【结构分析】本句的主干是 companies are beginning to...；主句部分中，not selling youth products per se 修饰 companies；realizing that...做伴随状语，而其中 that 又引导宾语从句。





Because 引导原因状语从句。原因状语从句中, that 引导定语从句修饰 product preferences。翻译时, 要注意理清句子的结构和层层关系。可用“切分法”按句子成分分割句子, 成独立小句来翻译。brand awareness“品牌意识”。out there somewhere“在某个地方”。big-ticket customer“大客户”。

### Passage 6

#### 【文章大意】

照相是一种既反映客观世界, 又表达非凡自我的艺术。摄影包含两个直接对立的观念: 第一, 摄影是反映世界的, 摄影者只不过是一个无足轻重的观察者;但是, 第二, 摄影是探索主观性的无畏工具, 摄影者决定一切。这两种观念共存的一个重要的结果是: 经常发生对待摄影手段的矛盾心理。当照相机变得越来越高级, 越来越自动化时, 有些摄影者很想不用这种照相机能够更大程度的表现创造力。这种对待摄影手段的矛盾心理决定审美的趋向。这就是目前热衷于银板照相法和被遗忘的 19 世纪省城摄影师的作品的的原因。因此摄影师和摄影鉴赏者需要周期性地抵制他们自己已经具有的知识。

#### 【答案详解】

- 36.B 这是一道细节理解题。本题问: 根据第 2 段, 摄影师对摄影的两种观念中每个观念的兴趣可用下面哪一种表述来描述? 第 2 段最后一句写道: “What photographers do cannot be characterized as simply predatory or as simply and essentially, benevolent. As a consequence, one ideal of picture taking or the other is always being rediscovered and championed.” (摄影者所做的事不能简单地定性为掠夺式的, 也不能简单地定性为实质上是友好的行善行为。因此, 有关照相的这一观念或那一观念总是被重新发现并受到支持。) 言外之意, 这两种观念中, 有时一种观念被发现并受到支持, 有时另一种观念被发现并受到支持。可见, 摄影师有时对一种观念感兴趣, 有时又对另一种观念感兴趣, 即这种兴趣是周期性反复出现的。故应选 B。
- 37.B 全文主旨题。题干问的问题是作者主要关心的内容是什么。本文第 1 段提出对摄影术的两种不同观念。第 2 段分别阐述了这两种观念的由来及摄影师对这两种观念中任何一种的兴趣是反复交替的。第 3 段指出, 这两种观念共存的结果是经常发生对摄影手段的不同看法。最后一段认为, 这种对摄影手段的矛盾心理决定审美品位的发展趋向。综上所述, 本文作者主要分析了两种摄影观念对照相术的影响。故应选 B。
- 38.D 题干问作者提到 Harold Edgerton 的作品是为了提供一个什么例子? 第 3 段第 3 句写道: “The steady growth of these powers has made possible the extraordinary informativeness and imaginative formal beauty of many photographs, like Harold Edgerton's high speed photographs of a bullet hitting its target or of the swirls and eddies of a tennis stroke.” (随着照相机威力的不断增大已有可能拍出许多信息非凡的、富有想象力的外观漂亮的照片, 如 Harold Edgerton 所拍摄的关于子弹击中目标或网球抽打时产生漩涡的快速照片。) 从上面的表述中我们可以看到, 作者提到 Harold Edgerton 的作品是为了提供一个摄影艺术的独创性和技术发展之间关系的例子。故应选 D。
- 39.D 本题问: 根据本文, 两个直接对立的摄影观念主要区别何在? 第 1 段最后一句写道: “That is, photography has two directly opposite ideals: in the first, photography is about the world and the photographer is a mere observer who counts for little; but in the second,



photography is the instrument of fearlessness, questing subjectivity and the photographer is all.”(那就是说,关于摄影有两个直接对立的观念:第一种观念认为,摄影是反映世界的,而摄影师只是一个无足轻重的观察者;但第二种观念则主张,摄影是一种探究主观世界的无畏的工具,摄影师决定一切。)由此可见,两种观念的区别就在于对摄影师所起作用的定义不同。故应选D。

- 40.C 该题是一道比较新颖的题,要求考生选择一句话来作为本文最后一段之后一段的开头句,应结合最后一段话的意思采用排除法进行选择。最后一段开头说,“对待摄影手段的矛盾心理决定审美的趋向”,接下来又说“对某些早期摄影业的怀旧情绪目前正广泛流行”,这种怀旧某种程度上是对“现代装备”的抵制,所以,“摄影师和摄影鉴赏者需要周期性地抵制他们自己已经具有的知识”。A选项说的是摄影师对时代的意识,与最后一段意思毫不相关;B选项“因此,尽管有一些摄影师抵制,但对未来的崇拜,对设备和速度的膜拜,已经牢牢确立了。”是结论性的一句话,上文并未对此进行证明。D选项“the point of honor”是在第三段末尾提到的论点,第四段并未继续阐述,若这里再开始讨论未免显得突兀。C选项的意思:然而,人们永远不会完全否定技术知识,摄影在任何时候都不能假装它没有“武器”(即已经开发出的相机)。该选项虽然有转折,但却是对最后一段内容的自然过渡。

#### 【长难句分析】

1. **There are conflicting ideals arise from a fundamental uneasiness on the part of both photographers and viewers of photographs toward the aggressive component in “taking” a picture.**

【参考译文】这两个相互冲突的观念源自摄影者和摄影鉴赏者对“照”相过程中的闯劲所表现出来的不安心情。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: There are conflicting ideals arise from a fundamental uneasiness ... toward the aggressive component in “taking” a picture; on the part of both photographers and viewers of photographs 为方式状语。

2. **But as cameras become more sophisticated, more automated, some photographers are tempted to disarm themselves or to suggest that they are not really armed, preferring to submit themselves to the limits imposed by pre-modern camera technology because a cruder, less high-powered machine is thought to give more interesting or emotive results, to leave more room for creative accident.**

【参考译文】但是当照相机变得越来越高级,越来越自动化时,有些摄影者很想不用这种照相机,或者暗示实际上不用这种照相机,而宁愿用现代化以前的照相技术。因为粗制的、较差的照相机械被认为能得到更有趣、更动人的效果,给创造活动留有更大的余地。

【结构分析】本句的主干是: some photographers are tempted to disarm themselves or to suggest that ...preferring to ... because ...; But as cameras become more sophisticated, more automated 为时间状语; that they are not really armed 为 suggest 的宾语从句; imposed by pre-modern camera technology 为过去分词做后置定语修饰 limits; because a cruder, less high-powered machine is thought to give more interesting or emotive results 为原因状语从句; preferring 和 to leave 均为非谓语动词。





3. This nostalgia for some pristine state of the photographic enterprise is currently widespread and underlies the present-day enthusiasm for daguerreotypes and the work of forgotten nineteenth-century provincial photographers.

【参考译文】这种对某些早期摄影业的怀旧情绪目前正广泛流行。这就是目前热衷于银板照相法和被遗忘的 19 世纪省城摄影师的作品的原因。

【结构分析】本句的主干是：This nostalgia for ... is currently widespread and underlies the present-day enthusiasm for ...; for some pristine state of the photographic enterprise 为介词短语做后置定语修饰 nostalgia; for daguerreotypes and the work of forgotten nineteenth-century provincial photographers 为后置定语修饰 enthusiasm; of forgotten nineteenth-century provincial photographers 为所有格做后置定语修饰 work。

## Part II Translation

### 【参考译文】

如果有人说，经济预测反复令投资者失望，这将是一种客气的说法。之所以出现这个问题，是因为预测者的模型存在根本瑕疵。

许多模型过于依赖外推法，同时专业经济学家运用的所谓“新凯恩斯”模型很少注意到重大的经济转变，比如上世纪 70 年代的石油冲击或者中国的快速崛起。

此类转变从本质上说是不可预测的。然而，有一些理应可以预料到的根本性机制变化，现在可能被预测者们忽视了。对资本市场至关重要的最明显的改变，与人口特征和即将出现的全球劳动人口缩减有关。

过去 35 年是劳动力供应过剩的 35 年，这一方面源于发达经济体战后的“婴儿潮”，另一方面源于新兴市场融入全球经济。这让薪资承受下行压力。与此同时，全球（尤其是在亚洲和北欧）储蓄过剩，催生了较低或为负值的实际利率。

如今，“婴儿潮一代人”即将退休，而且像当年中国加入全球贸易体系那样的重大事件在可预见的未来不会再有。中国本身正在“未富先老”——还处于发展的相对早期阶段，老龄化却很快。因此负面的劳动力冲击即将来临，此时恰逢生育率下降。在这种情况下，通胀放缓会恢复为通胀。

### 【难点分析】

1. “It would be an understatement to say that economic forecasts are a constant disappointment to investors.” 这句话翻译的难点在于“an understatement”词义的选择，结合前后文语境可以将其译为“一种客气的说法”。

2. “Many are over-reliant on extrapolations of the recent past, while the so-called New Keynesian models deployed by professional economists rarely pick up big economic shifts, such as the 1970s oil shock or the rapid rise of China.” 这句话的翻译重点在于句子结构的理解，句中的 while 引导的从句表示对比；“deployed by professional economists”为过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 New Keynesian models。

3. “The experience of the past 35 years has been one of labor oversupply arising from the postwar baby boom in the advanced economies and the incorporation of the emerging markets into the global economy.” 这句话在翻译时使用了转换法，原文中“labor oversupply”的定语





在译文中转换成了原因状语；同时，为了使译文更加符合中文语言习惯，在翻译的过程中还使用了拆分法，将英语长句拆分为多个中文短句。

### Part III Writing

#### 【审题解析】

本文是一篇话题作文。What does academic ethics mean to you? 即学术道德对你意味着什么？可以将文章分为三段：第一段引出话题，第二段陈述学术道德的意义和重要性，第三段进行简单的总结。另外，注意作文字数要求在不少于 200 字。

#### 【参考范文】

##### The Significance of Academic Ethics

In recent years, with increasing examples being reported about university students who cheat in writing thesis, the problem of academic ethics is becoming a serious social problem. In my opinion, one major reason for such phenomenon is that most of us forget the significance of academic ethics.

What is the significance of academic ethics? Firstly, it will offer a right guidance for university students on writing a thesis, letting them know that to directly copy the contents of other's articles without referring the source text is immoral and should be considered as a shameful behavior, thus forcing them to focus on writing their own thesis by themselves and enhancing their ability in terms of thinking, researching and solving practical problems. Secondly, it will create a good atmosphere for academic work and research. Therefore, the people who devote themselves to academic work and research will have a fair chance for success while others who copy or steal the contents of other persons' articles for personal benefits will be condemned morally or even be punished in terms of money or reputations. Last but not least, by educating more students to know the significance and necessity of academic ethics, it will speed up the construction of spiritual civilization as well as the harmonious development of our society.

To sum up, I think we should pay more attention to the significance of academic ethics. Furthermore, our government should make laws concerned to ensure the successful implementation of academic ethics and also offer help in popularizing it among our citizens.

#### 【结构点评】

第一段通过现象提出自己的观点：我们大多数人忘记了学术道德的意义；第二段用问句的方式来逐一陈述学术道德的意义所在；第三段进行总结：我认为我们应该重视学术道德的意义，并提出：我们的政府应该制定相关的法律来保证学术道德的成功实施且为它在我们市民中的普及而提供帮助。文章结构清晰，分析与论述较充分。

#### 【高分闪光词句】

因此	therefore; thus; so; hence; as a result
在……方面	in terms of; with regard to; with respect to; in relation to
加快	speed up; quicken; accelerate
更注重	pay more attention to; lay more emphasis on; attach more importance to



加快我们社会的精神文明的建设和和谐发展  
speed up the construction of spiritual civilization as well as the harmonious development of our society.  
保证学术道德的成功实施且为它在我们市民中的普及而提供帮助  
ensure the successful implementation of academic ethics and also offer help in popularizing it among our citizens.