

# 港、澳、台地区博士入学英语考试大纲

2002年修订稿

## 一、指导思想

为了客观地测试港、澳、台地区考生的英语水平,保证教学及学位授予质量,结合港、澳、台地区考生的具体情况及近几年本校招生的要求,特对本大纲进行修订。大纲参考文献包括教育部一九九二年《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》(试行稿)、一九九九年《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》、国务院学位委员会办公室一九九八年《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》以及教育部考试中心一九九九年《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》(四级、五级)等。

## 二、评价目标

本考试重点是考察学生的读、写、译等书面语言交流能力。考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

### (一) 词汇

应掌握 5000 以上英语词汇(参见上文所提考试大纲所附词表)。能够在上下文中识别含有常用词根词缀的单词派生词,并能够正确使用 4000 左右单词。

### (二) 语法

应掌握英语的基本语法结构和常用句型。

### (三) 阅读理解能力

能综合运用语言知识和阅读技能获取信息。要求以每分钟 80 词的速度读懂一般性题材的文章及科技文献资料。考生应能:

1. 理解所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 理解具体信息;
3. 根据上下文判断词义;
4. 理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
5. 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
6. 领会作者的意图、观点或态度

### (四) 写作能力

应具有用英语书面表达思想的能力。要求所写文字语言规范、条理清楚。

### (五) 翻译能力

应将一般性题材的英语短文译成汉语。要求译文忠实原文,表达正确。

## 三、题型、题量和分值

本试卷试题为主客观混合型。客观题分数占总分的 60%,主观题分数占总分的 40%。在基本题型相对稳定的前提下,每次考试可有不同题目的组合,五大部分(词汇语法、英语知识运用、阅读理解、英语写作、英译汉)分值不变。各部分考试形式如下:

### 第一部分 词汇

本部分既考查词汇认知能力又考查词汇的应用能力。要求考生熟悉英语单词的词性及用法,能够在理解单句的基础上从提供的十个单词中选择正确的单词,并以适当的形式填入 10 个单句。

该部分所须时间约为 10-20 分钟,分数占总分的 10%。

### 第二部分 英语知识运用

本部分从语篇的角度既考查考生对于一定语境中的词汇、语法等语言规范成分的掌握,也考查考生对连贯性和一致性等语段特征的辨识能力。形式有完形填空或篇章改错两种。完形填空要求考生在读完一篇留有 20 个空白的短文之后,根据短文内容,使补全后的文章意思通顺、结构完整;篇章改错要求考生将短文中表明有错误的行列中不符合上下文内容的逻辑错误和语言错误挑出并改正。

该部分所须时间约为 20-30 分钟,分数占总分的 20%。

### 第二部分 阅读理解

本部分由 5-6 篇短文组成,每篇 300-450 词。共设 30 题,每题一分。要求考生从每题的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

该部分所须时间约为 60-80 分钟,分数占总分的 30%。

### 第四部分 翻译

本部分要求考生将一篇约 150 词的英语短文译为汉语,短文为经贸类或科普常识性文章。要求译文忠实原文,表达正确,语言流畅。

该部分所须时间约为 20-30 分钟,分数占总分的 20%。

### 第五部分 写作

本部分的目的是测试考生书面表达能力。要求考生根据提示信息写出一篇不少于 200 词的短文。写作要求切题,能正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语言错误。

该部分所须时间约为 40 分钟,分数占总分的 20%。

## 1. Vocabulary (10 points)

Directions: Choose one word from the following list for each of the 10 sentences. Make necessary changes to fit the word into the sentence and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

botany, confront, distract, embarrassment, less,  
liberal, obey, offend, refresh, trivia

1. When are we going to see an end to the Arab-Israeli \_\_\_\_\_?
2. We are not allowed to take \_\_\_\_\_ into the theatre. So drink up your coke before we go in.
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your demand, then maybe you will have more chance of getting the job you want.
4. Soldiers are required to act in \_\_\_\_\_ to the orders of their superior officers.
5. The decision of the Supreme Court was that the government had used its power too \_\_\_\_\_ under the Smith Act.
6. The music from our neighbor's radio \_\_\_\_\_ me from my reading last night.
7. Can't you think of something important? Why do you always get angry over such \_\_\_\_\_ matters?
8. In this country, it is illegal to marry under the age of 18 without your parents' permission and an \_\_\_\_\_ to marry at all under the age of 16.
9. When Tom was fired for failing his second job, he was too \_\_\_\_\_ to tell his wife. He pretended to go to work every morning until he found a new one.
10. If you have any question about the growth of those plants, you can talk to David. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ and should be able to help you.

## II. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank,

you are asked to choose one correct word from the following list and then write the word on your ANSWER SHEET.

not, firm, others, even, up, reputation, nice, lessons, from, take, same, right, honorable, absorb, equal, no, keep, since, deals, summoned

What a Billionaire Teaches His Sons

What does a Chinese billionaire teach his children? Quite a lot. 1 though Li Ka-sheng is mostly self-educated and his two sons—Victor, 27, and Richard, 25—studied at Stanford. Says Li: "If my boys learn 2 me, they will have more assets."

The 3 started early. Richard recalls that he and his brother "had little chairs in the corner at board meetings 4 we were 8 or 9 years old." Victor describes his dad as "the best business professor," especially for teaching how 5 to make money. Explains Victor: "The most important thing I learned from him is how to be 6 and how to treat partners 7." Richard interprets the 8 lesson this way: "If a 10% share is reasonable and you can get 11%, 9 9% because then a hundred more 10 will come to you." Another bit of wisdom that Richard says comes from his father: "Use the expertise of 11, whether it's your staff, your partner, or the government."

Li allowed both sons to prove themselves in Canada. Victor started a property development 12 in Vancouver, while Richard wound 13 in Toronto as the youngest partner in a Canadian investment bank. About two years ago the elder Li 14 them home to Hong Kong—to work for him and 15 some more lessons: "Keep your 16 good, work hard, be 17 to people, 18 your promises. That will always make your business much easier."

So far, Li is pleased with his heirs, but by 19 means certain yet whether they will beat out his hired hands as his successor. Says he: "They've got an 20 chance."

## III. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: There are 6 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE best answer and write it on your ANSWER SHEET.

## Passage 1

One phase of the business cycle is the expansion phase. This phase is a two-fold one, including recovery and prosperity. During the recovery period there is ever-growing expansion of existing facilities, and new facilities for production are created. More businesses are created and older ones expanded. Improvements of various kinds are made. There is an ever-increasing optimism about the future of economic growth. Much capital is invested in machinery or

"heavy" industry. More labor is employed. More raw materials are required. As one part of the economy develops, other parts are affected. For example, a great expansion in automobiles results in an expansion of the steel, glass, and rubber industries. Roads are required; thus the cement and machinery industries are stimulated. Demand for labor and materials results in greater prosperity for workers and suppliers of raw materials, including farmers. This increases purchasing power and the volume of goods bought and sold. Thus prosperity is spread out among the various portions of the population. The prosperity period may continue to rise and rise without an apparent end. However, a time comes when this phase reaches a peak and stops spiraling upwards. This is the end of the expansion phase.

1. The title below that best expresses the idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. The Business Cycle
  - B. The Recovery Stage
  - C. An Expanding Society
  - D. The Period of Good Times
2. Prosperity in one industry \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. reflects itself in many other industries
  - B. will affect the steel industry
  - C. will end abruptly
  - D. helps all portions of society except the farmers
3. Which of the following industries will probably be a good indicator of a period of expansion?
  - A. Toys
  - B. Machine Tools
  - C. Foodstuffs
  - D. Farming
4. The "expansion in automobiles" is mentioned to show \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how expansion period usually starts
  - B. what is regarded as "heavy" industry
  - C. how the development in one section affects other sections
  - D. why there is the expansion of the steel, glass and rubber industries
5. During the period of prosperity, people regard the future \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. cautiously
  - B. confidently
  - C. practically
  - D. unconcernedly

#### Passage 2

Somebody ought to defend the workaholic. These people are unjustly accused, abused, and defamed—often termed sick or morbid or on the border of pathology.

One-third of American business and commerce is carried on the shoulders of workaholics. The ratio might exist in art and science too.

Workaholics are the achievers, the excellers. There is a national conspiracy against excellence—an undue admiration of commonness and mediocrity. It is as though we are against those who make uncommon sacrifices because they enjoy doing something.

Some popular psychologists say that the workaholic has an inferiority complex which leads to overcompensation. This is certainly not the case. Inferiority, or low esteem, describes laziness more accurately than it describes dedication.

We do not seem to realize that very little excellence is achieved by living a well-balanced life. Edison, Ford, Einstein, Freud all had single-minded devotion to work whereby they sacrificed many things, including family and friendship. The accusation is made that workaholics bear guilt by not being good parents or spouses. But guilt can exist in the balanced life also. Consider how many "normal" people find, at middle-age, that they have never done anything well—they are going to settle for less than what they could have become.

6. From this passage we know that workaholic is a term referring to those \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. who enjoy work more than anything else
  - B. who make greater contributions than others
  - C. who make uncommon sacrifice in their personal life
  - D. who excel in what they do
7. The author's main concern in this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. point out the role the workaholic plays in the American economy
  - B. defend people who are addicted to work
  - C. encourage us not to worry about our imperfection
  - D. consider the difficulties that confront us at middle-age
8. The author of the passage would most likely agree that the workaholic \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is mentally ill
  - B. performs an insignificant proportion of American business
  - C. will not have the regrets that many "normal" people face at middle-age
  - D. suffers from low self-esteem

9. According to this passage, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Freud led a well-balanced life
  - B. generally speaking workaholics can be helped
  - C. workaholics should be admired
  - D. so-called "normal" people are truly the sick people among us
10. According to the author, one can hardly achieve excellence unless one \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lives an abnormal life
  - B. sacrifices friendship and family
  - C. has total devotion to work
  - D. ignores popular opinions

Passage 3

Where do pesticides fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water, and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world?

We know that every single exposure to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farm workers, and others exposed to sufficient quantities of pesticides is very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are cumulative over long periods of time, and that the danger to the individual may depend on the sum of exposures received throughout his lifetime. For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to shake off what may seem to us a threat of future disaster. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs," says a wise physician, Dr. Rene Dubos, "yet some of their worst enemies slowly approach them unnoticed."

11. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "Man... is part of nature." in the first Paragraph?
- A. Man appears indifferent to what happens in nature.
  - B. Man acts as if he does not belong to nature.
  - C. Man can avoid the effects of environmental pollution.
  - D. Man can escape his responsibilities to environmental protection.
12. What is the author's attitude towards the environmental effects of pesticides?

- A. Pessimistic.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Defensive.
- D. Concerned.

13. In the author's view, the sudden death caused by exposure to large amounts of pesticides \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is not the worst of the negative consequences resulting from the use of pesticides
  - B. now occurs most frequently among all accidental deaths
  - C. has sharply increased so as to become the center of public attention
  - D. is unavoidable because people can't do without pesticides in farming
14. People tend to ignore the delayed effects of exposure to chemicals because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. limited exposure to them does little harm to people's health
  - B. the present is more important for them than the future
  - C. the disaster does not become apparent immediately
  - D. humans are capable of withstanding small amounts of poisoning
15. It can be concluded from Dr. Dubos' remarks that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people find invisible diseases difficult to deal with
  - B. attacks by hidden enemies tend to be fatal
  - C. diseases with obvious signs are easy to cure
  - D. people tend to overlook hidden dangers caused by pesticides

Passage 4

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants. But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is

perceived to be more feminine and an attractive man more masculine than the less attractive ones. Thus an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduate students to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

16. The word "liability" in the first Paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. disadvantage
  - B. instability
  - C. misfortune
  - D. burden
17. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. makes women look more honest and capable
  - B. reinforces the feminine qualities required
  - C. is of primary importance to women
  - D. often enables women to succeed quickly
18. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. turns out to be an obstacle for men
  - B. is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women
  - C. affects men and women alike
  - D. has as little effect on men as on women
19. It can be inferred from the passage that people's view on beauty are often \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. practical
  - B. radical
  - C. old-fashioned
  - D. prejudiced
20. The author writes this passage to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
  - B. discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
  - C. demand equal rights for women
  - D. emphasize the importance of appearance

#### Passage 5

Insurance companies provide a service to the community by protecting it against expected and unexpected disasters. Before an insurance company will agree to insure anything, it collects accurate figures about the risk. It knows, for example, that the risk of a man being killed in a plane accident is less than the risk he takes in crossing a busy road. This enables it to quote low figures for travel insurance. Sometimes the risk may be high, as in motor-racing or mountaineering. Then the company charges a much higher price. If the majority of climbers fall off mountains, the company will refuse to insure them.

An ordinary householder may wish to protect his home against fire or his property against burglary. A shopkeeper may wish to insure against theft. In normal cases, the company will check its statistics and quote a premium. If it is suspicious, it may refuse to quote. If it insures a shop and then receives a suspicious claim, it will investigate the claim as a means of protecting itself against false claims. It is not unknown for a businessman in debt to burn down his own premises so that he can claim much money from his insurance company. He can be sure that the fire will be investigated most carefully. Insurance companies also accept insurance against shipwreck or disaster in the air. Planes and ships are very expensive, so a large premium is charged, but a reduction is given to companies with an accident-free record.

Every week insurance companies receive premium payments from customers. These payments can form a very large total running into millions of dollars. The company does not leave the money in the bank. It invests in property, shares, farms and even antique paintings and stamps. Its aim is to obtain the best possible return on its investment. This is not as greedy as it may seem, since this is one way by which it can keep its premiums down and continue to make a profit while being of service to the community.

21. According to the first paragraph, which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - A. A passenger by air will take greater risk of being killed than a man crossing a busy road.
  - B. A passenger by air will take less risk of being killed than a man crossing a busy road.
  - C. A passenger by air will have to pay more to the insurance company than a mountain climber.
  - D. A motorist should pay the highest price to the insurance company.
22. From the passage we know that if accidents will happen nine times out of ten, the insurance company will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. give a discount
  - B. charge a high premium
  - C. refuse to insure
  - D. pay a large sum of money

- A. charge a lower price
- B. give a much higher price
- C. quote the highest price
- D. not provide its insurance service

23. If a shop owner in debt destroyed his own houses, his purpose would most probably be to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lower the premium he should pay to the insurance company
- B. obtain a large sum of money from the insurance company
- C. clean up the surrounding circumstances
- D. ask the insurance company to help him to rebuild his shop

24. According to the passage, if an airline has an accident-free record, it usually pays \_\_\_\_\_ to the insurance company.

- A. no premium
- B. less premium
- C. a large premium
- D. the same premium as the other companies

25. The main idea of the last paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that the insurance company is greedy of gain
- B. that the insurance company makes large sums of money every week
- C. how often company makes a great profit by investing its money
- D. how and why the insurance company makes use of its incomes

#### Passage 6

Many leading scientists down through the years from Galileo to Einstein have been deeply religious. They have been intrigued by the essential mystery of life and material existence, and have recognized that spiritual as well as scientific understanding is needed.

Two biologists might examine a living cell under a microscope. One will see there the handiwork of God; the other will see only what evolution has chanced to produce. And yet both will agree on the cell's biological history, its composition, its structure, and its function. One physicist will find God in the exquisitely organized and exact laws of the physical universe. Another physicist will not be able to see anything beyond the laws themselves. The religious views of a scientist do not come from his science; they come from his entire philosophy, his whole view of the world. But scientists are not unique in this matter; the same disparity of thinking is to be found among people from all walks of life.

In the modern world, science serves two important functions. One is to

provide the basis for a scientific technology. It is in this way that science has the greatest influence on our daily living. Through technology, we advance the structure of civilization and gain increasing domination over the earth and adjoining portions of the universe. The other purpose served by science is one of understanding. Through science, we discover how phenomena occur and, to a limited extent, why they happen the way they do. Vital processes are analysed and studied, that we may know more of how organisms function, and how they have come to be what they are. Through science, we seek to know what a man is — how his body works, why he thinks and dreams. As we search to know ourselves and the workings of our minds, we expect to find solutions to problems of confusion and discontent. Science is way to understanding, but in some ways it is a narrow path that does not touch on all the questions posed by the facts of human life. Science does not provide a way of life; it does not create a moral order. It is quite obvious that not all human knowledge can be reduced to scientific terms. Interpretations of the ultimate meaning and value of life will, in the final analysis, be made more on the basis of spiritual awareness than on scientific acuity.

26. A. ccording to the author, many leading scientists \_\_\_\_\_.

- B. have acknowledged that only religion can explain the mystery of life
- C. have attempted to explain physical life from a religious point of view
- D. have engaged in intrigue trying to solve the mystery of life

26. The author suggests in the second paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. by examining a living cell under a microscope biologists can understand the process of evolution
- B. it is only by studying philosophy that a man can develop religious beliefs
- C. while some physicists conclude from the laws of nature that there is a God, others draw no such conclusion
- D. there is a disparity of thinking between scientists and people from other walks of life regarding science and religion

27. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, "this matter" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the fact that a scientist's religious views derive from his whole outlook on life
- B. the fact that some people believe in God while others do not
- C. the disparity of thinking between scientists and people from other walks of life
- D. the disparity in the religious conclusions drawn from the observation

of natural phenomena

28. In the third paragraph "scientific technology" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the application of scientific knowledge to the skills of industry
- B. the application of science and industry to daily life
- C. science and industry as the basis of progress
- D. the use of science and industrial techniques in gaining control of the universe

29. In the third paragraph it is mentioned that by means of science \_\_\_\_\_ are analyzed and studied.

- A. the ways in which cells formed
- B. changes in organic life
- C. the main ways in which organisms develop
- D. processes on which organic life depends

#### IV. Translation (20 points)

Direction: Translate the following passage into Chinese. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Just when western companies have begun to extol the virtues of Japan's patient approach to technology, Japanese firms have been trying to inculcate their researchers with daring. Company directors give several reasons for their new willingness to support basic research. There are claims of a noble desire to repay the West in kind for the ideas Japan borrowed to fuel its economic miracle. There is the pragmatic view that Japan cannot rely on western innovation for ever. And there is the cynical view that investing industry's profits in basic science can hardly be worse than seeing them eaten away by taxes. Whatever the truth—it is no doubt a mixture of all three—the consequence is that today about 10% of the R&D staff in the biggest high-tech companies are involved in research so long-term and risky that it can safely be called basic.

#### V. Writing (20 points)

Directions: A. Write an essay in about 200 words with the title "One father is more than 100 school masters."

- B. Your writing should cover two steps: first, write an outline for your essay, and then, write your essay based on the outline.
- C. Both your outline and your essay should be written clearly on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### 样题答案:

##### I. Vocabulary

- |                  |                 |            |              |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. confrontation | 2. refreshments | 3. lessen  | 4. obedience |
| 5. liberally     | 6. distracted   | 7. trivial | 8. offence   |
| 9. embarrassed   | 10. botanist    |            |              |

##### II. Cloze

- |                |          |            |              |            |
|----------------|----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. even        | 2. from  | 3. lessons | 4. since     | 5. not     |
| 6. honorable   | 7. right | 8. same    | 9. take      | 10. deals  |
| 11. others     | 12. firm | 13. up     | 14. summoned | 15. absorb |
| 16. reputation | 17. nice | 18. keep   | 19. no       | 20. equal  |

##### III. Reading Comprehension

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D  | 2. A  | 3. B  | 4. C  | 5. B  | 6. A  | 7. B  | 8. C  | 9. C  | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. A | 14. C | 15. D | 16. A | 17. B | 18. B | 19. D | 20. B |
| 21. B | 22. D | 23. B | 24. B | 25. D | 26. B | 27. C | 28. A | 29. A | 30. D |

##### IV. Translation

(答案略)

##### V. Writing

(答案略)