

2013年10月中国科学院考博英语真题试卷 (题后含答案及解析)

题型有：1. Structure and Vocabulary 2. Cloze 3. Reading Comprehension 4. English-Chinese Translation 5. Writing

Structure and Vocabulary

1. Abruptly the ground fell away from our feet, and an _____ void opened before us.

- A. anxious
- B. audible
- C. awesome
- D. amiable

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查形容词的语义。A 焦虑的，发愁的；B 听得见的；C 令人敬畏的，令人惊叹的；D 和蔼可亲的，令人愉悦的。该句的大意为：突然大地从我们脚下陷落下去，一块可怕的凹陷出现在我们面前。

2. Autobiographical advertising can _____ consumers' past memories about the product or brand.

- A. exaggerate
- B. excavate
- C. extract
- D. evoke

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查动词与名词的搭配。A 夸张，夸大；B 挖空，挖掘；C(费力地)取出；采掘，提炼；D 唤起，引起；使人想起。该句的大意为：自传性质的广告可以唤起消费者对于该产品或该品牌的回忆。

3. Many animals are on the _____ of disappearing from the face of the earth and zoos can provide them with a safe place to live and breed.

- A. range
- B. verge
- C. part
- D. link

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查介词与名词的搭配。A 山脉，排、行、走向；B 边，边沿，边缘；C 一部分，组成部分；D 连接，纽带。该句的大意为：许多动物濒临灭绝，动物园可以为它们提供一个安全的地方生存、繁衍。

4. If costs continue to _____, the state will not be able to afford this scheme for long, and it will become unpopular.

- A. soar
- B. shoot
- C. swing
- D. settle

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查名词与动词的搭配。A 猛增，剧增；B 射中；C 摇摆，摆动；D 安顿，使安居，确立(制度等)。该句的大意为：如果费用继续猛增的话，国家将无法长期承担这一计划，该计划(最终)将无人问津。

5. There's a _____ in the fact that although we're living longer than ever before, people are more obsessed with health issues than they ever were.

- A. paradox
- B. dilemma
- C. polarity
- D. misconception

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查名词的语义和句子的逻辑关系，是一道语境题。A 似是而非的矛盾说法；B 进退两难的困境，窘境；C 极，(性质、特点等)正好相反，截然对立；D 误解，错误印象。该句的大意为：矛盾的是，尽管我们现在比任何时候都更长寿，但是人们也比任何时候都更困扰于健康问题。

6. _____, Mr. Hall admits that he pushed too hard, and ultimately his efforts failed.

- A. In essence
- B. In due course
- C. On average
- D. In retrospect

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查介词短语。A 本质上，大体上，其实；B 到时候，在今后适当的时候；C 平均起来；D 回想起来，回顾往事。该句的大意为：回想起来，霍尔先生承认当时推得过猛，最终他的努力失败了。

7. A taxicab and a laundry truck missed each other by inches on Sixth Avenue, stopping in such a position that each _____ the other's progress.

- A. implored
- B. implemented
- C. impeded
- D. imparted

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查动词的形近词辨析。A 恳求，乞求；B 使生效，履行，实施；C 妨碍，阻碍，阻止；D 给予、传授，告知、通知。该句的大意为：一辆出租车和一辆洗衣店的卡车在第六大道以毫厘之差几乎相撞，并且两辆车停的位置都阻碍了对方的通行。

8. In her new novel, “Annabel,” reviewed this week in the magazine, Kathleen Winter _____ the nature-nurture divide.

- A. outgrows
- B. explores
- C. perceives
- D. contends

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查动词的语义。A 长大(或发展)得使……不再适用；B 探索，探究，调查研究；C 感知、感觉，认识到、意识到；D 搏斗，争斗。该句的大意为：在凯瑟琳-温德的新小说《安娜贝尔》一书中，作者探讨了先天与后天的区别。

9. They drifted on the lake, fishing and catching shrimp to _____.

- A. get by
- B. get over
- C. get along
- D. get across

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查动词短语。A 通过，设法，继续存在；B 克服，使度过，走完；C 相处，进展，前进；D 横过(马路、河流等)，使被理解，使被接受。该句的大意为：他们在湖上漂流着，依靠打鱼捕虾度日。

10. In some California housing estates, a key alone is insufficient to get someone in the door; his or her voiceprint must also be _____.

- A. duplicated
- B. perceived
- C. acquired
- D. verified

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查动词的语义和句子的逻辑关系，是一道语境题。A 复制；B 感知，感受；C(尤指通过努力)取得，获得，学到；D 证明、证实，核实、查清。该句的大意为：在加州的一些住房里单靠钥匙是开不了门的，还需验证房主的语音信息。

11. France will lower its tax rate on food and drinks at restaurants in hopes of

_____ tourists and locals to struggling cafes, which means a saving of \$ 7. 05 on a \$ 50 meal.

- A. ushering
- B. initiating
- C. luring
- D. trapping

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查动词与名词的搭配。A 引，领，招待；B 开始，创始；C 吸引、引诱，诱惑；D 设陷阱捕捉。该句的大意为：为了吸引游客和其他人，从而拯救艰难度日的餐馆，法国将降低餐饮业中食品和酒水的税率。这样一来，50 美元的一顿饭可以节省 7. 05 美元。

12. In a global economy that has produced more dramatic ups and downs than anyone thought possible, Asia may be _____ another disheartening plunge.

- A. taking in
- B. heading for
- C. longing for
- D. spreading out

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查动词短语。A 吸引，领会，包括；B 朝……进发，奔，走向；C 渴望，羡慕，憧憬；D 伸展，延长，分散。该句的大意为：如今的全球经济已经产生了更多的任何人都无法想象的大起大落，而亚洲可能会面临一个更令人沮丧的经济猛跌。

13. In the 1970s, he became a tireless promoter for the drug as a cure for depression — which he once suffered from — and other _____.

- A. ailments
- B. therapies
- C. tolls
- D. addictions

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查名词语义和句子中的并列关系，是一道语境题。A 疾病，病痛；B 疗法，治疗；C(事故等)伤亡人数；D 入迷，嗜好。该句的大意为：在 20 世纪 70 年代，他一直不知疲倦地宣传这种药物，认为它可以用来治疗抑郁症(他自己曾得过)和其他疾病。

14. Hearing the news, she could feel anger _____ inside her.

- A. stumbling
- B. staggering
- C. twisting
- D. surging

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查名词与动词的搭配。A 绊脚、绊倒，结结巴巴地说；B 摇晃，蹒跚；C 使转动，使盘绕，使扭转；D 起伏，汹涌、猛冲。该句的大意为：听到这个消息，她感觉到自己怒火中烧。

15. Many advertisers remain _____ of the Internet and question how heavily to rely on it.

- A. inconsistent
- B. supportive
- C. skeptical
- D. prospective

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查形容词的语义。A 不一致的，不协调的；B 支持的，维持的；C 惯于怀疑的，表示怀疑的；D 预期的，未来的，即将发生的。该句的大意为：许多广告商依旧对互联网持怀疑态度，质疑人们对网络的依赖。

16. If the expert advice is more positive, will the parents be able to _____ attitudes which have built up over decades in a few days?

- A. approve of
- B. shrug off
- C. show off
- D. pick up

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查动词短语。A 赞成，赞同；B 耸肩表示蔑视或表示对……不屑理睬，摆脱；C 炫耀，卖弄；D 捡起，(尤指偶然地、无意地、不费劲地)得到，学会。该句的大意为：如果专家的建议更积极，家长们会在短短几天内就能摆脱几十年形成的观点吗？

17. It will be very helpful if parents have seen the school environment and know what kind of tasks the school will _____ on the daily life of their child.

- A. compose
- B. impose
- C. dispose
- D. expose

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查动词与介词的搭配。A 组成、构成，作曲；B 征税，加(负担、惩罚等)于……、把……强加于；C 排列、布置，安排、处理；D 暴露，使遭受，使处于……作用(或影响)之下。该句的大意为：如果父母已经亲眼看到学校的环境，并且了解学校将给他们的孩子布置什么样的作业，这会非常有用。

18. The author skillfully fuses these fragments into a _____ whole.

- A. congestive
- B. corporate
- C. collaborative
- D. cohesive

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查形容词的语义。A 充血，引起拥堵的；B(结成)社团的，合伙的；C 合作的，协作的，协力完成的；D 团结的，有聚合性的。该句的大意为：作者巧妙地将这些片段融合成一个连贯统一的整体。

19. _____ his seeming rebellion against middle-class values, he remains essentially middle-class.

- A. Instead of
- B. As for
- C. For all
- D. But for

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查连接词的用法。A(用……)代替……，(是……)而不是……；B 至于、关于，就……方面来说；C 尽管，虽然；D 要不是。该句的大意为：尽管他的价值观看上去和中产阶级的格格不入，本质上来讲他仍是中产阶级。

20. It's very difficult to _____ the exact meaning of an idiom in a foreign language.

- A. exchange
- B. transfer
- C. convert
- D. convey

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查动词的近义词辨析。A 更换，交换；B 改变，转变；C 使转变、使转化，使改变信仰；D 传播、传递，表达、传达。该句的大意为：很难将外语中俗语的意思精准地传达出来。

Cloze

“Pain,” as Albert Schweitzer once said, “is a more terrible lord of mankind than even death itself. “Prolonged pain destroys the quality of life. It can 【C1】 _____ the will to live, at times 【C2】 _____ people to suicide. The physical effects are equally 【C3】 _____. Severe, persistent pain can spoil sleep and appetite, 【C4】 _____ producing fatigue and reducing the availability of nutrients to organs. It may 【C5】 _____ delay recovery from illness or injury and, in weakened or elderly patients, may make the difference between life and death. 【C6】 _____, there are

some kinds of pain that existing treatments cannot ease. 【C7】 _____ doctors can do little in these cases is terribly distressing for everyone involved but is certainly 【C8】 _____. What seems less understandable is that many people suffer not because their discomfort is untreatable but because physicians are often reluctant to 【C9】 _____ morphine. Morphine is the safest, most effective painkiller known for constant, severe pain, but it is also 【C10】 _____ for some people. 【C11】 _____, it is rarely prescribed. Indeed, concern over addiction has 【C12】 _____ many nations in Europe and elsewhere to ban 【C13】 _____ any uses of morphine and related substances, including their medical applications. Even 【C14】 _____ morphine is a legal medical therapy, as it is in Great Britain and the U. S. , many doctors, afraid of turning patients into addicts, 【C15】 _____ amounts that are too small to control pain.

21. 【C1】

- A. boost
- B. erode
- C. wear
- D. distract

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查动词的词义辨析及对语句的理解。A 促进(及物动词)；B 削弱(及物动词)；C 磨损(不及物动词)；D 使……分散(及物动词)。原文是说长时间的疼痛能削弱人的求生意愿。

22. 【C2】

- A. driving
- B. drive
- C. drives
- D. driven

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查现在分词做状语的用法，是一道语法题。在这里，需要一个现在分词做主句的结果状语，表示长时间的疼痛能削弱人的求生意愿，有时甚至迫使人自杀。

23. 【C3】

- A. compound
- B. comprehensible
- C. exhaustive
- D. profound

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查形容词的词义辨析。A 复合的；B 可理解的；C 详尽的；D 深远的。本句的意思是，疼痛对身体的影响同样巨大。

24. 【C4】

- A. with
- B. whereby
- C. thereby
- D. as

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查连接词的词性和用法。A 介词，随着；B 关系副词，凭……，由此；C 表目的连词，借以、从而、由此；D 连接副词，当。本句的意思是，持续剧烈的疼痛会影响人们的睡眠和胃口，从而让人疲惫不堪并减少了身体各器官可吸收的营养物质。

25. 【C5】

- A. thus
- B. though
- C. along
- D. instead

正确答案：A

解析：本句考查连词的用法和上下文的逻辑关系。本句接着上句，意思是，由于以上情形的出现，于是疼痛拖延了病人从疾病和伤势中恢复健康的时间。

26. 【C6】

- A. Fortunately
- B. Sadly
- C. Notably
- D. Promptly

正确答案：B

解析：本句考查对上下文的理解。前句是说，疼痛对人体有很大的伤害，本句意思是，有很多种疼痛是现在的治疗技术无法缓解的，从前后的逻辑关系，可以看出，这是一种让人无能为力的、悲伤的现实。

27. 【C7】

- A. Though
- B. Which
- C. That
- D. While

正确答案：C

解析：本句考查对主语从句的掌握，是一道语法题。在句中，That doctors can do little in these cases 作主语，是主语从句。当主语从句放在主语位置时，that 不能省。另外，四个选项中，只有 C that 是引导主语从句的关联词。

28. 【C8】

- A. understandable
- B. shameful
- C. worrying
- D. puzzling

正确答案：A

解析：本题考查对句意的理解。可以从该句中 **but** 一词表明的逻辑关系来理解。本句是说，医生对有些疼痛无能为力这个事实虽让人沮丧，但也能得到人们的理解。

29. 【C9】

- A. promote
- B. produce
- C. prescribe
- D. present

正确答案：C

解析：本题考查动词的形近词辨析。A 促进；B 产生；C 开处方；D 呈现。本句的意思是，让人不太能理解的是，很多病人忍受疼痛的折磨不是因为他们的疼痛不可治疗，而是因为医生不愿意给他们开出吗啡这个处方。

30. 【C10】

- A. strong
- B. costly
- C. ineffective
- D. addictive

正确答案：D

解析：本题考查形容词词义辨析及对文章上下文的理解。A 强烈的；B 昂贵的；C 无效的；D 成瘾的。本句意思是，对付长期性的剧烈疼痛，吗啡是最安全、最有效的止痛药，但对有些人而言，这种药又是上瘾的。另外，可以从接下来一段的第一句话来确定对本句的理解：对吗啡成瘾的关注导致欧洲和其他地方的很多国家禁止使用它。

31. 【C11】

- A. Consequently
- B. Conclusively
- C. However
- D. Meanwhile

正确答案：A

解析: 本题考查上下文句子的逻辑关系和连接副词的使用。前文提到, 对付长期性的剧烈疼痛, 吗啡是最安全、最有效的止疼药, 但对有些人而言, 这种药又是上瘾的。由此可以得出一个合乎逻辑的结论, 吗啡很少被医生用于处方。

32. 【C12】

- A. urged
- B. enhanced
- C. led
- D. stimulated

正确答案: C

解析: 本题考查动词的词义辨析。A 强烈要求; B 加强; C 引导, 导致; D 促进。这句的意思是, 对吗啡成瘾性的关注导致欧洲和其他地方的很多国家禁止使用它。

33. 【C13】

- A. presently
- B. virtually
- C. decisively
- D. promptly

正确答案: B

解析: 本题考查副词的语义。A 马上; B 实际上; C 决定性; D 及时。这句话是说, 对吗啡成瘾性的关注导致欧洲和其他地方的很多国家禁止对吗啡及其相关物质的任何使用。

34. 【C14】

- A. when
- B. though
- C. which
- D. where

正确答案: D

解析: 本题考查关系副词的使用, 是一道语法题。在 *where morphine is a legal medical therapy* 中, *where* 是关系副词, 引导一个状语从句修饰主句。这句的意思是, 即使是在英国和美国这些将吗啡视为一种合法治疗手段的地方, 很多医生还是担心把病人变成瘾君子, 因此给病人开的吗啡量太小以至于根本无法控制疼痛。

35. 【C15】

- A. administering
- B. administer
- C. administered
- D. to administer

正确答案：B

解析：本题考查动词不同时态和形态的用法，是一道语法题。在本句中，句子的主语是 many doctors，afraid of turning patient into addicts 是插入成分，amounts that are too small to control pain 是宾语，可见句子缺少一个谓语。

Reading Comprehension

Germany, Europe's economic powerhouse, does not lack courage: it rebounded from two world wars, digested reunification and has now powered ahead of neighbors still reeling from the financial crisis. It overhauled a rigid labor market and raised the retirement age to 67 with little fuss. Most recently, it simply decided to abandon nuclear power. With this boldness at the top comes obedience at the bottom — 82 million Germans will wait at a pedestrian red light, even with no car in sight. But when it comes to empowering women, no Teutonic drive or respect seems to work — even under one of the world's most powerful women, Chancellor Angela Merkel. Despite a batch of government measures and ever more passionate debate about gender roles, only about 14 percent of German mothers with one child resume full-time work, and only 6 percent of those with two. All 30 German stock index companies are run by men. Nationwide, a single woman presides on a supervisory board: Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah at Henkel. Eighteen months after the International Herald Tribune launched a series on the state of women in the 21st century with a look at Germany, the country has emerged as a test case for the push-and-pull of economics and tradition. For the developed world, Germany's situation suggests that puzzling out how to remove enduring barriers to women's further progress is one of the hardest questions to solve. In all European countries, from the traditionally macho southern rim to more egalitarian Nordic nations, the availability and affordability of child care, intertwined with traditional ideas about gender roles, have proved key factors in determining gender equality. The nature of male networks is another telling factor. Women remain a striking minority in top corporate circles, even in fiercely egalitarian countries like Sweden or the US where opportunities often go with one's abilities. Very few countries approach 20 percent female representation on corporate executive boards. Yet if Swedish executive suites boast 17 percent women and the United States and Britain 14 percent, in Germany it is 2 percent — as in India, according to McKinsey's 2010 Women Matter report. One of the countries in most need of female talent — the German birthrate is among the lowest in Europe and labor shortages in skilled technical professions are already 150,000 — Germany is a place where gender stereotypes remain engrained in the mind, and in key institutions across society.

36. The first two paragraphs describe _____.
- A. practical German leadership in various fields
 - B. retired German workers' lives
 - C. a successful Germany since World War I

D. a German style of dealing with crises

正确答案：A

解析：本题是例证题，要求考生可以从第一段和第二段中提到的各个例子中总结出共同的相似点，即德国政府在各方面施政效率都很高。关键点：... with this boldness at the top...

37. According to the author, under the leadership of Chancellor Angela Merkel _____.

- A. females must have been allowed to take some full-time jobs
- B. women might have been supported to become stronger
- C. discussions should have been held about women's importance
- D. women should have become more powerful than they are now

正确答案：D

解析：本题是细节事实题，考查对第三段的理解，关键点在 even 这个副词上，同时需要注意选项中虚拟语气的含义。

38. The author mentions Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah in order to show _____.

- A. the potential for females to become top executives
- B. the scarcity of female CEOs in the country
- C. the inferiority of female CEOs to male ones
- D. the strength of a company led by a female

正确答案：B

解析：本题是细节事实题，考查对第四段最后一句话的理解，关键点：... a single women...

39. The phrase "the push-and-pull of economics and tradition" (in Paragraph 5) refers to the fact that _____.

- A. economic progress needs efforts by both genders
- B. traditional gender roles remain in modern society
- C. economic needs conflict with traditional mindsets
- D. traditional gender bias makes an economy even worse

正确答案：C

解析：本题是词汇题，考查该短语在第五段中的语义。短语本身并不费解，答题关键是将短语放在文章的上下文中理解。本题也可以利用排除法，看哪一个选项与文章的主题大意最接近。

40. Which of the following situations forms a barrier to European women's progress?

- A. A woman may feel very proud with all her colleagues being male.
- B. A babysitter may find it very hard to make the hostess satisfied.

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