2025年同济大学考博英语真题试卷（题后含答案及解析）

题型有：1. Structureand Vocabulary 2. Reading Comprehension 3. English-Chinese Translation 4. Writing

Structure and Vocabulary

1. How can personal income tax be levied to_____ as many as possible while at the same time ensuring State finances do not suffer too much?

A. interest

B. benefit

C. profit

D. concern

正确答案：B

解析：四个选项的意思分别是interest“使感兴趣”；benefit“使受益”；profit“获利”；concern“影响，涉及”。句意是：征收个人所得税，怎样能够在惠及更多人的同时，还能保证国家财政不受太大的影响呢？所以正确答案是B选项，如The plants benefited from the rain.（植物得益于这场雨）。

2. To fund the_____ event and also promote the marketingvalue of the NationalGames, the organizingcommittee set up the Marketing Development Department (MDD).

A. beneficent

B. expensive

C. costly

D. luxurious

正确答案：A

解析：四个选项的意思分别是beneficent“行善的，慈善的”；expensive“昂贵的”；costly“昂贵的”；luxurious“奢华的”。句意是：为了向公益事业提供资金，同时也为了提升全国运动会的市场价值，组委会成立了市场开发部(MDD)。所以正确答案是A选项，如He was beneficent to the poor.（他对穷人慈善）。

3. Japaneseworkers still put in an impressive 42 hours each week but they are_____ by the South Koreans and Singaporeans who spend an average 46 hours at the grindstone.

A. outdone

B. outweighed

C. outrun

D. outrivaled

正确答案：A

解析：四个单词的意思分别是 outdo“胜过，优于”；outweigh“重于，大于”；outrun“比……跑得快”；outrival“(在竞争中)胜过对手”。句意是：给人留下深刻印象的是，日本工人每星期仍旧工作 42 小时，但他们还是输给了韩国人和新加坡人，这两个国家的工人平均每星期要辛勤地工作 46 小时。所以正确答案是 A 选项，如 She outdid all her classmates.(她超过她的所有同班同学)。

4. This is an alarming realization as natural resources and the environment are being degraded and_____at a record pace.

A. wasted

B. reconstructed

C. destructed

D. reversed

正确答案：C

解析：四个单词的意思分别是 waste“浪费”；reconstruct“重建”；destruct“破坏”；reverse“撤销，废除”。句意是：人们吃惊地认识到，自然资源正在以前所未有的速度在被消耗掉，环境也在日益恶化，处处受到破坏。所以正确答案是 C 选项，如 The engineers had to destruct the rocket for safety reasons.(为了安全原因，工程师们不得不毁掉火箭)。

5. The elements of nature must be reckoned with in any military campaign. Napoleon and Hitler both underestimated the_____of the Russian winter.

A. severity

B. consequence

C. influence

D. threat

正确答案：A

解析：四个选项的意思分别是 severity“恶劣”；consequence“后果”；influence“影响”；threat“威胁”。句意是：在一切军事行动中，必须要考虑到恶劣的天气，而拿破仑和希特勒两人恰恰都低估了俄罗斯的严冬。所以正确答案是 A 选项，如 with all the outward severity he is kind at heart.(他虽然外表严厉，但心地和善)。

6. The company, EDS, is smart enough to_____90,000-person workforce into independent micro teams that work directly with individual clients on creative business solutions.

A. break out

B. break off

C. break away from

D. break down

正确答案：D

解析：四个选项的意思分别是 break out“爆发”；break off“中断”；break away

“脱离”，break away from不构成固定词组；break down“划分成部分”。句意是：EDS 公司非常精明，它将其 9 万人的员工队伍分解成独立的小分队，直接同个人客户打交道，创造性地解决企业的问题。所以正确答案是 D 选项，如 The peace talks are said to have broken down.(据说和谈破裂了)。

7. Most environmental_____from climate changes to freshwater and forest habitat loss have become markedly worse.

A. symptoms

B. highlights

C. indicators

D. symbols

正确答案：C

解析：四个选项的意思分别是 symptoms“(疾病的)症状”；highlights“最好的部分”；symbols“符号，象征”；indicators“标识，指示物”。句意是：许多环境指标，从气候变化到淡水和森林栖息地的损失，已经恶化，并且越来越明显。所以正确答案是 C 选项，如 The foreign minister's visit can be taken as one more indicator that the relationships between the two countries are improving(外长的访问可以被看成又一个信号，说明两国关系在改善)。

8. What we call nature is,_____, the sum of the changes made by all the various creatures and natural forces in their intricate actions and influences upon other and upon their places.

A. in common sense

B. from a sense

C. by the sense

D. in a sense

正确答案：D

解析：四个选项的意思分别是 in a sense“在某种意义上”；in common sense“根据常识”；没有 from a sense 和 by the sense 这样的固定词组。句意是：在某种意义上，各种生物和自然力量的纷繁复杂的活动、它们之间的相互影响、它们对环境的影响等所产生的变化的总和，我们称之为“自然”。所以正确答案是 D 选项，如 You are right in a sense.(从某种意义上来说你是对的)。

9. Although the“on line”life style has dominated the majority of city youth, most people in the remote countryside still think internet or something is_____to their life.

A. unconcerned

B. irrelevant

C. inseparable

D. inaccessible

正确答案：B

解析：四个选项的意思分别是 unconcerned“冷漠的，无兴趣的”；irrelevant“不相关的，不切题的”；inseparable“不可分割的”；inaccessible“达不到的，难以接近的”。句意是：虽然“在线”生活方式已经主宰了大多数城市青年的生活，但是在遥远的乡村地区，多数人还认为互联网等事物与自己的生活无关。所以正确答案是 B 选项，如 If he can do the job well, his age is irrelevant.如果他能干好这工作，年龄是无关紧要的)。

10. _____near-perfect English language skills, the students were keen to explore every aspect of Australian culture, from Aussie eating customs to family and student life, popular culture, the natural landscape and the ever-popular Australian native animals.

A. Possessing

B. Acquiring

C. Apprehending

D. Interpreting

正确答案：B

解析：四个单词的意思分别是 possess“占有”；acquire“获得”；apprehend“领会，认识到”；interpret“解释”。句意是：在获得了近乎完美的英语技能之后，学生们都迫不及待地探索澳大利亚文化的各个方面——从澳大利亚人的饮食习惯、家庭和学生生活、大众文化、自然风景，到日益受到欢迎的澳洲动物。所以正确答案是 B 选项，如 She acquired a knowledge of the English by careful study她因认真学习而精通英语)。

11. Telephones save the feet and endless amounts of time. This is due partly to the fact that the telephone service is superb here, _____ the postal service is less efficient.

A. where

B. since

C. that

D. whereas

正确答案：D

解析：四个选项的意思分别是 where“什么地方，在哪里，……的(地方)”；since“自……以后，自……以来，因为，既然”；that无(引导从句)；whereas“然而，反之，鉴于，尽管，但是”。句意是：电话节省了行走的劳顿和大量的时间，这部分地要归功于该地区一流的电话服务，但是邮政服务的效率却不敢恭维。所以正确答案是 D 选项，如 Some people like fat meat, whereas others hate it.有些人喜欢肥肉，相反有些人讨厌肥肉)。

12. The board of directors have already discussed the subject _____ in the previous meetings and they will handle it in all its aspects.

A. in place

B. at length

C．on end
D．off and on

正确答案：B
解析：四个选项的意思分别是 in place“准备妥当”；at length“详细地”；on end“连续地，不断地”；off and on“时断时续地”。句意是：在前几次会议上，董事会已经详细地讨论了这个话题，并将全方位地进行处理。所以正确答案是 B 选项，如 He talked at length about his work(他详细地谈了他的工作)。

13. Reflecting on our exploration, we also discovered that people will exploit the newness, vagueness, and breadth of the information marketplace to support their wishes and predilections, _____they may be.
A．whatsoever
B．whatever
C．whichever
D．which

正确答案：B
解析：四个选项的意思分别是 whatsoever“无论什么”(whatsoever是 whatever 的强调形式，并且用法比较正式，大都用来加强否定句的语气)；whatever“凡是……，无论什么”；whichever“无论哪一个，任何一个”；which“哪个，哪几个”。句意是：回顾所进行的探索，我们还发现，人们还将利用信息市场的新颖、朦胧以及广泛的特点，来满足自己的一切愿望和爱好。所以正确答案是 B 选项，如 College students are seen doing whatever work they can find(我们可以看到，只要有工作，大学生们什么都干)。

14. The World Bank is taking steps to_____ its lending to reducing poverty in the Third World Countries.
A．orient
B．tailor
C．adapt
D．adjust

正确答案：A
解析：四个选项的意思分别是 orient“使适应，确定方向”；tailor“剪裁，缝制(衣服)，适应，适合”；adapt“使适应，改编”；adjust“调整，调节，校准，使适合”。句意是：世界银行正在采取步骤，将其借贷的方向调整到削减第三世界国家的贫困上。所以正确答案是 A 选项，如 We must orient our products to the needs of the market(我们必须使我们的产品适应市场的需要)。

15. Total investments for this year reached $ 56 million, and to put this into_____ investments this year will double those made in 199
A．sight
B．vision

C. perspective
D. horizon

正确答案：C
解析：四个选项的意思分别是 sight“视力，视觉，见，瞥见，视野，眼界”；vision“视觉，先见之明，眼力，想象力”；perspective“透视画法，透视图，远景，前途，观点，看法，观点，观察”，“put…into perspective”是固定用法；horizon“地平(线)，(知识，思想等的)范围，视野”。句意是：今年的全部投资已经达到 5 600 万美元，客观上来说，今年的投资将比 1997 年翻一番。所以正确答案是 C 选项，如 You have the wrong perspective on that situation(对于那个情势的未来发展，你的看法是不正确的)。

16. The year of 776 BC is considered to be the founding date of the Olympic Games in ancient Greece. The Games lasted more than 11 centuries _____ they were banned in 393 A D.
A. when
B. after
C. as
D. until

正确答案：D
解析：四个选项的意思分别是 when“在……的时候”；after“在……之后，在……后面”；as“与……一样，当……之时，像，因为”；until“到……为止，在……以前，直到……才”。句意是：一般认为，公元前 776 年是古希腊奥运会的创始年。奥运会延续了 1 100多年，直到公元 393 年才被禁止。所以正确答案是 D 选项，如 We can’t start the job until we have the approval from the authority concerned(没有有关当局的批准我们不能开始这项工作)。

17. As did his_____ Sigmund Freud, Albert Einstein, and Henry Ford, Thomas Edison profoundly transformed the Western World.
A. contemporaries
B. part-owners
C. companions
D. accomplices

正确答案：A
解析：四个选项的意思分别是 contemporaries“同时代的人”；part-owners“共有人”；companions“伙伴”；accomplices“同谋，帮凶”。句意是：和他同时代的人弗洛伊德、爱因斯坦、福特一样，爱迪生也深刻地改变了西方世界。所以正确答案是 A 选项，如 Shelley and Keats were contemporaries(雪莱和济慈是同一时代的人)。

18. In a world where information is ~~a~~ flood to everyone, and where nothing is secret or proprietary, only organizations and managers who will thrive

are those who can quickly wade into the water, harness what they need, and then add value to it through speedy, innovative business decisions.

A．acceptable

B．available

C．accessible

D．attainable

正确答案：C

解析：四个选项的意思分别是 acceptable“可接受的”；available“可获得，可找到的”；accessible“可得到、可使用的”；attainable“可达到的”。句意是：在一个信息如洪水暴发——人人都拥有信息，毫无秘密和专有可言的世界里，对任何组织和经理人来说，谁能够迅速步人信息之水，掌握自己所需，然后通过快捷、富有创造力的商业决策使其增值，谁就能够兴旺发达。所以正确答案是 C 选项，如 Medicine should not be kept where it is accessible to children(药品不应放在儿童容易拿到的地方)。

19. The car pollutes, but advances in fuel quality and efficiency, and in micropro-cessed engine technology, have radically cut_____.

A．releases

B．emissions

C．poisons

D．contamination

正确答案：B

解析：四个单词的意思分别是 release“释放”；emission“(光、热等的)散发，发射，喷射”；poison“毒物”；contamination“(具体)污染”。句意是：虽然汽车产生污染，但是油料质量和利用效率的提高，以及微电脑发动机技术的进展已经大大地降低了尾气的排放。所以正确答案是 B 选项，如 the emission of heat from a fire(火炉中发出的热)。

20. If humans use up too much—which they have often done and are doing—then they will starve down to the carrying capacity of their habitat. This is nature's "indifferent"

A．flexibility

B．justice

C．plasticity

D．sensibility

正确答案：B

解析：四个选项的意思分别是 flexibility“弹性，适应性，机动性，挠性”；justice“公平，公正”；plasticity“可塑性，塑性”；sensibility“敏感性”。句意是：如果人类过度利用甚至耗尽地力(他们经常这样做，而且正在做)，他们的栖息地就只能提供极低的承载能力，这就是大自然的无情审判吧。所以正确答案是 B 选项，如 The need to see that justice is done impinges on every decision made in the

courts(保证审判公正的这种需要，影响着法院的所有判决)。

Reading Comprehension

Throughout the history of life, species of living creatures have made use o
chemicalenergy by the slow combinationof certainchemicalswith oxygen within
theircells.The processisanalogousto combustion,but isslowerand much more
delicatelycontrolled.Sometimes use ismade of energy availablein the bodiesof
stronger species as when a remora hitches a ride on a shark or a human being hitche
an ox to a plough. Inanimate sources of energy are sometimes used when species
allow themselves to be carried or moved by wind or by water currents. In those cases
though, the inanimate source of energy must be accepted at the place and time that
happens to be and in the amount thathappens to exist. The human use of fire
involved an inanimate source of energy that was portable and could be used wherever
desired. It could be ignited or extinguished at will and could be used when desired.
could be kept small of feed till it was large, and could be used in the quantities
The use of fire made it possible for human beings, evolutionarily equipped for mil
weather only, to penetrate the temperate zones. It made it possible for them to surv
cold nights and long winters, to achieve security against fire-avoiding predators,
to roast meat and grain, thus broadening their diet and limiting the danger of bacte
and parasiticinfestation.Human beings multiplied in number and that meant there
were more brainsto plan futureadvances.With fire,lifewas not quiteso
hand-to-mouth,and therewas more timeto put thosebrainsto work on something
otherthan immediate emergencies. In short,the use of fireput intomotion an
acceleratingseriesof technologicaladvances. About 10,000 yearsago, in the
Middle East, a series of crucial advances were made. These included the development
of agriculture, herding, cities, pottery, metallurgy, and writing. The final step t
writing,tookplacein theMiddle Eastabout5,000 yearsago. This complex of
changes stretching over a period of 5,000 years introduced what we call civilizatio
the name we give to a settled life, to a complex society in which human beings ar
specializedfor variousstasks. To be sure otheranimalscan buildcomplex
societiesand can be composed of differentypesof individualspecializedfor
different tasks. This is most marked in such social insects as bees, ants, and term
where individualsare in some casesphysiologicallyspecializedto the pointwhere
they cannot eat, but must be fed by others. Some species of ants practice agricult
and grow small mushroom gardens, while others herd aphids; still others war on and
enslavesmallerspeciesof ants.And, of course,the beehiveand the antor termite
colony have many pointsof analogy with the human city. The most complex
nonhuman societies,thoseof the insects,are,however, the re-suitof instinctive
behaviour, the guidelines of which are built into the genes and nervous systems of t
individualsat birth.Nor does as any nonhuman societymake use of fire.With
insignificant exceptions, insect societies are run by the energy produced by the ins
body. It is fair, then, to consider human societies as basically different from o
societies and to attribute what we call civilization to human societies only.

21. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

A. The process of species making chemical energy is similar to the process of combustion.

B. The process of species making chemical energy is less complicated than the process of combustion.

C. Fire is a portable, inanimate source of energy.

D. Man sometimes makes use of energy available in the bodies of stronger species.

正确答案：B

解析：本题的四个选项中，只有 B 项为正确答案。这可参照文中第一段的“The process is analogous to combustion, but is slower and much more delicately controlled”而其余三项在文中都曾提及。

22. From the passage we know_____.

A. fire made human beings free from bacterial and parasitic infestation

B. fire enabled human beings to deal with immediate emergencies more efficiently

C. fire made some animals frightened

D. fire helped human beings change their eating habits completely

正确答案：C

解析：本题的四个选项中，只有 C 项为正确答案。A、D 两项的说法太绝对，这可从文中的“to achieve security against fire-avoiding predators”推知。

23. Judging from the context, the phrase “hand-to-mouth” (Line 2, Para. 5) most probably means_____.

A. adventurous

B. unhappy

C. wandering

D. unstable

正确答案：D

解析：hand—to-mouth 的意思是“过一天算一天，勉强糊口”。因此 D 项 unstable“不牢固的，不稳定的”正确。

24. The point of similarity between a complex human society and a complex bee society is_____.

A. the division of labor

B. the use of fire

C. the development of industry

D. the development of a written language

正确答案：A

解析：本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。本题可参照文中的第三段，从该段内容可知，复杂的社会在其他动物中也可能建立，并由分工不同的不同个体所组成……蜂巢、蚁穴和人类的城市还是有许多共同之处的。

25. According to the passage, insect societies_____.

A. are governed by the instincts of insects

B. are not fundamentally different from human societies

C. are composed of individuals of the same type

D. are as not warlike as human beings

正确答案：A

解析：本题的四个选项中，只有 A 项为正确答案。这可从文中最后一段的第一句话“The most complex nonhuman societies, however, are those of the insects, the result of instinctive behavior”推知。

Modern technology may not have improved the world all that much but it certainly has made life noisier. Unmuffled motorcycles, blaring car alarms, and ro boom boxes come first, second, and third on my list of most obnoxious noise offenders, but everyone could come up with his own version of a fun-house hell just find a quiet spot to ponder the matter. Yet what technology has done, other technology is now starting to undo, using computer power, to zap those ear-splittin noises into silence. Previously silence-seekers had little recourse except to stay i close the windows, and plug their ears. Remedies like these are quaintly termed "passive" systems, because they place physical barriers against the unwanted sound. Now computer technology is producing a far more effective "active" system, which doesn't just contain, deflect, or mask the noise, but annihilates it electronically. The system works by countering the offending noise with its "anti" twin, a somewhat sinister-sounding term that calls to mind antimatter, black holes, and other Popular Science mindbenders but that actually refers to something quite simple. Just as a wa on a pond is flattened when it merges with a trough that is its exact opposite (or mirror image), so can a sound wave be negated by meeting its opposite. This general theory of sound cancellation has been around since the 1930s. In the fiftie and sixties it made for a kind of magic trick among laboratory acousticians playin around with the first clunky mainframe computers. The advent of low-cost high-power microprocessors has made active noise-cancellation systems a commercial possibility, and a handful of small electronics firms in the United Stat and abroad are bringing the first ones onto the silencing market. Sound buffs might be hoping that the noise-canceling apparatus will take the shape of the 44 Magnum wielded by Dirty Harry, but in fact active sound control is not quite that active. system might more properly be described as reactive, in that it responds to sound waves already headed toward human ears. In the configuration that is usual for such systems microphones detect the noise signal and send it to the system's

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