

北师大 2009 年考博英语试题阅读及答案

北师大的英语试题总体上感觉题量较大，阅读理解有 7 篇，而且文章的内容都不少，而听力、翻译和 summary 的难度基本和往年差不多。

考完之后才知道，7 篇阅读理解中间竟然有 5、6 篇来自北京大学的历年真题中，实在是太不可思议啦，看来在准备英语考试应该多做些各个高校的英语考博真题啊。

我大概记得

惩罚制度那个是 01

吸烟是 05 年

祖父故事是 07

研究方法是 06 年/

考博英语阅读理解试题一篇师大 2009（北大 2007 年）

Passage Three

For gathering data about individuals or groups at different developmental levels, researchers can use two related research designs: longitudinal and cross-sectional.

A longitudinal study is one that measures a behavior or a characteristic of an individual over a period of time, perhaps decades. An example of such a study is the Berkeley Growth Study begun in 1928 by Nancy Bayley. The study focused on a group of 74 white, middle-class newborns. As they grew older, extensive measures of their intellectual, personality, and motor development were recorded. The subjects were studied for more than thirty years.

The longitudinal research design is a powerful technique for seeking understandings of the effects of early experiences on later development. Also, differences in or stability of behaviors or characteristics at different ages can be determined. Longitudinal studies, however, are expensive to conduct, time-consuming, and heavily contingent on the patience and persistence of the researchers. The findings of a longitudinal study may be jeopardized by relocation of subjects to another part of the country and by boredom or irritation at repeated testing. Another disadvantage is that society changes from one time to another and the subjects participating in the study reflect to some degree such changes. The methods of study or the questions guiding the researchers may also change from one time to another. If properly conducted, however, longitudinal studies can produce useful, direct information about development.

A cross-sectional study is one in which subjects of differing ages are selected and compared on a specific behavior or characteristic. They are alike with respect to socioeconomic status, sex, or educational level. For example, a researcher may be interested in looking at changes in intelligence over a thirty-year period. Three groups of subjects, ages ten, twenty, and thirty, may be selected and tested. Conclusions are drawn from the test data."

The cross-sectional research design has the clear advantage of being less expensive to conduct and certainly less time-consuming. The major disadvantage is that different individuals who make up the study sample have not been observed over time. No information about past influences on development or about age-related changes is secured. Like longitudinal studies, the cross-sectional methods cannot erase the generational influence that exists when subjects studied are born at different time. Psychologists are now beginning to use an approach that combines longitudinal and cross-sectional research methods.

47. Which of the following is NOT one of the disadvantages of a longitudinal research?

[A] The subjects may become irritated at repeated testing.

The participants in the study may not stay in one place for many years.

- [C] The behavior of a subject in the study may be measured continuously for many years.
[D] Social changes may be reflected in the behaviors of the subjects participating in the study.

48. The word “contingent” in the third paragraph probably means ____A_____

- [A] dependent
[B] consecutive
[C] determined
[D] continual

49. Which of the following statements is true? A

- [A] The subjects in a cross-sectional research are not of the same age group.
The methods of study in longitudinal research will not change over time
[C] Longitudinal research is reliable only in seeking understandings of the effects of early experiences on later development.
[D] Cross-sectional methods are not usually adopted in studying, for example, the changes in intelligence over a thirty-year period.

50.

One of the differences between cross-sectional research and longitudinal research is that _____.

- [A] the latter usually focuses on only one subject, while the former involves groups of subjects
the former can be free from the influence of social changes'
[C] the latter can be free from the influence of social changes
[D] the former costs less money and takes less time

2006 北大考博士英语真题

Passage One

The Hero

My mother's parents came from Hungary, but my grandfather could trace his origin to Germany and also he was educated in Germany. Although he was able to hold a conversation in nine languages, he was most comfortable in German. Every morning, before going to his office, he read the German language newspaper, which was American owned and published in New York.

My grandfather was the only one in his family to come to the United States with his wife and children. He still had relatives living in Europe. When the first world war broke out, he lamented the fact that if my uncle, his only son had to go, it would be cousin fighting against cousin. In the early days of the war, my grandmother begged him to stop taking the German newspaper and to take an English language newspaper, instead. He scoffed at the idea, explaining that the fact it was in German did not make it a German newspaper, but only an American newspaper, printed in German. But my grandmother insisted, for fear that the neighbors may see him read it and think he was German. So, he finally gave up the German newspaper.

One day, the inevitable happened and my uncle Milton received notice to join the army. My grandparents were very upset, but my mother, his little sister, was excited. Now she could boast about her soldier brother going off to war. She was ten years old at the time, and my uncle, realizing how he was regarded by his little sister and her friends, went out and bought them all service pins, which meant that they had a loved one in the service. All the little girls were delighted. When the day came for him to leave, his whole regiment, in their uniforms, left together from the same train station. There was a band playing and my mother and her friends came to see him off. Each one wore her service pin and waved a small

American flag, cheering the boys, as they left.

The moment came and the soldiers, all very young, none of whom had had any training, but who had nevertheless all been issued uniforms, boarded the train. The band played and the crowd cheered. The train groaned as if it knew the destiny to which it was taking its passengers, but it soon began to move. Still cheering and waving their flags, the band still playing, the train slowly departed the station.

It had gone about a thousand yards when it suddenly ground to a halt. The band stopped playing, the crowd stopped cheering. Everyone gazed in wonder as the train slowly backed up and returned to the station. It seemed an eternity until the doors opened and the men started to file out. Someone shouted, "It's the armistice. The war is over." For a moment, nobody moved, but then the people heard someone bark orders at the soldiers. The men lined up and formed into two lines. They walked down the steps and, with the band playing behind, paraded down the street, as returning heroes, to be welcomed home by the assembled crowd. The next day my uncle returned to his job, and my grandfather resumed reading the German newspaper, which he read until the day he died.

C 41. Where was the narrator's family when this story took place?

- A. In Germany.
- B. In Hungary.
- C. In the United States
- D. In New York

C 42. His grandfather _____.

- A. could not speak and read English well enough
- B. knew nine languages equally well
- C. knew a number of languages, but felt more kin to German
- D. loved German best because it made him think of home

A 43. His grandmother did not want her husband to buy and read newspapers in German, because_____.

- A. it was war time and Germans were their enemy
- B. the neighbors would mistake them as pro-German
- C. it was easier to get newspapers in English in America
- D. nobody else read newspapers in German during the war time

A 44. The narrator's mother wanted her brother to go to fight in the war, because_____.

- A. like everybody else at the war time, she was very patriotic
- B. she hated the war and the Germans very much
- C. all her friends had relatives in war and she wanted to be like them

D. she liked to have a brother she could think of as a hero

41-45 c c b d a

46-50 c b d b a

北京大学 2006 年博士入学考试试题答案 Listening 0.5 each)

1-5

B C A A D

6-10

B A D C A

11-15

C B A D A

16-20

B D C B C

C1: immune

C11: insufficient

C2: range

C12: accidents

C3: quarter

C13: wheel

C4: uninterrupted

C14: shift

C5: tossing

C15: risk

C6: destined

C16: deteriorates

C7: claim

C17: snatch

C8: fooling

C18: skeptical

C9: deprivation

C19: substitute

C10: correlation

C20: insomnia

Structure and written expression 1 point each)

21-25 a c c d d

26-30 a d a a b

31-35 c d b a b

36-40 a b c b c

Reading 1 point each)

41-45 c c b d a

46-50 c b d b a

Paraphrasing :(3 points each)

51. According to new research, getting angry adds to the chances of getting physically hurt, particularly for male.

52. even people generally believe hat people easily get angry when driving on the road, but anger didn't have

much/anything to do with injuries from traffic accidents,/but not many injuries from traffic accidents are the results of anger on the road.

53. It is not at all surprising that anger is a very important reason for people who intentionally hurt themselves.

54. We see this strong link between anger and injury more in men than in women, but different races of people did not show much variation.

55. People do not know yet why anger is associated with injury.

Cloze :(1 point each)

56. Fewer

57. To

58. Saved

59. More

60. As

61. Played

62. After

63. Purposes

64. Ready

65. Security

Proofreading :(1 point each)

66. Highly-high

67. Pore-pore over

68. Anything-something

69. Better-good

70. Response-respond

71. For entire-for an entire

72. Exasperating-exasperated

73. With-without

74. Strategy-the strategy

75. And-but

Writing :(15 points)

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2007

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46-50? ? D??C??A??A??D

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2009 北师大考博英语阅读题答案

20-23ABBD

24-27CDAA

32-35CCBD

36-40CDBDA

41-45 BABCD

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