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考研模拟试卷系列

英语分册

王建华 张磊 编著

机械工业出版社

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前 言

本书是在分析和研究近年研究生入学试题内容、命题特点和语言难点的基础上，根据教育部最新公布的全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲编写而成。

编者按照考研英语试题先后顺序和出题模式，精心编写了 10 套极其贴近真题的模拟试题，并给出了参考答案。考生在临战前通过模拟试题进行反复的自我测试，可总结出应试规律，熟悉出题方式、试题内容范围和结构特点，找出相应的应试技巧，从而在考试中充分发挥自己的英语水平和应试能力。

我们坚信本书定能为考生顺利通过考试助一臂之力，预祝使用本书的考生取得成功！

编 者

2005 年硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题 (一)

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

There is growing interest in East Japan Railway Co., one of the six companies, created out of the 1 national railway system. In an industry lacking exciting growth 2, its plan to use real-estate assets in and around train stations 3 is drawing interest.

In a plan called "Station Renaissance" that it 4 in November, JR East said that it would 5 using its commercial spaces for shops and restaurants, extending them to 6 more suitable for the information age. It wants train stations as pick-up 7 for such goods as books, flowers and groceries purchased 8 the Internet. In a country 9 urbanites depend heavily on trains 10 commuting, about 16 million people a day go to its train stations anyway, the company 11. So, picking up purchases at train stations spare 12 extra travel and missed home deliveries.

JR East already has been using its station 13 stores for this purpose, but it plans to create 14 spaces for the delivery of Internet goods.

The company also plans to introduce 15 cards—known in Japan as IC cards because they use integrated 16 for holding information—17 train tickets and commuter passes 18 the magnetic ones used today, integrating them into a single pass. This will save the company money, because 19 for IC cards are much less expensive than magnetic systems. Increased use of IC cards should also 20 the space needed for ticket vending.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] privatized | [B] individualized | [C] personalized | [D] characterized |
| 2. [A] prospects | [B] outlooks | [C] expectations | [D] spectacles |
| 3. [A] articulately | [B] originally | [C] reluctantly | [D] creatively |
| 4. [A] unveiled | [B] concealed | [C] demonstrated | [D] displayed |
| 5. [A] come round | [B] go beyond | [C] take over | [D] went out |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 6. [A] endeavours | [B] enterprises | [C] functions | [D] performances |
| 7. [A] locations | [B] entrances | [C] vicinities | [D] districts |
| 8. [A] from | [B] above | [C] over | [D] in |
| 9. [A] when | [B] where | [C] which | [D] that |
| 10. [A] of | [B] in | [C] about | [D] for |
| 11. [A] figures | [B] speculates | [C] exhibits | [D] convinces |
| 12. [A] clients | [B] consumers | [C] merchants | [D] businesses |
| 13. [A] conjunction | [B] ornament | [C] expenditure | [D] convenience |
| 14. [A] dedicated | [B] devoted | [C] designated | [D] destined |
| 15. [A] clever | [B] intelligent | [C] ingenious | [D] smart |
| 16. [A]] chorus | [B] circus | [C] circumference | [D] circuit |
| 17. [A] as | [B] for | [C] with | [D] of |
| 18. [A] as well as | [B] instead of | [C] more than | [D] but for |
| 19. [A] devices | [B] instruments | [C] readers | [D] examiners |
| 20. [A] shrink | [B] narrow | [C] descend | [D] reduce |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

* By education, I mean the influence of the environment upon the individual to produce a permanent change in the habits of behavior, of thought and of attitude. It is in being thus susceptible to the environment that man differs from the animals, and the higher animals from the lower. The lower animals are influenced by the environment but not in the direction of changing their habits. Their instinctive responses are few and fixed by heredity. When transferred to an unnatural situation, such an animal is led astray by its instincts. Thus the "ant-lion" whose instinct implies it to bore into loose sand by pushing backwards with abdomen, goes backwards on a plate of glass as soon as danger threatens, and endeavors,

with the utmost exertions to bore into it. It knows no other mode of flight, "or if such a lonely animal is engaged upon a chain of actions and is interrupted, it either goes on vainly with the remaining actions(as useless as cultivating an unsown field)or dies in helpless inactivity". Thus a net-making spider which digs a burrow and rims it with a bastion of gravel and bits of wood, when removed from a half finished home, will not begin again, though it will continue another burrow, even one made with a pencil.

Advance in the scale of evolution along such lines as these could only be made by the emergence of creatures with more and more complicated instincts. Such beings we know in the ants and spiders. But another line of advance was destined to open out a much more far-reaching possibility of which we do not see the end perhaps even in man. Habits, instead of being born ready-made (when they are called instincts and not habits at all) were left more and more to the formative influence of the environment, of which the most important factor was the parent who now cared for the young animal during a period of infancy in which vaguer instincts than those of the insects were molded to suit surroundings which might be considerably changed without harm.

This means, one might at first imagine, that gradually heredity becomes less and environment more important. But this is hardly the truth and certainly not the whole truth. For although fixed automatic responses like those of the insect-like creatures are no longer inherited, although selection for purification of that sort is no longer going on, yet selection for educability is very definitely still of importance. The ability to acquire habits can be conceivably inherited just as much as can definite re responses to narrow situations. Besides, since a mechanism—is now, for the first time, created by which the individual in contradiction to the species can be fitted to the environment, the latter becomes, in another sense, less not more important. And finally, less not the higher animals who possess the power of changing their environment by engineering feats and the like, a power possessed to some extent even by the beaver, and preeminently by man. Environment and heredity are in no case exclusive but always-supplementary factors .

21. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?

- [A] The Evolution of Insects.
- [B] Environment and Heredity.
- [C] Education: The Influence of the Environment.
- [D] The Instincts of Animals.

22. What can be inferred from the example of the ant-lion in the first paragraph?

- [A] Instincts of animals can lead to unreasonable reactions in strange situations.

- [B] When it is engaged in a chain actions it cannot be interrupted.
- [C] Environment and heredity are two supplementary factors in the evolution of insects.
- [D] Along the lines of evolution heredity becomes less and environment more important.

23. Based on the example provided in the passage, we can tell that when a spider is removed to a new position where half of a net has been made, it will probably.

- [A] begin a completely new net.
- [B] destroy the half-net.
- [C] spin the rest of the net.
- [D] stay away from the net.

24. Which of the following is true about habits according to the passage?

- [A] They are natural endowments to living creatures.
- [B] They are more important than instincts to all animals.
- [C] They are subject to the formative influence of the environment.
- [D] They are destined to open out a much more far-reaching possibility in the evolution of human beings.

25. The uncertain truth in the passage lies in.

- [A] the heredity is important.
- [B] the environment influences the heredity.
- [C] the environment is more important than the heredity.
- [D] the influence of environment gradually replaces heredity.

Text 2

For more than two decades, U.S. courts have been limiting affirmative-action programs in universities and other areas. The legal rationale is that racial preferences are unconstitutional, even those intended to compensate for racism or intolerance. For many colleges, this means students can be admitted only on merit, not on their race or ethnicity. It has been a divisive issue across the U.S., as educators blame the prolonged reaction to affirmative-action for declines in minority admissions. Meanwhile, activists continue to battle race preferences in courts from Michigan to North Carolina.

Now chief executives of about two dozen companies have decided to plunge headfirst

into this politically unsettled debate. They, together with 36 universities and 7 non-profitable organizations, formed a forum that set forth an action plan essentially designed to help colleges circumvent court-imposed restrictions on affirmative action. The CEOs' motive: "Our audience is growing more diverse, so the communities we serve benefit if our employees are racially and ethnically diverse" as well, says one CEO of a company that owns nine television stations.

Among the steps the forum is pushing: finding creative yet legal ways to boost minority enrollment through new admissions policies; promotion admissions decisions that look at more than test scores; and encouraging universities to step up their minority outreach and financial aid. And to counter accusations by critics to challenge these tactics in court, the group says it will give legal assistance to colleges sued for trying them. "Diversity diminished by the court must be made up for in other legitimate, legal ways," says a forum member.

One of the more controversial methods advocated is the so-called 10% rule. The idea is for public universities—which educate three-quarters of all U.S. undergraduates—to admit students who are in the top 10% of their high school graduating class. Doing so allows colleges to take minorities who excel in average urban schools, even if they wouldn't have made the cut under the current statewide ranking many universities use.

26. U.S. court restrictions on affirmative action signifies that

- [A] minorities no longer hold the once favored status.
- [B] the quality of American colleges has improved.
- [C] racial preferences has replaced racial prejudice.
- [D] the minority is on an equal footing with the majority.

27. What has been a divisive issue across the United States?

- [A] Whether affirmative action should continue to exist.
- [B] Whether this law is helping minorities or the white majority.
- [C] Whether racism exists in American college admission.
- [D] Whether racial intolerance should be punished.

28. CEOs of big companies decided to help colleges enroll more minority students because they

- [A] think it wrong to deprive the minorities of their rights to receive education.
- [B] want to conserve the fine characteristics of American nation.
- [C] want a workforce that reflects the diversity of their customers.
- [D] think it their duty to help develop education of the country.

29. The major tactic the forum uses is to

[A] battle the racial preferences in court.

[B] support colleges involved in lawsuits of racism.

[C] strive to settle this political debate nationwide.

[D] find legally viable ways to ensure minority admissions.

30. If the 10% rule is applied,

[A] the best white high school students can get into colleges.

[B] public universities can get excellent students.

[C] students from poor rural families can go to colleges.

[D] good minority students can get into public universities.

Text 3

Positive surprises from government reports on retail sales, industrial production, and housing in the past few months are leading economists to revise their real gross domestic product forecasts upward, supporting the notion that the recession ended in December or January.

Bear in mind: This recovery won't have the vitality normally associated with an upturn. Economists now expect real GDP growth of about 1.5% in the first quarter. That's better than the 0.4% the consensus projected in December, but much of the additional growth will come from a slower pace of inventory drawdowns, not from surging demand.

Moreover, the economy won't fast enough to help the labor markets much. The only good news there is that jobless claims have fallen back from their spike after September 11 and that their current level suggests the pace of layoffs is easing.

The recovery also does not mean the Federal Reserve will raise interest rates soon. The January price indexes show that inflation remains tame. Consequently, the Fed can take its time shifting monetary policy from extreme accommodation to relative neutrality.

Perhaps the best news from the latest economic reports was the January data on industrial production. Total output fell only 0.1%, its best showing since July. Factory output was flat, also the best performance in six months. Those numbers may not sound encouraging, but manufacturers have been in recession since late 2000. The data suggest that the factory sector is finding a bottom from which to start its recovery.

Production of consumer goods, for instance, is almost back up to where it was a year ago. That's because consumer demand for motor vehicles and other goods and the housing industry remained healthy during the recession, and they are still growing in early 2002.

Besides, both the monthly home building starts number and the housing market index for the past two months are running above their averages for all of 2001, suggesting that

homebuilding is off to a good start and probably won't be a big down on GDP growth this year.

Equally important to the outlook is how the solid housing market will help demand for home-related goods and services. Traditionally, consumers buy the bulk of their furniture, electronics, and textiles within a year of purchasing their homes. Thus, spending on such items will do this year, even as car sales slip now that incentives are less attractive. Look for the output of consumer goods to top year-ago levels in coming months.

Even the business equipment sector seems to have bottomed out. Its output rose 0.4% in January, led by a 0.6% jump computer gear. A pickup in orders for capital goods in the fourth quarter suggests that production will keep increasing—although at a relaxed pace in coming months.

31. American economists are surprised to see that

- [A] their government is announcing the end of a recession.
- [B] US economy is showing some signs of an upturn so soon.
- [C] some economic sectors have become leading industries.
- [D] they have to revise the product forecasts so often.

32. The most encouraging fact about the US economy is that

- [A] Business management is to run on.
- [B] Technology plays growing role.
- [C] Housing market rises up.
- [D] Factories began to recover.

33. Which of the following best brightens the future of US economy?

- [A] Business equipment.
- [B] Computer gear.
- [C] Housing market.
- [D] Motor vehicles.

34. In spite of the good news, the author sounds relatively more reserved about

- [A] national GDP growth.
- [B] price indexes.
- [C] output of consumer goods.
- [D] the number of layoffs.

35. Which of the following best summarizes the U.S. economic situation today?

- [A] All the data still show a bleak year in 2002.
- [B] It is slowly warming up with moderate growth.

[C] Recession may come back anytime in the coming months.

[D] Most sectors are picking up at a surprisingly fast pace.

Text 4

Timothy Berners-Lee might be giving Bill Gates a run for the money, but he passed up his shot at fabulous wealth-intentionally-in 1990. That's when he decided not to patent the technology used to create the most important software innovation in the final decade of the 20th century: the World Wide Web. Berners-Lee wanted to make the world a richer place, not amass personal wealth. So he gave his brainchild to us all.

Berners-Lee regards today's Web as a rebellious adolescent that can never fulfill his original expectations. By 2005, he hopes to begin replacing it with the Semantic Web—a smart network that will finally understand human languages and make computers virtually as easy to work with as other humans.

As envisioned by Berners-lee, the new Web would understand not only the meaning of words and concepts but also the logical relationships among them. That has awesome potential. Most knowledge is built on two pillars: semantic and mathematics. In number-crunching, computers already outclass people. Machines that are equally adroit at dealing with language and reason won't just help people uncover new insights; they could blaze new trails on their own.

Even with a fairly crude version of this future Web, mining online repositories for nuggets of knowledge would no longer force people to wade through screen after screen of extraneous data. Instead, computers would dispatch intelligent agents, or software messengers, to explore Web sites by the thousands and logically sift out just what's relevant. That alone would provide a major boost in productivity at work and at home. But there's far more.

Software agents could also take on many routine business chores, such as helping manufacturers find and negotiate with lowest-cost parts suppliers and handling help-desk questions. The Semantic Web world also be a bottomless trove of eureka insights. Most inventions and scientific breakthroughs, including today's Web, spring from novel combinations of existing knowledge. The Semantic Web would make it possible to evaluate more combinations overnight than a person could juggle in a lifetime. Sure scientists and other people can post ideas on the Web today for others to read. But with machines doing the reading and translating technical terms, related ideas from millions of Web probes could be distilled and summarized. That will lift the ability to assess and integrate information to new heights. The Semantic Web, Berners-Lee predicts, "will help more people become more

intuitive as well as more analytical. It will foster global collaborations among people with diverse cultural perspectives, so we have a better chance of finding the right solutions to the really big issues-like the environment and climate warming.”

36. Had he guided, Berners-Lee could have

- [A] created the most important innovation in the 1990s.
- [B] accumulated as much personal wealth as Bill Gates.
- [C] patented the technology of Microsoft software.
- [D] given his brainchild to us all.

37. The Semantic Web will be superior to today’s web in that it

- [A] surpasses people in processing numbers.
- [B] fulfills users’ original expectations.
- [C] deals with language and reason as well as number.
- [D] responses like a rebellious adult.

38. To search for any information needed on tomorrow’s Web, one only has to

- [A] wade through screen after screen of extraneous data.
- [B] ask the Web to dispatch some messenger to his door.
- [C] use smart software programs called “agents.”
- [D] explore Web sites by the thousands and pick out what’s relevant.

39. Thanks to the Web of the future,

- [A] millions of web pages can be translated overnight.
- [B] one can find most inventions and breakthroughs online.
- [C] software manufacturers can lower the cost of computer parts.
- [D] scientists using different specialty terms can collaborate much better.

40. The most appropriate title for this text is

- [A] Differences Between Two Webs.
- [B] The Humanization of Computer Software.
- [C] A New Solution to World Problems.
- [D] The Creator and His Next Creation.

Part B

Directions: *In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 ~ 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A ~ G to fit into each of the*

*numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps.
Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

A new heat-detecting camera can catch a liar in the act—at least 75% of the time, according to a small scientific study out today.

If additional tests confirm its ability, the lie-detector camera might one day be used by airport security to apprehend terrorists before they get on an airplane, says researcher James Levine of the Mayo Clinic.

41)_____.

Levine's group reported their early findings in today's *Nature*. Levine and his colleagues enlisted 20 U.S. Army recruits to help test the camera, which records the heat patterns that are created when blood rushes to the human face. The researchers told eight of the recruits in the study to commit a mock crime. They were told to stab a mannequin, rob it of \$20, then lie about the "crime." 42)_____.

The researchers took all 20 people into an interrogation room. They asked them whether they had stolen \$20 and then recorded their answers with a standard polygraph test and the new camera.

The camera caught six out of eight liars as they were lying - the same lie-detecting ability as the polygraph test 43)_____.

The study is so small that it can't be used as proof of the camera's ability to catch a thief or a liar, Levine says 44)_____.

That the naked eye, but the camera may not catch flushing shows a bright red-orange-yellow zone that represents blood rushing to the eyes. "When someone lies, you get an instantaneous warming around the eyes," he says. Levine speculates that people who lie are afraid of getting caught. That fear triggers a primitive response to run away. 45)_____.

Levine says it may take years before the camera would be ready for a test at a large U.S. airport.

Alan Zelicoff, a senior scientist at the Center for National Security and Arms Control at the Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, says that even if the camera works as well as it did in this study, it would mistakenly label lots of people as liars. At a busy U.S. airport, those mistakes could mean a thousand passengers a day who would get pulled aside by security—a move that would probably mean lots of missed flights and irate passengers, he says.

[A] ...But one critic questions whether the camera would ever be reliable enough to be used on a large scale, or whether it could spot someone who plans to commit a crime.

- [B] ...But it has be enough for the further use of the new camera.
- [C] ...The camera also correctly identified 11 of the 12 people who were telling the truth - a slightly better rate than the polygraph.
- [D] ...Blood goes to the eyes so that the liar can more efficiently map out an escape route, he says.
- [E] ...Still, he is hopeful that the camera is recording a subtle flushing of the face that may automatically occur when someone lies.
- [F] ...And the others were told to be silence about this crime.
- [G] ...The remaining 12 people in the study knew nothing about the fake crime.

Part C

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHET 2.(10 points)

Large, multinational corporations may be the companies whose ups and downs seize headlines. 46) But to a far greater extent than most Americans realize, the economy's vitality depends on the fortunes of tiny shops and restaurants, neighborhood services and are factories. Small businesses, defined as those with fewer than 100 workers, now employ 60 percent of the workforce and expected to generate half of all new jobs between now and the year 2,000. Some 1.2 million small forms have opened their doors over the past 6 years of economic growth, and 1989 will see an additional 200,000 entrepreneurs striking off on their own.

Too many of these pioneers, however, will blaze ahead unprepared. Idealists will overestimate the clamor for their products or fail to factor in the competition. Nearly everyone will underestimate, often fatally .the capital that success requires. 47) Midcareer executives, forced by a takeover or a restructuring to quit the corporation and find another way to support themselves, may savor the idea of being their own boss but may forget that entrepreneurs must also. at least for a while, be bookkeepers and receptionists, too. According to Small Business Administration data, 24 of every 100 businesses starting out today are likely to disappear in two years, and 27 more will have shut their doors four years from now. By 1995, more than 60 of those 100 start-ups, 77 percent of the companies surveyed were still alive. 48) Most credited their success in large part to having picked a business they already were comfortable in Eighty percent had worked with the same product or service in their last jobs.

Thinking through an enterprise before the launch is obviously critical. But many entrepreneurs forget that a firm's health in its infancy may be little indication of how well it

will age .you must tenderly monitor its pulse, in their zeal, to expand. Small business owners often ignore early warning signs of a stagnant market or of decaying profitability. 49) They hopefully four more and more into the enterprise, preferring not to acknowledge eroding profit margins that means the market for their ingenious service or product has evaporated, or that they must cut the payroll or vacate their lavish offices. Only when the financial well runs dry do they see the seriousness of the illness, and by then the patient is usually too far gone to save.

Frequent checks of your firm's vital signs will also guide you to a sensible rate of growth. 50) To snatch opportunity, you must spot the signals that it is time to conquer the new markets, add products or perhaps franchise your hot ideas.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Your name is Li Ming, a student of the Department of Applied Physics, Tsinghua University. You hope to further your study in Boston University(Massachusetts, USA) upon your graduation next year. Now you are writing to the office of graduate admissions to ask for the Application Form and other relative materials.

The following points should also be covered by your letter:

1. your personal information
2. the reason why you choose Boston university
3. a brief study plan

You should write about 100 words 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. (10 points)

Part B

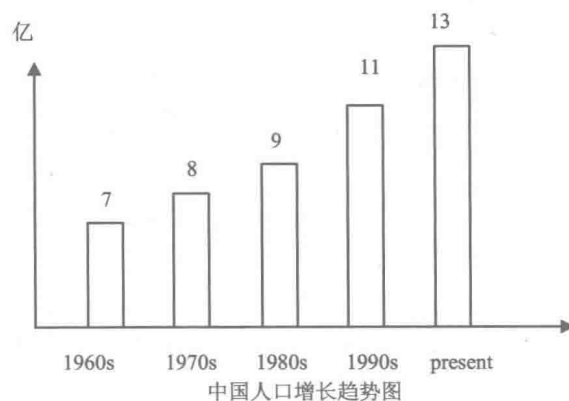
52. Directions:

Now Population control again becomes the hot topic for discussion in our country and the focus of these arguments lies in whether we should continue the strict control on population growth. Study the following charts carefully and write an article on the topic of Population Control. In your article, you should cover the following points:

- 1) describe the phenomenon,

2) analyze the phenomenon and give your comment on it.

You should write about 160—200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



参考答案

Section I Use of English

1.A 2.A 3.D 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.A 8.C 9.B 10.D
11.A 12.B 13.D 14.A 15.D 16.D 17.A 18.B 19.C 20.D

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

21.B 22.A 23.C 24.C 25.D 26.A 27.B 28.C 29.D 30.D
31.B 32.D 33.C 34.A 35.B 36.B 37.C 38.C 39.D 40.D