



2008 NETEM

宫东风教授考研英语

最后四套卷

宫东风英语教学团队

- 考研辅导界名师指点迷津, 针对考试, 重点、考点一览无余
- 考前强化训练, 准确把握, 迅速提升应试技巧
- 最被考生广泛认可的考研必备资料之一



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



2008 NETEM

宫东风教授考研英语

最后四套卷

宫东风英语教学团队

- 考研辅导界名师指点迷津，针对考试，
重点、考点一览无余
- 考前强化训练，准确把握，迅速
提升应试技巧
- 最被考生广泛认可的考研必备资料之一



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2008 年宫东风教授考研英语·最后四套卷/宫东风英语
教学团队主编. —西安: 西安交通大学出版社, 2007. 10
ISBN 978-7-5605-2350-7

I. 2… II. 宫… III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-习题
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 151077 号

考研英语最后四套卷

考研英语最后四套卷

书 名: 2008 年宫东风教授考研英语·最后四套卷
编 者: 宫东风英语教学团队
出版发行: 西安交通大学出版社
地 址: 西安市兴庆南路 10 号(邮编: 710049)
电 话: (029)82668357 82667874(发行部)
(029)82668315 82669096(总编办)
印 刷: 万裕文化产业有限公司
字 数: 153 千字
开 本: 787 mm×1 092 mm 1/16
印 张: 6.5
版 次: 2007 年 10 月第 1 版 2007 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
书 号: ISBN 978-7-5605-2350-7/H·621
定 价: 11.80 元

版权所有 侵权必究



全国硕士学位研究生入学统一考试

英语全真模拟试题(一)

前言

西安交通大学出版社2007年出版的《考研英语词汇复习指南》、《考研英语阅读基础过关》、《考研英语综合辅导》、《最后四套卷》等适应考生不同阶段复习备考的考研辅导系列用书,具有权威性、预测性和实用性。作者阵容强大,有参与过考研大纲起草、命题工作的专家,有从事多年考研辅导的知名学者和教授。书中内容精心设计,不仅为考生指明了复习方向与应试思路,而且为考生指出了常见错误与防范措施,并配有适量的全真试题供考生演练。我们希望通过对本系列丛书的学习,能够使考生理解研究生入学考试的要求,掌握考试的重点和难点,熟悉解题方法和思路,彻底清除复习中的盲点。

本系列丛书专门针对全国各地考研辅导班学生的特点和需求量身打造,也适合社会考生自学的需要。书中融合了考研英语辅导专家多年辅导的经验,完全切中考研英语大纲的考点,内容阐述准确、精炼,重点突出,而且本书在编写时吸取了各届辅导班学员的意见和建议,对考生来说是一套非常权威、实用的考试参考书。

《最后四套卷》供考生在冲刺阶段使用,其中包括四套全真冲刺试卷。各套试题根据考研英语大纲精心编制,具有全面性、典型性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点,帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识,掌握重点和难点,熟悉解题思路和方法,增强应试能力,查漏补缺。

大考将至,祝愿全国各地每位勤奋向上的学子身体健康,天天进步!同时预祝大家考试顺利、学业有成!

本书作者

2007年10月于北京

宫东风教授考研英语

2008 NETEM

考研英语词汇复习指南

考研英语阅读基础过关

考研英语综合辅导

考研英语疑难句分析

最后四套卷



后 记

91 分的启迪

H319.6

580

0534249

2007年3月的一份喜悦是西安交通大学电信工程学院马俊龙同学带给我们的。91分的成绩是他考研英语的收获，也是我们大家的快乐，更是考研课堂的最佳教科书，因为91分的高分给我们带来了许多有益的启迪。

启迪之一：“Attitude is everything.”众所周知，就考进西安交大的学生而言，他们的英语至少说是可以过得去的。但是，面对考研，马俊龙同学能够把自己已经取得的成绩放入历史，踏实地跟随老师重新开始，这行动本身就是做任何事情都需要的前提条件，也是胜利之本，即踏实与谦虚。

启迪之二：“Early birds catch worms.”通常，许多考生临时抱佛脚。但是，交大的马俊龙同学，从春季词汇班等各种基础班次进入炎炎夏日的强化复习班，继而又坚持到寒冷腊月的冲刺与点睛班。这一路走来，他的坚持与毅力铸就了他的91分高分。

启迪之三：“Every cloud has its silver lining.”考研英语的确不易，但是常言道：没有规矩，不成方圆。马俊龙同学说：“我把咱们的课堂教材都研究了，其实考研考的就是那些东西，规律性挺强的。”这是再平常不过的一句话，但是却道出了考研的真谛：考研更需要规律和方法。

启迪之三：“Love melts ice.”许多人感到困惑，往往不知道自己为什么要考研，马俊龙同学给了我们启示。今年春天，我在西安交大宪梓堂与91分得主马俊龙重逢，他开口的第一句就是：“感谢宫老师的帮助”。这句朴实但却情真意切的话语，道出了我们之间浓浓的师生情谊，更展现了当代大学生良好的精神风貌，“做事先做人”。是的，在成长的道路上，我们应该懂得感恩，学会感恩。马俊龙的“感谢”两个字正是激励我们在考研培训路上坚持下去的力量。我们需要用“感谢”父母、“感谢”老师、“感谢”朋友的善良之心去面对考研以及今后的人生。

以上就是马俊龙同学91分给我的启迪。作为一名人民教师，我深知“教学相长”的寓意。“教学相长”会使我充满干劲地与考研学子们坚定、永远地走下去！考生的进步是我最大的追求和快乐。

注：马俊龙同学为西安交通大学应届毕业生，报考西安交通大学，考研初试英语成绩91分，总分424分，准考证号106987061112009。

宫东风

2007年4月于北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2008年宫东风考研英语真题·最后四套卷/宫东风英语
教学团队主编. — 西安: 西安交通大学出版社, 2007.10
ISBN 978-7-5618-2500-0

I. ①...
IV. H319

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第151077号

言 前

目

录

● 全国硕士学位研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题(一)	1
● 全国硕士学位研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题(二)	13
● 全国硕士学位研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题(三)	24
● 全国硕士学位研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题(四)	36
● 全国硕士学位研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题答案	48
● 试卷(一)	48
● 试卷(二)	60
● 试卷(三)	73
● 试卷(四)	86

版权所有 侵权必究

全国硕士学位研究生入学统一考试 英语全真模拟试题(一)

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer questions 21-24 by choosing the best word or phrase from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

21. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

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)

Energy will be one of the defining issues of this century. One thing is clear: the era of 1 oil is over. What we all do next will determine how well we meet the energy needs of the entire world in this century and 2.

Demand is soaring like 3 before. As populations grow and economies 4, millions in the developing world are enjoying the benefits of a lifestyle that 5 increasing amounts of energy. In fact, some say that in 20 years the world will 6 40% more oil than it does today. At the same time, many of the world's oil and gas fields are 7. And new energy discoveries are mainly occurring in places where resources are difficult to 8, physically, economically and even politically. When growing demand meets 9 supplies, the result is more 10 for the same resources.

We can wait until a crisis forces us to do something. 11 we can 12 to working together, and start by asking the 13 questions: How do we meet the energy needs of the developing world and those of industrialized nations? What role will renewables and 14 energies play? What is the best way to protect our environment? How do we accelerate our conservation efforts? 15 actions we take, we must look not just to next year, 16 to the next 50 years.

At Chevron, we believe that innovation, collaboration and conservation are the 17 on which to build this new world. We cannot do this alone. Corporations, governments and every citizen of this planet must be part of the solution as 18 as they are part of the problem. We 19 scientists and educators, politicians and policy-makers, environmentalists, leaders of industry and each one of you to be part of 20 the next era of energy.

1. [A] fossil [B] eternal
[C] easy [D] formidable
2. [A] after [B] beyond
[C] later [D] afterward
3. [A] never [B] long
[C] ever [D] sometime
4. [A] take on [B] take to
[C] take off [D] take after
5. [A] acquires [B] requires
[C] rescue [D] inquires
6. [A] consume [B] restrain
[C] resume [D] comprise
7. [A] emerging [B] menacing
[C] erupting [D] maturing
8. [A] extract [B] construct
[C] extol [D] extemporize
9. [A] ampler [B] surplus
[C] emergent [D] tighter
10. [A] accommodation [B] competition
[C] stimulation [D] cooperation
11. [A] Or else [B] Nevertheless
[C] Or [D] Albeit
12. [A] commit [B] strive
[C] conduct [D] simulate
13. [A] novel [B] toxic
[C] numerous [D] tough
14. [A] alternate [B] subterranean
[C] alternative [D] abundant
15. [A] Once [B] However
[C] Although [D] Whatever
16. [A] but then [B] but
[C] but yet [D] but for
17. [A] milestones [B] milieu
[C] cornerstones [D] correspondence
18. [A] symbolically [B] synchronously
[C] swiftly [D] surely
19. [A] call upon [B] call off
[C] call forth [D] call over

20. [A] revoking [B] reshaping
[C] reverting [D] reversing

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

On the ground floor of the Federal Reserve building in Washington, DC, there is an electronic game which tests a visitor's skill at setting interest rates. You have to decide how to respond to events such as rising inflation or a stockmarket crash. If you get all the answers right, the machine declares you the next Fed chairman. In real life, because of huge uncertainties about data and how the economy works, there is no obviously right answer to the question of when to change interest rates. Nor is there any easy test of who will make the best Fed chairman. So who would *The Economist* select for the job?

Alan Greenspan will retire as Fed chairman on January 31st, after a mere 18 ½ years in the job. So George Bush needs to nominate a successor soon. Mr. Bush has a penchant for picking his pals to fill top jobs: last week he nominated his personal lawyer Harriet Miers to the Supreme Court. But his personal bank manager really would not cut the mustard as Fed chairman. This is the most important economic-policy job in America—indeed in the whole world. The Fed chairman sets interest rates with the aim of controlling inflation, which in turn helps determine the value of the dollar, the world's main reserve currency. It is hardly surprising that financial markets worldwide can rise or fall on his every word.

Financial markets are typically more volatile during the first year after the handover to a new chairman than during the rest of his tenure. In October 1987, barely two months after Mr. Greenspan took office, the stockmarket crashed. Current conditions for a handover are hardly ideal. America's economy has never looked so unbalanced, with a negative household savings rate, a housing bubble, a hefty budget deficit, a record current-account deficit and rising inflation. Figures due on October 14th are expected to show that the 12-month rate of inflation has risen above 4%—its highest since 1991.

21. Which of the following questions does the text discuss?

- [A] What is the content of the electronic game?
[B] Who could fill Alan Greenspan's shoes?
[C] How to respond to events such as rising inflation?
[D] Who could change interest rates?

22. The phrase “cut the mustard” in the second paragraph most probably means .
- [A] “be qualified”
[B] “lower interest rate”
[C] “be acquisitive”
[D] “spend spree”
23. Which of the following words best defines the relationship between the value of dollar and setting of interest rates?
- [A] Counteractive.
[B] Naive.
[C] Interactive.
[D] Novel.
24. Which of the following, according to the text, is a common phenomenon?
- [A] Financial markets and stock markets crash due to the handover.
[B] Comment by the Fed chairman are invalid in the world financial markets.
[C] Inflation rises above 4%—record high level.
[D] Remarks by the Fed chairman can sway the world financial markets.
25. The author mentions “a housing bubble” in the last paragraph so as to .
- [A] clarify the fact that Alan Greenspan will retire as Fed chairman
[B] exemplify the rumor that Mr. Bush has a penchant for picking his pals to fill top jobs
[C] illustrate the notion that the present situations for a handover are hardly ideal
[D] refute the theory that American economy has never looked so unbalanced

Text 2

“The essential qualities of a true Pan-Americanism”, remarked Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, “must be the same as those which constitute a good neighbour, namely mutual understanding and... a sympathetic appreciation of the other’s point of view.” That is advice which the United States would do well to heed in its relations with its immediate neighbours, Canada and Mexico. Most Americans may not be aware of it, but frustrations and resentments are building just across their borders to both south and north.

Of course, neighbourly ties in North America are closer than in Roosevelt’s day. Under the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA), trade among the three countries has more than doubled since 1994 and cross-border investment climbed even faster. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11th 2001, the United States moved quickly to sign “smart border” agreements with both Canada and Mexico, to try to ensure that the demands of security did not interrupt trade. By the standards of much of the 20th century, political ties between the United States and Mexico are warm.

Yet go to either border and you wouldn’t know all this. Fed up with the flow of illegal migrants from the south, the governors of Arizona and New Mexico this month declared a

state of emergency. Violence between drug gangs recently led the United States temporarily to close its consulate in Nuevo Laredo, the busiest border-crossing point. The American ambassador bluntly criticises Mexico for its failure to prevent drug-related violence along the border. That has prompted retaliatory verbal blasts from Mexican officials.

Canada's mood is not much more cordial. Since September 11th, Canadians and Americans alike have become less keen on popping over what they liked to call "the world's longest undefended border" for shopping or recreation. Canadians increasingly disagree with Americans over matters as varied as the Iraq war and gay marriage. They are disillusioned with NAFTA, claiming it has failed to prevent the United States from unlawfully punishing their exports of, for example, lumber.

So what? Friction is in the nature of international relations, and the problems on the northern border are different from those in the south. Yet there is a common denominator. Americans tend to see security, migration, drugs, even trade, as domestic political issues. But so they are for Canada and Mexico too. Like it or not, Americans rely on their neighbours for prosperity, energy and help with security. It behoves all three countries to show some "sympathetic understanding".

26. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that

[A] the essential qualities of a true Pan-Americanism were defined by Franklin Roosevelt

[B] mutual understanding is one of the most far-reaching elements in North America

[C] Few Americans may be aware of others' point of view

[D] America's friendship with Canada and Mexico risks going sour

27. Political relationship is discussed in the text so as to

[A] illustrate Canada's cordial mood toward Mexico and America

[B] interpret the improved neighbourly ties in North America

[C] foretell the prospect of international relations

[D] gauge the flow of illegal migrants from Mexico

28. The term "the south" in the third paragraph most probably refers to

[A] the Southern part of America

[B] Mexico

[C] the Southern hemisphere

[D] the South Africa

29. According to the text, America and Canada have yet to reach consensus on

[A] lumber export

[B] the Iraq reconstruction

[C] homo marriage

[D] defense of the world's longest border

30. In the last paragraph of the text, the author intends to define

[A] the friction of the northern border

[B] the significance of international ties

[C] the difference between Canadians and Mexicans

[D] the importance of being good neighbours

Text 3

It has long been the subject of speculation among the police and criminologists: what would happen if all the officers who now spend so much of their time taking statements, profiling criminals and moving pieces of paper around were suddenly put on the streets? Crime figures released by London's Metropolitan Police this week provide the best answer yet.

Following the bombings of July 7th and 21st, thousands of police officers materialised on London's pavements, many of them sporting brightly coloured jackets. Drawn from all over the city, they were assigned to guard potential targets such as railway stations. The police presence was especially heavy in the bombed boroughs: Camden (which was struck three times), Hammersmith and Fulham, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets, Westminster and the City of London.

The show of force did not just scare off terrorists. There was less crime in July than in May or June, which is unusual: the warmer month tends to bring out criminal tendencies, as windows are left open and alcohol is imbibed alfresco. But the chilling effect was much stronger in the six boroughs that were targeted by terrorists. There, overall crime was down by 12% compared with July 2004. In inner London as a whole, crime fell by 6%. But in outer London, where the blue line was thinner, it went up slightly.

Simon Foy, who tracks such trends at the Metropolitan Police, says that crime fell particularly steeply on the days of the attacks, partly because of the overwhelming police presence and partly because "even criminals were watching their televisions". What is significant is that crime barely rose thereafter. That was a change from the aftermath of September 11th 2001, when crime quickly soared just about everywhere—possibly because officers were deployed only in the very centre of London.

"The received wisdom among criminologists is that marginal changes in visible patrolling have little or no effect on crime," says Mike Hough, a criminologist at King's College London. July's experiment should put that argument to rest. Even if offenders do not make rational calculations about the odds of being caught—which was low both before and after the bombings—they will be moved by a display of overwhelming force.

31. What does the word "materialise" mean in the second paragraph?

[A] bomb

[B] investigate

[C] provoke

- [D] appear
32. Which of the following facts, according to third paragraph of the text, will be taken for granted by British?
- [A] The warmer month tends to result in criminal tendencies.
- [B] Crime went up slightly in July 2004.
- [C] The show of force did put an end to terrorists.
- [D] Bombings are inevitable in outer London.
33. It can be inferred from the text that the crime occurrence may be associated with _____.
- [A] the trends which can be tracks
- [B] the deployment of the blue line
- [C] the overwhelming presence of criminals in London
- [D] the number of the days of terrorist attacks
34. The author's attitude toward Mike Hough's remark is _____.
- [A] consent
- [B] ambivalent
- [C] denial
- [D] approval
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] London Bombings Are Severe.
- [B] Terrorists Are Scared Off.
- [C] Terrorism Cuts Crime.
- [D] Marginal Changes Take Place.

Text 4

Last weekend, sportsmen and women of an unusually hardy disposition descended on Sherborne, a pretty Dorset town. There, they swam twice around Sherborne Castle's lake, cycled 180km and then ran a marathon. The winners of this gruelling race—Britain's inaugural Ironman triathlon—were rewarded with a spot in a prestigious race in Hawaii, where yet more pain awaits.

For a sport barely known in Britain five years ago, triathlon has grown at a sprinter's pace. This year the British Triathlon Association, the governing body, will sanction some 450 triathlons, duathlons (running and biking) and aquathlons (running and swimming). These vary from tough races aimed at endurance junkies to shorter events designed to lure newcomers. By far the most successful is the London triathlon, which, three weeks ago, brought 8 000—half of them first-timers—to the Royal Victoria Dock in east London. That made it the world's biggest.

There are echoes of the jogging craze of the early 1980s. Both sports are American exports; both have grown partly thanks to television coverage. Inclusion in the Olympic and

Commonwealth games has conferred credibility and state funding on triathlon. Even better, Britain's professional triathletes are doing rather well on the international circuit.

There are practical reasons for the growth of the sport, too. Nick Rusling, event director of the London triathlon, points out that established events such as the London marathon and Great North Run are hugely over-subscribed (this year the marathon received 98 500 applications for 36 000 places). Triathlon offers a more reliable route to exhaustion, and a fresh challenge to athletes who are likely to cross-train anyway.

The sport will not soon supplant "the great suburban Everest", as Chris Brasher, founder of the London marathon, described his event. The sport's tripartite nature means that putting on events is fiendishly complex, a fact reflected in high entry fees: competitors at last weekend's Ironman race forked out £220. Shorter events are cheaper, but participants must still provide their own bicycles and wetsuits and pay for training. Compared with the inhabitants of Newham, the London borough where this year's London triathlon was held, competitors appeared overwhelmingly white and middle class.

Another drag on growth is a shortage of suitable venues in a small island—a problem exacerbated by safety fears. But that ought to be less of a hindrance in future. Two court decisions, in 2003 and earlier this year, have firmly established that the owners of large bodies of water may not be held responsible when adults injure themselves as a result of extravagant sporting actions.

36. The meaning of the word "gruelling" in the first paragraph is most close to _____.

[A] competitive

[B] exhausting

[C] grand

[D] gruesome

37. It can be learned from the second paragraph of the text that _____.

[A] triathlon is a fast-growing sport in UK

[B] Britain used to be barely known

[C] triathlon is a prestigious race in USA

[D] Hawaii used to be a spot of pains

38. Triathlon, according to the text, originated in _____.

[A] Britain

[B] Greece

[C] USA

[D] Brazil

39. The third and fourth paragraphs concentrate on _____.

[A] the practical reasons for the growth of swimming

[B] the echoes of jogging craze of the early 1980s

[C] the reasons for the wide television coverage

- [D] the driving forces behind the development of triathlon
40. The elaboration in the last but one paragraph concerns _____.
- [A] one drag on the development of triathlon
- [B] the rapid supplant of triathlon
- [C] one notion advanced by Chris Brasher
- [D] the emergence of overwhelmingly white and middle class

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, 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)

While Americans have become ever more dependent upon electricity in their daily lives, a crucial part of the system that supports their way of life has not kept up. Yes, the country has built more power plants—enough to create a glut of power in most parts of the country.

(41) _____

California's disastrous partial energy deregulation and the role played by Enron and other energy marketing companies in its power crisis have impeded changes in the national ability to deliver power.

(42) _____. Moreover, the deficiency also includes inadequate coordination among the regions in managing the flow of electricity. These interregional weaknesses are so far the most plausible explanation for the blackout on Thursday.

(43) _____. The problem is with the system of rules, organization, and oversight that governs the transmission networks. It was set up for a very different era and is now caught in a difficult transition.

The transmission networks were built to serve a utility system based on regulated monopolies. In the old days, there was no competition for customers. Today, the mission is to connect buyers and sellers seeking the best deal, irrespective of political boundaries and local jurisdictions.

(44) _____. Yet the power industry is probably not even halfway there in its shift from regulation to the marketplace. The California power crisis and the power-trading scandals sent regulators back to the drawing board, slowing the development of new institutions, rules and investment to make competitive markets work.

(45) _____.

[A] Over all, for more than a decade, the power industry has been struggling with how to move from the old regulation to the new marketplace. This shift was driven by the view

that half a century of state regulation had produced power prices that were too high and too varied among states. Factories and jobs were migrating from states with high electric power prices to those with lower prices.

[B] But the transmission system is caught in the middle of the stalled deregulation of the American electric power industry.

[C] As a result, the development of the regional transmission organizations is erratic. More than one-third of the power transmitted is not under the control of regional transmission organizations. Some states fear that their cheap power would be sucked away to other markets; others do not want to subordinate state authority to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

[D] It was unclear when the waters would recede, never mind when life would return to normal. Power may not be restored for weeks. Looting, too, began to spiral out of control. Mr Nagin, who said the city might be uninhabitable for three months, was forced to order police to concentrate on stopping crime, not saving people.

[E] What's preventing greater connection and coordination between regions? The technology exists, and is available; the economic benefits of relieving the bottlenecks between regions far exceeds the costs by many billions of dollars.

[F] Yet, despite claims in the wake of last week's blackout that the nation has a "third world" power grid, the regional networks are first world. But in one critical aspect, the system has become increasingly vulnerable; in the interconnections among the different regions. Both the number and size of the wires on the borders between regions are inadequate for the rising flow of electricity. This missing part creates the worst bottlenecks in the system.

[G] Since entering the overseas power market in 1993, KEPCO has established several achievements through its distinguished international business strategies to promote electric power development of the world. Based on its long experience and advanced technology gained over 100 years in Korea, KEPCO continues to build up its outstanding reputation as a leading utility company. Moreover, KEPCO embraces challenges and makes bold steps into wider markets in the world by its flair for dynamic activities, which is favorably received in the Philippines, China, Vietnam and Libya.

Part C

Directions:

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

[Eric Hansen writes about travel as a participating enthusiast rather than a mere observer. (46) It gives these nine essays, based on his adventures over the past quarter-century, a resonance and psychological depth not usually seen in more routine travel