

2013

清华 考研 精品备考丛书

考研英语考前冲刺10套卷

白 洁 主编

领略题源风采，感受实战演练
细致查漏补缺，快速知己知彼
汇集名师精解，高效融会贯通
运筹模拟考场，决胜考研之战

清华大学出版社

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前言

Preface

《考研英语考前冲刺十套卷》是由考研命题组的资深命题人在深入把握历年考研英语真题的基础上,结合多年命题、教学、辅导经验精心编撰而成。本书力图为考生提供同真题最为贴近的模拟演练,并通过详尽细致的解析点拨,满足不同水平考生的实际需要,实现应试技巧与英语能力的全面提升。本书在编写体例上有如下几大特点:

1. 紧扣考研大纲,真题研究透彻

本套模拟卷是在反复研究历年英语真题,充分把握命题思路精髓的基础上编写而成的。无论从文章出处、话题选择、命题方式还是难度系数上,模拟卷都尽可能紧扣大纲、贴近真题,力图为考生打造最真实的模拟考场。

2. 难度设置科学,能力逐层进阶

本套模拟卷充分考虑到考生的心理特点与应试需求,十套试卷在难度上略高于真题,同时各套试题之间在难度上呈递增趋势。考生在使用时可采取一周一套的复习方式,逐步适应逐层进阶的难度系数,进而在实战考场上更加胸有成竹。

3. 解析全面透彻,技巧能力提升

本套模拟卷的每套试题都附带详尽细致的解析,不仅对试题答案给出详解,也对文章、词汇及命题思路等进行全面点拨,从而使考生在复习的过程中掌握纯熟的应试技巧,全面提升英语能力,决胜考研英语。

编者

2012年9月

Model Test 1

考生注意事项

1. 答题前,考生必须在答题卡和答题纸指定位置上填写考生姓名、报考单位和编号,同时在答题卡上涂写考生编号的信息点。
2. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上,非选择题的答案必须写在答题纸指定位置上。写在其他地方无效。
3. 填(书)写部分必须使用蓝(黑)色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔,涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔。
4. 考试结束,将答题卡、答题纸和试题一并装入试题袋中交回。

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)

One of the major problems of nuclear energy is the inability of scientists to discover a safe way to 1 of the radioactive wastes which occur throughout the nuclear process. Many of these wastes remain dangerously 2 for tens of thousands of years, 3 others have a life 4 closer to a quarter of a million years. Various methods have been used to date, but all have revealed weaknesses, 5 scientists to continue their search.

The nuclear process 6 several stages, with the danger of radioactivity constantly present. Fuel for nuclear reactors comes from uranium ore, 7, when mined, spontaneously produces radioactive substances as 8. This characteristic of uranium ore went 9 for a long time, resulting in the deaths and due to cancer of hundreds of uranium miners.

The United States attempted to bury much of its radioactive waste material in 10



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made of steel covered in concrete and capable of holding a million gallons. For a long time it was believed that the nuclear waste problem had been solved, until some of these tanks 11, allowing the radioactive wastes to seep into the environment. Canada presently stores its nuclear waste in underwater tanks, with the long-term 12 largely unknown.

However, plans are under 13 for above ground storage of spent fuel from reactors. These plans include the 14 of three vast concrete containers, which would be two stories 15 and approximately the length and width of two football fields. Other suggestions include 16 the waste in glass blocks and storing them in underground caverns, or placing 17 containers in the Antarctic region, 18 they would melt the ice, 19 sinking down about a mile. This idea has since been 20 because of the possible adverse effect on the ice sheets.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. discard | B. dispose | C. bury | D. eliminate |
| 2. A. latent | B. alive | C. active | D. alert |
| 3. A. while | B. though | C. when | D. wherever |
| 4. A. range | B. scope | C. span | D. extent |
| 5. A. forcing | B. forced | C. encouraging | D. encouraged |
| 6. A. composes | B. consists | C. makes up | D. involves |
| 7. A. that | B. which | C. those | D. this |
| 8. A. expected | B. by-products | C. by-effects | D. known |
| 9. A. neglected | B. detected | C. studied | D. undetected |
| 10. A. tunnels | B. containers | C. capsule | D. ware house |
| 11. A. broken | B. leaked | C. eroded | D. released |
| 12. A. consequences | B. results | C. aftermath | D. effects |
| 13. A. consideration | B. speculation | C. contemplation | D. assumption |
| 14. A. forging | B. setting | C. building | D. forming |
| 15. A. tall | B. high | C. large | D. small |
| 16. A. enclosing | B. eradicating | C. endorsing | D. evaluating |
| 17. A. cold | B. hot | C. large | D. small |
| 18. A. when | B. which | C. there | D. where |
| 19. A. thereby | B. then | C. with | D. though |
| 20. A. adopted | B. presented | C. abandoned | D. adapted |

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)

Model Test 1

Text 1

Of late, there have been several posts suggesting that America has no culture or that what culture it has is somehow inferior to that of other societies. Of course, it cannot be both. To suggest that America has, in some sense, an inferior culture is to grant that it has a culture.

America most definitely has culture and the culture of America is easily the most dominant of the world. Whether it is McDonald's in the heart of what as once the center of the Evil Empire or Arnold Schwarzenagger storming across German theatres, or Disneyland sending the French snobs into hysteria, American culture dominates Europe as never before. And it is not just Europe. Enter any shopping center in Asia and the odds are that the music blasting over the sound system is American pop music. Madonna look-alikes speak Mandarin Chinese.

Often, American culture is derided by the so-called "intellectuals". (And by that, I do not mean the traditional definition of those who use their intellect to make a living as, in an increasingly service economy, there are few people today who would not fit into that category but, rather, people who fancy themselves as in some way gifted to impose their views upon the rest of us, to save us from ourselves.)

What is it about American culture that annoys the "intellectuals" so much? It is precisely that which differentiates it from other cultures, particularly the cultures of Europe ("intellectuals" tending to be Europhiles). Whereas European culture (and, indeed, most pre-industrial cultures) sprang from their traditions of aristocracy and the subservience of the ruling class, American culture serves the middle-class, the vulgar, if you will. Whereas European culture is concerned with what is exclusive and aloof, American culture is concerned with what is common and accessible. You don't need classes in school in rock music appreciation or the finer aspects of eating pizza.

Some have suggested that America is doomed because it has no culture. But the contrary is more likely the case. In spite of the best efforts of the multi-cultural fascists, America has yet to fulfill its manifest destiny primarily because its culture is dominating and assimilating immigrants from every corner of the world, it is, indeed reaching out to every corner of the world and creating a world community, a community centered on the individual, where every individual not just those gifted with expensive tastes.

21. From the beginning of the passage we can infer that the author _____.

- A. believes that America has culture despite its inferiority to others
- B. agrees that America has no culture, let alone an inferior culture
- C. objects to both of the views about American culture
- D. tries to show objectively the two views about American culture



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22. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that _____.
A. Chinese girls are crazy about Madonna
B. McDonald's is regarded as evil in Russia
C. German films become more of Schwarzenagger's style
D. American pop music is confined to shops and stores in Asia
23. In the author's eyes "intellectuals" are those who _____.
A. are gifted and thus categorized as such
B. claim themselves to be superior to others
C. are in small numbers compared with the rest
D. advance their careers to save humanity
24. The last sentence "You don't need...eating pizza" of Paragraph 4 implies _____.
A. rock music, eating pizza or the like are quite popular in the school curriculum
B. anything that concerns American pop culture is prohibited in school
C. schoolchildren are all equal in enjoying rock music and eating pizza
D. American culture is never taught to but intuitively assimilated by people
25. In the author's opinion, what is the function of American culture?
A. Making the world smaller.
B. Making everybody feel being respected.
C. Earning a lot of money.
D. Competing with European culture.

Text 2

In the absence of optimism, we are left with nothing but critics, naysayers, and prophets of doom. When a nation expects the worst from its people and institutions, and its experts focus exclusively on faults, hope dies. Too many people spend too much time looking down rather than up, finding fault with their country's political institutions, economic system, educational establishment, religious organizations, and—worst of all—with each other.

Faultfinding expends so much negative energy that nothing is left over for positive action. It takes courage and strength to solve the genuine problems that afflict every society. Sure, there will always be things that need fixing. But the question is, do you want to spend your time and energy tearing things down or building them up?

The staging of a Broadway show could illustrate my point. Let's say a new production is about to open. A playwright has polished the script, investors have put up the money, and the theater has been rented. A director has been chosen, actors have been auditioned and selected, and the cast has been rehearsing for weeks. Set, lighting, and sound engineers have been hard at work. By the time opening night arrives, nearly a hundred people have labored tireless-

Model Test 1

ly—all working long hours to make magic for their audience.

On opening night, four or five critics sit in the audience. If they pan it, the play will probably close in a matter of days or weeks. If they praise it, the production could go on for a long and successful run. In the end, success or failure might hinge on the opinion of a single person—someone who might be in a bad mood on opening night! What's wrong with this scene? In one sense, nothing. Critics have a legitimate role. The problem arises when we make critics our heroes or put them in control of our fate. When we empower the critic more than the playwright, something is wrong. It is much easier to criticize than to create. When we revere the critics of society, we eventually become a society of critics, and when that happens, there is no room left for constructive optimism.

26. According to the author, critics usually _____.
A. ignore minor imperfections B. overemphasize flaws
C. see both sides of a coin D. pin their hopes on improvements
27. It can be inferred from the text that if optimism were adopted, _____.
A. no serious problems would arise in society
B. anything could be done with ease
C. some social problems could more possibly be solved
D. people would succeed in getting over all the obstacles
28. The preparation of a Broadway show is mentioned in order to _____.
A. explain that staging a play requires complex teamwork
B. argue that a minute mistake may ruin a lifelong task
C. show that the preparatory stage is imperative to the following ones
D. illustrate that criticism may block the way to success
29. Compared with the playwright, the critics are, according to the author, _____.
A. pretentious rather than honest B. arrogant rather than modest
C. cruel rather than merciful D. destructive rather than constructive
30. The main idea of this passage is _____.
A. the destructive role of utter criticism B. achieving success regardless of criticism
C. no cracking down, no building up D. that one should learn to handle stresses

Text 3

When David Hayden realized his company was heading for trouble, he took drastic measures to get it back on track.

David Hayden founded his company, Critical Path, an email provider, in 1997 to take advantage of the boom in email traffic. Critical Path became a public company two years later, and Hayden took the opportunity to step down from his executive position in order to work on



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personal projects. At the same time, he agreed to stay with the company as chairman, but the business was put in the hands of new managers by its investors. With sector leading products and an expanding market, the company seemed to be on the up and up. However, by early 2001, it was in trouble. Shares that had been worth \$ 26 in 1999, when they were first sold, were down to a mere 24 cents. Called in by a panicking board, Hayden found himself back in charge as Executive Chairman, trying desperately to rescue what he could. The 1,100 staff had lost confidence in the company and did not know what was going to happen to them. And, as Hayden discovered, the management team was incompetent. "Those guys didn't understand the product or the sector," says Hayden. "The heads of department didn't communicate and they didn't lead." But what was worse, Critical Path had lost the goodwill of its investors.

Hayden knew that bringing the figures under control would be a vital step in the company's turnaround. "You've got to sort out the finances. For me, that meant getting back the goodwill of the investors. That was tough, after what had happened. But although they were angry with the company, they didn't have bad feelings about me. I told them that I knew I could get the company on its feet again." He was authorized to make whatever changes were required, and his first act was to find people within the company he could trust and put them in charge.

The next thing Hayden had to tackle was morale. "Everyone left the office at five on the dot—they couldn't get away quickly enough. To get the buzz back and win the staff over, I had to prove my own commitment and put in extra hours with them." In return, it was assumed that nobody would ask for overtime pay until the company was on its feet again. Contrary to normal practice, Hayden was reluctant to lay people off, and apart from not replacing people as they reached retirement age, he left the workforce largely unchanged, although he did identify key people throughout the company who were given more responsibility.

But, as Hayden insists, before a company reaches such a crisis, there are warning signs that any financial director or accountant should take note of. "A business that has an unrealistic pricing policy or has to negotiate extended credit with its suppliers is in trouble," is his message. "Or if you often have to apply for your overdraft limit to be raised or have trouble paying tax on time, something needs to be done."

By 2003, the company was healthy again, with reasonably stable finances and a modest but steady share price of \$ 1.60. "One thing that helped save us was that our technology worked," says Hayden. "With 20 million email accounts, we never lost a single major client because the product kept on working." With ideas for a fresh venture demanding his attention elsewhere, Hayden has moved on. "It was time to go," he says. "I'm not a turnaround specialist. I prefer start-ups."

31. Which of the following situations did Hayden face at Critical Path in 2001?

Model Test 1

- A. The employees were worried about job security.
 - B. The investors were calling for changes to the company structure.
 - C. The management was misleading the staff about the company's position.
 - D. The board of directors did not realize the scale of the company's problems.
32. One reason Hayden was able to turn Critical Path around was that _____ .
- A. he managed to find new investors
 - B. the financial situation was not as bad as he had thought
 - C. he had built up a good relationship with the management team
 - D. he was given the support that he needed
33. What was Hayden's policy regarding the staff of Critical Path?
- A. He paid overtime to everybody who worked outside office hours.
 - B. He reduced the workforce by operating an early retirement scheme.
 - C. He gave key staff the opportunity to help him set goals for the company.
 - D. He restored motivation by showing willingness to work alongside staff.
34. According to Hayden, what could indicate that a business is in trouble?
- A. Problems keeping accounts up to date.
 - B. Suppliers refusing to offer new credit terms.
 - C. A frequent need to increase the amount borrowed.
 - D. Difficulties in getting payment from customers on time.
35. Hayden left Critical Path after he had rescued the company because _____ .
- A. he wanted to develop the technology for a new internet service
 - B. he wanted to concentrate on founding a new enterprise
 - C. he had been offered a job with a major internet company
 - D. he decided to go into partnership with a major client

Text 4

Eating better and more adventurously is becoming an obsession, especially among people with money to spend. Healthier eating—and not-so-healthy eating—as well as the number and variety of food choices and venues continue to increase at an ever quickening pace.

Globalization is the master trend that will drive the world of food in the years ahead. Consumers traveling the globe, both virtually and in reality, will be able to sweep up ingredients, packaged foods, recipes, and cooking techniques from every corner of the earth at an ever-intensifying and accelerating pace. Formerly remote ingredients and cooking styles are creating a whole new culinary mosaic as they are transplanted and reinterpreted all over the world.

Many factors are behind this, but none more than the influence of the great international hotel chains. Virtually every chef who has worked for Hilton, Westin, Peninsula, or any other



This trend will gain even greater momentum as ambitious young adults stake their own futures on internationalization, treating broader food away as an important aspect of their own advancement. Young people will need knowledge of food and ingredients from different continents and cultures as one aspect of socialization, enculturation, cultural exchange, and success. In country after country, there seems little doubt that global cuisine will make its biggest inroads among the younger set. Many in the generations now coming of age will treat world-ranging food knowledge and experience as key elements in furthering their personal plans, business acumen, and individual growth.

The Internet has made global contacts a matter of routine. Computer networking will permit chefs and others in the food industry, including consumers, to link directly with the best available authorities in faraway nations, supplementing or bypassing secondhand sources of information altogether.

Time, with all its implications, will also be a factor in emerging world food trends. More and more of us are destined to operate on global time—that is, at full tilt 24 hours a day. This will become the norm for companies with resources scattered all over the planet. Beyond the 24-hour supermarkets many of us already take for granted, there will also be three-shift shopping centers open at any hour. Restaurants in the great business capitals intent on cultivating an international clientele will serve midnight breakfasts or break-of-dawn dinners (with the appropriate wines) without raising a single eyebrow.

36. From the first two paragraphs we can learn that the trend of food obsession is _____.
A. adventurous
B. more and more popular in the world
C. a global phenomenon
D. sweeping up every corner of the earth
37. According to the text, the trend of new culinary mosaic is most accelerated by _____.
A. globalization
B. remote ingredients and cooking styles
C. great international hotel chains
D. chefs of various nationalities
38. Judging from context, the phrase “global cuisine” (Line 5, Para. 4) probably means _____.
A. a world of young people
B. a world style of cooking
C. a specific food popular in the world
D. world foods in general
39. We can infer from the passage that _____.

Model Test 1

- A. computer networking will be helpful in the food industry
 - B. 24-hour supermarkets are not very common
 - C. few shopping centers are three-shift open at any hour
 - D. 24-hour restaurants are not in practice in the great business capitals
40. The best title for the passage may be _____ .
- A. Eating Better and More Adventurously
 - B. A Food Globalization
 - C. The Trend of Dining
 - D. The Trend of a Kitchen Revolution

Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text about selling your own product via the net. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41 – 45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Design your web page:
- [B] Price your product/service:
- [C] Contact your familiar people:
- [D] Perform a survey:
- [E] Market your product online:
- [F] Find your own product:

If there is one thing I have learned trying to make money online, it is this: you will succeed if you have your own unique product.

This might be your own e-book or even a tangible product that you think might sell well on the Internet. As you probably know, information is what sells best online. Do you have unique information or a very specific area of expertise? Even if you answer “yes”, you must also ask yourself: Is there an online market for my product/service? Otherwise, you may be putting forth a lot of time, money, and effort for little gain.

Let's take these one at a time:

41.	
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I had a hard time with this one. I was not really expert at anything. To me, an “expert” is a person who knows a subject so well that he can teach or publish a book on the subject. There are many so-called “marketing gurus” on the Internet. Most of these guys were just lucky to have the foresight to see the Internet as a place where they could sell products. I wish I had started back in 1995 or 1996. You will notice that most of the “big” names in online



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marketing started back then. Timing is everything. Ask yourself: what do you know better than anyone else? What can you offer online that would be of value to a specific group of customers? Can you make things with your hands or with tools? Can you write well? What did you do in the offline world? Can any of this expertise be translated to the Internet? As mentioned above, information is the best-selling online item today. It will probably remain this way for the foreseeable future.

42.

Hopefully, you already have newsletter subscribers or some sort of option list. If so, you can simply send a survey to each one of them. Make it very simple, just yes or no answers. Ideally, just have them be able to click on one link for “yes”, and another link for “no”. Try not to ask more than five questions. Keep your language simple. A lot of my newsletter subscribers are not from the United States.

If you are just starting out, you may have to find an E-zine that relates to your product or service. If you are lucky, you will get enough responses to come to a logical conclusion. You need at least 25 (this is very minimum). If you don't get at least this many, try another Ezine. Once you have all your responses together, throw out any widely divergent answers.

43.

If you ask how much people would be willing to pay for your products, and most answer in the range of \$ 50- \$ 60, then this is a range you can trust. You must throw out the two guys willing to pay \$ 80 and \$ 100, as well as the three persons who would only pay \$ 25, \$ 30, and \$ 35. With these five divergent opinions, I am assuming you have at least 20 persons willing to pay \$ 50- \$ 60 for your product/service.

44.

Now it's time to think about your web page design. If you are not artistic at all, I would urge you to hire a reasonably priced web site designer. The saying “first impressions are important” is even more important on the Internet. My own sites have been very plain and unexciting, and had that “home-made” look about them. Do yourself a favor and hire a professional when you are ready.

45.

Think how best to do this. It's not just search engines. Look for specific E-zines whose subscribers might be interested in your products. For example, if you are offering doll houses for sale (that you make), advertise in dollhouse E-zines and dollhouse web sites. You will find your most “likely to buy” customers in these places.

Model Test 1

And of course, different people have different ways to do business. All of the above are just my suggestions resulting from my own experience and I hope you can get something useful from them. At last wish all of your online business make satisfying progress and go on smoothly as you expected.

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)

To err is human, but to foul things up completely takes a computer, or so the old saw goes. 51) Although this may seem a little unfair to computers, a group of cyber security experts led by Jim Blythe of the University of Southern California are counting on there being at least some truth in the saying. They have created a system for testing computer-security networks by making computers themselves simulate the sorts of human error that leave networks vulnerable.

Mistakes by users are estimated to be responsible for as many as 60% of breaches of computer security. 52) Repeated warnings about being vigilant, for example, often go unheeded as people fail to recognize the dangers of seemingly innocuous actions such as downloading files. On top of that, some “mistakes” are actually the result of deliberation. 53) Users—both regular staff and members of the information-technology (IT) department, who should know better—often disable security features on their computers, because those features slow things down or make the computer more complicated to use.

Yet according to Dr Blythe, such human factors are often overlooked when security systems are tested. This is partly because it would be impractical to manipulate the behaviour of users in ways that would give meaningful results. He and his colleagues have therefore created a way of testing security systems with computer programs called cognitive agents. 54) These agents’ motives and behaviors can be fine-tuned to mess things up with the same aplomb as a real employee—the difference is that what happened can be analysed precisely afterwards.

Each agent represents a run-of-the-mill user, a manager or a member of the IT staff. It is given its own set of beliefs, desires and intentions, along with a job to do and a deadline by which that job must be done. All operations connected with the job are mediated through a standard Microsoft Windows interface that is hooked up to the security system. Agents can also be given group tasks, which in turn may be influenced by their own group dynamics. 55) Put simply, the agents can have friends, shared interests and power relations, and can trust some



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agents more than others, all of which will affect how quickly they perform the job at hand.

Another factor that can influence an agent's behavior is its physiology. Agents can get tired and become hungry, just like people. According to Dr Blythe, "we have focused mainly on fatigue, the physical need to take breaks at regular intervals, or the need to go to the bathroom." And agents may also skive off, choosing to switch to a spot of web browsing on a synthetic internet that the researchers have created for the purpose.

Section III Writing

Part A

Directions:

You are planning to invite Professor Lee to give students a lecture on English literature. Write a letter to him which should include:

- 1) sending your invitation to him,
- 2) giving the detailed information,
- 3) expressing your expectance and thanks.

You should write 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 your address. (10 points)

Part B

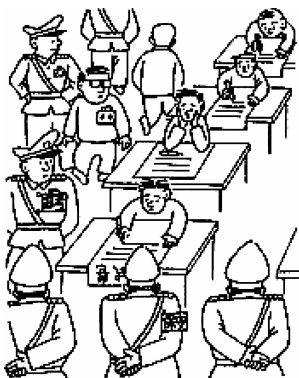
Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled "Examination".

In the essay you should:

- 1) describe the picture and interpret its meaning, and
- 2) give your comments on the phenomenon.

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



考场

Model Test 1 答案解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】B

【解析】dispose 和 of 连用,意为“处理”。A. discard 为及物动词,意为“抛弃”;C. bury 意为“埋葬”;D. eliminate 意为“消除”,这三个词均不和 of 连用。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】active“活跃的”可用来指核废料的放射性。A. latent“潜在的”与上下文意思相矛盾;B. alive“活着的”;D. alert“警觉的”,均与上下文不符。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】两者对比用转折词 while“而……”。B. though 表示转折,意为“虽然”;C. when “当……时”,引导时间状语从句;D. wherever“无论在哪”引导让步状语从句。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】life span 意为“寿命”。A. range;B. scope;D. extent,均表示“范围”。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】此处用分词来表示结果,与前半句是主动关系,所以用 forcing“迫使”。C. encouraging“鼓舞”不合逻辑。B. forced;D. encouraged,表被动,不能入选。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】involves 意为“涉及,包括”。make up 意为“组成……”,若表示“由……组成”,应用 be composed of 或 consist of,所以 A. composes, B. consists, C. makes up 均不合题意。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】引导非限制性定语从句用 which,不用 that。C. those, D. this 不能引导从句。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】通过上下文可知,人们当初对此不太了解,不能用 expected 或 known,只能选 by-products“副产品”来表示其附带的影响;C. by-effects“副作用”,不合题意。

9. 【答案】D

【解析】通过下文可怕的后果可推断,原因是尚未探查清楚它的放射性,因此选 unde-



加油!

tected“未被发现的”。B. detected“已检测到的”与上下文相矛盾;A. neglected“忽略的”,C. studied“研究的”也不合句意。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】通过对它材料、容量的描述,以及后文 these tanks 对它的指代,可断定这是容器,即 B. containers。A. tunnels“隧道”;C. capsule“密封舱”以及 D. warehouse“仓库”都不能入选。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】本从句的主语为 tanks“水箱”,动词应用过去式,而非过去分词。所以 A. broken 不能入选。通过下文“有辐射物质渗透到周围”可知,水箱泄露了,应选 leak“漏水”。C. erode 为及物动词“腐蚀”,D. release 意为“释放,放出”。

12. 【答案】D

【解析】因采取某措施而形成的后果为 effects。A. consequences 指“后果,影响”;B. results 指“结果”;C. aftermath,指不好的后果。

13. 【答案】A

【解析】under consideration“在考虑中”。B. speculation“思索,猜测”;C. contemplation“沉思”;D. assumption“猜想”,都不能表达此意。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】此处指制造容器,而非 forge“锻造”或 form“形成”。B. set“设定”也不合适。

15. 【答案】B

【解析】形容高度,前有量词,用 high,不用 tall。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】A. enclose“封闭”;B. eradicate“根除”;C. endorse“背书”;D. evaluate“评价”,四个选项中,A. enclose 可与后文的 store 形成连续动作。

17. 【答案】B

【解析】通过后文,melt the ice“使雪融化”,可断定此处为“hot”。

18. 【答案】D

【解析】引导表地点的从句,用 where。A. when 引导时间状语从句;B. which 引导定语从句;C. there 为副词“在那里”,不能引导从句。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】表结果。用 thereby“因此,从而”。B. then“然后”;C. with 表伴随动作;D. though“虽然”,都不合语法。

20. 【答案】C

【解析】因为有不利的后果,所以是 abandon“放弃”。A. adopt“采纳”;B. present“呈现”;D. adapt“调节”,不合适。