

| 考研英语核心考点



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主编/张锦忠

名师专家精编

全真模拟训练

根据英语(一)新大纲最新修订

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张锦芯教授主编的《考研英语模拟考场》一书，是深受广大考生欢迎的英语模拟题型考研书，该书以其名师的底蕴、逼近真题的难度、精到的解析等，成为全国考研的畅销书。

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模拟训练 提高

考研英语复习进行到后期，做模拟题是不可或缺的一种重要复习方法。考生通过做好的模拟题，不仅可以起到实战演练的作用，更重要的是还可以检查复习效果，发现自身的问题与不足，在后期复习中有针对性地加以提高。

张锦芯教授主编的这本《考研英语模拟考场》是集作者多年教学、研究与考研辅导的经验编写而成的，书中 15 套模拟题前半部分略易，后半部分略难，整体难度适中，在题材和体裁的选择上都注重覆盖面广泛，关注真题近年涉及较多的领域。本书以难度和命题思路接近真题著称，多年来考生给予广誉。

考研是一项系统工程，在做英语模拟试题的同时，考生还需要在其他方面下工夫。相关图书如下：

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经过认真复习，我们相信您定可以轻松上阵，考取高分，圆考研名校梦。

本书每套模拟试题后都附有参考译文及答案详解。作文部分不仅提供了范文，而且还教给考生如何审题、如何写出提纲，还提供了写作同一题材的作文可以使用的一些词汇、词组和句型。这种设计，都是为了让考生扎扎实实地学习一些东西。因此，在使用本书时，考生一定要多动脑筋，多记忆，多动手。例如，遇到疑难长句时，不妨自己先动手翻译一下，然后再对照“参考译文”找出自己的问题；写作文时可以尝试应用书中提供的一些词组和句型，不能只背不动手写，要通过实际的运用来提高自己的写作能力。

本书的主编是中国人民大学张锦芯教授，参加编写工作的都是多年从事考研辅导的教师，他们对历年考题的命题思路和考生存在的问题都有明确的认识。本书编者包括张锦芯、李守京、田育英教授，白洁、郭庆民、王敏、赵艳萍、韩满玲、王红、陈丽丽副教授。在编写过程中，新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作，杨贻芳、郝彩虹、王大方、左名霞、张锦和翟崇生等同志协助编写了其中一部分，陶灿梅、武敏、汪明等同志承担了部分资料的整理和打印工作。在本书的策划方面，中国人民大学出版社马胜利同志提出了宝贵意见，这里一并表示感谢。

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编者

2010 年 7 月

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全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语

全真模拟试题一

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)

A variety of illegal acts committed by people in the course of their employment, for their own personal gain, are collectively known as white-collar crime. Embezzlement, theft and trading securities 2 insider information are common forms of white-collar crime. The majority of cases involve low-level employees who steal because they are under 2 financial stress. Many plan to 3 the money back as soon as possible but may never do so. Their crimes are usually never 4 because the amounts of money are small, and no one notices the 5 .

 6 , there are some very large cases of white-collar crime, such as multimillion-dollar stock market or banking scams that take years to discover and are extremely difficult and expensive to 7 .

White-collar crime is not 8 to the business sector. Government employment, especially 9 the city level, also provides opportunities to 10 one's pockets. 11 , building inspectors accept bribes and full-time employees receive 12 payments.

Although white-collar crime is less 13 than street crime, it involves 14 more money and harm to the public than crimes committed by street criminals. It is 15 that there are more criminals 16 the office suites than in the streets, yet the 17 of white-collar makes it difficult to uncover the offenses and pursue the offenders. As the economy 18 from manufacturing to services and electronic commerce, opportunities for white-collar crime 19 , while the technology needed to stop such crimes will 20 .

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. [A] due to | [B] in consequence of | [C] on the basis of | [D] for the benefit of |
| 2. [A] temporary | [B] constant | [C] persistent | [D] transient |
| 3. [A] put | [B] return | [C] set | [D] send |
| 4. [A] disclosed | [B] exposed | [C] retained | [D] discovered |
| 5. [A] loss | [B] shortage | [C] deficiency | [D] deficit |
| 6. [A] Moreover | [B] However | [C] Likewise | [D] Accordingly |
| 7. [A] pursue | [B] persecute | [C] proceed | [D] prosecute |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 8. [A] restrained | [B] constrained | [C] confined | [D] bound |
| 9. [A] in | [B] at | [C] on | [D] of |
| 10. [A] line | [B] fill | [C] pack | [D] stuff |
| 11. [A] Such as | [B] For example | [C] By the same token | [D] To begin with |
| 12. [A] welfare | [B] commission | [C] pension | [D] allowance |
| 13. [A] disastrous | [B] hazardous | [C] significant | [D] violent |
| 14. [A] no | [B] little | [C] far | [D] further |
| 15. [A] possibly | [B] liable | [C] logical | [D] likely |
| 16. [A] in | [B] with | [C] of | [D] on |
| 17. [A] nature | [B] feature | [C] property | [D] essence |
| 18. [A] ranges | [B] shifts | [C] transfers | [D] transforms |
| 19. [A] degenerate | [B] upgrade | [C] decrease | [D] multiply |
| 20. [A] pick up | [B] pay back | [C] make out | [D] lag behind |

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

One hallmark of this recession has been the disparities in how the unemployment rate has affected different groups of people. The new national jobless numbers came out Friday morning with the unemployment rate falling from 9.9 percent to 9.7 percent—thanks, in large part, to the 2010 Census that hired 411,000 temporary workers.

The economy seems to be slowly recovering; manufacturing, mining, and temporary service firms added jobs in May, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Personal income and disposable income increased for the month of April, and the average hourly wage rose ever so slightly. My colleague Daniel Gross wrote in early April that such gains portended great things for the future of the American economy, calling the doom-and-gloom chatter “grossly exaggerated.”

But, one hallmark of this economic downturn has been the disparities in the way the unemployment rate has affected people according to age, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, and geography. A college-educated white woman in Massachusetts has much easier time finding work than, say, an African-American man with a high school diploma who lives in Michigan, where the unemployment rate stands at 14 percent. This is a tale of two recessions.

The latest unemployment data makes this point in an even starker form. The unemployment rate for

teenagers remains at 26.4 percent, while 15.5 percent of unemployed African Americans and 12.4 percent of unemployed Hispanics can't find jobs. Seventeen states, along with the District of Columbia, still have jobless rates well in the double digits, and the fate of the long-term unemployed is terrifying. Forty-six percent of the 15 million people out-of-work in this country has been unemployed for 27 weeks or more. That number—the worst since the Great Depression—shows no signs of subsiding. “We’re still in a tremendous labor market hole,” says Lawrence Katz, a professor of economics at Harvard University. “It will take four-and-half more years of consecutive months of job growth to get back to where the labor market was before the downturn.” Even then in 2007, Katz points out that the labor market was hardly rosy. Unemployment had not yet skyrocketed, but workers put up with stagnant wage growth.

So, what does this mean for the unemployed, underemployed, and the recent college graduates searching for work? Well, they'll have to cobble together part-time jobs to pay the rent or accept positions with lower salaries or fewer opportunities for growth. Long-term, as the economy rebounds, this nagging unemployment rate means the economic disparities in this country will keep growing.

21. Daniel Gross believes that
 - [A] the improved unemployment rate is only temporary.
 - [B] people are over-pessimistic about the present situation.
 - [C] American economy will prosper again after this recession.
 - [D] American economy has not yet taken a turn for the better.
22. The point the author wants to make in the text is that
 - [A] statistics have shown an irreversible recovery.
 - [B] some economic sectors lead a slow recovery.
 - [C] unemployment rates affect different social groups.
 - [D] statistics about unemployment rates are grossly distorted.
23. By calling the present situation “a tale of two recessions,” the author means
 - [A] Michigan has higher unemployment rates than Massachusetts.
 - [B] Michigan is mired in deeper recession than Massachusetts.
 - [C] many people worry about the possibility of a second recession.
 - [D] recession affects different social groups in different ways.
24. What is Lawrence Katz's assessment of the situation?
 - [A] He is as optimistic as Daniel Gross.
 - [B] He is less optimistic than Gross.
 - [C] He sees no sign of economic recovery.
 - [D] He compares the recession to the Great Depression.
25. From the last paragraph we learn
 - [A] the disparities in unemployment rates will have serious long-term effects.
 - [B] the unemployed and underemployed are reluctant to take part-time jobs.
 - [C] economic recovery will take a long time before it affects employment rates.
 - [D] unemployment rates will keep rising even as economy is recovering.

Any day now, the federal Department of Education will formally propose new regulations that would cut off federal aid to for-profit colleges whose graduates cannot earn enough to repay their student loans.

The regulations, known as the “gainful employment” rules, are an effort to rein in the high debt loads students take on when they enroll in for-profit colleges that offer certificates or degrees in fields like nursing or culinary arts. Students at for-profit colleges are much more likely than others to default on their loans. Under the regulations, a draft of which came out in February, for-profit colleges would not be eligible to receive federal student aid if their graduates’ debt load was too high to be repaid, over 10 years, with 8 percent of their starting salary.

The Career College Association, which represents 1,450 for-profit colleges, is lobbying fiercely against the regulations, which it argues are wrong-headed, unnecessary and likely to restrict needy students’ access to vocational training and higher education. With so many community colleges overcrowded, the for-profit colleges say, their programs represent the nation’s best hope for training much-needed health care workers and technicians.

Arne Duncan, the Secretary of Education, has avoided demonizing the for-profit schools. In a May speech, he said that despite a “few bad apples,” for-profit colleges play a vital role in helping the nation reach the Obama administration’s goal of having the world’s best-educated work force by 2020.

Advocacy groups representing students and consumers are less diplomatic. “These programs overpromise, underdeliver and load vulnerable students up with way too much debt,” said Chris Lindstrom, higher education program director at the U. S. Public Interest Research Group, part of a coalition of education, consumer, student and public interest groups supporting the regulations. In 2007, coalition members said, students at for-profit colleges made up only 7 percent of those in higher education but 44 percent of those defaulting on federal student loans.

Adding new fuel to the fire was a recent presentation at a New York conference for investors by Steven Eisman, a hedge-fund manager known for having anticipated the housing market crash. Mr. Eisman, whose early awareness of structural problems in the housing market is described in Michael Lewis’s best-seller *The Big Short*, said the for-profit education industry, like the subprime mortgage industry, has rested on the proliferation of loans to low-income people who would not be able to repay them.

Federal law has long said that federal student aid can go only to for-profit colleges that “prepare student for gainful employment in a recognized occupation.” But this is the government’s first effort to define “gainful employment” in relation to graduates’ debt-to-income loads. “With a record number of students attending programs that are subject to this requirement, and a record amount of taxpayer money being used to enable them to attend, it’s more important than ever to make sure they’re getting their money’s worth,” said Pauline Abernathy, vice president of the Institute for College Access and Success.

26. The objective of the new regulations is to

- [A] punish those students who refuse to repay their loans.
- [B] reduce the loans to those students unable to pay back.
- [C] sort out and punish the students who default on their loans.
- [D] reassess the eligibility for receiving federal student aid.

27. Faced with cuts in federal aid,
[A] for-profit colleges are in a fight.
[B] students cannot afford their tuition.
[C] students turn to other financial aids.
[D] for-profit colleges have changed their enrolment policy.
28. It is implied that what Duncan has said
[A] has seriously annoyed for-profit colleges.
[B] is very abusive to students.
[C] supports for-profit colleges.
[D] is very cautious and tactful.
29. Supporters of the new regulation accuse for-profit colleges of
[A] not helping their students pay back loans.
[B] ignoring the moral education of their students.
[C] not giving their students “gainful employment.”
[D] actually encouraging their students to default on loans.
30. What Pauline Abernathy said in the last paragraph
[A] contradicts Eisman’s conclusion about the students.
[B] lends active support to the new regulations.
[C] disclaims the liability of for-profit colleges.
[D] redefines the concept of “gainful employment.”

Text 3

Supporters of abortion rights held a lunch recently in honor of a momentous victory for their cause: 40 years ago, New York became the first state to fully legalize abortion. That 1970 law began to reduce the death and injury toll from back-alley abortions and set the stage for the Supreme Court’s *Roe v. Wade* decision in 1973, which made abortion legal nationwide and recognized a constitutional right to privacy.

But abortion-rights groups are newly anxious about new assaults on women’s reproductive rights, including a fight over abortion that snarled the last days of the health care reform debate. Anti-abortion groups are newly emboldened. Kelli Conlin, head of Nara Pro-Choice New York, told guests at the lunch that “anti-choice forces are mobilizing in every single state to limit a woman’s access to abortion in more insidious ways than we can imagine.”

As Ms. Conlin was speaking, members of the Oklahoma House were getting ready to override vetoes of two punishing abortion measures. The state’s Democratic governor, Brad Henry, rightly viewed these intrusions into women’s lives and decision-making as unconstitutional. One of the measures, which seems destined to spawn copycat bills in other states, requires women to undergo an ultrasound before getting an abortion and further mandates that a doctor or technician set up the monitor so the woman can see it and hear a detailed description of the fetus. The other law grants protection from lawsuits to doctors who deliberately withhold fetal testing results that might affect a woman’s decision about whether to carry her pregnancy to term.

Several states have either passed or are considering bills that would ban abortion coverage in insurance plans sold through the state exchanges established by the federal health care law. A new Utah law criminalizes certain behavior by women that results in miscarriage. Embarking on a road that could lead to the Supreme Court, Nebraska last month banned most abortions at the 20th week of pregnancy based on a questionable theory of fetal pain. About two dozen states are looking at bills to increase counseling requirements or waiting periods prior to abortions. About 20 states are considering new ultrasound requirements. “One in three women in this country will have an abortion in her lifetime, and yet we’re having exactly the same discussions and debates we were having forty years ago,” Ms. Conlin said.

Anti-abortion forces aim ultimately to make abortion illegal. So far, by reducing the number of abortion providers, making insurance coverage more expensive and harder to get, and throwing up other obstacles, they have primarily succeeded in making it harder for women of modest and meager means to obtain a safe and legal medical procedure.

The painful decision to end a pregnancy should be made in private between a woman and her doctor—not in politically driven debate among members of Congress and state legislatures.

31. The Supreme Court’s 1973 decision was important because
 - [A] it made anti-abortion groups launch fiercer assaults.
 - [B] it confirmed women’s private rights to reproduction.
 - [C] it put the 1970 law of New York state into wide application.
 - [D] it marked the end of the efforts by abortion-rights groups.

32. Members of the Oklahoma House were trying to
 - [A] make a similar law to that of the New York state.
 - [B] beat anti-choice forces in their mobilization.
 - [C] formulate two measures for punishing abortion.
 - [D] make matters of abortion difficult for women.

33. Utah and Nebraska are mentioned to show
 - [A] it is illegal for the two states to ban abortion coverage in insurance.
 - [B] the states have no right in criminalizing abortion or miscarriage.
 - [C] some states use subtle ways to restrict women’s access to abortion.
 - [D] many laws should be made by the Supreme Court, not by state legislatures.

34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an anti-abortion endeavor?
 - [A] Specifying the conditions under which abortion can occur.
 - [B] Reducing or banning abortion coverage in insurance plans.
 - [C] Allowing one in three women to undergo abortion.
 - [D] Raising the amount of abortion insurance coverage.

35. According to the author, the anti-abortion forces have done nothing but
 - [A] spreading peril for women’s privacy and freedom.
 - [B] increasing insurance coverage for pregnant women.
 - [C] obtaining safe and legal medical procedure for women.
 - [D] ending pregnant women’s pain in decision making.

There are countless parents who will not allow their children to play violent video games, in which players are able to kill, maim, dismember or sexually assault human images in depraved ways. The video game industry rates them, and some stores use that rating to decide whether to sell a particular game to a minor.

But California went too far in 2005 when it made it illegal to sell violent video games to minors. Retailers challenged the law, and a federal appeals court rightly ruled that it violates the First Amendment. Last week, the Supreme Court said that it would review that decision. We hope it agrees that the law is unconstitutional. California's law imposes fines of up to \$1,000 on retailers that sell violent video games to anyone under 18. To qualify, a game must, as a whole, lack serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value for minors.

But video games are a form of free expression. Many have elaborate plots and characters, often drawn from fiction or history. The California law is a content-based restriction, something that is presumed invalid under the First Amendment. The Supreme Court has made it clear that minors have First Amendment rights. California has tried to lower the constitutional standard for upholding the law by comparing it to "variable obscenity," a First Amendment principle that allows banning the sale of some sexually explicit materials to minors that cannot be banned for adults. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in San Francisco, like other federal courts, rightly refused to extend that doctrine to violent games.

Under traditional First Amendment analysis, content-based speech restrictions can survive only if they are narrowly tailored to promote a compelling government interest. California says its interest is in preventing psychological or neurological damage to young people. The appeals court concluded that the evidence connecting violent video games to this sort of damage is too weak to make restricting the games a compelling government interest.

Even if the interest were legitimate, the state could have used less restrictive methods. The video game industry, like the movie business, has a voluntary rating system that provides buyers and sellers with information on the content of specific games, including age-specific ratings, ranging from "early childhood" to "adults only." The government could do more to promote the use of voluntary ratings by retailers and parents.

California lawmakers may have been right when they decided that video games in which players kill and maim are not the most socially beneficial form of expression. The Constitution, however, does not require speech to be ideal for it to be protected.

36. The "decision" in the second paragraph refers to

- [A] the decision reached by retailers.
- [B] the decision about the rating of a game.
- [C] the ruling reached by the federal appeals court.
- [D] the ban imposed on violent games by California's law.

37. What is essentially wrong with California's law?

- [A] It treated video games as literature and art.

[B] It opposes the political and scientific value of video games.

[C] It places too little trust in voluntary rating.

[D] It attempts to restrict the content of the games.

38. Restricting the content of expression is permitted only when

[A] the expressed content threatens the stability of the government.

[B] the expressed content causes psychological or neurological damage.

[C] some less restrictive methods are formulated and applied.

[D] there is a more urgent and legitimate government interest to protect.

39. The author's attitude toward California's law is

[A] critical.

[B] defensive.

[C] ironical.

[D] objective.

40. The passage is mainly about

[A] state courts and the Supreme Court.

[B] violent games and free expression.

[C] state laws and the constitution.

[D] the video games industry and the movie industry.

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

Surveillance systems and antiviral treatments will help contain a disease, but they cannot halt it the way a vaccine could. Such a treatment would have to come from the makers of vaccines for the more ordinary, seasonal strains of flu. Yet despite all the advances in biological science, this industry still relies on capital-intensive, inflexible and old-fashioned technologies, such as producing vaccines from millions of chicken eggs.

(41) _____. There are usually several different strains of influenza active at any time, and these variations evolve. Alan Barrett of the University of Texas says travel by carriers of influenza, be they people in aeroplanes or birds on the wing, means regional mutations quickly spread around the world. Hence, even when flu subsides at the end of the northern hemisphere's winter, the disease merely shifts to the southern hemisphere (which is now entering its winter). Six months later, it moves back. When the mutations are gradual, as with seasonal flu, it is known as drift; when they are abrupt, as with the new strain of H1N1, you have a shift on your hands.

(42) _____. The firms then prepare their genetic cocktails and develop them inside live chicken eggs in sterile conditions. The resulting vaccine provokes the patient's immune system into producing antibodies, and that primes it for an attack by the worrying strains of flu.

If a global pandemic is declared and manufacturers are asked to produce a vaccine for H1N1, they are unlikely to be able to respond quickly enough. Firms can produce perhaps a billion doses of seasonal vaccine every year. The details of dosing for a pandemic vaccine are not yet known, but it is clear that even if

all the capacity was switched to pandemic flu there would still be a huge global shortfall. (43) _____.

Switching production also poses risks. A lack of vaccines for seasonal flu guarantees that many unprotected people will die of the otherwise mundane version of influenza. (44) _____.

The main problem is that egg-based manufacturing cannot mount a rapid response. It could take only a few more weeks for the WHO and CDC to develop a “seed” strain of the pandemic virus, but experts say producers would then need four to six months before they could create large volumes of vaccine.

(45) _____.

A number of companies have been hoping to get such technologies to the market by 2011 or 2012, and some might be able to help with any shortfall should there be a pandemic later this year. The WHO called such novel approaches a risky “leap of faith.” But if a crisis does engulf the world, that may be a leap some are willing to make.

[A] Nor is there any guarantee that, having switched production, a second wave of an H1N1 strain will indeed be deadly. So producing pandemic vaccines as a precaution may turn out to be a waste of resources with deadly results. Or it may save millions of lives. No one knows.

[B] To help the vaccine manufacturers plan, the WHO issues guidelines every six months listing the three strains of seasonal flu that appear to pose the biggest threat during the relevant hemisphere’s approaching winter.

[C] The production of flu vaccine has developed to cope with seasonal flu. The disease may seem no more than a nuisance to many, but the flu still kills perhaps 500,000 people a year around the world. It is hard to develop a perfect vaccine against seasonal influenza because it is so fleet-footed.

[D] Officials shut down most of the economy to halt the spread of a previously unknown strain of the mongrel H1N1 virus, which is comprised of avian, swine and human influenza viruses. The hope is that the outbreak has now peaked.

[E] Could more innovative manufacturing techniques help? One promising approach involves growing vaccines not in eggs but in cell cultures, which is speedy and easily scaled up. Another is to add adjuvants, which are catalysts that improve the efficacy of a vaccine and reduce the amount of active ingredient required.

[F] Anthony Fauci, head of America’s National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, says the American government has been funding many such firms in preparation for bioterrorism and pandemics. But he points out that none of the firms has so far got a pandemic flu vaccine past safety trials.

[G] Keiji Fukuda of the WHO summed it up this way: “There’s much greater vaccine capacity than there was a few years ago, but there is not enough vaccine capacity to instantly make vaccines for the entire world’s population for influenza.”

Part C

Directions:

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

(46) The basis of the family is, of course, the fact that parents feel a special kind of affection towards