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2006版

新新英语系列

硕士研究生入学考试



英语模拟考场10套

含：新增题型密集训练

主编：夏倚荣

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- 二、《考研英语复习指南》（夏倚荣主编）为本书的姊妹篇，其内容全部与最新大纲相符，新增题型部分考生可结合本书及语音讲解快速突破。



W 世界图书出版公司

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由于考研复习没有统一的标准化教材,自学、自习是其主要特征,因此,选用合身、合用、合时的复习参考书,掌握有效的复习方法,避免“用功用错了地方”就成为考研复习的头等大事。时至今日,随着2006版《大纲》的出台,考研复习尤其是英语复习,应该进入到全面综合训练为主的阶段,市面上各种类型的供考生训练的书也越来越多,就这类书的质量标准而言,我们有以下几点建议,供考生在甄别选择辅导书时参考:

首先,就题型而言,模拟题必须与2006版《大纲》样题和近几年真题完全一致。而目前市场上的绝大多数“模拟试题”,虽不乏出自“名师”之笔,有的题型却与真题完全不符:以写作B节为例,1997-2005年真题考的均是漫画或图表作文,而很多以“模拟试题”自居的资料,却极少有漫画作文,基本上都是很简单的记叙文!这一点考生极易辨别!除此以外,很多书的完型、阅读、翻译等题型的设置也与真题相去甚远,请考生在选择时务必仔细甄别。

其次,就难度而言,已考试题(真题)的题干、选项与干扰项均达到相当高的水平,能否深入到这种程度,便是“模拟试题”的真正价值所在了。

再次,看是否有参考译文,解析是否深透。精解和译文之所以绝对必要,这是考研试题的难度所致。因为隐患往往源自于不求甚解!

以上三点,请考生在选择模拟题时务必谨慎关注。作为多年来一直奋战在考研辅导一线并参与阅卷的老师,我深深体会到考生的不容易!做此提醒,责任所使!

基于以上思考,并应广大考生的强烈要求,本人在深刻研究近20年已考真题的基础上,严格以历年真题为依据,以2006版《大纲》为准绳,并紧密结合多年来的

考研辅导和阅卷经验,编写了本套试题集,并在每套试题的编撰过程中进行了严肃认真、艰苦卓绝的努力!

为方便考生使用,将本书特点介绍如下:

题型完全仿真——即在题型方面与最新《大纲》完全保持一致,全部试题都严格以历年已考真题为依据,以最新《大纲》为准绳并结合多年积累的考研辅导和阅卷经验锤炼而成;

难度系数略高——即每套试题的难度系数都略高于《大纲》样题及历年真题。考生若能完全消化这些题,那么面对明年的考研试卷时,应该会是游刃有余的;

全文精解精译——即每套试题都提供全文参考译文,答案解析也力求全面深入,使做题不仅仅是模拟考场的感觉,更是一次绝好的复习;

一书两用功能——即根据大纲的最新变化,本书特将每套试卷的阅读理解 Part B 作为独立的一部分单列,因此本书不仅可以作为模拟考场使用,同时也可作为全面、重点突破新增题型的教材;

在线语音讲解——即全书附有关于最新《大纲》的变化透析、应对策略及每套试题的重点、难点内容提示和必须掌握的答题方法,这部分内容以语音讲解的方式登在 www.kaoshi.tv 这一网站上,供所有考生免费下载或收听。

选择高效率的辅导资料,掌握正确的学习方法,并且付出努力,那么成功一定是水到渠成的!考场上面对试题时,只不过是多一次轻松的演习而已!

本书的英语部分由美籍专家 Michael Hughes 先生审阅。本书文章、段落全部选自近年来国内外出版的书籍、报刊及杂志,编者对各位作者的辛勤劳动表示衷心的感谢。

本书的相关理论和提高请参见编者所著的 2006 版《考研英语复习指南》。

考研辅导班开课前夕

夏倚荣 自序于北京

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2006 版考研英语模拟考场 10 套

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第一部分

模拟考场十套

考生注意事项

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
2. 答题前,考生应按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“报考单位”、“考生姓名”、“考试语种”、“考生编号”等信息。
3. 答案必须按要求填涂或写在指定的答题卡上。
 - (1)英语知识运用、阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案填涂在答题卡 1 上。填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动,必须用橡皮擦干净。
 - (2)阅读理解部分 C 节的答案和作文必须用(蓝)黑色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔在答题卡 2 上作答。字迹要清楚。
4. 考试结束后,将答题卡 1、答题卡 2 一并装入原试卷袋中,试卷交给监考人员。

夏倚荣

简介

考研辅导新生代领军人物,考研英语辅导学术水平和教学实力的代表,留美英语语言测试学博士,《研究生》杂志编委。在教学上独树一帜,创立“词汇语义微观分析、语篇层次宏观把握、文化思维模式导入、认知语言学教学理论运用”四位一体的教学法。对考研英语命题思路和考察方向把握深透,著有高质量学习丛书 20 余部。其教学成果得到全国考研学子的一致好评。其授课风格“宛如激情跌宕的波涛,又似轻缓舒展的流云,却始终保持着交响乐章的严紧缜密”,演绎出一派大师的风范。

模拟考场(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)

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around aerobic exercise. Millions of individuals became 1 in a variety of aerobic activities, and 2 thousands of health spas 3 around the country to capitalize on his 4 interest in fitness, particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed 5 to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their 6 was not on aerobics, 7 on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, 8 and endurance in their primarily male 9. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit 10 from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs 11 few, if 12 health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has again become increasingly 13 for males and for females. Many 14 programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

15, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily 16 such fitness components have been related to 17 in athletics. 18, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health 19 as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now 20 that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] imposed | [B] engaged | [C] confined | [D] illustrated |
| 2. [A] affluently | [B] eligibly | [C] gorgeously | [D] literally |
| 3. [A] enhanced | [B] manifested | [C] developed | [D] established |
| 4. [A] emerging | [B] hovering | [C] intriguing | [D] mingling |
| 5. [A] prior | [B] entitled | [C] liable | [D] subjected |
| 6. [A] action | [B] focus | [C] cement | [D] snap |
| 7. [A] or | [B] or else | [C] and | [D] but rather |
| 8. [A] strength | [B] nutrition | [C] tolerance | [D] ambition |
| 9. [A] practitioners | [B] enthusiasts | [C] referees | [D] recipients |
| 10. [A] financially | [B] particularly | [C] legitimately | [D] excessively |
| 11. [A] presented | [B] offered | [C] indicated | [D] demonstrated |
| 12. [A] something | [B] some | [C] anything | [D] any |
| 13. [A] popular | [B] vigorous | [C] intelligible | [D] formidable |

14. [A] current [B] primitive [C] uneven [D] incredible
 15. [A] Practically [B] Eventually [C] Essentially [D] Historically
 16. [A] because [B] in only [C] although [D] now that
 17. [A] performance [B] harassment [C] identification [D] portrayal
 18. [A] Moreover [B] Therefore [C] However [D] Anyway
 19. [A] advantages [B] benefits [C] interests [D] profits
 20. [A] recommends [B] reassures [C] speculates [D] mediates

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Reading 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

Gene therapy and gene-based drugs are two ways we could benefit from our growing mastery of genetic science. But there will be others as well. Here is one of the remarkable therapies on the cutting edge of genetic research that could make their way into mainstream medicine in the coming years.

While it's true that just about every cell in the body has the instructions to make a complete human, most of those instructions are inactivated, and with good reason: the last thing you want for your brain cells is to start churning out stomach acid or your nose to turn into a kidney. The only time cells truly have the potential to turn into any and all body parts is very early in a pregnancy, when so-called stem cells haven't begun to specialize.

Yet this untapped potential could be a terrific boon to medicine. Most diseases involve the death of healthy cells — brain cells in Alzheimer's, cardiac cells in heart disease, pancreatic cells in diabetes, to name a few; if doctors could isolate stem cells, then direct their growth, they might be able to furnish patients with healthy replacement tissue.

It was incredibly difficult, but last fall scientists at the University of Wisconsin managed to isolate stem cells and get them to grow into neural, gut, muscle and bone cells. The process still can't be controlled, and may have unforeseen limitations; but if efforts to understand and master stem-cell development prove successful, doctors will have a therapeutic tool of incredible power.

The same applies to cloning, which is really just the other side of the coin; true cloning, as first shown with the sheep Dolly two years ago, involves taking a developed cell and reactivating the genome within, resetting its developmental instructions to a pristine state. Once that happens, the rejuvenated cell can develop into a full-fledged animal, genetically identical to its parent.

For agriculture, in which purely physical characteristics like milk production in a cow or low fat in a hog have real market value, biological carbon copies could become routine within a few years. This past year scientists have done for mice and cows what Ian Wilmut did for Dolly, and other creatures are bound to join the cloned menagerie in the coming year.

Human cloning, on the other hand, may be technically feasible but legally and emotionally more dif-

difficult. Still, one day it will happen. The ability to reset body cells to a pristine, undeveloped state could give doctors exactly the same advantages they would get from stem cells: the potential to make healthy body tissues of all sorts, and thus to cure disease. That could prove to be a true "miracle cure."

21. The writer holds that the potential to make healthy body tissues will
- [A] aggravate moral issues of human cloning.
[B] bring great benefits to human beings.
[C] help scientists decode body instructions.
[D] involve employing surgical instruments.
22. The word "rejuvenated" (Para. 5) most probably means
- [A] modified. [B] re-collected. [C] classified. [D] reactivated.
23. The research at the University of Wisconsin is mentioned to show
- [A] the isolation of stem cells. [B] the effects of gene therapies.
[C] the advantages of human cloning. [D] the limitations of tissue replacements.
24. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- [A] The principle of gene therapy is applicable to that of cloning.
[B] The isolation of stem cells is too difficult to be feasible.
[C] It is reasonable for all body instructions to be activated.
[D] Cloned animals will eventually take control of the world.
25. Towards the genetic research, the author's attitude can best be said to be that of
- [A] Frustration. [B] Indifference. [C] Amazement. [D] Opposition.

Text 2

What our society suffers from most today is the absence of consensus about what it and life in it ought to be; such consensus cannot be gained from society's present stage, or from fantasies about what it ought to be. For that the present is too close and too diversified, and the future too uncertain, to make believable claims about it. A consensus in the present hence can be achieved only through a shared understanding of the past, as Homer's epics informed those who lived centuries later what it meant to be Greek, and by what images and ideals they were to live their lives and organize their societies.

Most societies derive consensus from a long history, a language all their own, a common religion, common ancestry. The myths by which they live are based on all of these. But the United States is a country of immigrants, coming from a great variety of nations. Lately, it has been emphasized that an asocial, narcissistic personality has become characteristic of Americans, and that it is this type of personality that makes for the lack of well-being, because it prevents us from achieving consensus that would counteract a tendency to withdraw into private worlds. In this study of narcissism, Christopher Lash says that modern man, "tortured by self-consciousness, turns to new therapies not to free himself of his personal worries but to find meaning and purpose in life, to find something to live for". There is widespread distress because national morale has declined, and we have lost an earlier sense of national vision and purpose.

Contrary to rigid religions or political beliefs, as are found in totalitarian societies, our culture is

one of the great individual differences, at least in principle and in theory; but this leads to disunity, even chaos. Americans believe in the value of diversity, but just because our is a society based on individual diversity, it needs consensus about some dominating ideas more than societies based on uniform origin of their citizens. Hence, if we are to have consensus, it must be based on a myth — a vision about a common experience, a conquest that made us Americans, as the myth about the conquest of Troy formed the Greeks. Only a common myth can offer relief from the fear that life is without meaning or purpose. Myths permit us to examine our place in the world by comparing it to a shared idea. Myths are shared fantasies that form the tie that binds the individual to other members of his group. Such myths help to ward off feelings of isolations, guilt, anxiety, and purposelessness — in short, they combat isolation and the breakdown of social standards and values.

26. In the eyes of the author, the greatest trouble with the US society may lie in
- [A] the non-existence of consensus on the forms of the society should take.
 - [B] the lack of divergence over the common organizations of social life.
 - [C] the non-acceptance of a society based on individual diversity.
 - [D] the pervasive distress caused by national morale decline.
27. The asocial personality of Americans may stem from
- [A] the absence of a common religion and ancestry.
 - [B] the multiracial constituents of the US society.
 - [C] the want of a shared myths they possess in life.
 - [D] the counterbalance to narcissistic personality.
28. Homer's epics is mentioned in Paragraph 1 in order to
- [A] exemplify the contributions made by ancient poets.
 - [B] illustrate the role of shared fantasies about society.
 - [C] show an ideal stage of eternal social progress.
 - [D] make known myths of what a society ought to be.
29. The author concludes that only shared myths can help Americans
- [A] to bring about the uniformity of their culture.
 - [B] to regain their consensus about a common experience.
 - [C] to stay away from negative feelings in their life.
 - [D] to counteract the effects of consensus about society.
30. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that Christopher Lash is most probably
- [A] a reform advocate.
 - [B] a senior psychologist.
 - [C] a reputed poet.
 - [D] a social historian.

Text 3

The early retirement of experienced workers is seriously harming the U.S. economy, according to a new report from the Hudson Institute, a public policy research organization. Currently, many older experienced workers retire at an early age. According to the recently issued statistics, 79 percent of qualified workers begin collecting retirement benefits at age 62; if that trend continues, there will be

a labor shortage that will hinder the economic growth in the twenty-first century.

Older Americans constitute an increasing proportion of the population, according to the U. S. Census Bureau, and the population of those over age 65 will grow by 60% between 2001 and 2020. During the same period, the group aged 18 to 44 will increase by only 4%. Keeping older skilled workers employed, even part time, would increase U.S. economic output and strengthen the tax base; but without significant policy reforms, massive early retirement among baby boomers seems more likely.

Retirement at age 62 is an economically rational decision today. Social Security and Medicaid earnings limits and tax penalties subject our most experienced workers to marginal tax rates as high as 67%. Social Security formulas encourage early retirement. Although incomes usually rise with additional years of work, any pay increases after the 35-year mark result in higher social Security taxes but only small increases in benefits.

Hudson Institute researchers believe that federal tax and benefit policies are at fault and reforms are urgently needed, but they disagree with the popular proposal that much older Americans will have to work because Social Security will not support them and that baby boomers are not saving enough for retirement. According to the increase in 401 (k) and Keogh retirement plans, the ongoing stock market on Wall Street, and the likelihood of large inheritances, there is evidence that baby boomers will reach age 65 with greater financial assets than previous generations.

The Hudson institute advocates reforming government policies that now discourage work and savings, especially for older worker. Among the report's recommendations: Tax half of all Social Security benefits, regardless of other income; provide 8% larger benefits for each year beyond 65; and permit workers nearing retirement to negotiate compensation packages that may include a lower salary but with greater healthcare benefits. However, it may take real and fruitful planning to find the right solution to the early retirement of older experienced workers; any measures taken must be allowed to prolong the serviceability of older experienced workers.

31. According to Hudson Institute researchers, the effect of the early retirement of qualified workers in the U. S. economy is

- [A] constructive. [B] significant. [C] inconclusive. [D] detrimental.

32. The older experienced workers in America tend to retire early because their prolonged service may

- [A] do harm to younger generations. [B] end up with few or no benefits.
[C] give play to their potentials. [D] shed light on social trends.

33. The second paragraph is written chiefly to show that

- [A] there will be an acute labor shortage in the near future.
[B] baby-boomers contribute much to the US economic output.
[C] government policies concerning older people are out-dated.
[D] older workers are enthusiastic about collecting social benefits.

34. When mentioning "the ongoing stock market on Wall Street", the writer

- [A] is calling attention to the privileges to which baby-boomers are entitled.
[B] is calling for the government to take countermeasures against labor shortage.
[C] is refuting a notion about experienced workers' early retirement.

[D] is justifying the ineffectiveness of federal tax and benefit policies.

35. Towards the issue, what the writer is most concerned about will be

[A] to advocate radically reforming government policies.

[B] to take into account the benefits upon retirement.

[C] to put in practice what Hudson researchers believe in.

[D] to prolong the practicability of older experienced employees.

Text 4

The history of responses to the work of the artist Sandro Botticelli (1444—1510) suggests that widespread appreciation by critics is a relatively recent phenomenon. Writing in 1550, Vasari expressed an unease with Botticelli's work, admitting that the artist fitted awkwardly into his evolutionary scheme of the history of art. Over the next two centuries, academic art historians defamed Botticelli in favor of his fellows Florentine, Michelangelo. Even when anti-academic art historians of the early nineteenth century rejected many of the standards of evaluation adopted by their predecessors, Botticelli's work remained outside of accepted taste, pleasing neither amateur observers nor connoisseurs. (Many of his best paintings, however, remained hidden away in obscure churches and private homes.)

The primary reason for Botticelli's unpopularity is not difficult to understand: most observers, up until the mid-nineteenth century, did not consider him to be noteworthy, because his work, for the most part, did not seem to these observers to exhibit the traditional characteristics of fifteenth-century Florentine art. For example, Botticelli rarely employed the technique of strict perspective and, unlike Michelangelo, never used chiaroscuro.

Another reason for Botticelli's unpopularity may have been that his attitude toward the style of classical art was very different from that of his contemporaries. Although he was thoroughly exposed to classical art, he showed little interest in borrowing from the classical style. Indeed, it is paradoxical that a painter of large-scale classical subjects adopted a style that was only slightly similar to that of classical art.

In any case, when viewers began to examine more closely the relationship of Botticelli's work to the tradition of fifteenth-century Florentine art, his reputation began to grow. Analyses and assessments of Botticelli made between 1850 and 1870 by the artists of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, as well as by the writer Pater (although he, unfortunately, based his assessment on an incorrect analysis of Botticelli's personality), inspired a new appreciation of Botticelli throughout the English-speaking world. Yet Botticelli's work, especially the Sistine frescoes, did not generate worldwide attention until it was finally subjected to a comprehensive and scrupulous analysis by Home in 1908. Home rightly demonstrated that the frescoes shared important features with paintings by other fifteenth-century Florentines — features such as skillful representation of anatomical proportions, and of the human figure in motion. However, Home argued that Botticelli did not treat these qualities as ends in themselves — rather, that he emphasized clear depiction of a story, a unique achievement and one that made the traditional Florentine qualities less central. Because of Home's emphasis crucial to any study of art, the twentieth century has come to appreciate Botticelli's achievements.

36. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] The Role of Standard Art Analyses and Appraisals.

- [B] Sandro Botticelli: From Rejection to Appreciation.
 [C] The History of Critics' Responses to Art Works.
 [D] Botticelli and Florentine: A Comparative Study.
37. We can learn from the text that art critics have a history of
 [A] suppressing painters' art initiatives. [B] favoring a Botticelli's best paintings.
 [C] rejecting traditional art characteristics. [D] undervaluing Botticelli's achievements.
38. The views of Vasari and Home on Botticelli's products are
 [A] identical. [B] complementary. [C] opposite. [D] similar.
39. The word "connoisseurs" (Paragraph 1) most probably means
 [A] representatives in the Pre-Raphaelite Movement.
 [B] people who are in favor of Florentine.
 [C] critics who are likely to make assessments.
 [D] conservatives clinging to classical art.
40. What does the author think of Botticelli's representation skills?
 [A] They are to be fully appreciated. [B] They evolve from an uncertain source.
 [C] They underlie his personality. [D] They conform to the classical style.

Part B

本部分内容请参见 205 页

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)

All U. S. nuclear weapons production facilities are presently closed down, and if the various agreements are adhered to, those facilities will never be required except for one critical capability. All modern nuclear weapons use uranium (铀), plutonium (钚), and tritium (氚). Uranium and plutonium have very long half-lives, and there is large surplus of these materials.

Tritium, however, has a relatively short half-life of about 12.6 years, so about 5 percent of the amount on hand must be replaced each year to maintain the current inventory. (46) Because of the large retirement of nuclear weapons by the United States in compliance with early agreements and national policy, tritium from retired weapons has been used to make up that lost through natural decay. (47) However, in about 10 to 15 years, depending on future negotiations, the United States will need a guaranteed supply of tritium to maintain its stockpile at whatever level is agreed on.

In anticipation of this future need to produce tritium, Defense Office Executive is pursuing two technologies. One uses a nuclear reactor that could also produce electricity whose sale would recover not only the capital cost of the reactor but also its annual operational cost. (48) Unfortunately, the present Administration has a definite bias against nuclear power, so an alternative method is also being pursued even though it is agreed that it will cost twice as much as a reactor and use as much electricity as a reactor would produce. This technology uses an accelerator to produce high-energy protons that in turn produce neutrons.

The main argument for the accelerator is that it produces no conventional nuclear wastes. (49) Proponents readily admit that it will produce radioactive materials, but with a relatively short half-life compared with that of wastes from spent nuclear fuel. The fact that the accelerator will require the equivalent of a nuclear power plant to supply its electricity is ignored.

(50) Proponents also neglect to mention that about 22 percent of all electrical energy generated in the United States comes from nuclear power plants, so that 22 percent of the power used by the accelerator will generate conventional nuclear wastes, in addition to those the accelerator produces. There is an alternative to either the reactor or the accelerator, which is simply to buy the required tritium from Canada or Russia.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. **Direction:** You have bought a brand-new computer in a store. But much to your disappointment, it could not be properly operated when you got it back. Write a letter to the manager,

- 1) giving complaints,
- 2) describing the problems,
- 3) and asking for some compensations.

Part B

52. **Direction:**

A cry for Nature Conservation

A. Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in no less than 200 words.

B. Your essay must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:

- 1) describe the cartoon
- 2) interpret the message conveyed in the picture
- 3) and give your suggestions to remedy the situation



Cries from our Descendants for Nature Conservation

模拟考场(二)

Section | 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)

If it were only necessary to decide whether to teach elementary science to everyone on a mass basis or to find the gifted few and take them as far as they can go, our task would be fairly simple. The public school system, however, has no such 1, 2 the jobs must be carried 3 at the same time. Because we depend so 4 upon science and technology for our 5, we must produce specialists in many fields. 6 we live in a 7 nation, whose citizens make the policies for the nation, large numbers of us must be educated to understand, to uphold, and 8 necessary, to judge the work of 9. The public school must educate both producers and 10 of scientific services.

In education, there should be a good balance 11 the branches of 12 that contribute to effective thinking and 13 judgment. Such balance is defeated by 14 much emphasis on any one field. This 15 of balance involves not only the 16 of the natural sciences, the social sciences and the arts but also relative emphasis among the natural sciences themselves.

17, we must have a balance between current and 18 knowledge. The attention of the public is continually drawn to new 19 in scientific fields and the discovery of new knowledge; these should not be allowed to turn our attention away from the sound, established materials that form the basis of 20 for beginners.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| C 1. [A] entity | [B] auction | [C] choice | [D] coalition |
| D 2. [A] whereas | [B] though | [C] while | [D] for |
| D 3. [A] off | [B] forward | [C] away | [D] on |
| B 4. [A] substantially | [B] heavily | [C] equally | [D] misleadingly |
| C 5. [A] stimulation | [B] shift | [C] progress | [D] glamour |
| C 6. [A] If | [B] Although | [C] Because | [D] Supposing |
| B 7. [A] prosperous | [B] democratic | [C] literate | [D] thriving |
| C 8. [A] unless | [B] in case | [C] when | [D] only |
| A 9. [A] experts | [B] populace | [C] voters | [D] mob |
| B 10. [A] subscribers | [B] users | [C] passers-by | [D] victims |
| D 11. [A] amid | [B] between | [C] upon | [D] among |
| A 12. [A] knowledge | [B] data | [C] intelligence | [D] quest |
| B 13. [A] fair | [B] wise | [C] risky | [D] proper |
| A 14. [A] too | [B] fairly | [C] very | [D] rather |
| B 15. [A] incident | [B] question | [C] inference | [D] impact |