

考研英语

(二)

考前必练4套题



全国硕士研究生入学考试命题研究组 编

权威专家倾力打造
紧扣考试大纲 诠释应考思路
万能黄金模板 助力考研之路

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

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前 言

考研英语是一门技巧性很强且非常重要的科目。如果在英语复习过程中找不到最好的、最合适自己的学习技巧,可能会导致事倍功半,浪费宝贵的复习时间,最后可能因为英语不过关而全盘皆输,那将是非常可惜的。

在考研过程中最好的复习资料就是历年真题,最有参考价值的考研试题就是近 10 年的真题。但是这 10 套左右的真题是一次性资源,一旦用完就没有了,如果想要利用这些真题做二次模拟,由于你脑海中已经有了之前的印象,测试分数自然会偏高一点,这种不客观性也就失去了利用真题检验自己水平的意义。许多考生到了复习的后期,常遇到真题做完无题可做的困境。在这种情况下,考生们往往选择做 A 书的完型, B 书的阅读理解, C 书的写作,这样的做法有个最大的缺点:市面上的参考书质量良莠不齐,难度更不可能保持一致,利用拼凑起来的试题做模拟就存在某套试题很容易而某套试题又很难的情况,考生做完以后根本无法检测自己的真实水平。因而对于准备考研的考生而言,一本高质量的模拟试题集是必不可缺的。

为帮助考生充分体会历年考题的命题思路,对自己面临的任务和需要解决的问题获得清醒的认识,提高应试能力,我们特别编写了这本《考研英语(二)考前必练 4 套题》。全书注重揭示命题角度,严格参照真题的出题形式,包含 4 套英语(二)模拟试题,按照完型、阅读理解、新题型、英译汉和写作来编写。为了帮助考生更好地检验自己的水平,编写老师从大量的英文经典书籍和国外著名的也是常作为题源的四本杂志——*The Economist*《经济学家》, *Newsweek*《新闻周刊》, *Times*《时代周刊》以及 *U. S. News and World Report*《美国新闻与世界报道》中,摘选出与考研真题难度相当的文章进行命题。本书配有试题详解,在分析题干的同时,注意总结归纳一些应试技能及理解文章和题意的办法,从而让读者真正弄懂为什么选择这个答案。

编者希望通过这本与真题难度相当的模拟题集,让考生们能够更好地找到做真题的感觉。如果考生在做这些模拟题时还能从阅读这些原汁原味的英美文章中感觉到学习英语之乐趣,那将是编者莫大的欣慰。

全书内容虽经过多次校正,仍不免有疏漏之处,加之水平有限,本书的缺点、错误在所难免,我们热切希望得到相关专家和广大读者的批评指正。

编 者

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考前必练模拟试题(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)

It is often observed that the aged spend much time thinking and talking about their past lives, 1 about the future. These reminiscences are not simply random or trivial memories, 2 is their purpose merely to make conversation. The old person's recollections of the past help to 3 an identity that is becoming increasingly fragile: 4 any role that brings respect or any goal that might provide 5 to the future, the individual mentions their past as a reminder to listeners, that here was a life 6 living. 7, the memories form part of a continuing life 8, in which the old person 9 the events and experiences of the years gone by and 10 on the overall meaning of his or her own almost completed life.

As the life cycle 11 to its close, the aged must also learn to accept the reality of their own impending (即将发生的) death. 12 this task is made difficult by the fact that death is almost a 13 subject in the United States. The mere discussion of death is often regarded as 14. As adults many of us find the topic frightening and are 15 to think about it—and certainly not to talk about it 16 the presence of someone who is dying. Death has achieved this taboo 17 only in the modern industrial societies. There seems to be an important reason for our reluctance to 18 the idea of death. It is the very fact that death remains 19 our control; it is almost the only one of the natural processes 20 is so.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. better than | B. rather than | C. less than | D. other than |
| 2. A. so | B. even | C. nor | D. hardly |
| 3. A. preserve | B. conserve | C. resume | D. assume |
| 4. A. performing | B. playing | C. undertaking | D. lacking |
| 5. A. orientation | B. implication | C. succession | D. presentation |
| 6. A. worthy | B. worth | C. worthless | D. worthwhile |
| 7. A. In a word | B. In brief | C. In addition | D. In particular |
| 8. A. prospect | B. impetus | C. impression | D. review |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 9. A. integrates | B. incorporates | C. includes | D. interacts |
| 10. A. reckons | B. counts | C. reflects | D. conceive |
| 11. A. keeps | B. draws | C. inclines | D. tends |
| 12. A. Therefore | B. And | C. Yet | D. Otherwise |
| 13. A. taboo | B. dispute | C. contempt | D. neglect |
| 14. A. notorious | B. indecent | C. obscure | D. desperate |
| 15. A. ready | B. willing | C. liable | D. reluctant |
| 16. A. at | B. on | C. with | D. in |
| 17. A. status | B. circumstance | C. environment | D. priority |
| 18. A. encounter | B. confront | C. tolerate | D. expose |
| 19. A. under | B. above | C. beyond | D. within |
| 20. A. which | B. what | C. as | D. that |

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

Six years later, in an about-face, the FBI admits that federal agents fired tear gas canisters capable of causing a fire at the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas in 1993. But the official said the firing came several hours before the structure burst into flames, killing 80 people including the Davidians' leader, David Koresh.

"In looking into this, we've come across information that shows some canisters that can be deemed pyrotechnic in nature were fired—hours before the fire started," the official said. "Devices were fired at the bunker, not at the main structure where the Davidians were camped out."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation maintains it did not start what turned to be a series of fiery bursts of flames that ended a 51-day standoff between branch members and the federal government. "This doesn't change the bottom line that David Koresh started the fire and the government did not," the official said. "It simply shows that devices that could probably be flammable were used in the early morning hours."

The law enforcement official said the canisters were fired not at the main structure where the Davidian members were camped out but at the nearby underground bunker.

They bounced off the bunker's concrete roof and landed in an open field well, the official said. The canisters were fired at around 6 a.m., and the fire that destroyed the wooden compound started around noon, the official said. The official also added that other tear gas canisters used by agent that day were not flammable or potentially explosive.

While Coulson denied the grenades played a role in starting the fire, his statement marked the first time that any U.S. government official has publicly contradicted the government's position that federal agents used nothing on the final day of the siege at Waco that could have sparked the fire that engulfed the compound. The cause of the fiery end is a major focus of an ongoing inquiry by the Texas Rangers into the Waco siege.

21. The FBI official has NOT admitted that _____.
A. the canisters were fired at the main structure
B. the canisters were fired hours before the fire started
C. federal agents fired tear gas canisters capable of causing a fire
D. other tear gas canisters that were not flammable or potentially explosive were also used
22. From the passage, what information can be inferred about the event in 1993?
A. The compound was blown up by the FBI agents.
B. The compound burst into flames at dawn.
C. The federal government besieged the compound for 51 days before the tragedy occurred.
D. About 80 people were killed in the event except the Davidians' leader, David Koresh.
23. After reading the passage, how much do you know about the compound near Waco?
A. About 51 people lived in the compound at the time of the event in 1993.
B. It consisted of a main structure and a bunker.
C. It was built of stone.
D. It was a schoolhouse.
24. Coulson's speech has _____.
A. made the matter even more complicated and confusing
B. been approved by the government
C. met sharp criticism
D. brought the whole matter into broad daylight
25. The attitude of the narrator towards this message is _____.
A. neutral B. bitter C. excited D. expectant

Text 2

The question of whether war is inevitable is one, which has concerned many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question, it will be useful to introduce some related concepts. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entities directed against one another, is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something, which is in inadequate supply. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while the parties to a conflict are. Conflict and competition are both categories of opposition, which has been defined as a process by which social entities function is the disservice of one another.

Opposition is thus contrasted with cooperation, the process by which social entities function in the service of one another. These definitions are necessary because it is important to emphasize that competition between individuals or groups is inevitable in a world of limited resources, but conflict is not. Conflict, nevertheless, is very likely to occur, and is probably an essential and desirable element of human societies.

Many authors have argued for the inevitability of war from the premise that in the struggle for existence among animal species, only the fittest survive. In general, however, this struggle in nature is competition, not conflict. Social animals, such as monkeys and cattle, fight to win or maintain leadership of the group. The struggle for existence occurs not in such fights, but in the competition for limited feeding areas and for occupancy of areas free from meat-eating animals. Those who fail in this competition starve to death or become victims to other species. This struggle for existence does not resemble human war, but rather the competition of individuals for jobs, markets, and materials. The essence of the struggle is the competition for the necessities of life that are insufficient to satisfy all.

Among nations there is competition in developing resources, trades, skills, and a satisfactory way of life. The successful nations grow and prosper; the unsuccessful decline. While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, it can not be said that war-like conflict among nations is inevitable, although competition is.

26. In the first paragraph, the author gives the definitions of some terms in order to _____.

- A. argue for the similarities between animal societies and human societies
- B. smooth out the conflicts in human societies
- C. distinguish between two kinds of opposition
- D. summarize the characteristic features of opposition and cooperation

27. According to the author, competition differs from conflict in that _____.

- A. it results in war in most cases
- B. it induces efforts to expand territory
- C. it is a kind of opposition among social entities

- D. it is essentially a struggle for existence
28. The phrase "function is the disservice of one another" (Para. 1) most probably means _____.
A. betray each other B. harm one another
C. help to collaborate with each other D. benefit one another
29. The author indicates in the passage that conflict _____.
A. is an inevitable struggle resulting from competition
B. reflects the struggle among social animals
C. is an opposition among individual social entities
D. can be avoided
30. The passage is probably intended to answer the question "_____".
A. Is war inevitable?
B. Why is there conflict and competition?
C. Is conflict desirable?
D. Can competition lead to conflict?

Text 3

How efficient is our system of criminal trial? Does it really do the basic job we ask of it—convicting the guilty and acquitting the innocent? It is often said that the British trial system is more like a game than a serious attempt to do justice. The lawyers on each side are so engrossed in playing hard to win, challenging each other and the judge on technical points, that the object of finding out the truth is almost forgotten. All the effort is concentrated on the big day, on the dramatic cross examination of the key witnesses in front of the jury. Critics like to compare our “adversarial” system (resembling two adversaries engaged in a contest) with the continental “inquisitorial” system, under which the judge plays a more important inquiring role.

In early times, in the Middle Ages, the systems of trial across Europe were similar. At that time trial by "ordeal"—especially a religious event—was the main way of testing guilt or innocence. When this way eventually abandoned the two systems parted company. On the continent church-trained legal officials took over the function of both prosecuting and judging, while in England these were largely left to lay people, the Justice of the Peace and the jurymen who were illiterate and this meant that all the evidence had to be put to them orally. This historical accident dominates procedure even today, with all evidence being given in open court by word of mouth on the crucial day.

On the other hand, in France for instance, all the evidence is written before the trial under supervision by an investigating judge. This exhaustive pretrial looks very undramatic; much of it is just a public checking of the written records already gathered.

The Americans adopted the British system lock, stock and barrel and enshrined it

in their constitution. But, while the basic features of our systems are common, there are now significant differences in the way serious cases are handled. First, because the U. S. A. has virtually no contempt of court laws to prevent pretrial publicity in the newspaper and on television, American lawyers are allowed to question jurors about knowledge and beliefs.

In Britain this is virtually never allowed, and a random selection of jurors who are presumed not to be prejudiced are empanelled. Secondly, there is no separate profession of barrister in the United States, and both prosecution and defense lawyers who are to present cases in court prepare themselves. They go out and visit the scene, track down and interview witnesses, and familiarize themselves personally with the background. In Britain it is the solicitor who prepares the case, and the barrister who appears in court is not even allowed to meet witness beforehand. British barristers also alternate doing both prosecution and defense work. Being kept distant from the preparation and regularly appearing for both sides, barristers are said to avoid becoming too personally involved, and can approach cases more dispassionately. American lawyers, however, often know their cases better.

Reformers rightly want to learn from other countries' mistakes and successes. But what is clear is that justice systems, largely because they are the result of long historical growth, are peculiarly difficult to adapt piecemeal.

31. "British trial system is more like a game than a serious attempt to do justice." It implies that _____.
A. the British legal system can do the basic job well—convicting the guilty and acquitting the innocent
B. the British legal system is worse than the continental legal system
C. the British legal system is often considered to be not very fair
D. the British legal system is very efficient
32. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
A. Oral evidence was unnecessary in France because the judges and prosecutors could read.
B. When trial by ordeal was finally abandoned throughout Europe, trial by jury was introduced in Britain.
C. In the adversarial system, it is the lawyers who play the leading roles.
D. Lawyers in Britain are prepared to lie in order to win their cases.
33. In Britain, newspapers _____.
A. do the same as American newspapers do
B. are not interested in publishing details about the trial before it takes place
C. are not allowed to publish details about the trial before it takes place
D. are allowed to publish details about the trial before it takes place
34. We can infer that American lawyers _____.
A. do not attempt to familiarize themselves with cases

- B. prepare the cases themselves
 - C. tend to be more passionately involved in their cases
 - D. tend to approach cases dispassionately
35. The passage _____.
- A. questions whether the system of trial by jury can ever be completely efficient
 - B. suggests a number of reforms which should be made to the legal system of various countries
 - C. describes how the British legal system works and compares it favourably with other systems
 - D. compares the legal systems of a number of countries and discusses their advantages and disadvantages

Text 4

The initial impact of computers was in the area of entertainment. If you walked by a video arcade in the early 1980s, you could not have failed to notice that the use of video games was growing at what some considered an alarming rate. In 1981 the movie industry grossed \$3 billion, video games took in an estimated \$6 billion. That gives you some idea of just how big the computer industry had become. Video games employ the same technology as personal computers, and indeed many who bought personal computers did so primarily for playing games at home, thus saving their quarters. Though video games are not as popular as they were a few years ago, they did provide consumer with their first real reason to buy PCs.

A more recent computer innovation, desktop publishing, supplies one good reason for those who write for a living to buy a PC. Desktop publishing is a deceptively simple description for an extremely complex group of hardware and software tools. You can now write text, edit text, draw illustrations, incorporate photographs, design page layouts, and print a finished document with a relatively inexpensive computer and laser printer. Although the new technology offers new freedom, there is a price to be paid for this freedom. With total control comes total responsibility. In fact, the issue of social responsibility in our new computer age has long been a topic of debate among computer enthusiasts. Some people are concerned with the long-term social effects of the so-called computer revolution. Ironically, many PC pioneers who built and marketed the first machines were 60s-style advocates of social change. They claim that while personal computer technology has the potential to make society more equal, it's having the opposite effect since upper-middle-class people can afford them and lower-class people can not.

In addition, the ways that computers are used to monitor the activities of their users have evoked anxiety about the machine. Over 7 million Americans now have their work paced, controlled, and monitored by computers. A computer is more restrictive

and powerful in the way it controls people than the old-fashioned assembly line. This can lead to what some have called "tech-stress". Irritated eyes, back problems, and other physical symptoms have also been associated with the extensive use of computers. Although the personal computer may not have had the impact some predicted a decade ago, the combination of computer technology with satellites and cable does promise innovations in the mass media that would have seemed astonishing just a few short years ago.

36. The dramatic growth of the business dealing in video games is the result of _____.
A. the development of computer industry
B. the development of wireless technology
C. the decline in movie industry
D. the depression in the entertainment business
37. The consumers' first motivation in buying personal computer is to _____.
A. play video games
B. make writing easier for themselves
C. facilitate their entrance into the stock market
D. transmit printed information
38. What's the advantage that desktop publishing brings people?
A. It makes home banking a reality.
B. It provides a method for producing professional-looking documents.
C. It makes it possible for people to receive newspaper electronically.
D. It makes it possible for people to bring office work to home.
39. In the long run, the social effect of computers is that _____.
A. it controls people's life
B. it brings about a more equal society
C. it might lengthen the distance between upper-middle-class people and lower-class people
D. it leads to a profound change in the mass media
40. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
A. Computer may cause health problems for its users.
B. Computer has led to a revolution in every aspect of people's life.
C. Computer is financially within the reach for most consumers.
D. The influence of computer has on people's life is not as great as people have predicted.

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)

Every decade has its defining self-help business book. In the 1940s it was *How to Win friends and Influence People*, in the 1990s *The Seven Habits of Highly Successful People*. These days we are worried about something much simpler; *Getting things Done*.

41. _____.

That's the title of productivity guru David Allen's pithy 2001 treatise on working efficiently, which continues to resonate in this decade's overworked, overwhelmed, overteched workplace. Allen hasn't just sold 500,000 copies of his book. He has preached his message of focus, discipline and creativity everywhere from Sony and Novartis to the World Bank and the U. S. Air Force. He counsels swamped chief executives on coping with information overload. He ministers to some clients with an intensive, two-day \$6,000 private session in which he and his team organize their lives from top to bottom. And he has won the devotion of acolytes who document on their blogs how his *Getting Things Done* (GTD) program has changed their lives.

42. _____.

Allen admits that much of his basic recipe is common sense. Free your mind, and productivity will follow. Break down projects and goals into discrete, definable actions and you won't be bothered by all those loose threads pulling at your attention. First make decisions about what needs to get done, and then fashion a plan for doing it. If you've cataloged everything you have to do and all your long-term goals, Allen says, you're less likely to wake up at 3 a. m. worrying about whether you have forgotten something: "Most people haven't realized how out of control their head is when they get 300 e-mails a day and each of them has potential meaning."

43. _____.

When e-mails, phone calls and to-do lists are truly under control, Allen says, the real change begins. You will finally be able to use your mind to dream up great ideas and enjoy your life rather than just occupy it with all the things you have got to do. Allen himself, despite running a \$5.5 million consulting practice, traveling 200 days a year and juggling a business that is growing 40% every year, finds time to joyride in his Mini Cooper and sculpt bonsai plants. Oh, and he has earned his black belt in karate.

44. _____.

Few companies have embraced Allen's philosophy as thoroughly as General Mills, the Minnesota-based maker of Cheerios and Lucy Charms. Allen began at the company with a couple of private coaching sessions for top executives, who raved about his guidance. Allen and his staff now hold six to eight two-day training sessions a year. The company has already put more than 2,000 employees through GTD training and plans to expand it company-wide. "Fads come and go," says Kevin Wilde General Mills' CEO, "but this continues to work."

45. _____.

The most fevered followers of Allen's organizational methodology gather online. Websites like gtdindex. marvelz. com parse Allen's every utterance. The 43 Folders blog ran an eight-part podcast interview with him. GTD enthusiasts like Frank Meeuwssen, on whatsthenextaction. com gather best practice techniques for implementing the book's ideas. More than 60 software tools have been built specifically to supplement Allen's system.

- A. Follow Onlines
- B. Whisper: Keep It to Yourself
- C. Word of Experience: Stick to It
- D. Code of Success: Freed and Targeted
- E. Efficient Work to Promote Efficient Workers
- F. Recipe: Simplicity Means Everything
- G. Efficiency Comes from Order

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese, write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

And while you will look back with warm pleasure/on your memories of these years/that brought you here to where you are today, you are also, I know, looking at the future/that seems uncertain to most of you but which, let me assure you, offers great expectations.

Take pride in this day. Thank your parents, as one on your behalf has already done here. Thank those/who've been of help to you over the last four years. And do a little celebrating; you're entitled. This is your day, and whatever I say/should take cognizance of that fact. It is a milestone in life, and it marks a time of change.

Winston Churchill during the darkest period of the Battle of Britain in World War II said: "When great causes are on the move in the world... we learn we are spirits, not animals, and that something is going on in space and time, and beyond space and time, which whether we like it or not, spells duty."

Section IV Writing**Part A****47. Directions:**

Suppose you got some reference books and a letter from Mr. Li Ming a few days ago, but you did not reply in time. Write a letter to him to make a reply. Your letter should include:

1. The purpose.
2. Stating your reasons.
3. Your sincere hope.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address.

Part B**48. Directions:**

Write an essay to talk about beautiful soul according to the directions below:

1. State your own idea about beautiful soul.
2. Use two opposite examples to stress your idea.
3. Give a summary in the end.
4. You should write about 150 words.

考前必练模拟试题(二)

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)

Many foreigners who have not visited Britain call all the inhabitants English, for they are used to thinking of the British Isles as England. 1, the British Isles contain a variety of peoples, and only the people of England call themselves English. The others 2 to themselves as Welsh, Scottish, or Irish, 3 the case may be; they are often slightly annoyed 4 being classified as “English”.

Even in England there are many 5 in regional character and speech. The chief 6 is between southern England and northern England. South of a 7 going from Bristol to London, people speak the type of English usually learnt by foreign students, 8 there are local variations.

Further north, regional speech is usually “9” than that of southern Britain. Northerners are 10 to claim that they work harder than Southerners, and are more 11. They are openhearted and hospitable; foreigners often find that they make friends with them 12. Northerners generally have hearty 13: the visitor to Lancashire or Yorkshire, for instance, may look forward to receiving generous 14 at meal times.

In accent and character the people of the Midlands 15 a gradual change from the southern to the northern type of Englishman.

In Scotland the sound 16 by the letter “R” is generally a strong sound, and “R” is often pronounced in words in which it would be 17 in southern English. The Scots are said to be a serious, cautious, thrifty people, 18 inventive and somewhat mystical. All the Celtic peoples of Britain (the Welsh, the Irish, the Scots) are frequently 19 as being more “fiery” than the English. They are 20 a race that is quite distinct from the English.

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|----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A. In consequence | B. In brief | C. In general | D. In fact |
| 2. A. confine | B. attach | C. refer | D. add |
| 3. A. as | B. which | C. for | D. so |