

考研英语命题研究组 编

(英语一 + 英语二)

# 考研英语

## 最后冲刺 8 套题

- 全面预测命题考点
- 深入浅出，解读出题思路
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# 前 言

考研英语其实是一个技巧性很强且非常重要的科目,尤其对于那些英语基础不是很好的考生。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,可能会导致复习的事倍功半,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。

其实,在考研过程中,最好的复习资料就是历年真题,一般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《考研英语最后冲刺 8 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 5 套英语一模拟试题和 3 套英语二模拟试题,按照完型、阅读、英译汉和写作四大块来编写。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语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的方法,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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# 考研英语一模拟试题(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)

The majority of people, about nine out of ten, are right-handed. 1 until recently, people who were left-handed were considered 2, and once children showed this tendency they were forced to use their right hands. Today left-handedness is generally 3, but it is still a disadvantage in a world 4 most people are right-handed. For example, most tools and implements are still 5 for right-handed people.

In sports 6 contrast, doing things with the left hand or foot, is often an advantage. Throwing, kicking, punching or batting from the "7" side may result in throwing 8 many opponents who are more accustomed to dealing with the 9 of players who are right-handed. This is why, in many 10 at a professional level, a 11 proportion of players are left-handed than in the population as a whole.

The word "right" in many languages means "correct" or is 12 with lawfulness, whereas the words associated 13 "left", such as "sinister", generally have 14 associations. Moreover, among a number of primitive peoples, there is 15 close association between death and the left hand.

In the past, in 16 Western societies, children were often forced to use their right hands, especially to write with. In some cases the left hand was 17 behind the child's back so that it could not be used. If, in the future, they are allowed to choose, 18 will certainly be more left-handers, and probably 19 people with minor psychological disturbances as a result of being forced to use their 20 hand.

- |                |              |             |                 |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Down     | B. Never     | C. Up       | D. Not          |
| 2. A. unique   | B. eccentric | C. normal   | D. abnormal     |
| 3. A. accepted | B. admitted  | C. approved | D. acknowledged |
| 4. A. when     | B. that      | C. where    | D. which        |
| 5. A. ordered  | B. designed  | C. planned  | D. supposed     |
| 6. A. by       | B. for       | C. at       | D. with         |

- |                 |             |               |             |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 7. A. proper    | B. indirect | C. correct    | D. wrong    |
| 8. A. away      | B. down     | C. off        | D. up       |
| 9. A. minority  | B. majority | C. plenty     | D. lack     |
| 10. A. games    | B. hobbies  | C. activities | D. rounds   |
| 11. A. more     | B. higher   | C. better     | D. smaller  |
| 12. A. related  | B. mixed    | C. connected  | D. combined |
| 13. A. by       | B. with     | C. to         | D. at       |
| 14. A. negative | B. positive | C. similar    | D. equal    |
| 15. A. the      | B. any      | C. some       | D. a        |
| 16. A. all      | B. mostly   | C. any        | D. most     |
| 17. A. tied     | B. attached | C. brought    | D. removed  |
| 18. A. those    | B. these    | C. there      | D. they     |
| 19. A. on       | B. more     | C. greater    | D. fewer    |
| 20. A. left     | B. right    | C. either     | D. correct  |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the question below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

The Scottish countryside will soon be home to creatures which is strange to Britain. This spring, 17 beavers (海狸) will be released into a remote area of rivers and forests. Hunted to extinction throughout Europe, beavers haven't roamed Britain's wilderness for almost 500 years. Ecologists would like to invite back other long-lost species to help restore the natural balance. To save the country's plants from deer, which have doubled to 2 million since the start of this decade, an Oxford University biologist late last year called for reintroducing the lynx (猞猁)—a wildcat that died out in Britain 1,300 years ago.

Nature has long been a popular cause in Europe. British people love their countryside of fences and fields, the French their vineyards (葡萄园) and the Germans their hiking forests. But in recent years conservationists have set their sights on the more distant past, when Europe's forests and meadows were full of elephants, hippopotamuses (河马), rhinoceroses (犀牛) and big cats. Some ambitious conservationists

are now advocating a return to norms of wilderness that date back to 11,000 years ago when the biggest mammals were at the top of the food chain.

Nobody is advocating allowing elephants and lions to run crazily in this densely populated region. But wilding supporters would give free control to a long list of lesser mammals, including the beaver and the lynx, which some people fear could be destructive. Some landowners withdraw at the thought of beavers cutting down trees with their teeth and flooding their property; the Scottish Parliament rejected several earlier efforts to reintroduce the mammal. Proposals to set loose wolves and bears in Britain have also encountered resistance.

Although rhinos and hippos thrived in Europe thousands of years ago, no one is sure what effect they would have on ecosystems now. "The idea of bringing back big mammals is interesting, but when you get down to the nuts and bolts, there's a lot of questions," say some biologists. For example, elephants could destroy what little forest and grassland Europe has left.

The beavers of Tierra del Fuego provide a cautionary tale. When a failed commercial fur farm released its few remaining beavers into the wild 60 years ago, the population exploded, and they are still revenging the local people. Is this Britain's future? Supporters say no, the beaver will fit right in. Destroying nature is not a job for the mild.

21. The word "roamed" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. strolled                      B. released                      C. cultivated                      D. exploded
22. Why did the Oxford University biologist called for reintroducing the lynx late last year?  
A. Because lynx has died out in Britain 1,300 years ago.  
B. Because lynx can prevent the vegetation from being destroyed by deer.  
C. Because there are too many deer in Britain.  
D. Because the biologist wanted to invite back the long-lost species.
23. What can we learn from Para. 3?  
A. Not all the people support setting loose wild animals in Britain.  
B. Some small mammals will be out of control in Britain.  
C. The landowners don't like beavers because of the possible disasters.  
D. British Parliament has proposed several times to bring beavers back.
24. What is the opinion of the biologists about bringing back the mammals?  
A. They consider bringing them back to be fantastic.  
B. They think bringing them back is no easy task.  
C. They know for sure the result of bringing them back.  
D. They think the mammals will destroy the ecosystem.
25. What can be inferred from the passage?  
A. Beavers are the most useful mammals to the balance of Britain.  
B. Lynx may get more freedom in Britain than tigers do.  
C. The ecosystem in Britain doesn't need any changes.  
D. Beavers released in Britain will destroy the nature like the beavers of Tierra del Fuego.



## Text 2

What really works to make sustainable changes in diet and lifestyle? It's probably not what you think. Years of clinical research proves that the real keys are pleasure, joy and freedom, not our power of will or austerity (苦行). Joy of living is sustainable; fear of dying is not.

Why? Because life is to be enjoyed. There's no point in giving up something you enjoy unless you get something back that's even better, and quickly. When people eat more healthfully, exercise, quit smoking, manage stress better, and love more, they find that they feel so much better, so quickly, it reconstruct the reason for making these changes from fear of dying to joy of living. Fortunately, the latest studies show how dynamic and powerful are the mechanisms that control our health and well-being.

When you exercise and eat right: Your brain receives more blood flow and oxygen, so you become smarter, think more clearly, have more energy, and need less sleep. Two studies showed that just walking for three hours per week for only three months caused so many new nerve cells to grow that it actually increased the size of people's brains!

Your face receives more blood flow, so your skin glows more and wrinkles less. You look younger and more attractive. In contrast, an unhealthy diet, lasting emotional stress and smoking reduce blood flow to your face so you age more quickly. Smoking accelerate aging because nicotine (尼古丁) causes your blood vessel to become narrower, which decreases blood flow to your face and makes it wrinkle prematurely. This is why smokers look years older than they really are.

One of the most interesting findings in this study was that the mothers' perceptions of stress were more important than what was objectively occurring in their lives. The researchers made a survey among women and asked them to rate on a three-point scale how stressed they felt each day, and how out of control their lives felt to them. The women who perceived that they were under heavy stress had significantly shortened and damaged telomeres (染色体端粒) compared with those who felt more relaxed. Conversely, some of the women who felt relaxed despite raising a disabled child had more normal-appearing telomeres.

In other words, if you feel stressed, you are stressed.

26. Which of the following is the key to sustainable changes in diet and lifestyle?
- A. Joy, freedom and willpower.
  - B. Giving up something for something even better.
  - C. Quitting smoking, loving more and exercising.
  - D. Reconstructing reasons for making changes.
27. According to the passage, what's the benefit of exercising and eating right?
- A. Your brain will be more powerful and you will look younger.

- B. You will feel more energetic if you have more sleep than usual.
- C. You will have more willpower to quit smoking.
- D. Your blood will flow slowly and you will wrinkle prematurely.
28. What does “prematurely” (Line 6, Para. 4) mean?
- A. Before one is mature.                      B. Before expected time.
- C. At an inappropriate time.                D. Not thoroughly.
29. What can we learn about the study carried out on mothers?
- A. The stress on mothers changes their understanding of life.
- B. Mothers put stress into three levels so that they can be better disposed.
- C. They feel stress each day and they learn not to let stress control their life.
- D. The feeling of stress mothers have do affect their physical health.
30. What conclusion can we draw from the passage?
- A. Our diet, lifestyle and perception of stress have great impact on ourselves.
- B. When we exercise and eat right, only our brain and face are benefited.
- C. Smokers are more mature than those who don't smoke.
- D. Mothers are the group who are most easily influenced by stress.

### Text 3

For years, researchers have struggled to understand why so many women leave careers in science and engineering. Theories run the gamut (整个范围), from family-unfriendly work schedules to natural differences between the genders. A new paper by McGill University economist Jennifer Hunt offers another explanation: women leave such jobs when they feel disappointed about pay and the chance of promotion.

Her first finding was that women actually don't leave jobs in science at an above average rate. The difference, Hunt found, comes from the engineering sector.

That's not simply because women are exiting the workforce to raise families. About 21% of all graduates surveyed were working in a field unrelated to their highest college degree. That proportion held steady for both men and women. Yet in engineering, there was a gap. About 10% of male engineers were working in an unrelated field, while some 13% of female engineers were. Women who became engineers disproportionately left for other sectors.

The survey suggests options such as working conditions, pay, promotion opportunities, job location and family-related reasons. As it turned out, more than 60% of the women leaving engineering did so because of dissatisfaction with pay and promotion opportunities. More women than men left engineering for family-related reasons, but that gender gap was no different than what Hunt found in nonengineering professions. “It doesn't have anything to do with the nature of the work,” says Hunt.

The question then becomes why women engineers feel so stifled (窒息) when it comes to pay and promotion. Women also left fields such as financial management and economics at higher than expected rates. The commonality, like engineering, those sectors are male-dominated. Some 74% of financial-management degree holders in the survey sample were male. Men made up 73% of economics graduates. And to take one example from engineering, some 83% of mechanical-engineer grads were male.

Jennifer Hunt concludes that focusing on making engineering jobs more family-friendly alone—by offering flexible work schedules, say—misses an important part of the mark. If we desire to keep women working as engineers, whether for their sakes or society's, then a better focus may be creating work environments where women feel more able to climb the career ladder.

31. What makes women leave careers in science and engineering according to Jennifer Hunt?
  - A. Family-unfriendly work schedules.
  - B. Innate differences between genders.
  - C. Dissatisfaction with the pay and promotion opportunities.
  - D. Insufficient interest in science and engineering.
32. From the survey we can infer that           .
  - A. About 21% of men and 21% of women were working in an unrelated fields
  - B. About 10% of male engineers were working in an unrelated field
  - C. Some 13% of female engineers were working in an unrelated field
  - D. 77% of men and women engineers were working in related field
33. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
  - A. Jennifer Hunt finds women who leave jobs in science are at a higher average rate.
  - B. Working conditions, job location, family-related reasons account for the trend.
  - C. More women than men left their jobs for family-related reasons in all professions.
  - D. The survey shows that 83% of engineer graduates were male.
34. Why do female engineers feel upset when talking about pay and the chance of promotion?
  - A. Because in a male-dominated field women have no advantage.
  - B. Because women are not good at engineering and science.
  - C. Because fewer women engineers could graduate from college.
  - D. Because other fields have more magic to women.
35. Which of the suggestions is NOT mentioned to keep women working in engineer?
  - A. Creating better working environment for promotion.
  - B. Making engineering jobs more family-friendly.
  - C. Offering flexible work schedules.
  - D. Calling on the attention from society.

## Text 4

While more and more Americans expand their wardrobes (衣柜) with the click of a mouse, the Japanese are a step ahead, buying clothes on their cell-phones. It's almost exactly the same as shopping on a computer, just smaller and more mobile. In Japan, cell-phone commerce is an \$83 billion industry. The leader is Xavel, which launched girls.walker.com the first free-of-charge cell-phone consumer entrance. Six years later, it's the country's most popular cell-phone, shopping site getting 100 million hits a day. Its partner, girls.auction.com boasts 1.5 million members and \$43 million monthly cell-phone transactions. "If I was going to do business, I was going to do it with women in their 20s and 30s," says the CEO. "I wondered why nobody thought of it, considering they are such a huge market."

Another thing nobody thought of was a buy-it-as-you-see-it fashion show. In August, Xavel threw Japan's largest fashion event to date, the Tokyo Girls Collection. (1) The 12,600 attendees and 15 million people watching the live cell-phone broadcast could purchase items on their phones as soon as they appeared on the catwalk. Shin Akamatsu launched his Joias line at the festival and received more orders than the established labels did. "We struck gold right from the beginning," says the creative director, who saw \$4.2 million in sales in five months. Other brands plan to present new lines at the next event.

Also catching on is Japan's Rakuten. Cell-phone sales account for 34% of its transactions. "Cell-phone companies realized the potential, so we too started taking Cell-phone commerce seriously," says spokeswoman Kuniko Narita. "Our turnover (营业额) increased greatly." The Japanese aren't just shopping on cell phones but also with them. A new "wallet cell-phone" functions as a credit or ID card. The handset has a computer chip similar to that found in electronic key cards. (2) Japanese girls are buying mascara (睫毛膏), mints and magazines at convenience stores simply by swiping their phones past a scanner near the cash register. So what's next? "People have started buying big things," says Narita. "You can even buy a helicopter or a \$3.2 million jewel on a cell phone."

36. Which of the following statements is true according to Para. 1?

- A. Technology develops faster in Japan than in America.
- B. Cell-phone commerce has become the most important industry in Japan.
- C. Xavel is the CEO of the company which launched girls.walker.com.
- D. Japanese can purchase items on their cell-phones through girls.walker.com.

37. It can be inferred from Para. 2 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Xavel can come up with original ideas leading to its success
- B. Xavel gave up Japan's fashion event known as the Tokyo Girls Collection
- C. fewer established brands will present their products at the Tokyo Girls Collection
- D. no one will go to the real stores to buy clothes

38. What does the author mean by "Cell-phone companies realized the potential" (Line 3, Para. 3)?
- A. Cell-phone companies were aware of the commercial value of the cell-phone.  
B. Cell-phone companies made the commercial potential of cell phone come true.  
C. Cell-phone companies knew how to make the potential come true.  
D. Cell-phone companies should have realized their products' potential.
39. According to the passage, "wallet cell-phone" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a new kind of credit card  
B. a new kind of wallet in which you can put a cell-phone  
C. a new kind of cell-phone which can be used to pay the bills  
D. a new kind of electric key cards in which you can find a computer chip
40. What is the possible future of the cell-phone commerce?  
A. It will be the most prosperous commerce in 5 years.  
B. People can purchase more items besides clothes on their cell-phones.  
C. It will replace the traditional shopping way.  
D. It will go downhill after such a big success.

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For question 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)

Today there is widespread agreement that multinational corporations will have an important effect on international relations and world economy. But there is little agreement on exactly what that effect will be. There are two groups of those who see them as benevolent and those who see them as evil.

Among those who see multinational corporations as benevolent, many emphasize their importance in helping reduce the gap between rich countries and poor ones. These business giants are referred to as "engines of development", because it is claimed that they do more to improve the economic life in less developed countries than all governmental foreign aid programs have ever done. By setting up factories abroad, they provide jobs; by equipping these factories with the latest machines and equipment, they make available the most modern technology. (41) \_\_\_\_\_. Multinational corporations today do not need their countries to provide military force to open foreign countries to their investment, products and sales. In fact, they do better on their own. It may have been necessary in the mid-nineteen century for Admiral Perry to threaten the Japanese with naval bombardment if they did not allow



western countries to trade with them. Such threats would make no sense today. (42) \_\_\_\_\_. The decision of the Nixon administration to improve relations with China was more profitable to them.

The leaders of multinational corporations see patriotism as old-fashioned, the nation-state obsolete, and war in pursuit of national glory downright foolish. They believe that the multinational corporation is “a modern concept evolved to meet the requirements of modern age”, while the nation-state is “still rooted in archaic concepts unsympathetic to the need of our complex world”. (43) \_\_\_\_\_. “I think,” an official of General Electric once said, “getting General Electric into China and the Soviet Union is the biggest thing we can do for world peace.”

These proponents of the multinational corporations come by and large from the business world. There are however, many critics among academic students of multinational corporations who regard them as a sinister force. They have produced detailed studies to prove that the benefits of multinational corporations are mostly illusory. To the claim that multinational corporations provide jobs, they point out that this is at the cost of jobs in other countries. To the claim that multinational corporations transfer technology, they reply: a) often the equipment shipped overseas is out of date; b) their technology is often unsuitable for many of the less developed countries where labor is plentiful and therefore cheap. (44) \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, they maintain that instead of being the “engines of development”, the multinational corporations are actually “engines of impoverishment”.

These critics do not deny that consumption of the products of these corporations has risen in countries around the world. (45) \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, although these corporations may breakdown national frontiers they strengthen class distinctions, widening the gap between the rich and the poor, creating greater social injustice and instability.

- A. The long, expensive American war in Viet Nam did not bring new opportunities in Southeast Asia for the multinational corporations.
- B. The fact that both American teenagers and Mexican peasants are drinking Coca Cola does not mean that the life of the Mexican peasants is getting better due to the multinational corporations.
- C. They therefore characterize themselves as hard-headed people who are helping to bring about a more co-operative system or world order by breaking down national, geographical, political, economic and ideological barriers.
- D. One study actually showed that multinational corporations do not invest capital from wealthy countries, but prefer to finance their operations from the local economy. In other words, they are simply transferring wealth from poorer countries to richer ones.
- E. According to these critics, states will soon realize that they have lost their control over issues such as taxation, employment and even the stability of their own currency.
- F. But they point out that this so-called “Global Shopping Center” is available only to a very small portion of the local population.

- G. Because goods are now produced within the less developed countries, there is less need for them to import from abroad, and their balance of payments will improve.

## 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)

The energy contained in rock within the earth's crust (地壳) represents a nearly unlimited energy source, but until recently commercial retrieval has been limited to underground hot water and/or steam recovery systems. These systems have been developed in areas of recent volcanic activity, where high rates of heat flow cause visible eruption of water in the form of geysers and hot springs. In other areas, however, hot rock also exists near the surface but there is insufficient water present to produce eruptive phenomena. Thus a potential hot dry rock (HDR) reservoir exists whenever the amount of spontaneously produced geothermal fluid has been judged inadequate for existing commercial systems.

As a result of the recent energy crisis, new concepts for creating HDE recovery systems—which involve drilling holes and connecting them to artificial reservoirs placed deep within the crust—are being developed. (46) In all attempts to retrieve energy from HED's reservoir artificial stimulation will be required to create either sufficient permeability (渗透性) or bounded flow paths to facilitate the removal of heat by circulation of a fluid over the surface of the rock.

(47) The HDR resource base is generally defined to include crustal rock that is hotter than 150°C, is at depths less than ten kilometers, and can be drilled with presently available equipment. Although wells deeper than ten kilometers are technically feasible, prevailing economic factors will obviously determine the commercial feasibility of wells at such depths.

Rock temperatures as low as 100°C may be useful for space heating; however, for producing electricity, temperatures greater than 200°C are desirable.

The geothermal gradient, which specifically determines the depth of drilling required to reach a desired temperature, is a major factor in the recoverability of geothermal (地热的) resources.

(48) Temperature gradient (梯度) maps generated from oil and gas well temperature-depth records kept by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists suggest that tappable (可开发的) high-temperature gradients are distributed all across the United States. (There are many areas, however for which no temperature gradient records exist.)

Indications are that the HDR resource base is very large. (49) If an average geothermal temperature gradient of 22°C per kilometer of depth is used, a staggering 13,000,000 quadrillion B. T. U's of total energy are calculated to be contained in

crustal rock to a ten kilometer depth in the United States. If we conservatively estimate that only about 0.2 percent is recoverable, we find a total that is comparable to the estimated resource base of all the coal remaining in the United States. (50) The remaining problem is to balance the economics of deeper, hotter, more costly wells and shallower, cooler, less expensive wells against the value of the final product, electricity and/or heat.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### Directions:

Write a letter according to the situation below:

You bought a walkman in a store recently. But when you came back to school, you found that there was something wrong with it. Write to the manager of the store. Ask him to replace the walkman or refund your money.

You should write about 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 the address.

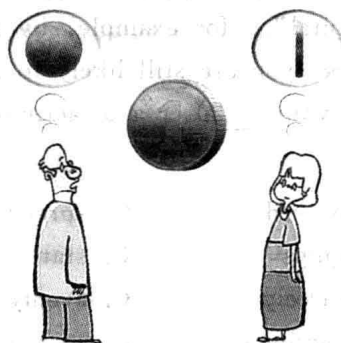
### Part B

#### Directions:

Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the cartoon,
- 2) interpret its meaning, and
- 3) point out its implications in our life.

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



不同的人有不同的观点

# 考研英语一模拟试题(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)

A narrowing of your work interests is implied in almost any transition from a study environment to managerial or professional work. In the humanities and social sciences you will at best reuse only a fraction of the material 1 in three or four years' study. In most career paths academic knowledge only 2 a background to much more applied decision-making. Even with a "training" form of degree, 3 a few of the procedures or methods 4 in your studies are likely to be continuously relevant in your work. Partly 5 reflects the greater specialization of most work tasks compared 6 studying. Many graduates are not 7 with the variety involved in 8 from degree study in at least four or five subjects a year 9 very standardized job demands. Academic work values 10 inventiveness, originality, and the cultivation of self-realization and self-development. Emphasis is placed 11 generating new ideas and knowledge, assembling 12 information to make a "rational" decision, appreciating basic 13 and theories, and getting involved in fundamental controversies and debates. The humanistic values of higher 14 encourages the feeling of being 15 in a process with a self-developmental rhythm. 16, even if your employers pursue enlightened personnel development 17 and invest heavily in "human capital"—for example, by rotating graduate trainees to 18 their work experiences—you are still likely to notice and feel 19 about some major restrictions of your 20 and activities compared with a study environment.

- |                  |              |                |              |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. restricted | B. covered   | C. spread      | D. confirmed |
| 2. A. admits     | B. equips    | C. states      | D. forms     |
| 3. A. hardly     | B. scarcely  | C. evenly      | D. only      |
| 4. A. practiced  | B. described | C. encountered | D. analyzed  |
| 5. A. there      | B. some      | C. this        | D. it        |
| 6. A. with       | B. against   | C. upon        | D. from      |