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新大纲

2009 年考研 英语 模拟考场

主编 张锦芯

● 名师专家精编

● 全真模拟训练

全书包括精心编制的15套模拟试题，选材广泛，关注历年真题常涉领域，帮助考生模拟演练，检查复习效果，发现问题与不足，在最后阶段进行针对性的提高。

2009 年考研 英语模拟考场

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2008 年 8 月教育部考试中心公布了 2009 年考研英语大纲, 我们根据新大纲的考试要求和 2008 年试题的最新命题方向, 编写了这 15 套模拟题, 目的是帮助考生在夯实基础、强化提高的基础上检查复习效果, 体验临场实战的感觉。

本书特点一: **针对性强**。考虑到经过相当一段时间的复习, 大部分考生已基本掌握了应试必需的基本知识和基本技能, 但缺乏临考经验的状况, 我们以模拟考场的形式, 全真模拟考场的氛围, 为考生提供 15 套全真的模拟题进行训练, 以帮助考生巩固已学到的知识, 并学习新的内容, 继续扩大词汇量、知识面, 增强语感, 使自己学得更扎实; 同时有利于考生提前进入考试状态, 提高应试能力。

本书特点二: **内容新**。本书是根据考试大纲的要求, 结合作者十余年考研辅导和命题研究的经验, 在分析 2008 年考试情况的基础上, 命制的 15 套与大纲要求完全一致的模拟试题。在编写这 15 套题时, 既注重文章内容的深度和广度, 使其覆盖更广的知识面, 又注重了考题难度的要求, 力求接近考题。

我们建议考生在做题时:

1. **把 15 套题分几个阶段做**。开始阶段可先做 1 套至 3 套题, 做题的时候, 按考试规定的时间, 用 180 分钟做完一套题。做的过程中一定不要翻看后面的题解, 做完题后再对照题解, 把题解所包含的内容搞清楚, 更重要的是看自己在做哪一种题型时困难较大, 总结问题究竟出在哪里, 以便在做下套题时有针对性地克服。

2. **在做每一套题时都要把学到的新词汇、句型记下来, 把阅读中碰到的结构复杂的长句都翻译出来。**

我们相信, 在考前的五个月内, 只要考生勤奋学习、方法得当, 一定能取得好成绩。本书的主编是中国人民大学外国语学院张锦芯教授, 参加编写工作的编者都是多年从事考研辅导的教师, 他们对历年试题的命题特点和学生存在的问题都有明确的认识。这些老师是张锦芯、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, 郝彩虹、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整理和打印等工作。在本书的策划上, 中国人民大学出版社马胜利同志提出了不少宝贵意见, 这里一并表示感谢。

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预祝考生顺利通过考试。

编者

2008 年 8 月

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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)

What does it mean to say that we live in a world of persuasion? It means that we live 1 competing interests. Your roommate's need to study for an exam may take 2 over pizza. Your instructor may have good reasons not to change your grade. And the 3 of your romantic interest may have other options.

In such a world, persuasion is the art of getting others to give fair and 4 consideration to our point of view. When we persuade, we want to influence 5 others believe and behave. We may not always prevail—other points of view may be more persuasive, 6 on the listener, the situation, and the merits of the case. But when we practice the art of persuasion, we try to 7 that our position receives the attention it deserves.

Some people, however, 8 to the very idea of persuasion. They may regard it as an unwelcome intrusion 9 their lives or as a manipulation or domination. 10, we believe that persuasion is 11—to live is to persuade. Persuasion may be ethical or unethical, selfless or selfish, 12 or degrading. Persuaders may enlighten our minds or 13 on our vulnerability. Ethical persuasion, however, calls 14 sound reasoning and is sensitive to the feelings and needs of listeners. Such persuasion can help us 15 the wisdom of the past to the decisions we now must make. 16, an essential part of education is learning to 17 the one kind of persuasion and to encourage and practise the other.

18 its personal importance to us, persuasion is essential to society. The 19 to persuade and be persuaded is the foundation of the American political system, guaranteed by the First Amendment 20 the Constitution.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. [A] on | [B] among | [C] for | [D] by |
| 2. [A] priority | [B] advantage | [C] control | [D] place |
| 3. [A] objection | [B] projection | [C] project | [D] object |
| 4. [A] unbiased | [B] unprejudiced | [C] favorable | [D] favorite |
| 5. [A] what | [B] which | [C] why | [D] how |
| 6. [A] living | [B] depending | [C] resting | [D] insisting |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 7. [A] ensure | [B] assure | [C] insure | [D] reassure |
| 8. [A] agree | [B] object | [C] confront | [D] consent |
| 9. [A] onto | [B] of | [C] to | [D] into |
| 10. [A] In contrast | [B] In particular | [C] For instance | [D] As a result |
| 11. [A] prominent | [B] invariable | [C] evident | [D] inevitable |
| 12. [A] embarrassing | [B] inspiring | [C] upgrading | [D] innovating |
| 13. [A] prey | [B] rest | [C] put | [D] fall |
| 14. [A] for | [B] up | [C] off | [D] on |
| 15. [A] apply | [B] contribute | [C] transfer | [D] connect |
| 16. [A] However | [B] Conversely | [C] Furthermore | [D] Therefore |
| 17. [A] resist | [B] perform | [C] insist | [D] restrain |
| 18. [A] Beyond | [B] Except | [C] Including | [D] Excluding |
| 19. [A] power | [B] authority | [C] ability | [D] right |
| 20. [A] to | [B] for | [C] on | [D] in |

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

Ash Upadhyaya is no tree hugger. Yet he has spent the past two years studying environmentally sustainable business at the Stanford Graduate School of Business. "Am I really driven to do this by my values? The honest answer is no," says Upadhyaya, who wants to work for a private-equity fund when he graduates in June. "It just makes good business sense to be sustainable."

Environmentalists and capitalists have typically eyed each other with suspicion, even disdain. A new breed of M. B. A. student thinks it's possible to make a bunch of green by going green. For some, studying sustainable business practices just gives them a competitive edge. For others, it's a fresh way of thinking about business. These eco-M. B. A. s talk about the "triple bottom line"—people, planet, profit. Thousands are joining Net Impact, a networking group for business leaders interested in societal problems. "Business-school students today are much more interested in social and environmental issues—and in business solving those issues," explains Liz Maw, executive director of Net Impact.

Slowly, business schools are catching up. "This is all student-driven," says Stanford B-school professor Erica Plambeck. Seven years ago she offered the first environmental elective at the business school. Today Stanford ranks No. 1 on the Aspen Institute's 2007 "Beyond Grey Pinstripes" report, which rates how business schools integrate social and environmental responsibility into their curricula.

Mainstream schools weren't changing fast enough for green-business icon Hunter Lovins. The book

she coauthored in 1999, "*Natural Capitalism*," has become the textbook for sustainable management. In it, she argues that companies don't factor the environment into their spreadsheets. "We treat it as if it has a value of zero, and that's bad capitalism," she says. Business leaders needed to start thinking differently. So in 2003 Lovins helped found Presidio School of Management in San Francisco, where climate change permeates every part of the curriculum.

Critics say such boutique business schools themselves are unsustainable. But Green M. B. A. s insist they learn traditional skills while fostering unconventional business values. For the final project in accounting at Presidio, students analyze both a company's finances and its CSR (corporate social responsibility). One group gave United Parcel Service credit for mapping routes so drivers can avoid gas-wasting left turns. Green M. B. A. s take macroeconomics, but it includes the emerging field of "ecological economics." The cases they study examine companies like Clif Bar, which makes organic energy snacks.

But it's the atmosphere at Presidio that makes it so different from Harvard. For Presidio student Taja di Leonardi, it was never for the money. A nature lover, she wanted to go to business school without feeling as if she was selling her soul. At Presidio, her quest to design her own green kitchen grew into a business plan for something she called Ecohome Improvement. Since Ecohome Improvement opened in 2005, di Leonardi has doubled the store's square footage, increased her staff from one to 10 and seen a 200 percent increase in revenues. Soul intact, she is cashing in.

21. Ash Upadhyaya is interested in environmentally sustainable business because

- [A] he is an activist in environmental protection.
- [B] he believes environmental issues are important to businesses.
- [C] he has just taken a course at Stanford Graduate School of Business.
- [D] upon graduation he wants to work for a fund for green causes.

22. The new breed of M. B. A. students and scholars believe

- [A] businesses can make money by going green.
- [B] profit cannot be made by sacrificing the environment.
- [C] environmental knowledge is important to business school students.
- [D] social issues are closely related to environmental issues.

23. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] Net Impact is a group interested in how the Net affects businesses.
- [B] Mainstream schools still resist offering environmental courses.
- [C] Hunter Lovins is an M. B. A. teacher as well as a business person.
- [D] Stanford B-school is the first to offer related environmental courses.

24. Unlike Harvard students, those at Presidio

- [A] accomplish their research projects at related businesses.
- [B] can choose whatever courses they like to take.
- [C] take environmental factors into account in their research.
- [D] turn away from traditional skills to unconventional business practices.

25. We learn from the last sentence of the text that di Leonardi

- [A] has made a fortune from her environment friendly project.
- [B] has to pay a price for her environment friendly project.
- [C] has met great difficulty in keeping her business sustainable.
- [D] would have made more money if she had sold her soul.

Text 2

The reality of homelessness landed squarely in my lap one dark December day 10 years ago. Despite all our efforts to prevent it, after three previous attempts, my much-loved 19-year-old son had committed suicide three months before, after suffering from bipolar disease all his life. Homeless people had always scared me. My son Nick was never homeless, but had great compassion for them. Finally, grudgingly and nervously, I embarked on what I hoped would be a one-time mission. Instead, it became a labor of love that changed my life.

I've never spoken publicly about my activities on the streets, and have maintained my anonymity. But as funds for the homeless are cut in many states and cities, their situation is dire, and I want to help them by drawing attention to their plight.

The most functional homeless people find their way to programs and shelters. But it is those at the bottom of that spectrum who worry me the most, those who are too desperate and disoriented, or too ill physically and emotionally to come in for help. So we go to them. We find them in doorways, cardboard boxes, dumpsters, and along the railroad tracks where they sleep. There are absurd dichotomies in the homeless world—you have to arrive promptly at a homeless shelter to get in, and people who exhibit “bizarre behavior” are not allowed. Once in the shelter, someone who stays there runs the risk of being mugged, robbed, raped and exposed to rampant contagious diseases. Many homeless people are afraid of the very real dangers in the shelters, and prefer to take their chances on the streets. These are the clients my group has served.

People living on the streets are vulnerable to predators and are often the victims of crimes. They are easy prey to a multitude of diseases. Wounds are frequent, infections acute and often untreated, and many people lose limbs. The ratio on the streets seems to be about 10 men to one woman. The incidence of mental illness is extremely high, believed to affect 85 percent of the homeless population. Self-medication in the form of alcohol and street drugs is common. Programs that offer assistance are understaffed and underfunded. And for people already mentally disordered, filling out forms and wading through miles of red tape for benefits is not only daunting, but impossible. It's a tragic reality on the streets.

There are no easy solutions to this catastrophic national problem. It's easy to say “they should clean up and get a job.” When was the last time you hired a homeless person, or even stopped to help one? Homelessness is primarily a mental-health issue, of mentally ill people not receiving adequate treatment, and there are not enough in-patient facilities to house and treat them. Dealing with homelessness feels like emptying the ocean with a thimble. But sometimes making a difference in the world, a big difference, happens one person at a time.

26. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that the son died because

- [A] the mother did not take good care of him.
- [B] he was distressed by the reality of the homeless.
- [C] no treatment could be found for bipolar disease then.

- [D] he became homeless and did not want to live.
27. The homeless have to be on guard against any strangers to their shelters
- [A] because contagious diseases are rampant on the street.
 - [B] because strangers tend to exhibit bizarre behavior.
 - [C] because their shelters are too small to hold many people.
 - [D] because they don't want to be victims to outsiders.
28. The author's major mission is to help
- [A] the extreme desperate and helpless people.
 - [B] the physically and emotionally sick people.
 - [C] the homeless people living on the street.
 - [D] the people who are subjected to street crimes.
29. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- [A] Men become homeless more easily and take to the street.
 - [B] Many homeless people fall victims to crimes and lose their limbs.
 - [C] Mentally disordered people don't know how to get the benefits of any program.
 - [D] Homeless women usually live in shelters rather than on the streets.
30. While admitting handling homelessness is a complicated problem, the author insists that
- [A] the government should take more effective actions and do its part.
 - [B] the homeless people should do something to help themselves.
 - [C] the homeless people already mentally disordered should receive first aid.
 - [D] everyone should do whatever bit he can to help the homeless people.

Text 3

Just two weeks ago the federal government canceled "FutureGen," a government-industry project to develop technologies for burning coal without emitting copious greenhouse gases, demonstrating that the government is incapable of making a credible promise to help industry develop these badly needed technologies over the long haul. Similarly, legislation late last year to increase the fuel economy of U. S. automobiles will have such a small effect on the vehicle fleet that it will barely change the country's dependence on imported oil and will have almost no impact on carbon emissions. Democrats and Republicans alike claim they want to end the country's dependence on foreign oil, but neither party actually does much about it.

The only policies that survive in this political vacuum are those that target narrower political interests with more staying power. Thus America has a highly credible policy to promote corn-based ethanol. As an energy policy it is a very costly and ineffective way to cut dependence on oil. As a global warming policy it is even less cost effective, since large-scale ethanol doesn't help much in cutting warming gases. Similarly, the United States has a stiff subsidy for renewable electricity—mainly wind and solar plants—because environmentalists are well organized in their support for it. The coal industry periodically gets money for its favored technologies, as in FutureGen, but even that powerful lobby has a hard time getting the government to stay the course.

Europe is in danger of contracting the same affliction. To be sure, most European countries long ago started taxing energy as a convenient way to raise revenues, which fortuitously also makes energy more costly and creates a strong incentive for efficiency. That approach did not originate as an energy policy, but it has emerged as a keystone of Europe's more successful efforts to tame energy consumption. And Europe is in the midst of shifting policymaking from the individual countries to Brussels, which may create a more coherent approach. But despite these advantages, Europe is notable for its inability to be strategic. For example, Brussels is touting a new pipeline called Nabucco that would help Europe cut its dependence on Russia for its natural gas. So far, Brussels is good at talking about the Nabucco dream but can't agree on a route, financing, or even on where to get the gas that would replace Russia's.

All this means that the underlying forces that are causing high demand for energy (and high prices) and emitting greenhouse gases will be hard to alter. The effort to solve global warming might change this pessimistic iron rule of energy policy, because the environmental community that is the core of the coalition in support of global warming policy is becoming much stronger and has shown staying power. For the moment, however, that is a hypothesis to be proved.

31. The cancellation of "FutureGen" shows that
 - [A] the government is turning to other energy sources than coal.
 - [B] the government gives little support for fuel efficient technologies.
 - [C] the Americans are reluctant to ride in coal-driven vehicles.
 - [D] both parties in the United States are concerned with greenhouse gases.
32. As an alternative for oil, it seems that America is least interested in
 - [A] coal-burning technology.
 - [B] corn-based ethanol.
 - [C] wind energy.
 - [D] solar energy.
33. Heavier taxation on energy in Europe has the effect of
 - [A] bringing European countries closer.
 - [B] raising the living cost for Europeans.
 - [C] reducing Europe's dependence on oil.
 - [D] reducing energy consumption.
34. Concerted efforts made by European Union in energy policy making prove to be
 - [A] promising.
 - [B] more strategic.
 - [C] inefficient.
 - [D] more coherent.
35. The text is mainly about
 - [A] the necessity for international cooperation in fighting energy shortage.
 - [B] the danger the United States faces due to its dependence on foreign oil.
 - [C] the difficulty in formulating an efficient and coherent energy policy.
 - [D] the threat brought about by global warming and rising energy prices.

Text 4

Except for oil executives, no group of business leaders is now more resented than the titans of fi-

nance—the heads of banks, securities dealers, hedge funds. It is these folks who are blamed for causing or aggravating the housing crisis that in turn has plunged global financial markets into turmoil and has brought the U. S. economy to the edge of recession or perhaps beyond.

The paradox of finance is that its advantages and disadvantages are tightly commingled. What we call “financial services”—insurance and real estate, as well as banking and securities trading—has been a growth sector. In 1976, it was 15 percent of gross domestic product; now it’s 21 percent. The expansion has produced many benefits: more and often cheaper credit for families and businesses; more investment choices for people saving for retirement and anything else; more investment capital for start-ups and smaller firms. Unfortunately, financial advances have also created periodic episodes of massive waste that threaten to destabilize the entire economy.

The subprime-mortgage debacle is not a rare exception. Before that, there was the tech bubble of the late 1990s. From 1997 to 2000, the annual amount of American venture capital raised jumped from \$18 billion to \$107 billion. Earlier, the junk-bond mania of the late 1980s ended badly. According to finance professor Josh Lerner of the Harvard Business School, there seems to be a regular cycle of financial innovation (good), imitation (good up to a point, because it provides competition) and finally suicidal excess. Herd psychology reigns: investors assume that whatever made money yesterday will make money today.

The idea that enlightened government regulation can outlaw this cycle is at best an optimistic exaggeration. Just last week, in a major report, Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson proposed a new framework of government oversight for the financial system. Some ideas are worth adopting, but the basic problem is that as long as people are benefiting from innovation and investors are making money, it’s hard to impose restraints on the excesses. Only a crackup brings clarity.

So modern finance has a split personality. Greed, shortsightedness and herd behavior compromise its fundamental usefulness. But we cannot regulate our way out of this dilemma, because regulators can’t anticipate all the problems and hazards either. The best protection against human fallibility and the financial system’s self-inflicted wounds is to insist that major financial institutions have ample capital to absorb unexpected losses. The Paulson report did not focus much on that—Congress should.

36. The finance leaders are mainly blamed for
- [A] causing the current instability of the financial market.
 - [B] pushing the housing prices to a historical peak.
 - [C] bringing the US economy to the brink of a breakdown.
 - [D] wasting a lot of money in worthless investments.
37. From the second paragraph we know that the expansion of financial services since 1976
- [A] has threatened the stability of the entire economy.
 - [B] has enabled families and businesses to enjoy cheaper credit.
 - [C] has proved beneficial to the healthy development of economy.
 - [D] has brought about threats as well as many benefits.
38. In the text “herd psychology” refers to
- [A] fierce competition for even greater financial returns.
 - [B] people’s desire for always wanting something more.
 - [C] individual inclination to join others in investment.

[D] cruel animal-like behavior in people towards their peers.

39. Government regulation in the financial market can't help because modern finance is characterized by

[A] irrational investment.

[B] unpredictability.

[C] constant innovation.

[C] compromise.

40. The author thinks that Paulson's proposal

[A] will produce a profound effect on financial market.

[B] will be vetoed when submitted for Congress approval.

[C] will not get modern finance out of its dilemma.

[D] will bring unexpected losses to the financial market.

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 gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Currently, more than 8 million people around the world die each year because they are too poor to stay alive. Every morning our newspaper could report, "More than 20 000 people perished yesterday of extreme poverty." How?

(41) _____.

Since Sept. 11, 2001, the U. S. has launched a war on terrorism, but it has neglected the deeper causes of global instability. The nearly \$500 billion that the U. S. will spend this year on the military will never buy lasting peace if the U. S. continues to spend only one-thirtieth of that, around \$16 billion, to address the plight of the poorest of the poor, whose societies are destabilized by extreme poverty. The \$16 billion represents 0.15% of U. S. income. The share devoted to helping the poor has declined for decades and is a tiny fraction of what the U. S. has repeatedly promised, and failed, to give.

(42) _____. To do it, we need to adopt a new method, which I call "clinical economics," to underscore the similarities between good development economics and good clinical medicine. In the past quarter-century, the development economics imposed by rich countries on the poorest countries has been too much like medicine in the 18th century, when doctors used leeches to draw blood from their patients, often killing them in the process. Development economics needs an overhaul in order to be much more like modern medicine, a profession of rigor, insight and practicality.

(43) _____. The task of ending extreme poverty is a collective one—for you as well as for me. The end of poverty will require a global network of cooperation among people who have never met and who do not necessarily trust one another.

(44) _____. They would also accept the fact the poor may need help to meet their basic needs. But they might be skeptical that the world could pull off any effective way to give that help. If the poor are poor because they are lazy or their governments are corrupt, how could global cooperation help?

(45) _____. Most societies with the right ingredients—good harbors, close contacts with the rich world, favorable climates, adequate energy sources and freedom from epidemic disease—have escaped

extreme poverty. The world's remaining challenge is not mainly to overcome laziness and corruption, but rather to take on the solvable problems of geographic isolation, disease and natural hazards, and to do so with new arrangements of political responsibility that can get the job done. We need plans, systems, mutual accountability and financing mechanisms. But even before we have all of that apparatus in place, we must first understand more concretely what such a strategy means to the people who can be helped.

[A] Fortunately, these common beliefs are misconceptions—only a small part of the explanation of why the poor are poor. In all corners of the world, the poor face structural challenges that keep them from getting even their first foot on the ladder of development.

[B] Yet our generation, in the U. S. and around the world, can choose to end extreme poverty by the year 2025.

[C] The grandparents are guardians for their orphaned grandchildren. The margin of survival is extraordinarily narrow; sometimes it closes entirely.

[D] One part of the puzzle is relatively easy. Most people in the world would accept the fact that schools, clinics, roads, electricity, ports, soil nutrients, clean water and sanitation are the basic necessities not only for a life of dignity and health but also to make an economy work.

[E] The poor die in hospital wards that lack drugs, in villages that lack anti-malarial bed nets, in houses that lack safe drinking water. They die namelessly, without public comment. Sadly, such stories rarely get written.

[F] Ending extreme poverty can relieve many of the pressures on the environment. When impoverished households are more productive on their farms, for example, they face less pressure to cut down neighboring forests in search of new farmland.

[G] The sources of poverty are multidimensional. So are the solutions. In my view, clean water, productive soils and a functioning health-care system are just as relevant to development as foreign exchange rates.

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)

Water scarcity can undermine development efforts, damage the environment, and lead to tension, conflict and even war. (46) However, history also shows that water shortages have motivated human innovation, propelling societies to devise the means to remedy or alleviate water shortages. This year on World Water Day, we are encouraged to reflect on how communities worldwide are “Coping with Water Scarcity”, and how their efforts may be supported and sustained. Of special concern are issues of equity in access to freshwater and the social impact of water allocation policies. (47) With growing scarcity and competition for water—a threat both to peace and poverty eradication, it is imperative to secure a more effective and equitable allocation of this vital resource.

Water scarcity is not just the result of a physical lack of water resources. It is also aggravated by problems in water management and governance. Population growth, economic development, pollution and climatic variability all exert pressures on water resources. (48) Equally, human activities such as deforest-

ation, dam-building, prevention of erosion, irrigation and water withdrawals and transfers all affect hydrological processes and the water resources at our disposal, emphasizing the importance of responsible stewardship.

Although water scarcity is not limited to arid and semi-arid regions, climatic conditions and unsustainable practices make these areas highly vulnerable to water shortages. (49) Developments in technology have made increases in our standard of living possible in places where nature's resources are far from abundant. Desalination technology has become more affordable, turning oceans into freshwater resources, but not without cost and environmental consequences.

It is necessary to conserve available water, decrease demand, and increase awareness of the limited nature of water resources. Wise adaptation strategies are needed to ensure livelihoods in marginal areas that suffer from the impacts of climatic variability. Knowledge, capacity and effective technologies must be made available to developing countries, where problems of water scarcity are often the most acute.

(50) UNESCO believes strongly that although the accurate scientific assessment of our resources is a basic prerequisite for the formulation and implementation of sound policies, improved capacity to cope with water scarcity cannot be achieved through the application of science and technology alone. Rather, a multi-disciplinary approach is required, which takes into consideration the socio-cultural dimension of freshwater management. Education plays a vital part in bringing about behavioural changes that can help to conserve water. Culture also plays an important role in determining the kind of water management measures and technical solutions that will be acceptable to specific communities. Communication is vital in transmitting to the public at large the importance of safeguarding water resources. UNESCO, with its mandate in sciences, education, culture and communication, is uniquely well-placed to lead such a holistic and multi-disciplinary approach.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You have found some spelling errors in the street signs and signboards along the streets in your city as shown below. Write a letter to the authority in charge to point out the mistakes and suggest corrections. Explain why you think such mistakes should be corrected immediately.

Write your letter in no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "a concerned citizen" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

Examples of signboards with spelling errors:

北京路 Beijing Road

电器进口商 Importers of Electric Goods

现代家具代理商 Dealers in Modern Furniture

Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of around 200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give reasons for your preference.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



绢花:永不凋零 100 元



鲜花:美丽芳香 50 元

Which Is a Better Retirement Gift to Our Teacher?

全真模拟试题一解析

(一) 英语知识运用

短文大意

人们在生活中常常会遇到需要说服他人的情形。说服是一门使别人公正地考虑并接受我们的观点的艺术。说服在生活中是不可避免的；道德上的说服要求具有周密的推理，并且敏感对待听者的感情和需求。这种说服有助于我们运用先人的智慧对目前的情形做出决定。说服这种能力对个人以及社会都具有重要意义。

答案详解

1. [B] among

根据首句“人们生活在充满劝说的世界中”以及随后列举的各种需要劝说的情形，可以推断出，我们的确生活在各种相互竞争的利益中，“among”表达了人们与各种利益的并存含义，其他选项不符合文意。

2. [A] priority

该句在对比两种需求，其含义为“你的室友温习功课准备考试的需求先于他对比萨饼的渴求”，take **priority** over 意为“享有优先权”。其他搭配用法为：take **advantage** of 意为“利用时机等；占……的便宜”，常用人作主语；take **control** of 意为“控制”；take the **place** of “替代”。

3. [D] object

前面提到人们生活在各种利益中，该句的 romantic interest 可理解为“浪漫/爱情兴趣”，与此语意构成逻辑关系的只有 **object**，表示（情感）对象，其他不符合文意。[A] **objection** 意为“反对”；[B] **projection** 意为“投射；投掷”；[C] **project** 意为“计划，方案；项目”。该句含义为：就连你爱慕的对象也会另有其他选择。

4. [C] favorable

劝说别人的目的在于使别人公正地接受我们的观点，根据前文的 fair 以及表示并列关系的 and，可推测出该选项应该与 fair（公正的）逻辑意义并列，选项 [A] **unbiased** 和 [B] **unprejudiced** 与 fair 基本同义，若入选则成为没必要的重复；[D] **favorite** 意为“最喜欢的人/物”，也不符合文意，故选 **favorable**，意为“赞同的”，选项也说明劝说别人的目的在于使别人赞同我们的观点。

5. [D] how

influence 的宾语从句中的谓语 behave 是不及物动词，根据语法要求，首先排除带有名词含义的 [A] **what** 和 [B] **which**；劝说别人能够影响别人的思维和行为方式，而不是原因，所以排除 [C] **why**，选 [D]。

6. [B] depending

几个选项都可以跟后文的 on 搭配，得出不同的含义，但前文讲我们的观点也许不如别人的更具说服力，后文给出不同的情形，根据文意选 [B]，**depending** on 意为“依赖于；根据”。**living** on 意为“靠……生活”；**resting** on 意为“依靠”；**insisting** on 意为“坚持”。