

全国考研辅导班教材系列

根据《2006年考研英语大纲》审定

2006年考研英语全真冲刺试卷

宫东风英语教学团队编写

高等教育出版社
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出版前言

高等教育出版社独家出版2006年考研《考试大纲》、《考试分析》、《考试大纲解析》、《全国考研辅导班教材系列》等适应考生不同阶段复习备考的考研辅导系列用书，具有权威性、预测性和实用性。特别是《全国考研辅导班教材系列》作者阵容强大，有参与过考研大纲起草、命题工作的专家，有从事多年考研辅导的知名学者和教授。书中内容精心设计，不仅为考生指明了复习方向与应试思路，而且为考生指出了常见错误与防范措施，并配有适量的全真试题供考生演练。我们希望通过对以上各系列丛书的学习，能够使考生理解研究生入学考试的要求，掌握考试的重点和难点，熟悉解题方法和思路，彻底清除复习中的盲点。

高教版2006年考研英语系列丛书，由考研英语大纲修订的专家和全国考研英语辅导团队中的精英教师编写。可满足2006年考生全过程复习备考的需要。

本系列教材专门针对全国各地考研辅导班学生的特点和需求量身打造，也适合社会考生自学的需要。书中融合了考研英语辅导专家多年辅导的经验，完全切中考研英语大纲的考点，内容阐述准确、精炼，重点突出，而且本书在编写时吸取了各届辅导班学员的意见和建议，对考生来说是一套非常权威、实用的考试参考书。

一、《2006年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》规定了2006年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语科目的考试范围、考试要求、考试形式、试卷结构等，与2005年版相比，2006年版考研英语大纲作了一定程度的修订。它既是2006年全国硕士研究生入学英语考试命题的唯一依据，也是考生复习备考必不可少的工具书。

二、《2006年考研英语真题考点与常见错误透析》根据最新英语考试大纲的要求，总结了考研英语历年真题考查的知识点和常见错误，包括试题解析、选项解析、考生常见错误与防范、试题全文翻译、重点词语和长难句分析。本书的最大特点是：从解题思路和常见错误入手去审视和剖析每一道试题。考生可以通过这种较高学术性的解题方式迅速领悟考试的重点和难点，走出复习和解题的盲区。

三、《2006年考研英语写作突破100题》是根据最新英语考试大纲的要求，总结考研英语写作部分的命题规律和复习思路编写的。针对考生普遍的实际写作水平，尤其是广大考生的三大写作障碍：1. 不知道英语写作的模式；2. 无法用英语表达自己的思想；3. 缺乏达到研究生入学写作水平的相应能力，本书利用100篇典型的范文使考生认识到：英语写作是什么？写什么？怎么写？该书涉及了考纲所要求的写作模式和内容，具有极强的针对性，适合考生在强化和冲刺时使用。

四、**《2006年考研英语全真冲刺试卷》**供考生在冲刺阶段使用，其中包括5套全真冲刺试卷。各套试卷根据考研英语大纲精心编制，具有全面性、典型性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点，帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识，掌握重点和难点，熟悉解题思路和方法，增强应试能力，查漏补缺。

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2005 年 11 月

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尊敬的读者，高等教育出版社出版的考研系列用书一直凭借其权威性和高质量深受广大考生的信赖。2006年版考研系列辅导用书在内容组织、知识点编排、表述方式等方面做了改革和创新，目的就是希望高教版考研用书能够更加贴近考试实际、更加利于复习备考。但这个目标是否已达到还有待于您的评判。诚请您贡献出聪明才智，对如何完善考研系列用书献计献策，以便我们能更好地为您和其他考生服务。您的建议一经采纳，我们将给予奖励。

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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)

Energy will be one of the defining issues of this century. One thing is clear: the era of __1__ oil is over. What we all do next will determine how well we meet the energy needs of the entire world in this century and __2__.

Demand is soaring like __3__ before. As populations grow and economies __4__, millions in the developing world are enjoying the benefits of a lifestyle that __5__ increasing amounts of energy. In fact, some say that in 20 years the world will __6__ 40% more oil than it does today. At the same time, many of the world's oil and gas fields are __7__. And new energy discoveries are mainly occurring in places where resources are difficult to __8__, physically, economically and even politically. When growing demand meets __9__ supplies, the result is more __10__ for the same resources.

We can wait until a crisis forces us to do something. __11__ we can __12__ to working together, and start by asking the __13__ questions: How do we meet the energy needs of the developing world and those of industrialized nations? What role will renewables and __14__ energies play? What is the best way to protect our environment? How do we accelerate our conservation efforts? __15__ actions we take, we must look not just to next year, __16__ to the next 50 years.

At Chevron, we believe that innovation, collaboration and conservation are the __17__ on which to build this new world. We cannot do this alone. Corporations, governments and every citizen of this planet must be part of the solution as __18__ as they are part of the problem. We __19__ scientists and educators, politicians and policy-makers, environmentalists, leaders of industry and each one of you to be part of __20__ the next era of energy.

1.	[A] fossil	[B] eternal	[C] easy	[D] formidable
2.	[A] after	[B] beyond	[C] later	[D] afterward
3.	[A] never	[B] long	[C] ever	[D] sometime
4.	[A] take on	[B] take to	[C] take off	[D] take after
5.	[A] acquires	[B] requires	[C] rescue	[D] inquires

6. [A] consume	[B] restrain	[C] resume	[D] comprise
7. [A] emerging	[B] menacing	[C] erupting	[D] maturing
8. [A] extract	[B] construct	[C] extol	[D] extemporize
9. [A] ampler	[B] surplus	[C] emergent	[D] tighter
10. [A] accommodation	[B] competition	[C] stimulation	[D] cooperation
11. [A] Or else	[B] Nevertheless	[C] Or	[D] Albeit
12. [A] commit	[B] strive	[C] conduct	[D] simulate
13. [A] novel	[B] toxic	[C] numerous	[D] tough
14. [A] alternate	[B] subterranean	[C] alternative	[D] abundant
15. [A] Once	[B] However	[C] Although	[D] Whatever
16. [A] but then	[B] but	[C] but yet	[D] but for
17. [A] milestones	[B] milieu	[C] cornerstones	[D] correspondence
18. [A] symbolically	[B] synchronously	[C] swiftly	[D] surely
19. [A] call upon	[B] call off	[C] call forth	[D] call over
20. [A] revoking	[B] reshaping	[C] reverting	[D] reversing

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

It has been a wretched few weeks for America's celebrity bosses. AIG's Maurice "Hank" Greenberg has been dramatically ousted from the firm through which he dominated global insurance for decades. At Morgan Stanley a mutiny is forcing Philip Purcell, a boss used to getting his own way, into an increasingly desperate campaign to save his skin. At Boeing, Harry Stonecipher was called out of retirement to lead the scandal-hit firm and raise ethical standards, only to commit a lapse of his own, being sacked (it seems) for sending e-mails to a lover who was also an employee. Carly Fiorina was the most powerful woman in corporate America until a few weeks ago, when Hewlett-Packard (HP) sacked her for poor performance. The fate of Bernie Ebbers is much grimmer. The once high-profile boss of World-Com could well spend the rest of his life behind bars following his conviction last month on fraud charges.

In different ways, each of these examples appears to point to the same, welcome conclusion: that the imbalance in corporate power of the late 1990s, when many bosses were

allowed to behave like absolute monarchs, has been corrected. Alas, appearances can be deceptive. While each of these recent tales of chief-executive woe is a sign of progress, none provides much evidence that the crisis in American corporate governance is yet over. In fact, each of these cases is an example of failed, not successful, governance.

At the very least, the boards of both Morgan Stanley and HP were far too slow to address their bosses' inadequacies. The record of the Boeing board in picking chiefs prone to ethical lapses is too long to be dismissed as mere bad luck. The fall of Messrs Greenberg and Ebbers, meanwhile, highlights the growing role of government—and, in particular, of criminal prosecutors—in holding bosses to account: a development that is, at best, a mixed blessing. The Sarbanes-Oxley act, passed in haste following the Enron and WorldCom scandals, is imposing heavy costs on American companies; whether these are exceeded by any benefits is the subject of fierce debate and many not be known for years.

Eliot Spitzer, New York's attorney-general, is the leading advocate and practitioner of an energetic "law enforcement" approach. He may be right that the recent burst of punitive actions has been good for the economy, even if (as is surely the case) some of his own decisions have been open to question. Where he is undoubtedly right is in arguing that corporate America has done a lamentable job of governing itself. As he says in an article in the *Wall Street Journal* this week: "The honour code among CEOS didn't work. Board oversight didn't work. Self-regulation was a complete failure." AIG's board, for example, did nothing about Mr Greenberg's use of murky accounting, or the conflicts posed by his use of offshore vehicles, or his constant bullying of his critics—let alone the firm's alleged participation in bid-rigging—until Mr Spitzer threatened a criminal prosecution that might have destroyed the firm.

21. The phrase "save his skin" (Line 4, Paragraph 1) denotes

[A] protect skin. [B] use cosmetics.

[C] escape misery. [D] save energy.

22. The author seems to suggest that the defect in corporate power of the late 1990's

[A] has been exaggerated. [B] has not been removed.

[C] has been rectified. [D] has not been deceived.

23. Paragraph 3 is written to

[A] illustrate the breakdown with respect to governance.

[B] explain the record of the Boeing board in terms of ethical lapses.

[C] exemplify the boards of Morgan Stanley and HP.

[D] stress the heavy costs of the Sarbanes-Oxley act.

24. The views of the writer and Spitzer on American corporate governance are

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[A] opposite. [B] similar.

[C] identical. [D] complementary.

25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that Mr Spitzer

[A] threatened AIG's board. [B] prompted AIG's action.

[C] prosecuted AIG's crime. [D] destroyed AIG's accounting.

Text 2

A teenager was unable to call an ambulance after her parents were shot in February because the family's internet phone service did not offer access to the 911 emergency number. A baby died in March for the same reason. Sad tales such as these led America's Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to vote on May 19th to require internet phone companies to offer a 911 service.

In so doing, the FCC seemed to have taken its first, big step towards imposing traditional telecoms rules on the internet—a contentious move given the fears that this will strangle what many still regard as an infant industry, especially if regulators elsewhere follow suit. But are the new rules really so bad?

The new rules uphold a subset of telecoms policy, social objectives, which is much less burdensome than the FCC'S hugely unpopular economic regulation. Many providers of internet telephony—strictly, Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP)—have for years sought the technical ability to provide an emergency service, knowing that such a feature would be essential were internet telephony ever to become a truly credible alternative to the traditional phone service. Incumbent operators that manage the emergency-service system have not always made it easy for the upstarts to interconnect, which costs a provider almost $ 10m a year for nationwide service. The FCC has signaled that incumbent operators had better now act fairly.

Moreover, the new rules apply only to certain firms, are easy to implement, and provide flexibility for future technical improvements. Only firms that offer VOIP via the public telephone network will have to provide 911, and to use it their customers will have to register their addresses. Only when internet technology is developed to allow the network to tell where a phone is connected to it will other VOIP operators be required to introduce this facility. Significantly, services based mainly on software, such as voice-enabled instant-messenger programs or online video games, which do not try to resemble regular phone service, are exempt.

All in all then, the new policy is unlikely to do much to slow a business now growing rapidly worldwide. In America, VOIP is on track to exceed $ 1 billion in revenue this year, with over 3m users. Many ordinary phone firms now use the technology to connect

calls, helping VOIP to account for a growing slice of international phone traffic.

Having found an elegant way to impose 911 rules on VOIP, the FCC'S next challenge will be to secure wire-tapping capability for law-enforcement surveillance. This is an issue that similarly has been quietly debated for years. It may take another set of tragedies before it is mandated in a quick, unanimous vote by the regulators.

26. We can learn from the text that FCC's mandate

[A] resulted from emergent tales.

[B] offered free 911 service.

[C] originated from tragic accidents.

[D] strangled new rules.

27. The phrase "follow suit" (Line 4, Paragraph 2) might mean

[A] set up a subset of new rules.

[B] behave as a regulator.

[C] uphold an infant industry.

[D] act in the way FCC did.

28. It is implied in the third paragraph that

[A] lack of a 911 service will dim the prospect of internet telephony to some extent.

[B] popular economic regulators are supportive of telecoms.

[C] the technical ability is essential to many providers.

[D] incumbent operators manage phone service fairly for the time being.

29. Which of the following, according to the text, is true?

[A] Future technical enhancement is exempt from the adoption of FCC's new rules.

[B] A business developing rapidly worldwide reaches a near standstill.

[C] Certain firms have to get their addresses registered.

[D] The growth of internet technology exercises an influence over the application of the new policy.

30. The author's attitude toward FCC's new rules seems to be

[A] indifference. [B] approval.

[C] suspicion. [D] opposition.

Text 3

America's space agency has a legendary love of paperwork. Consequently, NASA has published over 6,000 pages about the contracts for its Crew Exploration Vehicle (CEV), the craft that will put people into orbit around Earth, allowing them to carry out tasks such as visiting the international space station after the shuttle fleet is retired in 2010. But the CEV is also central to the agency's new vision of putting people back on

the moon.

Frank Sietzen, a journalist and coauthor of "New Moon Rising", a chronicle of the development of the new NASA vision, has spent the better part of the past six months leafing through these contracts in order to divine the agency's plans. He says that because the CEV must be compatible with other components of the vision, the contracts give details of how NASA is planning to explore the moon and Mars.

According to Mr Sietzen, the new moonships will have three components that will be launched separately and then bolted together in orbit—unlike NASA's previous moon rocket, the Saturn 5, in which everything went up at once. One component will be the CEV. The second will be an Earth-departure stage—a rocket that provides the oomph needed to push the ship on its way to the moon. The third will be the "lunar surface access module", or lunar lander, to the man in the street.

The decision to assemble the new moonships in orbit lowers the cost of developing the rocket needed to get them off the Earth's surface. Mr Sietzeen predicts that in about a month's time, when NASA picks two bidders for a CEV, it will announce what this rocket will be—and that it will be based on the technology now used to launch the shuttles.

It is also, he adds, possible to work out from the contracts what the masses of the different components will be. These suggest that four astronauts will travel to the moon and six astronauts to Mars, and that the access module will sometimes fly as an unmanned truck carrying cargo to the moon's surface.

He predicts that there will be three phases of lunar exploration. Initial landings of two to three days will pick up where *Apollo* left off. Subsequent trips to rougher terrain will last for a week to ten days. And eventually a base camp will be established at one of the poles. This will be occupied for periods ranging from 90 days to a year, and will lead to a permanent manned presence that would act as a prototype Mars base.

31. The best title for this text could be

[A] CEV and NASA's lunar plan.

[B] Frank Sietzen's legendary affection.

[C] CEV and its earth orbit.

[D] Frank Sietzen's astronomical feats.

32. The word "divine" (Line 3, Paragraph 2) in the text probably means

[A] separate. [B] worship.

[C] forecast. [D] spoil.

33. It is implied in the text that the contracts would fail to inform the public of NASA's new vision if

[A] the new moonships will be launched together.

[B] NASA's Crew Exploration Vehicle could not be manipulated with the help of ground-based equipment.

[C] the agency's plans are not carried out faithfully.

[D] NASA's Crew Exploration Vehicle could not be employed together with the rest parts of the plan.

34. The term "oomph" (Line 4, Paragraph 3) in the text denotes

[A] clue. [B] short-cut.

[C] insight. [D] energy.

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

[A] Rocket budget would soar without the assembly move.

[B] The masses of the various components will be worked out.

[C] The technology needed for the moonships would reduce the cost of the rocket.

[D] The decision to organize the engineers gives another push up in terms of space fund.

Text 4

White people tend to be nervous of raising the subject of race and education, but are often voluble on the issue if a black person brings it up. So when Trevor Phillips, chairman of Britain's Commission for Racial Equality, said that there was a particular problem with black boys' performance at school, and that it might be a good idea to educate them apart from other pupils, there was a torrent of comment. Some of it commended his proposal, and some criticized it, but none of it questioned its premise. Everybody accepts that black boys are a problem.

On the face of it, it looks as though Mr Phillips is right. Only 27% of Afro-Caribbean boys get five A-C grades at GCSE, the exams taken by 16-year-olds, compared with 47% of boys as a whole and 44% of Afro-Caribbean girls. Since, in some subjects, candidates who score less than 50% get Cs, those who don't reach this threshold have picked up pretty little at school.

Mr Phillips's suggestion that black boys should be taught separately implies that ethnicity and gender explain their underachievement. Certainly, maleness seems to be a disadvantage at school. That's true for all ethnic groups: 57% of girls as a whole get five A-Cs, compared with 47% of boys. But it's not so clear that blackness is at the root of the problem.

Among children as a whole, Afro-Caribbeans do indeed perform badly. But Afro-Caribbeans tend to be poor. So to get a better idea of whether race, rather than poverty,

is the problem, one must control for economic status. The only way to do that, given the limits of British educational statistics, is to separate out the exam results of children who get free school meals: only the poor get free grub.

Poor children's results tell a rather different story. Afro-Caribbeans still do remarkably badly, but whites are at the bottom of the pile. All ethnic minority groups do better than them. Even Bangladeshis, a pretty deprived lot, do twice as well as the natives in their exams; Indians do better still. And absolute numbers of underperforming whites dwarf those of underperforming Afro-Caribbeans: last year, 131,393 of white boys failed to hit the government's benchmark, compared with 3,151 Afro-Caribbean boys.

These figures suggest that, at school at least, black people's problem is not so much race as poverty. And they undermine the idea of teaching black boys separately, for if poor whites are doing worse than poor blacks, there's not much argument for singling out blacks for special measures: whites need help just as badly.

36. According to the text, the public response to Mr Philips' claim is
    [A] a nervous impression.
    [B] a mixed reception.
    [C] a particular performance.
    [D] a critical comment.

37. Based on the text, people have reached a consensus that
    [A] poor children should be taught separately.
    [B] there is something odd with Mr Phillips' belief.
    [C] black boys should be educated as a whole.
    [D] there is something wrong with black boys.

38. The term "grub" (Line 5, Paragraph 4) most probably means
    [A] food. [B] textbook.
    [C] education. [D] stationery.

39. Mr Phillips' thought is made unconvincing by
    [A] the suggestion mentioned in paragraph Ⅱ.
    [B] the statistics revealed in paragraph Ⅴ.
    [C] the conclusion made in the last paragraph.
    [D] the figures betrayed in paragraph Ⅱ.

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
    [A] Objectivity is overstated.
    [B] Wisdom is eliminated.
    [C] Economic analysis is ignored.

[D] Self-confidence is lost.

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)

While Americans have become ever more dependent upon electricity in their daily lives, a crucial part of the system that supports their way of life has not kept up. Yes, the country has built more power plants—enough to create a glut of power in most parts of the country. (41) _____.

California's disastrous partial energy deregulation and the role played by Enron and other energy marketing companies in its power crisis have impeded changes in the national ability to deliver power.

(42) _____. Moreover, the deficiency also includes inadequate coordination among the regions in managing the flow of electricity. These interregional weaknesses are so far the most plausible explanation for the blackout on Thursday.

(43) _____. The problem is with the system of rules, organization, and oversight that governs the transmission networks. It was set up for a very different era and is now caught in a difficult transition.

The transmission networks were built to serve a utility system based on regulated monopolies. In the old days, there was no competition for customers. Today, the mission is to connect buyers and sellers seeking the best deal, irrespective of political boundaries and local jurisdictions.

(44) _____. Yet the power industry is probably not even halfway there in its shift from regulation to the marketplace. The California power crisis and the power-trading scandals sent regulators back to the drawing board, slowing the development of new institutions, rules and investment to make competitive markets work.

(45) _____.

[A] Over all, for more than a decade, the power industry has been struggling with how to move from the old regulation to the new marketplace. This shift was driven by the view that half a century of state regulation had produced power prices that were too high and too varied among states. Factories and jobs were migrating from states with high electric power prices to those with lower prices.

[B] But the transmission system is caught in the middle of the stalled deregulation of the

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