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BREAKTHROUGH

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考研英语

一本通

考研英语高分突破

主 编：周 洁
编 著：方富民 林 晓
卢睿蓉 李 佳



YIBENTONG
KAOYAN YINGYU GAOFEN TUPO

世界知识出版社



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序

随着考研竞争日趋激烈,英语考试日益成为考生关注的焦点,很多学生把英语考试想得高深莫测,遥不可及。然而只要掌握了捷径,英语学习就会突飞猛进。为了帮助广大考生顺利通过研究生入学考试中的英语关,我们根据最新的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》所规定的题型和试卷结构编写了这套考研丛书。

此套丛书是对历年考研试题进行深入分析和研究的结果,更是对2004年考研试题预测研究的成果,共包括七个分册:词汇篇、听力篇、阅读篇、翻译篇、英语知识应用篇、写作篇及一本通等。各册书不仅涵盖历年真题,更结合大纲最新精神分析答题技巧,思路清晰,取材广泛、新颖,实用性强。丛书编者力图帮助广大考生深刻领会大纲的精神并进行循序渐进、卓有成效的复习。

参加本书编写的作者均具有丰富的英语教学和考研辅导经验。我们本着良好的愿望和认真求实的态度完成了本书的编写工作,力求使本书成为备考2004年研究生入学考试的最为理想的考试用书。

我们的目的是:改进你的学习方法,提高你的应试技巧,增强你的英语实力,希望你的英语学习达到驾轻就熟、游刃有余的完美境界。

由于时间紧迫,书中肯定会有不少缺点和错误,恳请专家、学者及使用本书的广大考生批评指正,以便再版时修订。

预祝您考研成功!

编者
2003年3月



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模拟试题(一)

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This Section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

► Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1 – 5, you will hear an introduction about the life of a celebrated photographer, Herb Ritts. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording only once. (5 points)

Death (Age)		1
Death (Reason)		pneumonia
Place of Birth		Los Angeles
Year of Birth		2
Graduated from Bard College	Year	1975
	Place	New York
	Major	3



The First Picture Taken (Year)	1979
The Career of the Person in the First Picture	4
The Issue including Pictures of Mr. Annan, the United Nations Secretary general, and Marion Jones, the Track Star (Published Month)	5

► Part B

Directions:

For Questions 6 – 10, you will hear a report about Valentine cards. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording only once. (5 points)

What is the percentage of people who send cards to themselves on February 14?

	6
--	----------

Why do some people send cards to themselves on February 14?

	7
--	----------

How did the 1/10 of the questions get the cards on that day?

	8
--	----------

Which nation is the least romantic according to the passage?

	9
--	----------

What is the best gift for the French on February 14?

	10
--	-----------

► Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

Questions 11 – 13 are based on the passage about ice phrases. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 – 13.

11. What is the meaning of "Skating on thin ice"?

- [A] One may be doing something quite difficult.
- [B] One may be doing something quite risky.
- [C] One may be doing something quite annoying.
- [D] One may be doing something impossible.

12. When somebody told you that you will "cut no ice" with him, what did he mean?

- [A] You will not persuade him.



- [B] You are getting nowhere with him.
- [C] You cannot sell your ice to him.
- [D] You should not waste time cutting ice with him.

13. When the game is really over, which idiom can we use?

- [A] The game is on ice.
- [B] Skating on thin ice.
- [C] To cut no ice.
- [D] To break the ice.

Questions 14 – 16 are based on the radio program. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 – 16.

14. According to the woman, how much money should people save for themselves?

- [A] 3 – 6 months of monthly salary.
- [B] 13% of salary.
- [C] \$ 10.
- [D] Not mentioned.

15. What's the biggest mistake people make?

- [A] They do not think \$ 10 is a large sum of money.
- [B] They sacrifice movie, beer for bank deposit.
- [C] They seldom have fixed deposit.
- [D] They tend to live from paycheck to paycheck.

16. What does "Pay yourself first" refer to?

- [A] Take more education and make yourself promoted quickly.
- [B] When you get your paycheck, save some portion of it.
- [C] Lend money from bank when you want to prepare for the future.
- [D] Accumulate money by all means.

Questions 17 – 20 are based on the introduction to the Statue of Liberty. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17 – 20.

17. Mark Twain's letter about the Statue of Liberty _____.

- [A] represented a serious question as to the need for the statue
- [B] was a put-on by a journalist
- [C] raised a great deal of money
- [D] poked fun at the French

18. How many years elapsed from the conception of the statue until its completion?

- [A] 11 years.
- [B] 16 years.
- [C] 26 years.
- [D] 21 years.

19. French engineering genius is seen in the Statue of Liberty in _____.

- [A] design of its base
- [B] design of its stressed sheathing



[C] locating the statue without disrupting harbor traffic

[D] keeping the flame lit

20. The Statue of Liberty's development embarrassed Americans in the 1880s because _____.

[A] they took so long to raise the money

[B] it was apparent the statue was mislocated

[C] its design was tasteless

[D] they felt that the concept was a waste of money

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Section II 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. 21 until recently, people who were left-handed were considered 22, and once children showed this tendency they were forced to use their right hands. Today left-handedness is generally 23, but it is still a disadvantage in a world 24 most people are right-handed. For example, most tools and implements are still 25 for right-handed people.

In sports 26 contrast, doing things with the left hand or foot, is often an advantage. Throwing, kicking, punching or batting from the "27" side may result in throwing 28 many opponents who are more accustomed to dealing with the 29 of players who are right-handed. This is why, in many 30 at a professional level, a 31 proportion of players are left-handed than in the population as a whole.

The word "right" in many languages means "correct" or is 32 with lawfulness, whereas the words associated 33 "left", such as "sinister", generally have 34 associations. Moreover, among a number of primitive peoples, there is 35 close association between death and the left hand.

In the past, in 36 Western societies, children were often forced to use their right hands, especially to write with. In some cases the left hand was 37 behind the child's back so that it could not be used. If, in the future, they are allowed to choose, 38 will certainly be more left-handers, and probably 39 people with minor psychological disturbances as a result of being forced to use their 40 hand.

21. [A] Down [B] Never [C] Up [D] Not
 22. [A] unique [B] eccentric [C] normal [D] abnormal
 23. [A] accepted [B] admitted [C] approved [D] acknowledged
 24. [A] when [B] that [C] where [D] which
 25. [A] ordered [B] designed [C] planned [D] supposed



26. [A]by [B]for [C]at [D]with
 27. [A]proper [B]indirect [C]correct [D]wrong
 28. [A]away [B]down [C]off [D]up
 29. [A]minority [B]majority [C]plenty [D]lack
 30. [A]games [B]hobbies [C]activities [D]rounds
 31. [A]more [B]higher [C]better [D]smaller
 32. [A]related [B]mixed [C]connected [D]combined
 33. [A]by [B]with [C]to [D]at
 34. [A]negative [B]positive [C]similar [D]equal
 35. [A]the [B]any [C]some [D]a
 36. [A]all [B]mostly [C]any [D]most
 37. [A]tied [B]attached [C]brought [D]removed
 38. [A]those [B]these [C]there [D]they
 39. [A]on [B]more [C]greater [D]fewer
 40. [A]left [B]right [C]either [D]correct

Section III 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

A study by scientists in Finland has found that mobile phone radiation can cause changes in human cells that might affect the brain, the leader of the research team said.

But Darius Leszczynski, who headed the 2-year study and will present findings next week at a conference in Quebec(魁北克), said more research was needed to determine the seriousness of the changes and their impact on the brain or the body.

The study at Finland's Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority found that exposure to radiation from mobile phones can cause increased activity in hundreds of proteins in human cells grown in a laboratory, he said.

"We know that there is some biological response. We can detect it with our very sensitive approaches, but we do not know whether it can have any physiological effects on the human brain or human body," Leszczynski said.

Nonetheless the study, the initial findings of which were published last month in the scientific journal *Differentiation*, raises new questions about whether mobile phone radiation can weaken the brain's protective shield against harmful substances.

The study focused on changes in cells that line blood vessels and on whether such changes could weaken the functioning of the blood-brain barrier, which prevents potentially harmful



substances from entering the brain from the bloodstream, Leszczynski said.

The study found that a protein called hsp27 linked to the functioning of the blood-brain barrier showed increased activity due to irradiation and pointed to a possibility that such activity could make the shield more permeable(能透过的), he said.

“Increased protein activity might cause cells to shrink—not the blood vessels but the cells themselves—and then tiny gaps could appear between those cells through which some molecules could pass.” he said.

Leszczynski declined to speculate on what kind of health risks that could pose, but said a French study indicated that headache, fatigue and sleep disorders could result.

“These are not life-threatening problems but can cause a lot of discomfort,” he said, adding that a Swedish group had also suggested a possible link with Alzheimer’s disease.

“Where the truth is do not know,” he said.

Leszczynski said that he, his wife and children use mobile phones, and he said that he did not think his study suggested any need for new restrictions on mobile phone use.

41. According to Leszczynski, how does mobile phone affect one’s health?

- [A] Mobile phone radiation can increase protein activities and such activities can make the protective shield more permeable.
- [B] Mobile phone radiation can shrink the blood vessels and prevent blood from flowing smoothly.
- [C] Mobile phone radiation will bring stress to people exposed to it.
- [D] Mobile phone radiation kills blood cells at a rapid speed.

42. What’s the result of the French study?

- [A] The harm of mobile phone radiation is life-threatening.
- [B] Mobile phone may affect one’s normal way of thinking.
- [C] Sleep disorders could result from mobile phone radiation.
- [D] A protein called hsp27 is killed by mobile phone radiation.

43. What kind of disease is not caused by the use of mobile phone?

- [A] Fatigue.
- [B] Headache.
- [C] Alzheimer’s disease.
- [D] Tuberculosis.

44. According to the passage, what would be the future of the use of mobile phone?

- [A] People will be forbidden to use mobile phone.
- [B] People dare not use mobile phone because of its radiation.
- [C] People will continue to use mobile phone.
- [D] There will be new restrictions on the use of mobile phone.

45. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- [A] The research in Finland found that mobile phone radiation will affect one’s brain.
- [B] Mobile phone radiation can cause increased activity in hundreds of protein in human cells.
- [C] Increased protein activity might cause cells to shrink.
- [D] Leszczynski forbid his wife and children to use mobile phone after his research.



Text 2

The proportion of works cut for the cinema in Britain dropped from 40 per cent when I joined the BBFC in 1975 to less than 4 per cent when I left. But I don't think that 20 years from now it will be possible to regulate any medium as closely as I regulated film.

The Internet is, of course, the greatest problem for this century. The world will have to find a means, through some sort of international treaty of United Nations initiative, to control the material that's now going totally unregulated into people's homes. That said, it will only take one little country like Paraguay to refuse to sign a treaty for transmission to be unstoppable. Parental control is never going to be sufficient.

I'm still very worried about the impact of violent video games, even though researchers say their impact is moderated by the fact that players don't so much experience the game as enjoy the technical manoeuvres (策略) that enable you to win. But in respect of violence in mainstream films, I'm more optimistic. Quite suddenly, tastes have changed, and it's no longer Stallone or Schwarzenegger who are the top stars, but Leonardo DiCaprio—that has taken everybody by surprise.

Go through the most successful films in Europe and America now and you will find virtually none that we are violent. Quentin Tarantino didn't usher in a new, violent generation, and films are becoming much more prosocial than one would have expected.

Cinemas will undoubtedly survive. The new multiplexes are a glorious experience, offering perfect sound and picture and very comfortable seats, things which had died out in the 1980s. I can't believe we've achieved that only to throw it away in favor of huddling around a 14-inch computer monitor to watch digitally-delivered movies at home.

It will become increasingly cheap to make films, with cameras becoming smaller and lighter but remaining very precise. That means greater chances for new talent to emerge, as it will be much easier for people to learn how to be better film-makers. People's working lives will be shorter in the future, and once retired they will spend a lot of time learning to do things that amuse them—like making videos. Fifty years on we could well be media-saturated as producers as well as audience; instead of writing letters, one will send little home movies entitled My Week.

46. Which of the following about Internet is true according to the passage?

- [A] The Internet is the greatest progress for this century.
- [B] Efforts are needed to control Internet.
- [C] Paraguay refused to sign a treaty for transmission.
- [D] The United Nations has found ways to prevent Internet from developing.

47. What kind of film does the author dislike?

- [A] Violent films.
- [B] Comedy.
- [C] European films.
- [D] Films acted by Leonardo.

48. What does "that" in "I can't believe we've achieved that only to throw it away I favor..." (Para. 5) refer to?



- [A] Digitally-delivered movies.
- [B] Multiplexes.
- [C] Advanced camera.
- [D] Sound.

49. What is the author's attitude toward the future of film?

- [A] Positive.
- [B] Negative.
- [C] Uncertain.
- [D] Worried.

50. What does "media-saturated" in "Fifty years on we could well be media-saturated as ..."
(Para.6) mean?

- [A] Be tired of media.
- [B] Be fully affected by media.
- [C] Be driven mad by media.
- [D] Be benefited by media.

Text 3

Culture is the sum total of all the traditions, customs, belief and ways of life of a given group of human beings. In this sense, every group has a culture, however savage, undeveloped, or uncivilized it may seem to us.

To the professional anthropologist, there is no intrinsic superiority of one culture over another, just as to the professional linguist there is no intrinsic hierarchy among languages.

People once thought of the languages of backward groups as savage, undeveloped form of speech, consisting largely of grunts and groans. While it is possible that language in general began as a series of grunts and groans, it is a fact established by the study of "backward" languages that no spoken tongue answers that description today. Most languages of uncivilized groups are, by our most severe standards, extremely complex, delicate, and ingenious pieces of machinery for the transfer of ideas. They fall behind the Western languages not in their sound patterns or grammatical structures, which usually are fully adequate for all language needs, but only in their vocabularies, which reflect the objects and activities known to their speakers. Even in this department, however, two things are to be noted: 1. All languages seem to possess the machinery for vocabulary expansion, either by putting together words already in existence or by borrowing them from other languages and adapting them to their own system. 2. The objects and activities requiring names and distinctions in "backward" languages, while different from ours, are often surprisingly numerous and complicated. A western language distinguishes merely between two degrees of remoteness ("this" and "that"); some languages of the American Indians distinguish between what is close to the speaker, or the person addressed, or remote from both, or out of sight, or in the past, or in the future.

This study of language, in turn, casts a new light upon the claim of the anthropologists that all cultures are to viewed independently, and without ideas of rank or hierarchy.

51. The author uses "backward" here to indicate that _____.

- [A] backward languages are connected with backward groups



- [B] backward languages are connected with backward cultures
 [C] backward languages are moving forward
 [D] there is no such thing as backward languages
52. The example of American Indian languages in the passage is to illustrate that _____.
- [A] American Indian languages are not backward
 [B] "backward" languages are borrowing from other languages
 [C] "backward" languages may possess quite complicated vocabularies
 [D] Western languages may also borrow from "backward" languages
53. According to the author, "backward" languages tend to expand in _____.
- [A] grammatical structures
 [B] vocabularies
 [C] complication
 [D] sound patterns
54. Judging from the passage, the author might be _____.
- [A] an American Indian
 [B] a Canadian
 [C] an African
 [D] a Japanese
55. The best title for this passage is _____.
- [A] Criticism of Language Hierarchy
 [B] Cultural Englitarian from the Perspectives of Language
 [C] Expansion of "Backward" Language
 [D] Criticism of Language Hierarchy

Text 4

The rise of multinational corporations, global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate planning activities, compared to about one-third of U.S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? Firstly, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, American lag behind their European and Asian counterparts in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's U.S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the Wall Street Journal.



Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as the Financial Times of London and The Economist, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word “foreign” would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

56. According to the passage, U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of

- [A] shrinking cultural differences and new communication technologies
- [B] increased efforts of other countries in public relations
- [C] an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
- [D] the decreasing number of multinational corporations technologies

57. The underlined word “provincial” (Para. 3) most probably means “_____”.

- [A] rigid in thinking
- [B] interested in world financial affairs
- [C] like people from the provinces
- [D] limited in outlook

58. London could soon replace New York as the centre of PR because _____.

- [A] British companies place more importance on PR than U.S. companies
- [B] British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
- [C] British companies are more ambitious than U.S.
- [D] Four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned

59. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.

- [A] enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications
- [B] speak at least one foreign language fluently
- [C] are ignorant about world geography
- [D] are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts

60. What lesson might be the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?

- [A] The American PR industry should develop global communication technologies.
- [B] People involved in PR should avoid using the word “foreign”.
- [C] American PR companies should be more internationally minded.
- [D] People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.

► Part B

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)

Researchers investigating brain size and mental ability say their work offers evidence that education protects the mind from the brain's physical deterioration.

(61) It is known that the brain shrinks as the body ages, but the effects on mental ability are