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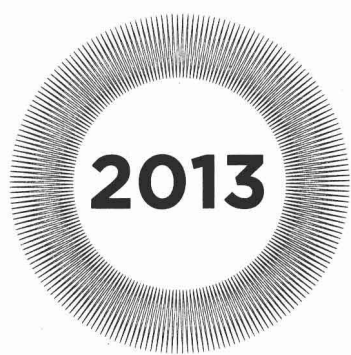
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2013 KAOYAN YINGYU
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考研英语 全真 冲刺试卷

● 宫东风英语教学团队 编写



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内容简介

本书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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出版前言

高教版 2013 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 2013 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。同时本书在编写中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、《2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)考试大纲(非英语专业)》规定了 2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语科目的考试范围、考试要求、考试形式和试卷结构等。与 2012 年版相比,2013 年版考研英语大纲作了一定程度的修订。它既是 2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语科目命题的唯一依据,也是考生复习备考必不可少的工具书。

二、《2013 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技巧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、《2013 考研英语写作突破 100 题》是根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,结合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、《2013 考研英语阅读理解阶梯式精读 100 篇》的编写特点:阶梯式认知与提高法。第一阶梯(阅读理解基础模板)包含 35 篇题库里的精选文章,可以帮助考生认知考研英语的基础内容、理清考研英语的基本解题思路。第二阶梯(阅读理解强化模板)包含 21 篇长期以来公认的精选文章,可以帮助考生认知考研英语的特殊规律、理清考研英语的高难解题思路。第三阶梯(阅读理解提高模板)包含 44 篇近期最具代表性的精选文章,可以帮助考生认识考研英语的发展动向、理清考研英语的灵活解题思路。这些内容可以使每一位考生在短期内有意识地领悟考研阅读所要测试的重点和难点,特别有利于考研复习中后期的能力提升和科学备考。

五、《2013 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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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)

Space Shuttle Project is one of the first huge-typed spaceflight instruments used for many times in the world, organized by American National Aviation and Spaceflight Bureau, the main researches of 1 are researching and making the system of space shuttle, suggesting and choosing 2 and landing ports, deciding the scheme of reclaiming the roll booster of solid rocket, 3 the establishment of repairing the roll booster, and rebuilding and expanding the building of the 4 and controlling system.

At the beginning of 1969, the United States set up a group that specially researched the development direction of spaceflight with 5 for the next stage, 6 by deputy president. After 7 and research, it suggested that an aircraft with great benefits in 8 should be made, eg 9 the spaceflight being its leading stanchion. In this project, five orbit implements were prescribed to be made, 10 "Exploitation", "Columbia", "Challenger", "Discovery" and "Atlants".

In 1970, spaceflight got into an all-round 11 of research and manufacture. The whole-project had to delay more than three years. Five orbit implements were 12 to be four and flight experiment for six times was also decreased for four, 13 the number of production was cut down, according to the original scheme. In April 1971 this 14 was decided that Kennedy Space Centre was used for the launching and landing port for space shuttles, and Edwards Air Base was used for the 15 landing port. In February 1977, "Exploitation" Orbit Implement started to have entering and landing experiments in Edwards Air Base. From May 12, 1981 to July 4, 1982, "Columbia" Space Shuttle successfully finished four flight experiments for research and manufacture, 16 meant that the 17 and manufactures were over in 18 form.

It 19 about 12 years and cost more than 75 billion US dollars to finish the whole project. On November 11, 1990, space shuttles began to fly for 20 .

1. [A] what [B] which [C] where [D] that
2. [A] labeling [B] hauling [C] hawking [D] launching
3. [A] building [B] breaching [C] breeding [D] bugging
4. [A] obscuring [B] rejecting [C] observing [D] refining
5. [A] people [B] member [C] man [D] person
6. [A] led [B] deprived [C] leaked [D] diluted
7. [A] weapon [B] investigation [C] wisdom [D] irritation
8. [A] economics [B] finance [C] accounting [D] economy
9. [A] in [B] with [C] by [D] through
10. [A] modified [B] propelled [C] named [D] provoked
11. [A] conviction [B] stage [C] context [D] stand
12. [A] dedicated [B] boosted [C] browsed [D] decreased
13. [A] as [B] if [C] though [D] once
14. [A] parallel [B] outfit [C] programme [D] outlet
15. [A] uniform [B] spark [C] unity [D] spare
16. [A] whereas [B] what [C] whether [D] which
17. [A] resolution [B] renaissance [C] researches [D] resemblance
18. [A] due [B] sober [C] drastic [D] feeble
19. [A] spent [B] took [C] consumed [D] absorbed
20. [A] commerce [B] business [C] trade [D] transaction

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

For years, sports fanatics have turned to statistics to help them gauge the relative strength or weaknesses of different teams, though some have been more amenable to the process than others. Baseball and football, for example, seem to have a statistic for every action that occurs on the field of play, with different

players ranked and rated by their numbers. International football, aka soccer on the other hand has generally defied such attempts due to their being far fewer things to measure with the sport and the continuity of play.

That may change however, as mathematicians Javier López Peña and Hugo Touchette of University College and Queen Mary University respectively, have applied network theory to the unique style of play of the European Championship 2012 victor, Spain. And as they describe in the paper they've uploaded to the preprint server arXiv, the graphic that results gives some clues as to why the team is considered one of the best of all time.

Anyone who has watched the Spanish team knows that their style of play is different from other teams. It's been given a name by fans: tiki-taka. It's all about quick passes and exquisite teamwork. But trying to describe what the team does only leads to superlatives, which don't really get to the heart of the matter. To help, Peña and Touchette turned to network theory, which makes sense, because soccer is played as a network of teammates working efficiently together.

The two used a simple drawing depicting players as nodes and their relationship to one another on the team, the amount of passing that is done between them, the way it is done and to whom, as lines between the nodes.

What shows up in the drawing first, is what everyone already knows, namely, that the team passes the ball among its players a lot. More than a lot actually. In one match during 2010's World Cup between Spain and the Netherlands, the Spanish players out-passed their opponent 417 to 266. The drawing also highlights the fact that two players on the team are "well connected" i. e. easy for others to get to, versus just one for the opponent.

In many ways the graphic confirms what most suspect, that Spain wins more because it relies more on precise teamwork rather than the special skills of one or two superstars.

21. What, according to the text, has long been employed as a means of related assessment?

- [A] The nicknames of sports fanatics.
- [B] The amenable tendency of each team.
- [C] The collection of information shown in numbers.
- [D] The relative strength or weakness of the process.

22. Tiki-taka is characterized by _____.

- [A] the remarkable activity of working well together
 - [B] the craze of sports fans
 - [C] the first drawing by its opponent
 - [D] the disconnection of two players
23. Which of the following is the writer's attitude toward the employment of network theory?
- [A] Skeptical.
 - [B] Indifferent.
 - [C] Unique.
 - [D] Sympathetic.
24. By "the team passes the ball among its players a lot", the author implies _____.
- [A] fierce contest
 - [B] close collaboration
 - [C] hostile opposition
 - [D] marvelous technique
25. It can be inferred from the concluding paragraph that _____.
- [A] special skills of one or two superstars works
 - [B] much teamwork leads to Spanish winning
 - [C] clear and accurate coordination matters
 - [D] precise graphs confirms what many suspect

Text 2

Barack Obama spent much time on the campaign trail proposing a dramatic vision to change not only the United States for the better, but also the world. The candidate outlined a new, multilateral global order with America still leading, particularly regarding hard power, but sharing more burdens with others. There was a strong "anything but Bush" flavor in many of Obama's campaign-trail foreign policies, such as his opposition to the Iraq war, his willingness to pragmatically negotiate with dictators, and his emphasis on a multilateral dimension to American foreign policy. He wanted—at least rhetorically—to bend the arc of history towards justice, freedom, progress, and prosperity.

Has he fulfilled his vision during his first three years in the Oval Office? That is the question addressed by *Bending History*, a new book that offers a timely and insightful analysis of Obama's foreign policy performance and what he could do if he wins a second term.

Although national interests have been fairly well protected, the authors believe that Obama's first three years in the Oval Office are defined by a considerable gap between his vision and his record. Despite limited success, the

president has not yet bent history in any major way, especially when measured against his own standards.

Importantly, the authors argue that robust and strategic foreign policy cannot be achieved without having one's domestic affairs in order. Sadly, according to the authors, America has not done what it should to sustain its future global primacy. The country has been disinvesting in infrastructure and education, walking away from a serious program for clean energy, failing to address social divisions, and making merely partial fixes to the financial system that produced the crisis of 2008. Whoever occupies the Oval Office come 2013, Obama's foreign policy successes will matter little if the economy fails to sustain American power.

The authors conclude that Obama's foreign policy to date has been more pragmatic than visionary. It suggests no clear road map for the future, no particularly compelling overall strategy for how the president would advance American interests and bend history in a second term. Obama's accomplishments should be better understood as effective damage control than historic breakthroughs.

Overall the book's analysis is compelling, although more attention might have been paid to the president's own role as a political leader and a strategic thinker. But all things considered, *Bending History* does a superb job of detailing what happened during the first three years of Obama's presidency. It provides a timely and insightful analysis worth reading for anyone interested in U. S. foreign policy.

26. By "There was a strong 'anything but Bush' flavor in many of Obama's campaign-trail foreign policies", the author implies that _____.

- [A] a discrepancy in their foreign policies exists
- [B] a stimulus to their group dynamics is created
- [C] an obstacle to social progress is observed
- [D] their undesirable behaviors in foreign campaign emerge

27. The term "bent" (Paragraph 3) denotes _____.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| [A] guarded | [B] recognized |
| [C] gauged | [D] adjusted |

28. What, in paragraph 4, is stressed by the writer of the text?

- [A] The biological factors of domestic plants and animals.

- [B] The flaws of a serious program.
- [C] The significance of internal status.
- [D] A long-lasting effect of social division.

29. According to the text, the book's analysis might be improved if _____.

- [A] our network of friends is enhanced for future global primacy
- [B] more discussion is made on Obama's role as a strategic thinker
- [C] the president's role as a political leader is totally deleted
- [D] negative health habits are removed by Obama's political advisers

30. The text appears to be a digest of _____.

- [A] a scientific paper
- [B] a magazine feature
- [C] a newspaper editorial
- [D] a book review

Text 3

The American dream is that any child can make it from the bottom to the top. That may still be true in politics; the son of a Kenyan immigrant, raised partly by his grandparents, is now president of the United States. But it is much less true, in economic terms, than most Americans think. Social mobility is less easy in America than in other countries. For example, three-quarters of Danes born in the lowest-earning 20% of the population escape their plight in adulthood. Seven out of ten poor children in supposedly class-ridden Britain achieve the same feat. But fewer than six in ten Americans do so.

Similarly, with rags-to-riches stories. It is far less common for Americans from the bottom 20% in childhood to move into the top 20% in adulthood than it is in Denmark or in Britain. On the whole, America's wealthy prosper while the average citizen struggles. The pay workers get has failed to move in line with productivity in the past 30 years. But Americans have yet to realise the extent of this tectonic shift.

Joseph Stiglitz, a Nobel prize-winner in economics and a regular critic of liberal capitalism, addresses this issue in his new book, which he wrote in response to the Occupy Wall Street protesters. Indeed, he argues that their slogan, "We are the 99%", echoes an article entitled, "Of the 1%, by the 1%, for the 1%", that he wrote in *Vanity Fair* in May 2011.

To Mr Stiglitz, this inequality is the result of public policy being captured by an elite who have feathered their own nests at the expense of the rest. They have used their power to distort political debate, pushing through tax cuts to favour

the rich and adjusting monetary policy to favour the banks. Many of the new rich are not entrepreneurs but “rent-seekers”, he says, who use monopoly power to boost profits.

When it comes to solutions to the inequality problem, Mr Stiglitz wants a top income tax rate of “well in excess of” 50% , targeted fiscal stimulus and greater bank regulation. Here, perhaps, he might have been more open about the trade-offs. Controls on bank leverage, caps on interest rates and greater protection for bankrupts are all likely to reduce bank lending at a time when there already is a credit squeeze. He admits that the 2009 fiscal stimulus was “not as well designed as it could have been” , but blithely hopes that the convoluted American budget-setting process will result in much better stimulus packages in future.

Whether or not he has the right answers, Mr Stiglitz is surely right to focus on the issue. Across the developed world, the average worker is suffering a squeeze in living standards while bankers and chief executives are still doing very nicely. This dichotomy is bound to have social and political consequences.

31. It can be inferred from the first two paragraphs that
- [A] a supplement to the social cure is hardly made in the States
 - [B] a stimulus to economic dynamics is readily launched in the East
 - [C] an impetus to social progress is directly consolidated for both the rich and the poor in the world
 - [D] a dream from being extremely poor to being very rich is hardly realized in the States
32. The figures noted in the third paragraph indicate _____.
- [A] social inequality
 - [B] liberal criticism
 - [C] economic prize
 - [D] regular slogan
33. According to the text, the culprit of the social phenomenon revealed in the 3rd paragraph is _____.
- [A] the Occupy Wall Street protester
 - [B] a sort of public policy
 - [C] the current functions of state funding
 - [D] a long-lasting social effect of liberal capitalism
34. What advice does the author give to Mr Stiglitz?
- [A] Be more tolerant of balancing.
 - [B] Stick to behavioral studies.

[C] Be less dependent upon dreams.

[D] Get rid of negative attitudes.

35. According to the concluding paragraph, the author has yet to comment upon _____.

[A] the issue addressed by Mr Stiglitz

[B] blueprint of living standards set by bankers

[C] the answers advanced by Mr Stiglitz

[D] the working performance of chief executives

Text 4

American mythology loves nothing more than the reluctant hero: the man whose natural talents have destined him for more than obliging obscurity. George Washington, we are told, was a leader who would have preferred to have been a farmer. Thomas Jefferson, a writer. Martin Luther King, Jr., a preacher. These men were roused from lives of perfunctory achievement, our legends have it, not because they chose their own exceptionalism, but because we, the people, chose it for them. We—seeing greatness in them that they were too humble to observe themselves—conferred on them uncommon paths. Historical circumstance became its own call of duty, and the logic of democracy proved itself through the answer.

Neil Armstrong was a hero of this stripe: constitutionally humble, circumstantially noble. Nearly every obituary written for him this weekend has made a point of emphasizing his sense of privacy, his sense of humility, his sense of the ironic ordinary. And yet every aspect of Armstrong's life made clear: On that day in 1969, he acted on our behalf, out of a sense of mission that was communal rather than personal. The reluctant hero is also the self-sacrificing hero.

And so Armstrong was an icon fit for America's particular predilections: one who made history, yet one who recognized the ultimate contingency of his own history-making. One who, Washington-like, preferred quiet retirement over continued fame. "Nothing is more typical of Armstrong, or more estimable," Anthony Lane put it, "than his decision not to go into politics; heaven knows what the blandishments, or the invitations, must have been. And Armstrong, by dint of being the first man to tread not upon terra firma but upon the gray dust of terra incognita, rose above the fray and stayed there."

And so Armstrong's loss is not merely a loss for all the obvious reasons, but also because it signals a small shift in American mythology. If Armstrong's was the age of the reluctant hero, ours is the age of adamant heroism. Our icons strive and struggle and seek. Our familiar figures are people who, whether or not their talents entitle them to it, explicitly sought their own fame.

That is largely to the good. It means a democratic culture, a culture where systematized notions of merit—based on race, based on class—dissolve into the broader cultural will. But it also means a shift in how we see success and ourselves as seekers of it. The tension Armstrong embodied so succinctly—publicity on the one hand, humility on the other—is dissipating. The humility factor is dissolving into a culture that often equates fame with power. Our current icons are less the people who have been called to duty, and more the people who have battled their way into it—the subjects, rather than the predicates, of their own greatness. The reluctant hero is diminishing. Armstrong's passing signals an end to that myth.

36. What does the author intend to illustrate with Martin Luther King, Jr. and Thomas Jefferson?
- [A] Black leaders. [B] American founders.
[C] Unwilling heroes. [D] Distinguished preachers and writers.
37. What do Armstrong and Washington have in common?
- [A] The desire to retreat from publicity.
[B] The attempt to become a leader.
[C] The interest in farming.
[D] The ideal to be dedicated to aerospace.
38. The transit in American mythology could be reflected in _____.
[A] the loss of all the apparent reasons
[B] the reluctant age of hero
[C] American's talents in struggle
[D] American's attitude towards heroism
39. Which of the following statements can best describe our current icons?
- [A] Our icons are in the age of the reluctant hero.
[B] The heroes produce their times.
[C] Our icons are entitled to seek.
[D] The times produce their heroes.

40. The text could be best entitled _____.

- [A] Heroism died with Armstrong
- [B] One small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind
- [C] With Armstrong goes a long-standing brand of heroism
- [D] Many achieved their greatness for themselves

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