



2006<sup>年</sup>曹其军考研英语 ⑤

# 英语

## 最后冲刺 十套预测题

主编 曹其军

- 依据大纲修订情况
- 体现命题指导思想
- 遵循命题基本原则
- 按照考试大纲样题
- 精编冲刺预测试题
- 解答详细配有译文

国家行政学院出版社



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# 英语最后冲刺十套预测题

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国家行政学院出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

英语最后冲刺十套预测题/曹其军编著. - 北京:国家行政学院出版社,2003  
ISBN 7-80140-306-1

I. 英… II. 曹… III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 086222 号

**英语最后冲刺十套预测题(2006 年版)**

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国家行政学院出版社出版发行

北京市海淀区长春桥路 6 号

邮政编码:100089

发行部电话:88517082

新华书店经销

北京市朝阳区印刷厂印刷

\*

787 × 1092 1/16 开本 16.5 印张 450 千字

2005 年 10 月第 3 版 2005 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80140-306-1/H · 67 定价:22.00 元

# 前 言

本书是按照《2006 年考研英语考试大纲》的要求编写的。本书以较少的篇幅实现了对考研英语重要知识点的强化复习，增强了应试能力，同时也对考研英语考试命题重点作了大胆而准确的预测，因此一直广受欢迎。

本书特点如下：

1. 本书全部试题和解答均由曹其军等考研辅导老师亲自命制和编写，在题型、题量等方面与考试大纲要求完全相符，其难度略高于 2005 年考研英语试题。
2. 试题不仅给出了参考答案，而且还作了较详细的解析，使得做题不仅成为一次练习，同时更是一次绝好地复习。
3. 本书十套试题的选材新颖，完全符合考试大纲的要求。
4. 阅读理解部分均有中文译文，便于考生理解文章。

为了更好地发挥这十套试题的检测复习效果、强化复习重点、提高应试技巧的功能，我们建议您不要将其作为一般的练习题来对待，而要将每套模考试卷当成是一次真正的考试，选择一整段时间，在一个安静的环境里，按照正式考试的要求，在严格的考试时间（3 小时）限制内完成一套试题，然后再核对答案，仔细阅读详尽解答。

最后预祝考研学子考试成功！

曹其军

2005 年 10 月

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# 模考试卷 (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)

Paper is different from other waste produce because it comes from a sustainable resource: trees. 1 the minerals and oil used to make plastics and metals, trees are 2. Paper is also biodegradable, so it does not pose as much threat to the environment when it is discarded. 3 45 out of every 100 tonnes of wood fibre used to make paper in Australia comes from waste paper, the rest comes directly from virgin fibre from forests and plantations. By world standards this is a good 4 since the world-wide average is 33 percent waste paper. Governments have encouraged waste paper collection and 5 schemes and at the same time, the paper industry has responded by developing new recycling technologies that have 6 even greater utilization of used fibre. 7, industry's use of recycled fibres is expected to increase at twice the rate of virgin fibre over the coming years.

Already, waste paper 8 70% of paper used for packaging and advances in the technology 9 to remove ink from the paper have allowed a higher recycled 10 in newsprint and writing paper. To achieve the benefits of recycling, the community must also 11. We need to accept a change in the quality of paper products; 12 stationery may be less white and 13 a rougher texture. There also needs to be 14 from the community for waste paper collection programs. Not only do we need to make the paper 15 to collectors but it also needs to be separated into different types and sorted from contaminants such as staples, paperclips, string and other miscellaneous 16.

There are technical 17 to the amount of paper which can be recycled and some paper products cannot be collected for reuse. These include paper 18 books and permanent records, photographic paper and paper which is badly contaminated. The four most common 19 of paper for recycling are factories and retail stores which gather large amounts of packaging material 20 goods are delivered, also offices which have unwanted business documents and computer output, paper converters and printers and lastly households which discard newspapers and packaging material. The paper manufacturer pays a price for the paper and may also incur the collection cost.

- |                    |               |                 |                  |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] Despite     | [B] Unlike    | [C] With        | [D] Even as      |
| 2. [A] replaceable | [B] removable | [C] respectable | [D] reproachable |
| 3. [A] While       | [B] When      | [C] If          | [D] Because      |

- |                          |                       |                         |                      |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 4. [ A ] function        | [ B ] quality         | [ C ] consequence       | [ D ] performanc     |
| 5. [ A ] tidying         | [ B ] sorting         | [ C ] placing           | [ D ] selecting      |
| 6. [ A ] given rise to   | [ B ] thrown light on | [ C ] paved the way for | [ D ] made use of    |
| 7. [ A ] As a result     | [ B ] In the end      | [ C ] All in all        | [ D ] In conclusion  |
| 8. [ A ] consumes        | [ B ] contaminates    | [ C ] constructs        | [ D ] constitutes    |
| 9. [ A ] inquired        | [ B ] required        | [ C ] resorted          | [ D ] indicated      |
| 10. [ A ] contest        | [ B ] contain         | [ C ] content           | [ D ] contend        |
| 11. [ A ] contribute     | [ B ] pay             | [ C ] award             | [ D ] reward         |
| 12. [ A ] such as        | [ B ] just as         | [ C ] other than        | [ D ] for example    |
| 13. [ A ] by             | [ B ] in              | [ C ] of                | [ D ] for            |
| 14. [ A ] encouraged     | [ B ] supported       | [ C ] defended          | [ D ] fostered       |
| 15. [ A ] available      | [ B ] compatible      | [ C ] durable           | [ D ] negligible     |
| 16. [ A ] compounds      | [ B ] compositions    | [ C ] mixtures          | [ D ] items          |
| 17. [ A ] requests       | [ B ] needs           | [ C ] limitations       | [ D ] problems       |
| 18. [ A ] in the form of | [ B ] in the light of | [ C ] in the case of    | [ D ] in the name of |
| 19. [ A ] materials      | [ B ] resources       | [ C ] substances        | [ D ] sources        |
| 20. [ A ] to which       | [ B ] in which        | [ C ] by which          | [ D ] through which  |

## 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

If you go down to the woods today, you may meet high-tech trees—genetically modified to speed their growth or improve the quality of their wood. Genetically-engineered food crops such as soya have become increasingly common, albeit controversial, over the past ten years. But genetic engineering of trees has lagged behind.

Part of the reason is technical. Understanding, and then altering, the genes of a big pine tree is more complex than creating a better tomato. While tomatoes sprout happily, and rapidly, in the laboratory, growing a whole tree from a single, genetically altered cell in a test tube is a tricky process that takes years, not months. Moreover, little is known about tree genes. Some trees, such as pine, have a lot of DNA—roughly ten times as much as humans. And, whereas the Human Genome Project is more than half-way through its task of isolating and sequencing the estimated 100,000 genes in human cells, similar efforts to analyze tree genes are still just saplings.



Given the large number of tree genes and the little that is known about them, tree engineers are starting where other gene wizards have started before them: with a search for genetic “markers”. The first step is to isolate DNA from trees with desirable properties such as insect resistance. The next step is to find stretches of DNA that show the presence of a particular gene. Then, when you mate two trees with different desirable properties, it is simple to check which offspring contain them all by looking for the genetic markers.

Henry Amerson, at North Carolina State University, is using genetic markers to breed fungal resistance into southern pines. Billions of these are grown across America for pulp and paper, and outbreaks of disease are expensive. But not all individual trees are susceptible. Dr. Amerson’s group has found markers that distinguish fungus-resistant stock from disease-prone trees. Using traditional breeding techniques, they are introducing the resistance genes into pines on test sites in America.

The main advantage of using genetic markers is that it speeds up old-fashioned breeding methods, because you no longer have to wait for the tree to grow up to see if it has the desired traits. But it is not really genetic engineering; it is more a sophisticated form of selective breeding. Now, however, interest in genetic tinkering is also gaining ground. To this end, Dr. Amerson and his colleagues are taking part in the Pine Gene Discovery Project, an initiative to identify and sequence the 50,000 odd genes in the pine tree’s genome. (Trees generally have fewer genes, but more DNA than humans.) Knowing which gene does what should make it easier to know what to alter.

21. The word “saplings” (Para. 2) most probably means
- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| [ A ] in small numbers. | [ B ] difficult to understand. |
| [ C ] very complex.     | [ D ] at the beginning stage.  |
22. Genetic markers can be found when
- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| [ A ] DNA is isolated from trees. | [ B ] stretches of DNA are found.       |
| [ C ] trees are transplanted.     | [ D ] genes are sequenced and isolated. |
23. Dr. Amerson participates in the Pine Gene Discovery Project in order to
- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| [ A ] know the features of each gene.            | [ B ] identify and sequence genes. |
| [ C ] introduce the resistance genes into pines. | [ D ] speed up breeding methods.   |
24. The advantages of using genetic markers are all the following EXCEPT
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| [ A ] it can accelerate breeding speed.    | [ B ] it can show the existence of a gene.    |
| [ C ] it can breed fungus-resistant trees. | [ D ] it can detect the desirable properties. |
25. This text mainly talks about
- |  |
|--|
| [ A ] the advantages of genetically altered trees.             |
| [ B ] the efforts made in analyzing tree genes.                |
| [ C ] the ways of breeding disease-resistant trees.            |
| [ D ] the reasons for the slowness in the study of tree genes. |

## Text 2

Scientists estimate that 70% to 90% of American beaches are eroding, science writer Cornelia Dean

reports in her new book, *Against the Tide: The Battle for America's Beaches*.

"Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coast beaches are sinking under rising sea levels and floods of development," writes Dean. "Pinned down by people and their buildings, beaches are drowning in place."

The problem of coastal erosion follows a recurring pattern: increasing numbers of people are building homes and businesses near the shore; when storms periodically threaten coastal areas, the protection of beachfront houses and hotels takes precedence over environmental concerns. "We rescue buildings. Not beaches," writes Dean.

In the absence of coastal development, beaches face no threat from erosion, Dean contends. If sea levels rise, the beach retreats; it may be reshaped by storms over the years. Viewed as a natural infrastructure, the beach survives in an altered form without need of special protection. Attempts to hold back the sea in order to preserve buildings near the beach, however, can severely damage coastlines. Such efforts are also expensive and ultimately futile.

"Plenty of remedies are offered to stem this beach loss—everything from rock walls to discarded Christmas trees. Most do more harm than good," claims Dean. Armoring a coastline with hard structures can reduce access to the beach and replace views of surf and sand with concrete. Walls and breakwaters are dangerous to swimmers; underwater breakwaters hamper navigation. Seawalls degrade the beach through erosion, claiming the habitat of birds and shellfish.

"Decisions to armor the coast are not decisions to save the beach—quite to contrary, they are decisions to sacrifice to beach, or a neighboring beach, for the sake of buildings. Unfortunately, this thought usually gets lost in the panic when quick action is urged to prevent a house or motel from falling into the surf," writes Dean. Coastal engineering projects can also encourage further construction near beaches by creating a false sense of security.

"American political institutions even our national mythology, are ill-suited to the indeterminacy and of nature. Faced with a problem such as beach erosion, our response is to solve it, not to live with it. It would be almost un-American to concede that it is beyond us, that it is we who must adapt to the ocean, not the other way around. Still less are we willing to accept that some of the things we call natural disasters are part of the process that maintains an ecosystem and helps it function," concludes Dean.

26. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?

- [A] When storms threaten coastal areas, people primarily consider saving the beach.
- [B] Seawalls have been proven to be effective remedies in preventing beach loss.
- [C] The beach needs no protection from storms because they do not result in its erosion.
- [D] Coastal engineering projects are making decision to have the beach from further loss.

27. The word "armor" (Para. 5) most probably means

- [A] hamper.
- [B] arm.
- [C] preserve.
- [D] damage.

28. The phrase "this thought" (Para. 6) refers to

- [A] to sacrifice to beach.
- [B] to preserve buildings.
- [C] to sacrifice to buildings.
- [D] to save the beach.

29. From the last paragraph we can infer that it would be American

- [A] to reform nature for man's need.

- [ B ] to live with a problem.
- [ C ] to accept that some natural disasters can be helpful.
- [ D ] to concede that some problems need not be solved.

30. The main idea of the text is that

- [ A ] remedies are offered to prevent further beach loss.
- [ B ] coastal development is accelerating the erosion of U. S. beaches.
- [ C ] the problem of coastal erosion follows a recurring pattern.
- [ D ] natural disasters are part of the process that maintains an ecosystem.

### Text 3

What our society suffers from most today is the absence of consensus about what it and life in it ought to be, such consensus cannot be gained from society's present stage, or from fantasies about what it ought to be. For that the present is too close and too diversified, and the future too uncertain, to make believable claims about it. A consensus in the present hence can be achieved only through a shared understanding of the past, as Homer's epics informed those who lived centuries later what it meant to be Greek, and by what images and ideals they were to live their lives and organize their societies.

Most societies derive consensus from a long history, a language all their own, a common religion, common ancestry. The myths by which they live are based on all of these. But the United States is a country of immigrants, coming from a great variety of nations. Lately, it has been emphasized that an a-social, narcissistic personality has become characteristic of Americans, and that it is this type of personality that makes for the lack of well-being, because it prevents us from achieving consensus that would counteract a tendency to withdraw into private worlds. In this study of narcissism, Christopher Lash says that modern man, "tortured by self-consciousness, turns to new therapies not to free himself of his personal worries but to find meaning and purpose in life, to find something to live for". There is widespread distress because national morale has declined, and we have lost an earlier sense of national vision and purpose.

Contrary to rigid religions or political beliefs, as are found in totalitarian societies, our culture is one of the great individual differences, at least in principle and in theory; but this leads to disunity, even chaos. Americans believe in the value of diversity, but just because our is a society based on individual diversity, it needs consensus about some dominating ideas more than societies based on uniform origin of their citizens. Hence, if we are to have consensus, it must be based on a myth—a vision about a common experience, a conquest that made us Americans, as the myth about the conquest of Troy formed the Greeks. Only a common myth can offer relief from the fear that life is without meaning or purpose. Myths permit us to examine our place in the world by comparing it to a shared idea. Myths are shared fantasies that form the tie that binds the individual to other members of his group. Such myths help to ward off feelings of isolations, guilt, anxiety, and purposelessness—in short, they combat isolation and the breakdown of social standards and values.

31. In the author's view, the greatest trouble with the US society lies in the

- [ A ] lack of serious disagreement over the organizations of social life.
  - [ B ] non-existence of unanimity on the forms the society should take.
  - [ C ] general denying of its conformity with what it was unexpected to be.
  - [ D ] public negation of the consensus on how to conduct social reforms.
32. Homer's epics mentioned in Paragraph 1 exemplify the fact that
- [ A ] the present is varying too fast to be caught up easily.
  - [ B ] the future may be so indefinite as to be unpredictable.
  - [ C ] the past can help to shape a consensus in the present.
  - [ D ] the past determines social moralities for later generations.
33. The asocial personality of Americans results from
- [ A ] the multiracial constituents of the US society.
  - [ B ] the absence of a common religion and ancestry.
  - [ C ] the want of shared myths they possess in life.
  - [ D ] the obstruction of achieving a general agreement.
34. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that Christopher Lash is most probably
- [ A ] an earnest nationalist.
  - [ B ] an advanced psychologist.
  - [ C ] a radical reformer.
  - [ D ] a social historian.
35. The author concludes that only shared myths can help Americans
- [ A ] to bring about the uniformity of their culture.
  - [ B ] to diminish their great individual differences.
  - [ C ] to avoid the sense of being isolated and anxious.
  - [ D ] to regain the feelings of social values and morale.

#### Text 4

There are two cornerstones of economic reform in the formerly planned-economy states: liberalization of prices (including exchange rates) and privatization. Radical economists call for immediate liberalization, with only remaining wage regulation in the state sector, accompanied by a restrictive financial and monetary policy to prevent high rates of inflation. Conservative economists, on the other hand, favor gradual market deregulation in view of the dangers of inflation, unemployment, and economic instability. The "gradualists" would have the government prepare enterprises for market shocks, for example, by breaking monopolies before prices and foreign trade are liberalized or by limiting production of certain heavy-industry products such as coal and steel. If the gradualists have their way, however, economic reform could dissolve into the hands of bureaucrats who are incapable and unwilling to face the problems that a real transition to a market economy brings.

Privatization can also be approached either gradually or rapidly. Under the gradual approach, a state bureau would decide if and when an enterprise is prepared for privatization and which form is most suitable for it. Slow privatization, some experts claim, is the only way to establish true private ownership, because only those who have to pay for property rights with their own money will show an interest in the enterprise and will be engaged in its management. Although this argument is not without merit, gradual

privatization would, nevertheless, only prolong the core problems of inefficiency and misallocation of both labor and capital.

There are also two approaches to rapid privatization. Under one, shares of an enterprise would be distributed among the enterprise's employees so that the employees would become the owners of the enterprise. This reform approach discriminates in favor of workers who happen to be employed by a modern and efficient enterprise as well as by placing workers' property at great risk by requiring them to invest their property in the same enterprise in which they are employed rather than permitting them to diversify their investments.

The better approach to rapid privatization involves distribution of shares in enterprises, free of charge, among all the people by means of vouchers—a kind of investment money. Some critics charge that voucher holders would not be interested in how their enterprises are managed, as may be true of small corporate shareholders in capitalist countries who pay little attention to their investments until the corporation's profits fail to meet expectations, at which time these shareholders rush to sell their securities. While the resulting fall in stock prices can cause serious problems for a corporation, it is this very pressure that drives private firms toward efficiency and profitability. Others who oppose voucher privatization predict that most people will sell their vouchers to foreign capitalists. These skeptics ignore the capacity of individuals to consider their own future—that is, to compare the future flow of income secured by a voucher to the benefits of immediate consumption. Even if an individual should decide to sell, the aim of voucher privatization is not to secure equality of property but rather equality of opportunity.

36. What is associated with gradual market deregulation may include
- [ A ] laying down a generally limitative monetary policy.
  - [ B ] requiring monopolistic enterprises to split into smaller businesses.
  - [ C ] hindering most firms from unfair market competition.
  - [ D ] determining the transition time of economy from planned to market.
37. The gradual privatization demands that
- [ A ] its time and structure be subject to official arrangement.
  - [ B ] it secure a safe transition to real private ownership.
  - [ C ] its attraction for investors be almost irresistible.
  - [ D ] it turn enterprise employees into owners and managers.
38. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as possible adverse consequence of rapid privatization?
- [ A ] Loss of ownership in domestic enterprises to foreign firms.
  - [ B ] Financial destruction for employees of private enterprises.
  - [ C ] Unfair distribution of wealth among most employees.
  - [ D ] Improper prolongation of inefficiency and misallocation.
39. In responding to the opponents to voucher privatization, the author implies that
- [ A ] the capitalists will deprive the voucher holders of their long term benefits.
  - [ B ] the future income is likely to exceed the present exchange value of vouchers.
  - [ C ] foreign investment may adversely affect the present currency exchange rates.
  - [ D ] foreign firms are less interested in spurring privatization than in making money.

40. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the text?

- [A] The two important principles of economic reform are liberalization and privatization.
- [B] Voucher privatization is the best approach to economic reform in certain countries.
- [C] A gradual approach to economic reform is less likely to succeed than a rapid approach.
- [D] Each proposed method of economic reform has both its advantages and drawbacks.

## 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 blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

Without the moon, life on Earth would likely face the same kinds of wild fluctuations in climate that Mars has apparently experienced through the eons. Its spin axis no longer maintained by the moon at an angle of 23.5 degrees, Earth could drastically change its tilt in just a few million years, sometimes dipping enough to bring more sunlight to polar regions than to equatorial zones.

41. \_\_\_\_\_. In Earth's case, the moon has a stabilizing influence. In contrast, the tiny satellites of Mars are too small to keep the tilt, or obliquity, of the planet's spin axis from varying erratically over a wide range of angles.

These results follow from the recent discovery that the evolution of the solar system appears chaotic.  
42. \_\_\_\_\_.

"One of the most dramatic consequences of this chaotic evolution of the planets turns out to be that the (tilt of the spin axis) of Mars is wildly irregular over multimillion-year time scales," says Jack Wisdom of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The new results may alter considerably the kind of information that planetary scientists must put into computer models used for tracing and predicting the evolution of the climate and surface features of Mars.

43. \_\_\_\_\_.

Astronomers have long known that the spin of Mars is strongly affected by variations in its orbit. However, previous calculations disagreed on how large this effect has been in the past and when changes in tilt might have occurred. 44. \_\_\_\_\_.

"All sorts of things happen when you change the obliquity of Mars," Wisdom says.  
45. \_\_\_\_\_.

Wisdom and Touma's calculations show that orbital variations alone can cause such drastic changes. Their model suggests that the resulting tilt angles can range from about 11 degrees to 49 degrees. Moreover, these irregular variations in the tilt of Mars over intervals longer than 10 million years appear inherently unpredictable.

[A] Because the details of its evolution over millions of years are sensitive to precisely where the planets are at any given moment, researchers cannot accurately calculate and predict the erratic variations possible in the past or future shapes and inclinations of planetary orbits.

- [ B ] However, despite this long-term uncertainty, orbital models can provide a glimpse of what has happened to Mars in the last 10 million years. Curiously, Wisdom and Touma found no such tilt transition when they excluded the effects of general relativity from their equations of motion for the planets.
- [ C ] "Perhaps the geology of Mars will ultimately provide another test of the validity of general relativity," the researchers note. Indeed, different orbital models now qualitatively agree that the average obliquity of Mars abruptly increased about 4 million years ago.
- [ D ] Wisdom and Jihad Touma of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology report their findings on the chaotic obliquity of Mars in the Feb. 26 SCIENCE. Jacques Laskar and his colleagues at the Bureau des Longitudes in Paris describe in the Feb. 18 NATURE how the moon may act as Earth's climate regulator.
- [ E ] Some researchers had also suggested that intense volcanic activity and other geologic processes could play an important role in these tilt fluctuations by altering the planet's mass distribution sufficiently to change its spin and cause large shifts in its tilt angle.
- [ F ] These startling conclusions arise out of new calculations revealing that the chaotic wobbles of a planet's orbit around the sun can have a strong influence on the angle at which the planet's spin axis is tilted with respect to the plane of its orbit.
- [ G ] "At high obliquity, the ice at the poles is probably no longer stable. At low obliquity, the atmosphere freezes out."

## Part C

### Directions:

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

Custom has not commonly been regarded as a subject of any great moment. (46) The inner workings of our brains we feel to be uniquely worthy of investigation, but custom, we have a way of thinking, is behavior at its most commonplace. As a matter of fact, it is the other way around. (47) Traditional custom, taken the world over, is a mass of detailed behavior more astonishing than what any one person can ever evolve in individual actions, no matter how aberrant. Yet that is a rather trivial aspect of the matter. The fact of first-rate importance is the predominant role that custom plays in experience and belief, and the very great varieties it may manifest.

No man ever looks at the world with pristine eyes. Even in his philosophical probings he cannot go behind certain stereotypes. (48) John Dewey has said that the part played by custom in shaping the behavior of the individual, as against any way in which he can affect traditional custom, is as the proportion of the total vocabulary of his mother tongue against those words of his own baby talk that are taken up into the vernacular (本国语) of his family. There is no social problem it is more incumbent upon us to understand than this of the role of custom. Until we are intelligent as to its laws and varieties, the main complicating facts of human life must remain unintelligible.

The study of custom can be profitable only after certain preliminary propositions have been accepted,

and some of these propositions have been violently opposed. In the first place, any scientific study requires that there be no preferential weighting of one another of the items in the series it selects for its consideration. (49) In all the less controversial fields, like the study of cacti or termites or the nature of nebulae, the necessary method of study is to group the relevant material and to take note of all possible variant forms and conditions. It is only in the study of man himself that the major social sciences have substituted the study of one local variation, that of Western civilization.

Anthropology was by definition impossible, as long as distinctions between ourselves and the primitive, ourselves and the barbarian, ourselves and the pagan, held sway over people's minds. It was necessary first to arrive at that degree of sophistication where we no longer set our own belief against our neighbor's superstition. (50) It was necessary to recognize that these institutions which are based on the same premises, let us say the supernatural, must be considered together, our own among the rest.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

*You are the Dean of Computer Science Department, and you have taught Wang Bin for two years. Write a letter of recommendation for Wang Bin to*

- 1) *introduce Wang's academic achievements,*
- 2) *introduce his language proficiency, sports and social activities, and*
- 3) *express your sincere recommendation.*

*You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)*

#### Part B

##### 52. Directions:

*Study the following picture carefully and write an essay of 160—200 words. Your essay should meet the requirements below:*

- 1) *describe the picture,*
- 2) *interpret its meaning, and*
- 3) *give your comment on the phenomenon.*

*Your essay must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)*





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## 模考试卷(一) 答案速查

### Section I Use of English

1 ~ 5	6 ~ 10	11 ~ 15	16 ~ 20
B A A D B	C A D B C	A D C B A	D C A D B

### Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A				Part B
21 ~ 25	26 ~ 30	31 ~ 35	36 ~ 40	41 ~ 45
D B A B B	C C D A B	B C A D C	B A D B C	F A D E G

## 模考试卷(一) 答案与解析

### Section I 英语知识运用

1. **B** 本题测试语法。“despite”表示让步关系;“unlike”,表示差异;“with”表示原因;“even as”