

# 2006年 全国硕士研究生 入学考试模拟试卷

# 英语

# ENGLISH

全国硕士研究生入学考试辅导用书编审委员会 编著

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全国硕士研究生入学考试模拟试卷系列精品丛书

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# 前 言

全国硕士研究生入学考试是国家选拔高层次高水平人才的考试,报考硕士研究生已经成为我国当代大学生选择发展方向的重要途径。2004 年参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的人数多达 94.5 万人,2005 年已经上升到 117.2 万人。如此愈演愈烈的“考研热”是我国社会发展的大势和当代青年谋求发展相结合的产物。研究生入学考试的侧重点在于考查考生的综合能力。公共课是参加研究生入学考试道路上最大的障碍和挑战。许多考生并非由于专业课的缘故,而是公共课未达到国家最低录取分数线而与自己理想的学校失之交臂。外语成绩一直是筛选考生入选硕士研究生的最重要的尺度,考研外语录取最低分数线为 55 ~ 60 分,每年的通过率被严格控制在 15% ~ 18%。

在硕士研究生入学考试竞争日趋激烈的形势下,为了满足广大考生的迫切需求,我们特组织了大量有丰富教学和辅导经验的专家和教授,花费大量的时间精心编写了这套《2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试模拟试卷》,以便考生能在有限的时间内,通过这套模拟试卷的实战演练,在考试中夺得高分。

本套《2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试模拟试卷》的特点如下。

## 一、作者阵容强大,预测具有权威性

本套丛书的主编都是考研培训学校的首席主讲专家,他们都在全国各地的考研辅导学校的一线亲自辅导广大考生的考前复习,从事了多年的考研培训和教育工作的,有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验,深谙研究生入学考试的命题规律和出题的动态,集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学的权威信息,浓缩成本套模拟试卷。

## 二、紧扣最新大纲,高效预测

本套《2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试模拟试卷》系列严格按照 2006 年最新考试大纲进行编写,题型和题量与 2006 年实际考试试题一致,紧密联系当前的考试动态以及最新形式与政策,注重实际操作演练。每套试卷均由一线著名专家精选材料,题题推敲,优化设计命题完成。

## 三、启迪备考,极具操作性

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,本套模拟考场系列将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速拔高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力。为 MBA 联考学子全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过联考难关。

本套《2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试模拟试卷》的题型与真题完全相同,题目难度与真题相当,或者略高于真题,让考生经过复习后,能有一种高屋建瓴的感觉。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及

时查漏补缺,有针对性地复习备考。希望考生能在仿真的环境下进行模拟训练,这样效果最佳。

本套《2006年全国硕士研究生入学考试模拟试卷》在编写过程中得到了北京大学光华管理学院、清华大学经管学院部分教授和专家的大力支持,在此表示诚挚的感谢。

由于时间有限,不当之处在所难免,望广大读者和专家批评指正。

编者

2005年10月于北京

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# 模拟试卷一

## 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)

The history of African-Americans during the past 400 years is traditionally narrated 1 an ongoing struggle against 2 and indifference on the part of the American mainstream, and a struggle 3 as an upward movement is 4 toward ever more justice and opportunity.

Technology in and of 5 is not at fault; it's much too simple to say that gunpowder or agricultural machinery or fiber optics 6 been the enemy of an 7 group of people. A certain machine is put 8 work in a certain way—the purpose 9 which it was designed. The people who design the machines are not intent on unleashing chaos; they are usually trying to 10 a task more quickly, cleanly, or cheaply, 11 the imperative of innovation and efficiency that has ruled Western civilization 12 the Renaissance.

Mastery of technology is second only 13 money as the true measure of accomplishment in this country, and it is very likely that by 14 this under-representation in the technological realm, and by not questioning and examining the folkways that have 15 it, blacks are allowing 16 to be kept out of the mainstream once again. This time, however, they will be 17 from the greatest cash engine of the twenty-first century. Inner-city blacks in particular are in danger, and the beautiful suburbs 18 ring the decay of Hartford, shed the past and learn to exist without contemplating or encountering the tragedy of the inner city.

And blacks must change as well. The ways that 19 their ancestors through captivity and coming to freedom have begun to loose their utility. If blacks 20 to survive as full participants in this society, they have to understand what works now.

- |                    |                |               |                |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] like        | [B] as         | [C] for       | [D] with       |
| 2. [A] charity     | [B] clarity    | [C] cohesion  | [D] oppression |
| 3. [A] charting    | [B] charts     | [C] charted   | [D] to chart   |
| 4. [A] progressing | [B] progressed | [C] clutched  | [D] clutching  |
| 5. [A] itself      | [B] themselves | [C] ourselves | [D] himself    |
| 6. [A] have        | [B] to have    | [C] has       | [D] to has     |
| 7. [A] entirely    | [B] enter      | [C] entire    | [D] entrance   |
| 8. [A] for         | [B] off        | [C] on        | [D] at         |

- |                     |                  |                  |                   |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 9. [A] for          | [B] to           | [C] with         | [D] before        |
| 10. [A] envelop     | [B] accomplish   | [C] enveloping   | [D] accomplishing |
| 11. [A] followed    | [B] follows      | [C] to follow    | [D] following     |
| 12. [A] since       | [B] on           | [C] in           | [D] at            |
| 13. [A] before      | [B] to           | [C] with         | [D] from          |
| 14. [A] to tolerate | [B] tolerate     | [C] tolerated    | [D] tolerating    |
| 15. [A] encountered | [B] encountering | [C] to encounter | [D] encounters    |
| 16. [A] them        | [B] us           | [C] themselves   | [D] ourselves     |
| 17. [A] excluding   | [B] included     | [C] including    | [D] excluded      |
| 18. [A] where       | [B] that         | [C] how          | [D] what          |
| 19. [A] servicing   | [B] encircle     | [C] encircling   | [D] served        |
| 20. [A] is          | [B] were         | [C] are          | [D] have          |

## 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)

### Test 1

Motorola Inc., the world's second-largest mobile phone maker, will begin selling all of the technology needed to build a basic mobile phone to outside manufacturers, in a key change of strategy. The inventor of the cell phone, which has been troubled by missteps compounded by a recent industry slump in sales, is trying to become a neutral provider of mobile technology to rivals, with an eye toward fostering a much larger market than it could create itself. The Chicago area-based company, considered to have the widest range of technologies needed to build a phone, said it planned to make available chips, a design layout for the computer board, software, development tools and testing tools. Motorola has previously supplied mobile phone manufacturers with a couple of its chips, but this is the first time the company will offer its entire line of chips as well as a detailed blueprint. Mobile phones contain a variety of chips and components to control power, sound and amplification. Analysts said they liked the new strategy but were cautious about whether Motorola's mobile phone competitors would want to buy the technology from a rival.

The company, long known for its top-notch(等级) engineering culture, is hoping to profit from its mobile phone technology now that the basic technology to build a mobile phone has largely become a commodity. Motorola said it will begin offering the technology based on the next-generation GPRS (Global Packet Radio Service) standard because most mobile phone makers already have technology in place for current digital phones. GPRS offers faster access to data through "always on" network connections, and customers are charged only for the information they retrieve, rather than the length of download.



Burgess said the new business would not conflict with Motorola's own mobile phone business because the latter would remain competitive by offering advanced features and designs. Motorola's phones have been criticized as being too complicated and expensive to manufacture, but Burgess said Motorola would simplify the technology in the phones by a third one. In addition to basic technology, Burgess said, Motorola would also offer additional features such as Bluetooth, a technology that allows wireless communications at a short distance, and Global Positioning System, which tracks the user's whereabouts, and MP3 audio capability.

21. The word "slump" in the first paragraph may be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] slouch                      [ B ] decline                      [ C ] increase                      [ D ] stamp
22. According to this passage, Motorola Inc. \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] is the world's largest mobile phone maker  
[ B ] is trying to become a mobile technology provider besides being a mobile phone maker  
[ C ] will only sell chips of the mobile phones  
[ D ] is going to sell all its manufacturing plants
23. Analysts don't think that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] Motorola will be successful  
[ B ] the technology offered by Motorola will be selected by its competitors  
[ C ] its competitors will want to buy the technology from it  
[ D ] its mobile phones contain a variety of chips
24. The technology supplied by Motorola is based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] Bluetooth features                      [ B ] MP3 audio capability  
[ C ] Global Positioning System                      [ D ] GPRS standard
25. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
[ A ] GPRS offers faster access to data through network connections, so customers should pay more.  
[ B ] Motorola Inc. is the inventor of the cell phone.  
[ C ] Previously Motorola only supplied mobile phone manufacturers with some of its chips.  
[ D ] Motorola Inc. is known for its high-class engineering culture.

## Test 2

Hurricanes are violent storms that cause millions of dollars in property damage and take many lives. They can be extremely dangerous, and too often people underestimate their fury.

Hurricanes normally originate as a small area of thunderstorms over the Atlantic Ocean west of the Cape Verde Islands during August or September. For several days, the area of the storm increases and the air pressure falls slowly. A center of low pressure forms, and winds begin to whirl around it. It is blown westward, increasing in size and strength.

Hurricane hunters then fly out to the storm in order to determine its size and intensity and to track its direction. They drop instruments for recording temperature, air pressure, and humidity (湿度), into the storm. They also look at the size of waves on the ocean, the clouds, and the eye of the

storm. The eye is a region of relative calm and clear skies in the center of the hurricane. People often lose their lives by leaving shelter when the eye has arrived, only to be caught in tremendous winds again when the eye has passed.

Once the forecasters have determined that it is likely the hurricane will reach shore, they issue a hurricane watch for a large, general area that may be in the path of the storm. Later, when the probable point of landfall is clearer, they will issue a hurricane warning for a somewhat more limited area. People in these areas are wise to stock up on nonperishable foods, flash light and radio batteries, candles, and other items they may need if electricity and water are not available after the storm. They should also try to hurricane-proof their houses by bringing in light-weight furniture and other items from outside and covering windows. People living in low-lying areas are wise to evacuate their houses because of the storm surge, which is a large rush of water that may come ashore with the storm. Hurricanes generally lose power slowly while traveling over land, but many move out to sea, gather up force again, and return to land. As they move toward the north, they generally lose their identity as hurricanes.

26. The eye of the hurricane is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the powerful center of the storm [B] the part that determines its direction  
[C] the relatively calm center of the storm [D] the center of low pressure
27. Which of the following statements is true?  
[A] A storm surge is a dramatic increase in wind velocity.  
[B] A hurricane watch is more serious than a hurricane warning.  
[C] Falling air pressure is an indicator that the storm is increasing in intensity.  
[D] It is safe to go outside once the eye has arrived.
28. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?  
[A] How to Avoid Hurricane Damage [B] Forecasting Hurricanes  
[C] The Dangerous Hurricane [D] Atlantic Storms
29. The low-lying areas refer to those regions that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] close to the ground level [B] one-storey flat  
[C] flat houses [D] near to the lowest level of hurricane
30. Which of the following is NOT a method of protecting one's house from a hurricane?  
[A] taking out heavy things [B] moving in light-weight furniture  
[C] equipping the house with stones [D] covering windows

### Test 3

Attacking an increasingly popular Internet business practice, a consumer watchdog group Monday filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission, asserting that many online search engines are concealing the impact special fees have on search results by Internet users. Commercial Alert, a 3-year-old group founded by consumer activist Ralph Nader, asked the FTC to investigate whether eight of the Web's largest search engines are violating federal laws against deceptive advertising.

The group said that the search engines are abandoning objective formulas to determine the order of their listed results and selling the top spots to the highest bidders without making adequate disclosures to Web surfers. The complaint touches a hot-button issue affecting tens of millions of people who submit search queries each day. With more than 2 billion pages and more than 14 billion hyperlinks on the Web, search requests rank as the second most popular online activity after E-mail.

The eight search engines named in Commercial Alert's complaint are: MSN, owned by Microsoft; Netscape, owned by AOL Time Warner; Directhit, owned by Ask Jeeves; HotBot and Lycos, both owned by Term Lycos; Altavista, owned by CMGI; LookSmart, owned by kookSmart; and iWon, owned by a privately held company operating under the same name.

Portland, Ore.-based Commercial Alert could have named more search engines in its complaint, but focused on the biggest sites that are auctioning off spots in their results, said Gary Ruskin, the group's executive director.

"Search engines have become central in the quest for learning and knowledge in our society. The ability to skew (扭曲) the results in favor of hucksters (小贩) without telling consumers is a serious problem." Ruskin said. By late Monday afternoon, three of the search engines had responded to The Associated Press' inquiries about the complaint. Two, LookSmart and AltaVista, denied the charges. Microsoft spokesman Matt Pilla said MSN is delivering "compelling search results that people want."

The FTC had no comment about the complaint Monday. The complaint takes aim at the new business plans embraced by more search engines as they try to cash in on their pivotal (关键) role as Web guides and reverse a steady stream of losses. To boost revenue, search engines in the past year have been accepting payments from businesses interested in receiving a higher ranking in certain categories or ensuring that their sites are reviewed more frequently.

31. The consumer group complained about \_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] special fees that Internet users were charged
- [ B ] Federal Trade Commission
- [ C ] Commercial Alert
- [ D ] online search engines

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most popular activity online.

- [ A ] Sending pages of information
- [ B ] Sending E-mail
- [ C ] Surfing the net
- [ D ] Selling the top spot

33. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement?

- [ A ] There are too many pages or hyperlinks on the Internet, so people usually use search engine to find a certain site.
- [ B ] More than 8 search engines are accused of selling their search engine spots by Commercial Alert.
- [ C ] The headquarters of Commercial Alert is in Portland Oregon.
- [ D ] The search engines are Web guides.

34. All the following share one similarity EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

[ A ] LookSmart      [ B ] CMGI      [ C ] Altavista      [ D ] Microsoft

35. The primary aim of some companies' sponsoring the search engines is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] cash in on their important role as Web guides
- [ B ] boost their avenue
- [ C ] reverse a series of losses
- [ D ] have their sites visited by the internet users more

#### Test 4

D. H. Lawrence was the fourth child of Arthur Lawrence and Lydia Beardsall, and their first to have been born in Eastwood. Ever since their marriage in 1875, the couple had been on the move: Arthur's job as a miner had taken them where the best-paid work had been during the boom years of the 1870s, and they had lived in a succession of small and recently built grimy colliery villages all over Nottinghamshire. But when they moved to Eastwood in 1883, it was to a place where they would remain for the rest of their lives; the move seems to have marked a watershed in their early history.

For one thing, they were settling down; Arthur Lawrence would work at Brinsley colliery until he retired in 1909. For another, they now had three small children and Lydia may have wanted to give them the kind of continuity in schooling they had never previously had. It was also the case that, when they came to Eastwood, they took a house with a shop window, and Lydia ran a small clothes shop: presumably to supplement their income, but also perhaps because she felt she could do it in addition to raising their children. It seems possible that, getting on badly with her husband as she did, she imagined that further children were out of the question. Taking on the shop may have marked her own bid for independence.

Arthur's parents lived less than a mile away, down in Brinsley, while his youngest brother Walter lived only 100 yards away from them in another company house, in Princes Street. When the family moved to Eastwood, Arthur Lawrence was coming back to his own family's center: one of the reasons, for sure, why they stayed there.

Lydia Lawrence probably felt, on the other hand, more as if she were digging in for a siege. Eastwood may have been home to Arthur Lawrence, but to Lydia it was just another grimy colliery village which she never liked very much and where she never felt either much at home or properly accepted. Her Kent accent doubtless made Midlands people feel that she put on airs.

36. This passage is mainly about the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] D. H. Lawrence
- [ B ] D. H. Lawrence's parents
- [ C ] D. H. Lawrence's residence
- [ D ] D. H. Lawrence's family background and education

37. Which of the following is NOT the reason for D. H. Lawrence's family settling down in Eastwood?

- [ A ] Children in the family needed consistent education.

- [ B ] D. H. Lawrence's father could be near to his family members.  
 [ C ] D. H. Lawrence's mother could seek for her independence.  
 [ D ] D. H. Lawrence could accumulate enough materials to write about in his novels.
38. Which of the following might be an image of D. H. Lawrence's mother in other people's mind?  
 [ A ] A mother who was quite amiable. [ B ] A wife who was considerate.  
 [ C ] An arrogant woman. [ D ] A faithful wife.
39. The family had been on the move, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] they had to stay with the father who had to go everywhere to find a job in depression  
 [ B ] the father could find better-paid jobs in the prosperity of economy  
 [ C ] the father wanted to be near with his own home  
 [ D ] the mother always wanted to change the location of their house
40. Which of the following statement is NOT true?  
 [ A ] The relationship between D. H. Lawrence's parents may not be so good.  
 [ B ] D. H. Lawrence's mother was a woman of strong will.  
 [ C ] D. H. Lawrence's mother did not like her home at Eastwood.  
 [ D ] D. H. Lawrence was the first child in the family.

## Part B

**[ Directions ]** *The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41—45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in the Box. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

[ A ] Although there are highly professional criminals involved in car theft, almost 90 percent of car crime is committed by the opportunist. Amateur thieves are aided by our carelessness. When the Automobile Association (AA) engineers surveyed one town centre car park last year, 10 percent of cars checked were unlocked, a figure backed up by a Home Office national survey that found 12 percent of drivers sometimes left their cars unlocked.

[ B ] The AA recommends locking up whenever you leave the car—and for however short a period. A partially open sunroof or window is a further come-on to thieves.

[ C ] The vehicles are sitting in petrol stations while drivers pay for their fuel. The AA has discovered that cars are left unattended for an average of three minutes—and sometimes much longer—as drivers buy drinks, cigarettes and other consumer items—and then pay at the counter. With payment by credit card more and more common, it is not unusual for a driver to be out of his car for as long as six minutes providing the car thief with a golden opportunity.

[ D ] In an exclusive AA survey, carried out at a busy garage on a main road out of London, 300 motorists were questioned over three days of the holiday period. 24 percent admitted that they “always” or “sometimes” leave the keys in the car. This means that nationwide, a million cars daily become easy targets for the opportunist thief.

[ E ] Leaving valuables in view is an invitation to the criminal. A Manchester probationary (假

释期) service research project, which interviewed almost 100 car thieves last year, found many would investigate a coat thrown on a seat. Never leave any documents showing your home address in the car. If you have a garage, use it and lock it—a garaged car is at substantially less risk.

[F] For more than 10 years there has been a bigger rise in car crime than in most other types of crime. An average of more than two cars a minute are broken into, vandalized (破坏) or stolen in the UK. Car crime accounts for almost a third of all reported offences with no signs that the trend is slowing down.

[G] There are many other traps to avoid. The Home Office has found little awareness among drivers about safe parking. Most motorists made no efforts to avoid parking in quiet spots away from street lights—just the places thieves love. The AA advises drivers to park in places with people around—thieves do not like audiences.

Order:

F→41. ( )→42. ( )→43. ( )→44. ( )→45. ( )→G

### Part C

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

The first fifty years of the new millennium will be critical for the world's population. 46. By 2050 population growth should have leveled off, but by then we'll have 10 billion people two-thirds as many again as we have today. The rate of population growth is something we can choose right now, though: it's not something that just happens, but a matter of human choice. People's fertility behavior changes as things around them change—particularly the position of women. 47. The choice is a complicated one, with many variables, but it remains a choice.

If we want to prevent a population explosion, we should take action now—or assist the poorer countries to do so. They need better governments, better institutions, better labor and capital markets, better schools.

Anything that increases the value of women's time and adds to the cost of caring for a child makes a woman less likely to have that child. 48. Since big families are often seen as safety nets for illness and old age, improving poor people's access to insurance, pensions and welfare institutions also has a major impact. This can be as simple as rural credit, providing a means of saving. Finally, there is education—both for women and, perhaps even more important, for the next generation of children.

49. These steps are there to be taken, but there appear to be two groups of countries that are not seriously trying at the moment. The first is in sub-Saharan Africa, where both markets and governments work so badly that such policies can't find a foothold. The second are those countries, like some in the Middle East, which feel threatened by their neighbors or have a dictator at the helm. You need democratic government for effective development, and if we cannot achieve that we will certainly not control population.

That said, I don't feel pessimistic that we are going to run out of resources; we are becoming

more efficient at producing food faster than the rate at which population is increasing. These is, however, a risk that we will wreck the environment so effectively that the world will no longer be an attractive place to live. That really would be a dismal outcome; to reach world population equilibrium only to find we'd destroyed the natural environment in the process.

But when I look at the Third World and think "What can I do to solve this", my reaction isn't to say "Let's bring population down immediately." 50. Population growth is an intermediate variable; it is not the real cause of the problems—that lies with the institutions that channel people's choices. And even if we succeed in controlling population growth, we will still have huge environmental problems to deal with.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. 【Directions】

Your little brother James has won the first prize at the English Speech Competition, and it is pleasure to write a congratulation. Write it under the following guide lines:

- 1) express your congratulation,
- 2) express your hope for his English study,
- 3) a present to him is necessary.

*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】

Some people feel that studying "traditional" subjects such as history, sciences, and literature does not have much importance today. They believe that education should be directed toward a career and that the most significant studies in college are those which will help one earn a living in today's society. As examples, they point to accounting courses, secretarial studies, electronics courses, and data processing courses.

*Write a composition on the topic My Views on Career-oriented Education, in which you support or refute the above argument for career education. You should give reasons for your opinion and support those reasons with examples from your reading or experience. (20 points)*

## 模拟试卷一答案与解析

### Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 narrate... as... 被描述为……。这句话的意思是:在过去的 400 年里,美国黑人的历史被传统地描述为是对漠然和压迫的不断斗争。其他选项的搭配不对,故选[B]。

2. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 oppression 镇压,压迫。句子意思参见上题。

3. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 charted as... 引导一个定语从句。

4. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 应选表示趋向的动词 progress(前进,进步),用进行时态。

5. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 of oneself 本身。因为主语是 technology,所以应选 of itself。

6. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 根据就近原则,谓语动词应与主语 fiber optics 保持一致,所以选用单数形式“has”。

7. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 这里明显应填入一个形容词,四个词中只有 entire 是形容词,所以选[C]。

8. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 这句话的意思是:一些工具被用在工作方面。put sth at work 把某物用在工作方面。所以答案是[D]。

9. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 design sth for the purpose 为这种目的而设计某物。其他搭配不符合文章意思,所以选 A。

10. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 正确的用法是 try to do sth,所以首先排除[C]、[D]。accomplish 完成。envelop 包封,遮盖,包围。根据文意,这里应填的意思是完成任务,所以选[B],不选[A]。

11. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 显然这里要添入一个分词做伴随状语,首先排除[B]、[C]。又因为这里是主动语态,故排除[A]选[D]。

12. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 由文章的意思,这里应填“从文艺复兴开始”,所以选[A] since。



13. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 is second only to 仅次于。

14. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 by 是介词,后应该跟动词 ing 形式,只有[D]选项满足这个要求。

15. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 用完成时 have encountered。

16. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 这里应填反身代词,首先排除[A]、[B]。又根据句意,应是“他们自己”,所以选[C]。

17. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 exclude... from... 排除在……之外。又根据句意,这里应用被动语态,所以选[D]。

18. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 这是个定语从句,可以看出从句部分缺少主语,所以应选 that。

19. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 served 适合于,适用于,宜于。用过去时。

20. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 注意这里不能用虚拟语气,用一般条件句。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

21. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 主要考查词义。slump 意思是消沉、衰退、(物价)暴跌。四个选项中 slouch 意为懒散;decline 意思是下降、衰落、消沉;increase 意思是上涨、增加,与 slump 意思相反,stamp 是指邮票,跺(脚),可以看出 decline 为最接近的。

22. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 从第一段第四行“is trying to become a neutral provider of mobile technology to rivals”,以及最后一段第一句“Burgess said the new business would not conflict with Motorola's own mobile phone business.”可以看出选项[B]的意思在文中全有体现。第一段开头说“Motorola, the world's second-largest mobile phone maker”所以可见[A]是错误的。从第一段倒数第四行“but this is the first time the company will offer its entire line of chips as well as a detailed blueprint.”可以看出[C]也是不确切的。至于[D],文章中没有提到有关工厂的事情。

23. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 第一段最后一句“Analysts said they liked the new strategy but were cautious about whether Motorola's mobile phone competitors would want to buy the technology from a rival.”是该题的依据。原文的意思是“分析家说他们喜欢这一策略,但是对于竞争者是否会愿意从竞争对手手中购买技术这一问题持谨慎态度”。可见[C]是恰当之选。