

全国硕士研究生入学考试辅导丛书



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全国硕士研究生入学考试

标准模拟考场

英语分册

全国硕士研究生入学考试命题研究组 编

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- 注重实战，讲求技巧，切实提升综合应试能力



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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丛书策划 樊晓燕 杨晓鸣

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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。2009年全国硕士研究生入学考试已经拉下帷幕，超过124万人参加了这次规模空前的选拔考试。参加人数的增多，录取率的有限，彰显了竞争的激烈程度。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。英语成绩一直是筛选考生入选硕士研究生的最重要的尺度，考研英语录取的最低分数线为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式下，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模拟试卷系列，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。

本套模拟试卷系列的特点如下：

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，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讯息，浓缩成本套模拟试卷。

二、紧扣最新大纲，高效预测

本套模拟试卷系列严格按照最新考试大纲进行编写，题型和题量与实际考试试题一致，紧紧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，题目推敲，优化设计命制完成。

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，将浩瀚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。为考研学子全程领航和理性分析，引领考生高效通过联考难关。

本套模拟试卷系列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参考答案和解析。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，及时进行查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。希望考生能在仿真的环境下进行模拟训练，这样效果最佳。

本套模拟试卷系列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 于清华园

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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 21st 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 will not conflict with Motorola's own mobile phone business because the latter will 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 will simplify the technology in the phones by a third. 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 LookSmart; 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 of 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 Boxed. 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 questioned 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 congratulations. Write it under the following guidelines:

- 1) express your congratulations;
- 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)

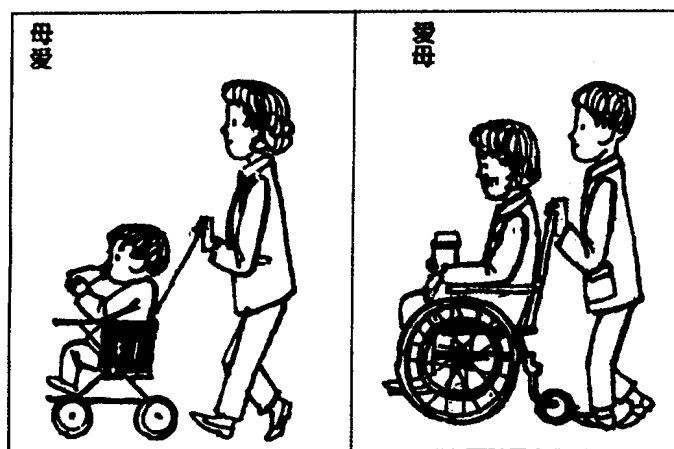
Part B

52. Directions:

Study the following drawings carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the drawings;
- 2) interpret their symbolic meaning; and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write about 160—200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



【参考答案与解析】

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 “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”指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。其他搭配与文意不符，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作伴随状语，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】运用“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... (把……)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[用，宜]于(祖先)，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】从第一段以及最后一段第一句“Burgess said the new business will 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”，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该技术这一问题持谨慎态度”。可见 C 是恰当之选。

24. 【答案】D

【解析】根据第二段第二句话 “Motorola said it will begin offering the technology based on the next-generation GPRS (Global Packet Radio Service) standard.” 可以很容易看出选择 D。

25. 【答案】A

【解析】根据第二段最后一句 “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.” 可见, 顾客的付费应该是少了而不是多了。从第一段第二句开头 “The inventor of the cell phone” 可以看到 B 是正确的。从第一段倒数第五行 “Motorola has previously supplied mobile phone manufacturers with a couple of its chips” 可以看出 C 也是正确的。依据第二段开头 “The company, long known for its top-notch engineering culture” 可以看出 D 也是正确的。

26. 【答案】C

【解析】根据第三段倒数第二句话 “The eye is a region of relative calm and clear skies in the center of the hurricane.” 可知 C 是恰当的选项。

27. 【答案】C

【解析】根据最后一段倒数第三句话 “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.” 可知 storm surge 是指水而不是风, 所以 A 不正确。根据最后一段开头的描述, 飓风可能登陆时先在一个较大的可能范围内进行 hurricane watch, 然后在可能着陆点 hurricane warning, 可以看出 hurricane warning 比 hurricane watch 更严重, B 不正确。根据第三段最后一句 “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.” 当风眼来临时人们如果走出房间会被风眼过去后的大风吹死, 所以说在风眼来临时走出房间是不安全的, D 也不正确。虽然文章中没有直接说, 但通过排除法可以知道只有 C 是正确的。

28. 【答案】C

【解析】综观全文, 讲了飓风的形成、飓风的预报、面对飓风的防范措施、飓风的消亡, 总体来看 A、B、D 都只涉及文章的一个方面, 只有 C 全面概括了文章的内容, 因为文章主要是讲危险的飓风的。

29. 【答案】A

【解析】low-lying areas 主要是指 “地势低平的地区”, B、C 是指一层平房, 主要是强调房子低矮, 所以 A 比较恰当。

30. 【答案】C

【解析】依据是原文第四段第五行 “They should also try to hurricane-proof their houses by bringing in light-weight furniture and other items from outside and covering windows.” 从中可以看出预防飓风的措施包括将轻的家具、物品带入房内, 盖住窗户。这两项措施分别是选项的 B 和 D。因为将轻的物品放入房内也就意味着将重的物品带出房间, 所以 A 也符合。只有 C 原文中根本未提及。

31. 【答案】A

【解析】依据是文章第一段第二行 “asserting that many online search engines are concealing the impact special fees have on search results by Internet users”, 意思是说搜索引擎隐瞒了网络使用者得到搜索结果的特殊费用, 可以看出这个机构是抱怨用户被收取了特殊费用费, 所以答案是 A。

32. 【答案】B

【解析】文章第二段最后一句说“search requests rank as the second most popular online activity after E-mail”，这句话的意思是“搜索的需求是网上仅次于 E-mail 的第二大受欢迎的活动”，所以网上最受欢迎的活动是收发 E-mail。

33. 【答案】B

【解析】文章第三段开头是这么说的：“The eight search engines named in Commercial Alert’s complaint are...”，下面接着具体列举了这八种搜索引擎，可见 Commercial Alert 主要是投诉了这八种搜索引擎，所以 B 说不只八个是不正确的。

34. 【答案】C

【解析】认真阅读文章的第三段，看看文章中含的选项的这几个词，就不难发现，A、B、D 都是拥有搜索引擎的公司的名字，只有 C 是 CMGI 公司所拥有的搜索引擎的名字，所以说 A、B、D 都是公司，而 C 是搜索引擎，故 C 与其他不同。

35. 【答案】D

【解析】文章的最后一句是“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.”这句话的意思就是：“为了增加收入，搜索引擎在过去几年里接受了一些公司的资助，这些都是想在同类中提高地位或者愿意使网站被人们经常浏览的公司。”所以说资助搜索引擎的公司的目的就是让自己的网站被上网者多多浏览。所以答案是 D。

36. 【答案】B

【解析】通读全文，文章主要讲了 Arthur Lawrence and Lydia Beardsall 的生活，他们开始如何不停搬迁，后来又为何在 Eastwood 定居。而不是讲他们最小的孩子 D. H. Lawrence，也不是讲整个家庭的背景，所以总体来看，最恰当、最贴近原文的就是选项 B 了。

37. 【答案】D

【解析】文章第二段第二句“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.”从中可以看出答案 A 是一个原因。文章第三段最后一句“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.”可以找到答案 B 也是一个原因。文章第二段还说到 Lydia 开了个店，并且在最后一句说“Taking on the shop may have marked her own bid for independence.”所以 C 也是文中提到的一个原因。只有 D 在文章中根本没有体现。

38. 【答案】C

【解析】文章的最后一句：“Her Kent accent doubtless made Midlands people feel that she put on airs.”put on airs 意思是“装腔作势”，由于 Lydia 有口音，所以当地人认为她装腔作势。C 的意思“一个傲慢的女人”符合原意。

39. 【答案】B

【解析】文章第一段第二行有这样一句话：“Arthur’s job as a miner had taken them where the best-paid work had been during the boom years of the 1870s.”它是说，在 19 世纪 80 年代的经济繁荣时期，Arthur 不停换地方工作是因为他在不停地寻找待遇最好的地方工作，由于他换地方工作，整个家庭也就跟着他不停搬迁。A 也是说要跟随 Arthur 到处找工作，但是最后是在经济萧条时期，与原文不符，所以 B 最符合文章原意。

40. 【答案】D

【解析】从文章的第一句“D. H. Lawrence was the fourth child of Arthur Lawrence and Lydia Beardsall, and their first to have been born in Eastwood.”可以看出，D. H. Lawrence 是这个家庭的第四个孩子，所以 D 显然是错误的。

Part B

【解析】

本篇共有 7 个段落，其中篇首和篇尾在文章的位置已给出。本篇文章首段说的是：十多年来，汽车犯罪率的上升比任何其他犯罪都要快。在英国，平均每分钟有两辆以上的车被撬、遭破坏或偷窃。汽车犯罪几乎占有所有报案案件的 1/3，而且没有任何迹象表明这种上升的趋势在减慢。尾段说的是：还有其他一些圈套需要避免。内政部的调查发现，司机对于安全泊车的意识非常淡薄。许多被采访的司机都没有尽可能避免把车停放在远离路灯的僻静处，而僻静处恰好是窃贼下手的好地方；汽车协会告诫司机应把车停在人多热闹的地方，因为窃贼不喜欢众目睽睽之下偷车。很明显，本篇文章讲的是汽车犯罪，但重点应放在为什么这类犯罪率如此之高，以及该怎样最大限度地避免此类犯罪的发生上。

首段中讲道汽车犯罪几乎占有所有报案案件的 1/3，这是为什么呢？从 A 段可知，“Amateur thieves are aided by our carelessness.”（我们的粗心大意助了伺机偷盗者一臂之力。）汽车协会调查结果显示“10 percent of cars checked were unlocked”（被检查的车辆中有 10% 的车没有上锁），这就是导致汽车犯罪率高的主要原因。接下来汽车协会通过调查还会发现什么呢？这就引出了 C 段，司机在付油费时，车辆就停在加油站。平均有 3 分钟的时间车辆是无人看管的——有时候还会更长时间。这正好给了汽车窃贼一个绝好的下手机会。

使盗车者有机可趁的事例还有什么呢？在 D 段中，汽车协会在一家繁忙的汽车修理站做了独家调查，假日里连续三天他们询问了 300 位司机，其中 24% 承认他们“总是”或“有时”把车钥匙放在车里。这个比例意味着在全国每天就有 100 万辆车成为伺机盗车者顺手牵羊的目标。对此汽车协会有什么建议呢？这就是 B 段中所述，“locking up whenever you leave the car—and for however short a period”（不管什么时候离开车辆，也不管离开车子时间有多短，都要把车子锁好）。B 段最后一句说半开的天窗和车窗对窃贼有更强的诱惑。除此之外还有什么事能引诱窃贼呢？E 段中“Leaving valuables in view is an invitation to the criminal”（把贵重的物品暴露在外也是对罪犯的一种引诱）正好可与 B 段连接。

在做此类题时，如果没有把握可多列出几种可能的顺序，然后根据这些顺序重读文章，看是否思路顺畅。关键是要把握好文章的主要话题和逻辑顺序。

【答案】41. A 42. C 43. D 44. B 45. E

Part C

46. 【答案】到 2005 年，人口增长应该已经平稳下来，但那时世界人口已达 100 亿——比现在多三分之二。

47. 【答案】这一选择很复杂，涉及许多可变因素，但仍然是选择。

48. 【答案】由于大家庭经常被看作患病和老年时的依靠，因此让更多穷人更方便地获得保险、退休金和福利机构的帮助，也会对减少家庭人口产生重大作用。

49. 【答案】这些都是当前就应当加以实施的措施，但目前似乎还有两类国家并没有认真去做。

50. 【答案】人口增长是一个中间的可变因素，并不是问题的真正根源。问题的真正根源在于那些对人们的选择起导向作用的机构。

Section III Writing

Part A

51. 参考范文

Dear James,

I am delighted to hear of your recent winning the first prize at the English Speech Competition and would like to send you my warmest congratulations and best wishes for your English study.

Learn English should be fun. As a proverb goes, “Diligence is the mother of success.” You should keep on