

前言

“兵书曰：哀兵必胜”——秋风瑟瑟，秋雨绵绵，随着秋日的来临，气温一日低于一日。然而，随着考研日期的来临，同学们复习的劲头却一日高于一日。放眼望去，考研战场上，参战人员之众，个个摩拳擦掌，可见竞争程度之激烈。昨日的硝烟还未散去，今天的勇士又将前行，雄纠纠，气昂昂，跨上这条考研路。

“厚积薄发，舍我其谁”——吃饭诚可贵，睡觉价更高，若为考试好，二者皆可抛！就在同学们抱着这必胜的决心，紧锣密鼓地准备迎接考试之际，我们的《命题人：考研英语临考 10 小时·金题预测 1 套卷》随着这振奋人心的锣鼓声诞生啦！

“浓缩 30% 的容量，获取 100% 的精华”——《命题人：考研英语临考 10 小时·金题预测 1 套卷》如同一场及时雨，为在考研战场上受挫泄气的同学加油鼓劲；《命题人：考研英语临考 10 小时·金题预测 1 套卷》就像一颗指明星，为在考研战场上迷失方向的同学们指明道路；《命题人：考研英语临考 10 小时·金题预测 1 套卷》是一本千人寻找，万人追求的经典之作。同学们在如此浩瀚的书海中寻求一本能引领大家走向成功的宝典，终未得果。然而，《命题人：考研英语临考 10 小时·金题预测 1 套卷》的出现，却让众生眼睛一亮，真可谓“众里寻它千百度，蓦然回首，那书却在考研梦工厂专柜处！”

这本《命题人：考研英语临考 10 小时·金题预测 1 套卷》是由北京六大考研班的中青年实力派考研骨干名师执笔，是北京市社会科学精品课程“十一五”重点规划项目。本书模仿历年真题，结合大纲最新精神分析答题技巧，思路清晰，取材广泛，新颖、实用性强，是考生在选择训练模拟题时不可多得的重点书目之一。

本书特色内容如下：

一、选材新颖，覆盖面广

在阅读和辅导过程中，我们发现相当一部分考生由于受所学专业限制，知识面较窄，因而给理解造成障碍，导致丢分。所以在选材上，我们注重选取题材新颖、体裁各异的文章，力图使覆盖的知识面更广博，文章的内容更丰富，更有深度，所涉及的词汇和表达对应试更有实用性。

二、答案解析详细

本书每套试题后面不仅提供了答案，还附有比较详细的分析和讲解，指出了该题的考点，并对命题思路进行分析，对解题要领进行指导。而且，本书的阅读部分全部配有参考译文，这在同类书中是比较少见的。同学们可以根据译文快速、准确地理解原文，抓住作者意图和文章展开的脉络，同时也可以借助译文领会某些词在应用中的确切含义，进一步提高对语法结构较复杂的长难句的把握。

三、引导性强

作为最后阶段的复习材料，模拟练习题必须突出考研复习的重点，引导考生在最后阶段的复习中将精力集中在那些考查可能性比较大，综合性比较强的知识点上。本书具有较强的引导性，能引导学生把握重点，有效复习。

本书最大亮点及与众不同之处：

1. 本书的试卷命制人均曾多次参加教育部考试中心英语考研命题工作，具有丰富的教学经验，对命题规律有准确的把握和深刻的认识。本书的试卷审订人系多年从事研究生英语教学的一线骨干教师，对于研究生入学考试的出题特点及规律勤于钻研和探索，积累了指导考试的丰富经验。

2. 本书是命题人亲自执笔工作，内含鲜为人知的命题内部信息及最新命题提示，从中体现了今年可能考查的考点及重点。命题人经过近两个月的时间潜心研究历年命题特点及规律，结合今年内部命题信息，精心编制了这本《命题人：考研英语临考 10 小时·金题预测 1 套卷》。

3. 本书帮助考生在后期冲刺阶段进行“点题猜题”，提供了科学的、权威的“命题猜想”，尤其体现在阅读和写作上，敬请广大考生高度关注。每年考试的前 20~30 天，是各位有经验的命题专家或辅导专家最活跃、投入较多精力进行“猜题和预测重点题”的黄金阶段。每年的考前“网络点题明星”借助网络的快捷性，也有出色表现。这些往往是每年考试前一道独特的“考研大餐”和“风景线”。一般而言，含金量较大，浓缩性较强，准确性较高。提醒初次考研的同学高度重视，往往会有意外收获，切记，切记！！

本书的编写基于考生最后阶段复习的关键是复习的系统化和深度化的理念，以及改进考生的复习方法，提高考生的应试技巧的目的。希望广大考生能从本书中汲取精华，使之成为一柄利剑，为考生们在考研路上劈荆斩棘，走向成功。

由于时间紧迫，本书中若有缺点和错误，恳请专家、学者及使用本书的广大考生，批评指正。

预祝各位考生金榜题名！

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北京大学考研命题资深专家:

英语临考 10 小时·金题预测试卷 (一)

试卷命制人: 北京大学 石春祯教授 (教育部考试中心英语命题组成员)

命制日期: 11 月 20 日

试卷修订人: 北京大学 孙瑜教授 (北京地区评卷阅卷组成员)

修订日期: 11 月 22 日

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)

推荐指数: ★★★★★

Attention, married men suffering from major depression: Positive comments directed at your wife may sometimes be hazardous to your emotional health.

That, at least, is the implication of a 1 study of couples with either a depressed husband or wife.

Psychologists say that, 2 depressed husbands discussed marital problems with their wives, the men's approving and friendly comments often elicited nasty and 3 retorts. The psychologists can't explain why depressed husbands' ostensibly nice remarks 4 negative replies. Some wives in these relationships may have psychological reasons 5 discouraging a spouse's efforts to resolve conflicts 6. However, the researchers have yet to examine whether the wives' 7 style encourages their husbands to adopt increasingly negative 8.

Wives who 9 a spouse's recurring depression over many years may get emotionally 10 down and become less responsive to positive comments, the researchers suggest. 11, depressed men may express positive points to their wives in 12 ways.

When this conversational process occurs, wives' 13 of positive overtures from their depressed partners may further 14 the men's mood, the scientists propose. For now, some evidence provided by other researchers suggests that nondepressed men are more 15 to discuss marital problems if their wives converse in positive ways, 16 finding areas of agreement and using humour to make points.

Psychologists compared videotaped discussions of family problems in 49 couples with a depressed husband, 41 couples with a depressed wife, and 50 couples with no psychiatric conditions. Couples had been married for at least 10 years.

17 patterns looked much the same for couples with a depressed wife and those with no mental diagnoses. In these groups, negative comments by one partner drew negative responses from the other, and positive remarks 18 to yield positive replies.

An overall 19 in positive communication by the husbands and children of depressed wives

probably 20 these women’s emotional problems, the psychologists propose. (343 words)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. marginal | B. crude | C. spontaneous | D. preliminary |
| 2. A. while | B. when | C. since | D. whereas |
| 3. A. crucial | B. aggressive | C. critical | D. argumentative |
| 4. A. sparked | B. sprang | C. flared | D. flashed |
| 5. A. of | B. to | C. for | D. in |
| 6. A. instrumentally | B. instructively | C. constructively | D. intuitively |
| 7. A. indignant | B. reactionary | C. behavioural | D. conversational |
| 8. A. schemes | B. tactics | C. procedures | D. devices |
| 9. A. deal with | B. live up to | C. stand up to | D. get along with |
| 10. A. worn | B. turned | C. knocked | D. pulled |
| 11. A. Notwithstanding | B. Therefore | C. Thereby | D. Moreover |
| 12. A. obscure | B. nominal | C. ambiguous | D. paradoxical |
| 13. A. rejection | B. disposal | C. denial | D. deprivation |
| 14. A. remove | B. undermine | C. extinguish | D. terminate |
| 15. A. compulsory | B. reluctant | C. willing | D. optional |
| 16. A. such as | B. for instance | C. as to | D. in particular |
| 17. A. Intercourse | B. Interaction | C. Contact | D. Interference |
| 18. A. inclined | B. induced | C. tended | D. preferred |
| 19. A. increase | B. control | C. interpretation | D. decline |
| 20. A. aggravates | B. releases | C. tightens | D. relieves |

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 ◆◆重点押题，特别推荐◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★

Students of human migration speak of push and pull factors, which influence an individual’s decision to move from one place to another. Push factors are associated with the place of origin. A push factor can be as simple and mild a matter as difficulty in finding a suitable job, or as traumatic as religious persecution, war, or severe famine. Obviously, refugees who leave their homes with guns pointed at their heads or with hate-filled mobs at their heels are motivated almost entirely by push factors (although pull factors do influence their choice of destination).

Pull factors are those associated with the place of destination. Most of these are economic, such as better job opportunities or the availability of good land to farm. The latter was an important factor

in attracting settlers to the United States during the nineteenth century. In general, pull factors add up to an apparently better chance for a good life and material well-being than is offered by the place of origin.

Besides push and pull factors, there are what the sociologists call “intervening obstacles”—deterrents to migration. Even if push and/or pull factors are very strong they still may be outweighed by intervening obstacles, such as the distance of the move, the trouble and cost of moving, the difficulty of entering the new country, and the problems likely to be encountered on arrival.

The decision to move is also influenced by “personal factors” of the prospective migrant. The same push-pull factors and obstacles operate differently on different people, sometimes because they are at different stages of their lives, or just because of their varied abilities and personalities. The prospect of pulling up stakes and moving to a new and perhaps very strange environment may appear interesting and challenging to a young, footloose man and appallingly difficult to a slightly older man with a wife and young children. Similarly, the need to learn a new language and customs may intrigue one person and frighten another.

Regardless of why people move, migration of large numbers of people causes friction. The United States and other “receiving” countries (the term used for countries that welcome large numbers of migrants) have experienced adjustment problems with each new wave of immigrants. The newest arrivals are usually given the lowest-paying jobs and are resented by natives who may have to compete with them for those jobs. It has usually taken several decades for each group to gain acceptance in the mainstream of society in the receiving country.

(414 words)

21. **Refugees migrate out of their country probably because of _____.**
A. guns pointing at them B. their bad economic condition
C. their country’s unstable situation D. their resent towards government
22. **Which of the following migration is most likely to be caused by pull factors?**
A. Jews in 1942 migrated to America. B. Refugees migrate to neighbour countries.
C. A Philippine woman migrates to Hong Kong for a better job.
D. A Japanese girl migrates to America to marry her American boyfriend.
23. **According to the text, pull and push factors can _____.**
A. decide personal factors B. have decisive influence on migrants
C. certainly outweigh deterrents to migration D. work with intervening obstacles on migration
24. **The author implies that personal factors _____.**
A. attract people to move B. are obstacles to migration
C. may affect migration D. may confuse those prospective migrants
25. **The immigrants in America, according to the author _____.**
A. have friction with Americans B. are reluctant to blend in the mainstream
C. often find it difficult to seek high-paying jobs
D. went to America in the 19th century for a better job

Text 2

推荐指数: ★★★★★

Focus on what you do best. This age-old strategy has worked well for RealNetworks, Microsoft's main competitor in multimedia software for the Internet. Now, the smaller Seattle-based firm is trying a novel way to contain the software giant. On October 29th, it released the underlying recipe, or source-code, of its RealPlayer software and will soon do the same for its other programs—giving away a big chunk of its intellectual property.

This may sound like a desperate echo of 1998, when Netscape, struggling in Microsoft's chokehold, published the source-code of its web browser (an initiative that yielded few real results until this June, when the first serious new version of the open-source browser, Mozilla, was released). Yet RealNetworks is not playing defence. It is trying to encourage the creation of a common multimedia software infrastructure for every kind of file format and device, thus thwarting Microsoft's ambitions in this promising market.

The firm hopes that others in the industry (volunteer programmers, media firms and hardware makers) will take the code, called Helix DNA, improve it and make it run on new devices, such as mobile phones and home stereos, turning RealNetworks' software into an industry standard. Clever licensing terms are supposed to ensure that this standard does not splinter and that the firm still makes money.

Individual developers, universities and other non-profit organisations can modify the software as they please, and even redistribute it for free, so long as they also publish the source-code for their changes. This is a sort of payment in kind, for RealNetworks is then allowed to use these contributions. Firms, on the other hand, must pay royalty fees if they distribute more than 1m copies of the code. They also have to make sure that their software works with other Helix DNA products. The software's development community already has 2,000 members. And several hardware makers back the effort. But there are risks. Afraid of piracy, media groups are suspicious of anything that might be related to hackers (although they also do not want to depend on, and pay for, technology controlled by Microsoft). The self-created competition could also hurt RealNetworks if customers decide its commercial products, which will be based on the open source-code but with extra features, are not worth paying extra for.

Real Networks' move is another sign that the software industry is going hybrid. Mixing elements of proprietary software, where the source-code is tightly controlled, with open-source programs enables firms to expand a market, harvest the ideas of others and, they hope, still make money. Even Microsoft is edging this way: it recently announced that partners can now look at—but not modify or reuse—the source-code for Passport, its controversial digital-identity service.

(449 words)

26. What is the RealNetworks' new way of stopping Microsoft?

- A. By selling its intellectual property.
- B. By doing what it is good at.
- C. By releasing the free source-code.
- D. By severe competition with Microsoft.

27. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of releasing the source-code?

- A. It can bring about self-created competition.

- B. It can defeat Microsoft's ambitions in this market.
- C. It can use the improved software.
- D. It can get royalty fees from some firms.
28. The expression "a desperate echo" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.
A. a useless repetition
B. a poor resemblance
C. a shabby product
D. a dangerous copy
29. What does the move of RealNetworks suggest?
A. Microsoft fails to control the software market.
B. Software market is becoming a mixed market.
C. RealNetworks wants to make more money.
D. Software market is not fixed or stable.
30. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
A. Netscape had a sheer failure for its publishing the source-code.
B. RealNetworks wants to occupy the source-code market.
C. RealNetworks wants to make profits by releasing the free source-code.
D. Microsoft has to change its managing strategy.

推荐指数：★★★★

The same properties of colours which affect the definition and freedom of visual movement affect also the procedures of “measurement” of an architectural form and its “space”. Extending or contracting limits of a space by means of colours, a space appears larger or smaller, deeper or shallower, higher or lower than what it actually is. Bright coloured elements look larger compared to dull-coloured elements of the same size. The dimension of a space can be better apprehended when a visual movement is articulated in that space with colours dividing it, in smaller spaces and creating a succession of different conditions of visual definition.

The same happens where those elements have relative colours. This is because colours of “one family” (mainly colours of the same or similar hue) are resolved into the impression of one prevailing colour according to the law of the “threshold of optimum discrimination” (Moholy Nagy). This way, minor parts of the form are united and they make few major parts while the whole form is separated into few major parts whose sizes can be easily compared. The same procedure is followed on each individual group of the same prevailing colour, where further similarities or relations of colours form smaller units, dividing each major part into smaller parts whose sizes are again compared.

Finally, this procedure leads to the smaller elements which cannot be further analyzed, for they are irreducible units by themselves. Repetition of the same colour suggests a visual movement whose rhythmic changes of definition serve in the same way as the subdivisions of a yardstick. The smaller irreducible elements that have the same or similar colours establish a series of points of reference which measure the part in which they belong.

(489 words)

31. **The last sentence in the first paragraph, “and from the components to the whole is nothing more than moving from one colour to another” means that _____.**
A. the two situations are exactly the same for this matter
B. the two situations are not comparable
C. the two situations are opposite in results
D. the two situations are next to each other
32. **The third paragraph is written primarily for the purpose of _____.**
A. illustrating colour’s capacity in uniting and separating forms
B. illustrating form’s ability to change our measuring
C. showing that colours are essentially subjective in measurement
D. showing that measuring by visual perception can never be accurate
33. **In the third paragraph, the word “threshold” is used to mean _____.**
A. origin B. onset C. door D. point
34. **The most suitable title for this passage may be which of the following?**
A. Measuring Colours. B. Measuring Techniques.
C. Visual Property of Colours. D. Eye Movement and Colour Fields.
35. **In the passage, the procedure of “measurement” is mainly affected by _____.**
A. the expression of language B. the movement of the body
C. the ability of colours to unite and separate the various elements of an architectural form
D. the feeling of the mind

Text 4 ◆◆重点押题，特别推荐◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★

Concerning the origin of the soul Augustine’s view differs from that of the Greek philosophers. He does not believe that souls are eternal or that they have an existence prior to their union with the body. He holds that souls are created by God, although it is not entirely clear whether he means that a soul is created simultaneously with the birth of each infant or the soul of the newborn child is

generated from the souls of the parents at the same time when the new body is developed. In either case it is the creative activity of God that is involved. Although the souls do not exist prior to their union with the body, they will survive the death of the physical body, in which case they will again be united with some other types of body, the nature of which we do not know. It is in this sense only that Augustine believes in the immortality of the soul. His argument in support of this belief is similar to the one used by Plato. Because the soul is capable of knowing truth which is eternal it must possess qualities that are more than merely temporal.

Souls are free insofar as they have the power to choose between right and wrong courses of action. Hence man is to some degree at least responsible for his fate. He cannot place the blame for his sins on God, nature, or even Satan as the Manicheans were inclined to do. The responsibility lies in himself. The temptations are there through no fault of his own but yielding to these temptations is another matter and one for which he can justly be blamed. The nature of man's freedom was, however, a very difficult one for him to explain and he was never able to do so without becoming involved in inconsistencies. One of the reasons for this was his belief in predestination along with the idea that God knows what man will do in the future.

Although man was created in the image of God and without any evil being present in this nature, he now finds himself in a miserable predicament. As Augustine contemplates his own nature as well as that of his fellow men he sees wickedness and corruption on every hand. Man is a sinful creature and there is nothing that is wholly good about him. How did this come about? The answer is to be found in original sin which mankind inherited from Adam. In what sense can it be said that Adam's descendants are responsible for what he did long ago? It is in this connection that Augustine makes use of the Platonic relationship between the universal and the individual. If Adam is regarded as a particular human being it would make no sense at all to blame his descendants for the mistakes that he made. But Adam is interpreted to mean the universal man rather than a particular individual. Since the universal necessarily includes all of the particulars belonging to the class they are involved in whatever the universal does.

The total corruption of human nature as taught by Augustine did not mean that man is incapable of doing any good deeds. It meant that each part of his nature is infected with an evil tendency. In contrast to the Greek notion of a good mind and an evil body, he held that both mind and body had been made corrupt as a result of the fall. This corruption is made manifest in the lusts of the flesh and also in the activities of the mind. So far as the mind is concerned the evil tendency is present in both the intellect and in the will. In the intellect it is expressed in the sin of pride and in the will there is the inclination to follow that which is pleasant at the moment rather than to obey the demands of reason.

(655 words)

36. According to Augustine's view, souls _____.

- A. exist prior to their union with the body
- B. die simultaneously with the death of the body
- C. are everlasting in any case
- D. can be aware of the truth

37. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Man is incapable of making his own choice in life.
 B. Manicheans were reluctant to blame God or Satan for their sins.
 C. Once man does give way to the temptations, he deserves to be blamed.
 D. To explain the nature of man's freedom requires a good knowledge of the Bible.
38. **Adam's descendants are responsible for what he did on condition that _____.**
 A. Adam is seen as a particular individual
 B. Adam is regarded as the universal man
 C. Adam's descendants belong to the lower class
 D. Adam's descendants yield to the temptations
39. **From paragraph 2, we can learn that _____.**
 A. people are born sinful creatures
 B. there are irresistible temptations everywhere
 C. man should be punished by God because of his sins
 D. man should be responsible for what he has done wrong
40. **According to this passage, Augustine's view has something in common with _____ to some extent.**
 A. Plato
 B. the Bible
 C. many Greek philosophers
 D. the Manicheans

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about hobby and interest. Choose the most suitable from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41-45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

推荐指数: ★★★☆

- [A] Work comprises pleasure.
 [B] The growth of interests is a long process.
 [C] A happy man ought to have some real hobbies.
 [D] Every hobby does not suit you.
 [E] What the commanding people can do?
 [F] Industrious men are divided into two classes.

A gifted American psychologist said, "Worry is spasm of the emotion; the mind catches hold of something and will not let it go." It is useless to argue with the mind in this condition. The stronger the will, the more futile the task. One can only gently insinuate something else into its convulsive grasp. And if this something else is rightly chosen, if it is really attended by the illumination of another field of interest, gradually, and often quite swiftly, the old undue grip relaxes and the process of recuperation and repair begins.

41.

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The cultivation of a hobby and new forms of interest is therefore a policy of the first importance to a public man. But this is not a business that can be undertaken in a day or swiftly improvised by a

mere command of the will. The growth of alternative mental interests spend some time. The seeds must be carefully chosen; they must fall on good ground; they must be sedulously tended, if the vivifying fruits are to be at hand when needed.

42.

To be really happy and really safe, one ought to have at least two or three hobbies, and they must all be real. It is no use starting late in life to say: “I will take an interest in this or that. ” Such an attempt only aggravates the strain of mental effort. A man may acquire great knowledge of topics unconnected with his daily work, and yet get hardly any benefit or relief. It is no use doing that what you like; you have got to like what you do. Broadly speaking, human beings may be divided into three classes: those who are toiled to death, those who are worried to death, and those who are bored to death.

43.

It is no use offering the manual labourer, tired out with a hard week’s sweat and effort, the chance of playing a game of football or baseball on Saturday afternoon. It is no use inviting the politician or the professional or business man, who has been working or worrying about serious things for six days, to work or worry about trifling things at the weekend.

44.

As for the people who can command everything they want, who can gratify every caprice and lay their hands on almost every object of desire—for them a new pleasure, a new excitement is only an additional satiation. In vain rush frantically round from place to place, trying to escape from avenging boredom by mere clatter and motion. For them discipline in one form or another is the most hopeful path.

45.

First, those whose work is work and whose pleasure is pleasure; and secondly, those whose work and pleasure are one. Of these the former are the majority. They have their compensations. The long hours in the office or the factory bring with them as their reward, not only the means of sustenance, but a keen appetite for pleasure even in its simplest and most modest forms. But Fortune’s favoured children belong to the second class. Their life is a natural harmony. For them the working hours are never long enough. Each day is a holiday, and ordinary holidays, when they come, are grudged as enforced interruptions in an absorbing vocation. Yet to both classes, the need of an alternative outlook, of a change of atmosphere, of a diversion of effort, is essential.

Part C ◆◆重点押题，特别推荐◆◆

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)

推荐指数：★★★★

46) To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind is liable, no superhuman genius is required. A few simple rules will keep you, not from all errors, but from silly errors.

If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men, by the simple device of asking Mrs. Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he counted. He did not do so because he thought he knew. Thinking that you know when in fact you don't is a fatal mistake, to which we are all liable.

Many matters, however, are less easily brought to the test of experience.47) If, like most of mankind, you have strong convictions on many such matters, there are ways in which you can make yourself aware of your own prejudice. If an opinion contrary to your own makes you angry, that is a sign that you subconsciously are aware of having no good reason for thinking as you do. If someone maintains that two and two is five, or that Iceland is on the equator, you feel pity rather than anger, unless you know little of arithmetic or geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction. The most savage controversies are those about matters as to which there is no good evidence either way. 48) So whenever you find yourself getting angry about a difference of opinion, be on your guard; you will probably find, on examination, that your belief is going beyond what the evidence justifies.

For those who have enough psychological imagination, it is a good plan to imagine an argument with a person having a different opinion. 49) This has one advantage, and only one, as compared with actual conversation with opponents: this one advantage is that the method is not subject to the same limitations of time and space. Mahatma Gandhi considered it unfortunate to have railways and steamboats and machinery; he would have liked to undo the whole of the industrial revolution. You may never have an opportunity of actually meeting anyone who holds this opinion, because in Western countries most people take the advantage of modern technology for granted. 50) But if you want to make sure that you are right in agreeing with the prevailing opinion, you will find it a good plan to test the arguments that occur to you by considering what Gandhi might have said in refutation of them. I have sometimes been led actually to change my mind as a result of this kind of imaginary dialogue. Furthermore, I have frequently found myself growing more agreeable through realizing the possible reasonableness of a hypothetical opponent.

(449 words)

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

推荐指数: ★★☆☆

You are the director of Training Department in an international travel agency, and your company has asked you to design a staff-training program. Write a memo to all people working in your department to:

- (1) inform them of the task and the time of the training program,
- (2) ask for their suggestions concerning the training areas, duration of the course, etc. , and
- (3) give a deadline for their suggestions.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not use your own name; use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions: 推荐指数: ★★★★★

Nowadays, many female college graduates find it very hard to find a satisfying position because the employers set extra requirements for them to meet. Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the picture,
- 2) discuss the causes of the phenomenon, and
- 3) find some solutions.

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



清华大学考研命题资深专家:

英语临考 10 小时 · 金题预测试卷 (二)

试卷命制人: 清华大学 罗立胜教授 (教育部考试中心命题专家)

命制日期: 11 月 20 日

试卷修订人: 浙江大学 胡小平教授 (教育部考试中心命题专家)

修订日期: 11 月 22 日

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)

推荐指数: ★★★★★

Digital photography is still new enough that most of us have yet to form an opinion about it, much less 1 a point of view. But this hasn't stopped many film and computer fans from agreeing 2 the early 3 wisdom about digital cameras—they're neat 4 for your PC, but they're not suitable for everyday picture-taking.

The fans are wrong: more than anything else, digital cameras are radically 5 what photography means and what it can be. The venerable medium of photography as we know 6 is beginning to seem out of 7 with the way we live. In our computer and camcorder culture, saving pictures 8 digital files and watching them on TV is no less 9 — and in many ways more 10 — than fumbling with rolls of film that must be sent off to be 11.

Paper is also terribly 12. Pictures that are incorrectly framed, focused, or lighted are nonetheless 13 to film and ultimately processed into prints.

The digital medium changes the 14. Still images that are 15 digitally can immediately be shown on a computer monitor, TV screen, or a small liquid-crystal display (LCD) built right into the camera. And since the points of light that 16 an image are saved as a series of digital bits in 17 memory, 18 being permanently etched onto film, they can be erased, retouched, and transmitted on-line.

What's it like to 19 with one of these digital cameras? It's a little like a first date—exciting, confusing and fraught with 20.

(254 words)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. refute | B. evaluate | C. represent | D. develop |
| 2. A. of | B. to | C. with | D. on |
| 3. A. conventional | B. profound | C. collective | D. perfect |
| 4. A. auxiliaries | B. components | C. hardwares | D. apparatus |
| 5. A. prescribing | B. adjusting | C. redesigning | D. redefining |
| 6. A. it | B. that | C. which | D. as |

7. A. action	B. step	C. touch	D. place
8. A. like	B. as	C. for	D. into
9. A. valuable	B. useful	C. economical	D. practical
10. A. common	B. complex	C. appealing	D. annoying
11. A. loaded	B. processed	C. exposed	D. rewound
12. A. unnecessary	B. uncharitable	C. unworthy	D. unforgiving
13. A. faithful	B. loyal	C. dedicated	D. committed
14. A. directions	B. rules	C. disciplines	D. doctrines
15. A. viewed	B. captured	C. displayed	D. drawn
16. A. comprise	B. consist	C. constitute	D. include
17. A. electronic	B. limited	C. short	D. photographic
18. A. less than	B. much less	C. apart from	D. rather than
19. A. discharge	B. shoot	C. manipulate	D. work
20. A. feasibilities	B. possibilities	C. lucks	D. chances

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 ◆◆重点押题，特别推荐◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★

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 asocial, 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 his study of narcissism, Christopher Lasch 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.