

黑博士考研系列

2007 年硕士研究生入学考试

英语最后 30 天冲刺 命题预测 16 套卷

新题型 · 新材料 · 新典型 800 题

(高级预测版 · 押题篇)

组 编 黑博士考研信息工作室

主 审 北京大学外国语学院 刘书声

主 编 中国人民大学 刘启升 (著名命题预测专家)

西安外国语大学 吴耀武 (著名命题研究专家)

编 著 中国人民大学外国语学院 王建华

清华大学外国语学院教授 管鸣歧

中国人民大学外国语学院 初 萌

北京大学外国语学院教授 符志刚

中国人民大学外国语学院 李 阳

西 北 大 学 出 版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

硕士研究生入学考试最后30天冲刺命题预测卷 / 刘启升 吴耀武 主编.

—西安: 西北大学出版社, 2001.11

ISBN 7-5604-1602-0

I. 硕… II. 刘… III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—试题 IV. D0-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第066762号

黑博士考研系列

英语最后30天冲刺命题预测16套卷

——新典型800题

刘启升 吴耀武 主 编

黑博士工作室 总 策 划

西北大学出版社出版发行

(西北大学校内 邮编: 710069 电话: 88302589)

新世纪印刷厂印刷

各地新华书店经销

开本: 787×1092 (毫米) 1/16 印张: 34 字数: 640 千字

2006年7月第4版 2006年7月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5604-1602-0/D·123

定价: (全两册) 50.00 元

若发现黑博士系列图书有倒页、白页、少页及影响阅读的质量
问题请拨打下面电话联系调换: (0) 13519196059

目 录

一、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(一).....	1
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (一) 答案解析.....	11
二、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(二).....	17
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (二) 答案解析.....	27
三、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(三).....	33
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (三) 答案解析.....	43
四、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(四).....	50
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (四) 答案解析.....	60
五、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(五).....	67
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (五) 答案解析.....	77
六、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(六).....	84
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (六) 答案解析.....	95
七、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(七).....	101
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (七) 答案解析.....	111
八、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(八).....	118
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (八) 答案解析.....	129
九、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(九).....	137
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (九) 答案解析.....	148
十、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(十).....	156
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (十) 答案解析.....	167
十一、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(十一).....	174
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (十一) 答案解析.....	185
十二、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(十二).....	191
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (十二) 答案解析.....	202
十三、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(十三).....	209
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (十三) 答案解析.....	219
十四、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(十四).....	226
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (十四) 答案解析.....	237
十五、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(十五).....	243
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (十五) 答案解析.....	253
十六、英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题(十六).....	260
英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (十六) 答案解析.....	270

06 年考生应知道的重要命题信息：大纲制定者，数学命题人

武忠祥：西安交通大学理学院教授，多次参加全国数学考试命题工作，具有丰富的教学、命题经验。从事高等数学及工程数学教学二十余年，曾获国家、省、校级优秀教学成果奖二十余项。著有《大学数学教程》《高等数学典型题》等多部著作。长期的考研命题和对考研试题深入细致的研究，深受历届考生的欢迎。

蔡燧林：浙江大学数学系教授，教育部考试中心 1992~2000 年研究生入学考试数学命题组成员、组长。长期从事大学工科数学并指导硕士研究生，获原国家教委多项奖励，并荣获国务院颁发的政府特殊津贴。对高等数学部分的命题预测要高度重视！

高应才：西安交通大学数学教授，研究生指导教师，多次参加考研命题与试卷评阅工作，主持偏微分方程理论及其数值分析，生命科学及地下水资源等领域的研究工作，发表论文 35 篇，获省部级科技进步奖和成果奖 7 次，出版著作《数学物理方程及其数值解法》、《高等工程数学》、《岩石力学名词词典》、《应用数学方法》、《研究生入学考试数学复习指南》等。

周概容：教育部考试中心 1986~2003 年命题组成员、组长，概率论与数理统计负责人。南开大学数学教授，莫斯科大学数学系本科，基辅大学研究生。连续 17 年参加全国硕士研究生入学统一考试“数学试题”命题工作。对概率论与数理统计部分的命题预测要高度重视！

龚冬保：西安交通大学数学教授，全国优秀教师，多次获得国家、省、校级优秀教学成果奖，国家级工科高等数学、线性代数和概率统计试题库题库组骨干专家，多次参加考研及各类数学竞赛命题工作，长期担任考研辅导、数学竞赛教练工作，是经验丰富的教学、命题专家。

王式安：北京理工大学数学教授，教育部考试中心 1987~2001 年理工类数学命题组组长，概率论与数理统计负责人。对概率论与数理统计部分的命题预测要高度重视！

潘鼎坤：西安建筑科技大学数学教授，多次参加考研命题与试卷评阅工作，曾任陕西省工科数学教学委员会副主任，《高等数学研究》杂志主编，省数学学会理事，常务理事，计算物理学会理事，有五十余年教龄，为研究生授课二十多年，编著《高等数学学习题详解·释疑·指导》、《线性代数引论》（译著），《科技人员用的矩阵方法》（与刘则刚合译）、《高等数学内容提要及解题指导》等。被评为省优秀教师，享受国务院颁发的政府特殊津贴。

李恒沛：北京航空航天大学数学教授，教育部考试中心 1987~2001 年数学命题组组长，高等数学命题负责人，对命题工作有深入研究，并多次参与阅卷工作，具有丰富经验。对高等数学部分的命题预测要高度重视！

周家良：西安交通大学数学教授，研究生指导教师，全国为数不多的“概率统计命题辅导专家”之一。长期任高等数学和概率统计教学工作，教学经验丰富，教学效果显著，多次获西安交大校教学奖和教学改革奖，王宽诚教学奖。多次参加全国概率统计考试命题工作，任组长，出版著作《概率论》、《应用统计方法》、《应用随机过程》、《概率论和数理统计的学习与提高》、《数学考研教程》，发表论文 31 篇。曾参与《研究生入学考试数学复习考点分析》等考研辅导及其相关资料的编写工作。

范培华：北京大学光华管理学院教授，连续 14 年研究生入学考试经济类数学命题组组长。1987 年~2000 年担任经济类命题组组长，参加历年北京考试阅卷工作。对线性代数和概率部分的命题预测要高度重视！

樊启斌：武汉大学数学与统计学院博士、教授、应用数学系副系主任，湖北省跨世纪学科带头人，多次参加考研命题与试卷评阅工作，积累了丰富的教学经验，所编著的考研辅导书《高等数学与线性代数综合解题指南》出版后广受好评、十分畅销。曾多次获得省部级、校级科研成果奖与教学成果奖。

胡金德：清华大学数学科学系教授，教育部考试中心 1989~1997 年研究生入学考试数学命题组成员、组长，北京市研究生数学试卷阅卷组负责人。长期从事大学工科教学。对高等数学部分的命题预测要高度重视！

新编全国攻读硕士研究生入学考试

英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (一)

Section I Use of English (10 points)

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)

We are entering a period in which rapid population growth, the presence of deadly weapons, and dwindling resources will bring international tensions to dangerous levels for an extended period, 1 seems no reason for these levels of danger to subside unless population equilibrium is 2 and some rough measure of fairness reached in the distribution of wealth among nations. 3 of adequate magnitude imply a willingness to redistribute income internationally on a more generous 4 than the advanced nations have evidenced within their own domains. The required increases in 5 in the backward regions would necessitate gigantic applications of energy merely to detract the 6 resources. It is uncertain 7 the requisite energyproducing technology exists, and more serious, 8 that its application would bring us to the threshold of an irreversible change in climate 9 a consequence of the enormous addition of manmade heat to the atmosphere.

It is this 10 problem that poses the most demanding and 11 of the challenges. The existing 12 of industrial growth, with no allowance for increased industrialization to repair global poverty, hold 13 the risk of entering the danger zone of climatic change in as 14 as three or four generations. If the trajectory is in fact pursued, industrial growth will 15 have to 16 to an immediate halt, for another generation or two along that 17 would literally consume human, perhaps all life. The terrifying 18 can be postponed only to the 19 that the wastage of heat can be reduced, 20 that technologies do not add to the atmospheric heat burden—for example, the use of solar energy—can be utilized. (293 words)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. one | B. it | C. this | D. there |
| 2. A. achieved | B. succeeded | C. produced | D. executed |
| 3. A. Transfers | B. Transactions | C. Transports | D. Transcripts |
| 4. A. extent | B. scale | C. measure | D. range |
| 5. A. outcome | B. outcrop | C. output | D. outgrowth |
| 6. A. needed | B. needy | C. needless | D. needing |
| 7. A. that | B. whether | C. which | D. as |
| 8. A. possible | B. possibly | C. probable | D. probably |
| 9. A. in | B. with | C. as | D. to |
| 10. A. last | B. late | C. latest | D. least |
| 11. A. difficulty | B. difficultly | C. difficle | D. difficult |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 12. A. race | B. pace | C. face | D. lace |
| 13. A. on | B. up | C. down | D. out |
| 14. A. less | B. fewer | C. many | D. little |
| 15. A. rather | B. hardly | C. then | D. hence |
| 16. A. come | B. take | C. make | D. stick |
| 17. A. line | B. move | C. drive | D. track |
| 18. A. consequence | B. outcome | C. significance | D. end |
| 19. A. extent | B. degree | C. scope | D. point |
| 20. A. if | B. or | C. while | D. as |

Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)

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

At an office in Hampton, Virginia, in the east of the United States, a team of ten net-savvy workers scours the web for sexual content, from basic sex education to sex acts. This “quality assurance” team is making sure that the blocking component of Symantec’s *Norton Internet Security 2000* computer program remains effective. This is because there is widespread parental concern about blocking websites with sexual content from children.

Website blocking is nothing new—services like *Net Nanny* and programs like *Cyber Patrol* and *Guard Dog* have been around for a few years now, protecting children and reassuring parents that only wholesome websites are accessed by the youngsters. *Net Nanny* and *Cyber Patrol* will prevent access to any questionable sites when the program is in place.

Now Symantec says it has created a new category in consumer software with a package that combines website blocking with a “firewall”, protecting your computer from hackers, snoopers and viruses, as well as preventing inadvertent disclosure of personal data.

In short, *Norton Internet Security* (NIS), as the program is called, is designed to serve as the guardian of your digital health, keeping the bad things out and the private things in.

The Symantec program can be configured in many ways, —the website blocking, for example, can be set to be either selectively permissive or total in its banning of websites, or switched off entirely. Also, Symantec’s list of no-go areas, which on the CD now stand at around 36,000 addresses, is not confined to sex sites. The team in Virginia is also on the lookout for sites advocating drugs, or which contain references to violence or gambling, and keeps a watch on chat rooms, e-mail services, entertainment portals—even job search and financial pages. These sites can be blocked by the program.

Computer users can also refresh the address list online with the live update feature which is used

by *Norton Anti-Virus* (which is bundled with NIS) to load the latest virus definitions. This service is free for the first year but, including virus definition updates, it costs \$19.95 a year thereafter.

The system is not perfect, however. Limited testing found the blocking of some “questionable” sites was not comprehensive. Trying to get access to a well-known US site such as Playboy results in an immediate blocking message with a standard invitation to report an “incorrectly categorized” site. By contrast, you could find in other countries such as New Zealand a sex site which declared itself to be “dedicated to providing sexual material, imaged, and any thing a little bit unusual for sex enthusiasts all over the country”.

(438 words)

21. We can infer from Paragraph 1 that _____.
 - A. the net-savvy workers are interested in searching the web for sexual content
 - B. this quality assurance team have difficulty in making sure that the blocking component effective for the parents' request
 - C. the parents all over the world do not want the sexual websites to be blocked
 - D. the parents all over the world concern that their children will be harmed by the sexual websites
22. The functions of NIS is NOT to _____.
 - A. protect computers from virus
 - B. protect personal data from inadvertently disclosed
 - C. protect computers from being invaded by other persons
 - D. forbid other people sharing your personal data
23. Which is NOT included in the Symantec's list of no-go areas?
 - A. Sex sites.
 - B. Gambling sites.
 - C. Violence sites.
 - D. Shopping sites.
24. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?
 - A. The program cannot only block the harmful websites computer users but also refresh the address list.
 - B. The NIS program is free, but you should pay \$19.95 per year for the virus update.
 - C. Both the program and virus update are free.
 - D. Computer users should pay \$19.95 every year the time they begin to use the program.
25. By saying that “the blocking of some questionable site was not comprehensive”, the author means that _____.
 - A. the website Playboy should be included in the list of no-go area
 - B. the program NIS is not effective in other countries at all
 - C. some wholesome websites are included in the list while some questionable ones are not
 - D. most of the websites in New Zealand should be included in the list

Text 2

The importance, and need for invention, requires no explanation, yet quite remarkably the title of “inventor” carries the peculiar distinction of only being described as a secondary occupation.

Being regarded as of only secondary occupational importance, however, provides the correct attitude of mind to be adopted by a novice inventor, as it further assures them that they are not trespassing into a restricted area which demands an official apprenticeship or scholastic achievement.

Indeed, in order to adopt the correct attitude of mind at the very outset, a novice inventor must indelibly print the following in their head: Lack of scholastic, social or financial status, presents no barrier at all against becoming an inventor.

For example, a large aircraft company, which had committed all their resources into the development of a new supersonic aircraft, was facing ruin because of a serious fault that developed towards the very end of the test program. It was discovered that when the aircraft reached its supersonic cruising speed, the wings started to tear away from the fuselage(机身) and despite additional reinforcement, the problem continued.

At a board meeting called to discuss the serious implications which the problem imposed upon the company, one of the company directors who was obviously clutching at straws at the impending likelihood of him losing his job, produced a piece of paper which had been collected from a shop floor “suggestion box”. The paper carried the suggestion that a row of small holes should be drilled where each wing joined the fuselage (机身), as this could be guaranteed to prevent and tearing at that point.

With one prototype aircraft still intact, but with no future for it other than being scrapped if the project was abandoned, it was decided that nothing could be lost by trying this suggestion, even though no one could readily appreciate the design logic behind the experiment.

Overcome with relief when the experiment proved successful, the company Chairman summoned to originator of the idea into his office and immediately offered him promotion to become head of the company’s wing and body design team.

“I am afraid I have to decline your offer sir,” said the Innovator, “because I have no design training or experience.” The Chairman enquired what the man’s work actually entailed to which he quite proudly replied “I am the toilet attendant, Sir”. The Chairman asked him to explain how a lowly toilet attendant had managed to solve a problem which had baffled the brains of his company’s technical experts. The toilet attendant sheepishly replied, “Well sir, I have noticed that a piece of toilet paper never tears off a toilet roll along that line of small holes across the paper !”

(451 words)

26. The author thinks that_____.

- A. despite its evident importance, invention is but a secondary occupation
- B. the importance of invention should be fully recognized
- C. lack of scholastic status cannot lead to innovative mind
- D. being regarded as of only secondary occupational importance enables prospective inventors to have a correct attitude of mind in making invention

27. According to the passage, one of the company directors_____.

- A. presented the suggestion with the belief that the idea could get round the problem
- B. brought forth the suggestion at the risk of losing his job
- C. produced the suggestion as a slight opportunity to rescue his company and his own post
- D. would be dismissed for failing to have detected the problem

28. Which of the following statements is probably TRUE?

- A. There was one aircraft left in the company.
 - B. All the prototype aircraft failed the test but remained intact.
 - C. The wings tore off the body as soon as the aircraft started to accelerate.
 - D. If the experiment had failed, the company might have gone bankrupt.
29. It may be inferred from the selection that _____.
 A. the technical experts of the company were rather incompetent
 B. the originator might not appreciate the suggestion as highly as the Chairman
 C. the Chairman decided to promote the toilet attendant
 D. the company was facing ruin owing to failure in the program
30. It is suggested in the passage that _____.
 A. the innovator merited the promotion
 B. the man was inspired by the holes in the toilet paper roll
 C. the reason for the idea is to be found out yet
 D. the man assumed an air of contempt towards the chairman

Text 3

Instinct allows little freedom of behaviour. The programmed plan is suitable for the environment in which the animal lives, but does not permit the animal to choose a new environment not to change its environment. Man, however, is found in a wide variety of environments ranging from the very hot to the very cold, from the very humid to the extremely dry. He is found where caves provide natural shelter, where wood can be used to build houses, and where he must shape and bake the earth into bricks before he can use it to construct a shelter. This is possible because most of man's behaviour is not based on instinct and is therefore more adaptable. Instead of having the solutions to life's problems programmed into his biological system, man has the intelligence to solve these problems and the motivation to seek the solutions. While other animals have strength or swiftness, man has his mind. This intelligence allows man to adapt himself to his environment and even to change it.

Motivation to satisfy man's needs is provided by "inner" drives. These drives do not determine behaviour, but rather direct man's energy towards certain goals. For example, man's body requires food; this is a biological need. When this need is present, man feels uncomfortable and his thoughts turn to obtaining food or satisfying that need. If his hunger is severe, it will be difficult for him to concentrate on anything but his need for food.

While all men feel hunger, there is no one method for relieving this uncomfortable feeling. How needs are satisfied depends upon solutions we have been taught by others or learned from our own experiences. As we grow and mature, we learn what foods our society considers acceptable, and how they should be prepared and eaten. The way in which we satisfy a drive is, therefore, a learned response. Nature has not built automatic food-getting response into man. He cannot just eat whatever he wants or whenever food is available; his satisfaction of the hunger drive, for example, is restricted by society's rules. Although we are hungry, according to society's rules, we should not steal food, even if it belongs to someone weaker than we are.

Some people are better able to control their responses to needs than others. While engaged in a very interesting task, one person might find it necessary to seek food as soon as he felt hungry.

Another person might delay eating for hours if he were busy. In other words, some people require immediate satisfaction, even if they must forego(放弃) a greater, long-term satisfaction for short-term pleasure. Other people resist quick pleasures for the greater, long-term satisfaction. Our early experiences determine to a great extent whether we view the environment as trustworthy or not. If we have felt secure as children, and feel our efforts have been rewarded, we will be able to delay satisfaction, knowing that it will eventually come. Whenever we turn down food which is offered, saying “No, thank you. I’ll eat later”, we are acting on the assumption that food will be available later. We are showing trust in the environment. If, however, the environment has appeared to be unstable and non-rewarding, we will try to attain satisfaction whenever and wherever we can. By experience we learn what we can expect from the environment and in this way are able to adjust our behaviour accordingly. Man is able to do this to a degree not found among other animals.

(582 words)

31. Man lives in all environments because he_____.
- A. does not need to build a nest
 - B. can use his intelligence to build different kinds of shelters
 - C. can always find natural shelter like caves
 - D. has house plan programmed into his biological need
32. What happens when a man has a biological need?
- A. Man concentrates on his work.
 - B. The need is automatically satisfied.
 - C. Man’s behaviour is directed towards satisfying that need.
 - D. Society satisfies the individual’s needs.
33. We eat certain foods and not others because_____.
- A. the members of our society eat them
 - B. some foods are unhealthy
 - C. only the foods we eat are good for us
 - D. man can only eat certain kinds of foods
34. Are all people able to control their responses to needs quality?
- A. Yes, because people are basically the same.
 - B. Yes, because we learn to control ourselves.
 - C. No, because control is based on past experience.
 - D. No, because some people are selfish than others.
35. What is the last paragraph concerned about?
- A. Difference between desire and control.
 - B. The influence of early experience on people.
 - C. People’s ability to control their desires.
 - D. People’s adaptation to the environment.

Text 4

Web browsers! Interactive software! There’s a lot of new technology talk going on in public relations these days, and it’s coming from a variety of sources. Clients, fearful that they are missing out on some mysterious “next wave”, demand some kind of whiz-bang demonstration of technology from agencies. Industry publications continuously tout the latest and greatest electronic innovations. College kids enter the marketplace armed with computer literacy completely alien to many veteran practitioners. And, in some cases, members of the media demand that information be packaged to

accommodate their particular technological preferences.

Is technology now the tail wagging dog?

The answer, unequivocally, is no.

Technology remains what it has always been, a tool used by professionals to help them do their jobs. All of this millennium talk has produced an unnecessary level of anxiety about the necessity of technological innovation—the idea that you are light-years behind unless you are light-years ahead. Relax! The foundations of good public relations remain the same: anticipating and meeting the needs of clients and the media, and providing informed and useful counsel. Solid research, strong writing skills, creativity, and an appreciation for the values of the media are the backbone of the profession, regardless of how information is packaged.

Even if the speed of information transmission is increasing, high-tech isn't for everyone. All clients don't need individual web pages and summaries of chat room activity. When considering applications of new technologies, consider the audiences for your client. Are they comfortable with technology? Do they have access to the distribution systems you are considering? Do they have the skills and knowledge to use these systems? Do they navigate the web, use CD-ROM, or even own a VCR?

Consider the image of the company itself, the delivery system is part of the message and contributes to the overall image, so the practitioner should consider how that system affects the client, the product, and the audiences.

Yes, a web page can be a cost-efficient communications tool when you consider the minimal media costs. But once it's up and running, you've got to keep it fresh, and that means a continual allocation of time and specialized resources. In the hyper-speed model of communications, nothing is older than information that is both outdated and on-line. And to information consumers, your web page will cease to be a source if it isn't kept current. In the last presidential election, more than one candidate had problems with their personal web pages because webmasters were not kept up to date on changes in campaign strategy and messages. The gap between what the candidate was saying and what the web page was showing became a story in itself. If you're going to have a presence on the Internet, you have to budget for regular maintenance. Otherwise, you are putting a sign up that says "too cheap to be relevant".

(480 words)

36. The recent enthusiasm for new technology is partly brought on by_____.

- A. electronic innovations
- B. the development of new interactive software
- C. consumers' fear to be left behind the tide
- D. the popularization of the Web

37. What does the writer think of the recent new technology talk going on in public relations?

- A. It indicates a sudden realization of an oncoming radical change in public relations.
- B. It makes prominent the fact that technology remains what it has always been.
- C. It is superficial and does not mean that we are ushering in a new age.
- D. It is a sure sign that we are missing out on some mysterious "next wave" .

38. The "tail wagging dog" (Para. 2) most probably means_____.

- A. the overwhelmingly predominant thing
- B. the dog that tucks its tail between its legs

- C. the thing to be tamed urgently D. the problem to be tackled at once
39. According to the author, the role of new technology in public relations_____.
 A. can't be too emphasized in today's world
 B. is unnecessarily exaggerated C. is not fully recognized yet
 D. is more important to the company than the client
40. It is implied in the last paragraph that a web page_____.
 A. can usually provide the viewers with the latest information
 B. is not a good idea unless its information is updated constantly
 C. may take more money to be set up and kept running than imagined
 D. can find extensive applications in presidential elections

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 Boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Fitzgerald may have felt that he had done his best, but relatively few critics or readers were impressed. F. SCOTT FITZGERALD'S LATEST A DUD read the headline in the New York World following the novel's publication in the spring of 1925. Another reviewer could not find "one chemical trace of magic, life, irony, romance, or mysticism in all of *The Great Gatsby*, and concluded that Fitzgerald had simply been "puttering around." The book also proved to be a commercial disappointment. Fitzgerald had hoped to sell 75 000 copies, but Scribner's produced only 20 000 in the first printing. Books from a subsequent printing of 3 000 were still on hand when Fitzgerald died 15 years later.
- [B] Fitzgerald had first come to national attention in 1920 for his novel *This Side of Paradise*, a fictionalized account of his years at Princeton University. A huge popular success, the book had a generational appeal comparable to later novels like J.D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951) and Jay McLnerney's *Bright Lights, Big City* (1984).
- [C] In the years that followed the publication of *This Side of Paradise*, Fitzgerald married the glamorous Zelda Sayre, moved to Paris, and became a celebrated writer whose short stories appeared in prestigious magazines. At the peak of his success, he earned a princely \$ 40 000 a year.
- [D] Ask readers of 20th-century literature to name their candidates for "The Great American Novel" and they surely would name F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*. For almost 75 years now, the book has been recognized as a masterpiece of style and narration, and as the quintessential depiction of what Fitzgerald himself dubbed as "The Jazz Age." It is somewhat surprising, then, that *The Great Gatsby* was not especially well received when it was published in 1925, and that Fitzgerald gained a reputation as a writer past his prime.
- [E] Although Daisy has married another man, Gatz hopes to draw her to him by reinventing himself as Jay Gatsby, a rich, glamorous, and somewhat mysterious figure whose fabulous parties become

the talk of the Long Island town where Daisy lives. Gatsby's story is observed and told by fellow Midwesterner Nick Carraway, a cousin of Daisy's who is initially skeptical, but then increasingly intrigued by Gatsby's romantic quest.

[F] As was his custom, Fitzgerald rearranged and rewrote passages of the book long after he turned the manuscript into his publisher; in fact, the book's cover, by artist Francis Cugat, was finished months before the novel was. While his rush to finish led to a series of plot errors, Fitzgerald clearly improved the book with his last-minute changes. "The author would like to say that never before did one try to keep his artistic conscience as pure as during the ten months put into doing it," Fitzgerald later wrote in the preface to a paperback edition of *The Great Gatsby*. "Reading it over, I see how it could have been improved—yet without feeling guilty of any discrepancy from the truth, as far as I saw it; truth or rather the equivalent of the truth, the attempt of honesty of imagination."

[G] In 1922, Fitzgerald wrote his editor, the famed Maxwell Perkins of the equally famous Scribner's publishing house and told him that he wanted to take his work to a new level. He began to craft a story about a character named James Gatz, a provincial boy whose burning passion to win the heart of the upper-class beauty, Daisy Buchanan, knows no bounds.

Order:

D → 41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → 45. → A

Part C

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

Viewed from a star in some other corner of the galaxy, Earth would be a speck, a faint blue dot hidden in the blazing light of our sun.

While our neighbors Venus and Mars would reflect a fairly even glow, Earth would put on a little show. 46) Earth's light would brighten and dim as it spins, because oceans, deserts, forests and clouds — which are all too small to be seen from such a distance — reflect varying amounts of sunlight. The variations, it turns out, are so strong and distinctive that a surprising amount of information could be taken from a simple ebb and flow of light.

47) Scientists at Princeton University and the Institute for Advanced Study conducted a detailed study of Earth's reflections not for insights into an alien's view of our home planet, but as a way for human scientists to learn about distant planets that may be like our own. They are participation in the early planning for a NASA mission known as the Terrestrial Planet Finder, a space probe that will scan the skies for planets hospitable to life.

"If you looked at our solar system from far away, and you looked at the terrestrial planets — Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars — one of the quickest ways to see that Earth is unique is by looking at the light curve," said Ed Turner, professor of astrophysics and a co-author of the study. "Earth has by far the most complicated light curve."

48) The standard thinking in the field had been that most of the information about an Earth-like planet would come from spectral analysis, a static reading of the relative component of different

colors within the light, rather than a reading of changes over time. Spectral analysis would reveal the presence of gases such as water vapor, carbon dioxide and oxygen, in the planet's atmosphere.

Although the idea that a planet's light would vary seems straightforward, the three scientists had no idea whether that variation would be large or small or what it would look like. 49) After all, there are precious few opportunities to look at Earth from afar, noted Turner. He and his colleagues reached their conclusions by studying existing research on the light-scattering properties of everything from cornfields to ocean waves. They then invented computer models of Earth that incorporated the date. The results showed variations in light of up to 150 percent over the course of a day, with characteristic signatures for different terrestrial features such as deserts, forests and oceans.

50) With characteristic understatement, Turner noted that if earth-like planets were found, they would presumably be objects of tremendous interest.

(438 words)

Section III Writing (30 points)

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter of an invitation for a conference to Professor Qian. You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled "The College Tuition". In the essay you should:

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

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



新编全国攻读硕士研究生入学考试

英语最后 30 天冲刺命题预测卷—新典型 800 题 (一) 答案解析

Section I Use of English (10 points)

1. 【答案】D

【解析】本题的考点是：逻辑关系。句意为除非取得人口平衡，否则，没有办法可以减少这种危险性。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是：动词词义辨析。achieved 达到、获得、取得，符合句意：达到/取得平衡。见 1 题注释。B. succeed 成功；C. produce 产生、生产；D. execute 执行、履行，均不符合题意。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是：词义辨析。Transfer 转移，指：财富的转移。B. Transaction 交易、买卖；C. Transport 运送、运输；D. Transcript 抄本、副本。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】本题的考点是：词义辨析。scale 范围、规模，on a...scale, 固定用法，意为：在...范围 / 规模上。这里指：在更为慷慨的范围上，愿意进行收入再分配。A. extent 范围、程度，to...extent 在...范围，到...程度。C. measure 措施，D. range 范围，常和 in, at 搭配。如：The gun shoots at a range of three miles. 炮射程为三英里。He is selfish in some measure. 他有点儿自私。His failure was in a great measure because of pride. 他的失败大半是因为骄傲。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是：词义辨析。句意为：在落后地区分配结果所需增长。选项 A. outcome 结果；B. outcrop 露头。露出地面的岩层；C. output 产品、产量，输出的东西；D. outgrowth 板头瘤、派生物。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是：词形辨析。needed 所需的。在此句中指：所需的资源。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】本题的考点是：代词辨析。句意为：生产能源所需的技术是否存在难以确定。故根据句意应选 whether。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】本题的考点是：副词辨析。possibly 副词，修饰整句，结构上需要，也表示可能性不存在。其它三项都不合适。D. probably 也许，可能性较弱。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的考点是：介词辨析。as a consequence of=as a result of 意为：由于...结果。eg: As a consequence of his laziness he was fired. 他由于偷懒而被解雇。

10. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是：词义辨析。这里指最后一个问题，也可根据上下文和 this 的搭配译成：这最令人恼火的问题是耗人精力，难以对付的挑战。

11. 【答案】D

【解析】本题的考点是：形容词辨析。difficult 困难的，难以对付的。见上题注释。C. difficile 困难的（法文、有时也出现于英文）。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】本题的考点是：名词词义辨析。句意为：工业增长的步伐，B 选项正确，其它三项意义不合适。

A. race 赛跑、比赛；B. pace 步伐；C. face 脸；D. lace 带子、饰边、丝带

13. 【答案】D

【解析】本题的考点是：短语搭配。A. hold on 抓住、固定、坚持、持续；B. hold up 阻滞；C. hold down 控制、区别，垂下、克制；D. hold out 伸出、提出、坚持、维持；eg: These measures helped to hold down the city's population. 这些措施有助于减少人口。They held on in spite of the snow. 他们冒雪坚持前进。He held out the hand of friendship. 他伸出友谊之手。The supplies will hold out till the end of the voyage. 供应品可维持到航期结束。这句话的意思是：不允许工业化发展来弥补全球性的贫困，从而持续使地球在长达三、四代人的时期内陷于气候恶化的危险。因此 D 选项符合题意，为正确答案。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的考点是：词义辨析。as many as 修饰 generations，见上题注释。所以其它三项都不能用。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的考点是：副词辨析。句意为：那么，工业增长就不得不马上中止。A. rather 颇、相当；B. hardly 几乎不；D. hence 因此，这三项均不符合题意。只有选项 C. then 那么，为正确答案。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是：固定搭配。come 来，come to a halt 是固定搭配，义为：停下来。eg: The car came to a sudden halt. 汽车突然停了下来。其它三词都构不成搭配。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是：名词辨析。line 线，线路。前面提到 trajectory 轨道。这里仍是 along that trajectory 沿着这条轨道。而四项选择中，只有 line 和 trajectory 意义相近，沿着那条路线。B. move 移动、搬家 C. drive 驱动、汽车的路线 D. track 铁轨、痕迹。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】本题的考点是：词义辨析。outcome 结果。指：可怕的后果。A. consequence 结果；C. significance 意义、重要性；D. end 结尾，末尾，均不合题意。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是：词义辨析。A. extent 程度。to the extent 到...程度上。B. degree 程度，in...degree 在...程度上 C. scope 范围 D. point 点。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】本题的考点是：介词辨析。or 或者，在这里起并列作用。义为：推迟这一可怕后果，要么废热下降，（或者）要么技术不增加大气热量负担——如运用太阳能。

Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Part A

Text 1

21. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道推断题。文章第一段提到“This ‘quality assurance’ team is making sure that the blocking component of Symantec’s effective. This is because there is widespread parental concern about blocking websites with sexual content from children. (质量保证小组正在努力确保赛门铁克公司的计算机程序有效工作，因为世界各地的父母都关心色情网站的封锁，以保护孩子们免受毒害)”。B 项错在 have difficulty in，文章并没有提到这样的困难。

22. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道是非判断题。通观整篇文章，其中提到《诺顿网络安全特警》既能防止无意中泄漏个人信息，又能保护计算机免遭黑客，偷窥者和病毒侵袭，但并没有提到禁止其他人共享你的个人资料。

23. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道是非判断题。此题考查的是文章第五段的列举句。这段提到，赛门铁克在光盘上提供的“禁入区”名单已列出 3600 个网址，内容不只限于色情网站，还包括暴力，赌博等，但并不包括购物网站。

24. 【答案】A

【解析】这是一道推断题。文章中提到，计算机用户不仅可以使⽤NIS程序，还能利⽤和它捆绑在一起的“及时更新”功能随时在线刷新“禁⼊区”名单，这些服务第一年⾃然是免费的，以后每年付19.95美元。

25. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道语⾔题。文章最后⼀段提到“the system is not perfect, however. Limited testing found the blocking of some ‘questionable’ sites was not comprehensive (系统并非尽善尽美无懈可击，⼀些健康网站，像著名的花花公子被封锁，而在别的国家⼀些色情网站却没被封锁)”，正与B项相符。

Text 2

26. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道作者观点态度题。本文第二段讲到，“然而，人们把发明看作第二职业，这就给一个新的发明家提供了可以采纳的正确态度。因为这进一步使他们确信，他们没有越过正式职业或学术成果的界限”。由此可见，D是正确答案。

27. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道细节题。考生可以从本文第五、六段找出正确答案。第五段第⼀句讲到，“在召集讨论此问题给公司造成了严重隐患的董事会议上，⼀位董事在将要丢掉⾃己饭碗的危急时刻，很显然地想借此机会拯救⾃己，提出了⼀项建议……”，第六段⼤意为：“只有⼀架样机仍然完好无损了，如果取消这个项⽬，这架飞机除了破损也不会有什么前途。虽然在当时没有⼈欣赏这⼀设计的逻辑性，但是⼤家决定试⼀试也没有什么损失”。从这两段中，我们不难得出C是正确答案。

28. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道排除题。问四个选项中哪一个符合文意。A：公司只剩下一架飞机，这显然不对。本文第六段第⼀句虽提到公司只有⼀架样机仍完好无损，但并不是说只剩⼀架飞机，因此可以排除A项。B：所有的样机都没有通过实验，但仍完好无损。这个选项与文意不符，也可排除。C：飞机已开始加速机翼就脱离机身。这个选项也不对，本文第四段第⼆句讲到，“据发现，当飞机达到其超音速的理想速度时，机翼开始脱离机身……”。这段话也说明C项与原文不符。故D是正确答案。

29. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道推理判断题。从四个选项中，我们不难看出，A，C，D三个选项的内容在文中已明确阐述，读者不必去推断。从第七、八段的内容中，我们可以得知，试验成功后，主席召见了这项建议的创作者，要立即给他升职，但遭到了拒绝。他说：“先生，我恐怕不得不拒绝你的好意，因为我没有受过设计方面的培训，也没有这方面的经验”。由此可见他对这项建议的态度，故B为正确答案。

30. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道判断题。本文最后⼀段第三至第四句讲到，主席让他解释⼀下，⼀个地位卑微的卫⽣间清洁⼯是如何设法解决了令公司里的技术⼈员⼤伤脑筋的问题的。卫⽣间清洁⼯胆怯地回答道：“先生，我注意到，卫⽣纸从来不会从纸卷上有小孔的地方横向撕裂”，由此可见，这个卫⽣间清洁⼯是受卫⽣纸卷上的小孔的启发⽽提出这项建议的。故B为正确答案。

Text 3

31. 【答案】B

【解析】这是一道细节题。文章⼀开始说动物受客观环境的限制，即不能挑选新的环境，也不能改变环境。⽽⼈则不同，他们可以发挥⾃己的智慧去建造各种不同的房屋。

32. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道细节题。文章第二段对此有详细的解释，当⼈有某种⽣理需求时，他必须设法满足这种需求。

33. 【答案】A

【解析】这是一道细节题。文章第三段对此问题作了解释。⼈类经过长期的发展，我们知道哪些食品可以吃，