

# 2015 年冲刺考研英语模拟试题及答案

## 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)

America's Federal Reserve cut interest rates by another quarter-point, to 3.75%. Wall Street, which had been 1 for a sixth half-point cut, was disappointed. The Dow fell by 2% 2 the week. The past week's economic statistics gave mixed signals. Exports dropped by 2% in both March and April, largely 3 a decline in high-tech investment 4 ; the merchandise-trade 5 widened to \$458 billion in the 12 months 6 April. 7 , The Conference Board's index of consumer confidence was higher than 8 in June.

Concerns 9 inflation in the euro area 10 . Preliminary data 11 that German consumer-price inflation fell to 3.1% in the year to June, from 3.5% in May; wage growth 12 to 1.4% in April, a real pay cut of 1.5%. Some economists fear that Germany is on the 13 of recession. The IFO index of business confidence dropped more 14 than expected in May, and the institute has cut its forecast of GDP 15 this year to only 1.2%, well 16 the German government's forecast of 2%.

The euro area's current-account deficit narrowed to \$30 billion in the 12 months to April. Britain's deficit in the first quarter was its smallest 17 1998, 18 record investment income.

There was more bad news from Japan, 19 retail sales in large stores fell by 3.2% in May, the 37<sup>th</sup> consecutive monthly fall. The yen fell 20 the dollar, touching almost Yen 125 On one point.

1.

A. expecting

B. hoping

C. wishing

D. dreaming

2.

A. in

B. above

C. during

D. about

3.

A. because of

B. since

C. because

D. thanks to

4.

A. at home

B. home

C. from abroad

D. abroad

5.

A. deficit

B. shortage

C. scarcity

D. shortfall

6.

A. to

B. until

C. up

D. onto

7.

- A. Although
- B. Therefore
- C. However
- D. Hence

8.

- A. projected
- B. planned
- C. predicted
- D. expected

9.

- A. on
- B. for
- C. of
- D. over

10.

- A. stopped
- B. eased
- C. relieved
- D. improved

11.

- A. showed
- B. demonstrated

C. illustrated

D. explained

12.

A. reduced

B. cut

C. slow

D. lessened

13.

A. edge

B. rim

C. lip

D. brink

14.

A. harshly

B. huskily

C. strictly

D. severely

15.

A. growth

B. rise

C. increase

D. escalation

16.

A. above

B. below

C. high

D. low

17.

A. after

B. since

C. until

D. towards

18.

A. owe to

B. because of

C. on account of

D. thanks to

19.

A. where

B. which

C. what

D. who

20.

A. in opposition to

B. opposed to

C. against

D. versus

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### TEXT 1

It was a little weird at first, Erin Tobin said, seeing Harry Potter right there on the stage without his pants, or indeed any of his clothes.

Not actually Harry Potter, of course, since his is fictional, but the next best thing: Daniel Radcliffe, who plays him in the movies. Now 17, Mr. Radcliffe has cast off his wand, his broomstick and everything else to appear in the West End revival of Peter Shaffer's "Equus." He stars as Alan Strang, a disturbed young man who, in a distinctly un-Harry-Potterish moment of frenzied psychosexual madness, blinds six horses with a hoof pick.

To make it clear what audiences are in for, at least in part, photographs of Mr. Radcliffe's buff torso, stripped almost to the groin, have been used to advertise the production. It is as jarring as if, say, Anne Hathaway suddenly announced that instead of playing sweet-natured princesses and fashion-world ingénues, she wanted to appear onstage as a nude, murderous prostitute.

To explain how is surprising the change of Radcliffe to the audience, the author mentions Anne "Equus" opened last week, and the consensus so far is that Mr. Radcliffe has successfully extricated himself from his cinematic alter ego. Considering that playing Harry Potter is practically all he has done in his career, this is no small achievement.

"I think he's a really good actor, and I sort of forgot about Harry Potter," said Ophelia Oates, 14, who saw the play over the weekend." Anyway, you can't be Harry Potter forever."

In The Daily Telegraph, Charles Spencer said that "Daniel Radcliffe brilliantly succeeds in throwing off the mantle of Harry Potter, announcing himself as a thrilling stage actor of unexpected depth and range."

Mr. Radcliffe told The Daily Telegraph that "I thought it would be a bad idea to wait till the Potter films were all finished to do something else." There are still a few to go. The fifth, "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix," is scheduled for release on July 13, and Mr. Radcliffe has signed on for the final two installments as well. (Meanwhile, the seventh and last book in the series, "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows," will hit stores on July 21.)

Harry and Alan could not be more dissimilar as characters, even if both "come from quite weird

backgrounds," as 13-year-old Ella Pitt, another recent theatergoer, put it. (And no, she declared, she was not too young for all the nakedness, swearing and sexuality.) Both characters have unresolved issues relating to their parents: Harry, because his are dead, and Alan, because his have driven him insane.

But when it comes to romance, for instance, the celluloid Harry has yet to kiss a girl: the big moment comes in the forthcoming film. Meanwhile, Alan in "Equus" not only engages in some serious equi-erotic nuzzling with an actor playing a horse, but is also onstage, fully nude, for 10 minutes, during which he nearly has sex with an equally naked young woman.

21. Hathaway. This is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. simile B. comparison C. hyperbole D. analogy

22. The word "extricated" (Line 2, Para. 4) implies \_\_\_\_\_.

A. rescued B. freed C. cleared D. extracted

23. The audience's response to the new image of "Harry Potter" is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. negative B. positive C. indifferent D. none of the above

24. The two dissimilar characters, i.e. Harry and Alan are common in that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they are both weird B. their parents are weird

C. they have unresolved issues D. they have weird families

25. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. "Harry Potter" Is Disappearing B. The Naked "Harry Potter"

C. The Successful Change of "Harry Potter" D. "Harry Potter" in "Equus"

## TEXT 2

Uruguay has been a proud exception to the privatizing wave that swept through South America in the 1990s.

Its state-owned firms are more efficient than many of their counterparts in Argentina and Brazil ever were. In 1992, Uruguayans voted in a referendum against privatizing telecoms. They rightly observe that some of Argentina's sales were smashed, creating inefficient private monopolies. And with unemployment at 15%, nobody is

enthusiastic about the job cuts privatization would involve.

That leaves President Jorge Batlle with a problem. Uruguay has been in recession for the past two years, mainly because of low prices for its agricultural exports, and because of Argentina's woes. But public debt is at 45% of GDP, and rising. Some economists argue that privatization would give a boost to the economy, by attracting foreign investment, and by lowering costs. CERES, a think-tank, having compared tariffs for public services in Uruguay and its neighbors, believes liberalization could save businesses and households the equivalent of 4% GDP annually, raise growth and produce a net 45,000 jobs.

The polls that show continuing support for public ownership also show growing opposition to monopolies.

So Mr. Batlle plans to keep the state firms, but let private ones either compete with them or bid to operate their services under contract.

The opposition Broad Front and the trade unions are resisting. They have gathered enough signatures to demand a "public consultation" next month on a new law to allow private operators in the ports and railway—a referendum on whether to hold a referendum on the issue. Alberto Bension, the finance minister, admits the vote will be a crucial indicator of how far the government can push. But he notes that, since 1992, attempts to overturn laws by calling referendums have flopped.

The liberalization of telecoms has already begun. Bell South, an American firm, is the first private cell-phone operator. There are plans to license others, and talk of allowing competition for fixed-line telephones. A new law allows private companies to import gas from Argentina to generate electricity in competition with the state utility.

Another plan would strip Ancap, the state oil firm, of its monopoly of imports. It has already been allowed to seek a private partner to modernize its refinery.

Harder tasks lie ahead. The state-owned banks are burdened with problem loans to farmers and home owners. And Mr. Batlle shows no appetite for cutting the bureaucracy.

After a year in office, the president is popular. He has created a cross-party commission to investigate "disappearances" during Uruguay's military dictatorship of 1976-85. The unions are weakened by unemployment.

At CERES, Ernesto Talvi argues that Mr. Batlle should note his own strength, and push ahead more boldly. But that is not the Uruguayan way.

26. Uruguay in the 1990s \_\_\_\_\_.

A. moved in the privatizing wave B. adopted the same measure as that of Argentina



C. stuck to its old economic mode D. developed very slowly

27. What can we infer from the first four paragraphs?

A. Uruguay has been always trying to join in the privatizing wave.

B. Economists argue that privatization is an efficient way to boost Uruguay's GDP.

C. Mr. Battle plans to privatize the country's economy completely.

D. The opposition Broad Front is in favor of privatization.

28. The fifth paragraph suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Bell South is built up in 1982

B. There has been no law to regulate the electricity

C. Ancap may modernize its refinery with the help of a private partner

D. Liberalization makes the economy slack

29. What does the author mean by "flopped" (last line, Para. 4)?

A. succeeded B. failed C. followed D. provoked

30. Which one is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Privatization is thriving in Uruguay.

B. Now, referenda have less strength to change some laws.

C. Uruguayan people are satisfied with the government's actions with regard to the economy.

D. The President is managing to keep the state companies efficient.

EXT 3

Even at the Vatican, not all sacred beliefs are absolute: Thou shalt not kill, but war can be just. Now, behind the quiet walls, a clash is shaping up involving two poles of near certainty: the church's long-held ban on condoms and its advocacy of human life.

The issue is AIDS. Church officials recently confirmed that Pope Benedict XVI had requested a report on whether it might be acceptable for Catholics to use condoms in one narrow circumstance: to protect life inside a marriage when one partner is infected with H.I.V. or is sick with AIDS.

Whatever the pope decides, church officials and other experts broadly agree that it is remarkable that so delicate an issue is being taken up. But they also agree that such an inquiry is logical, and particularly significant from this pope, who was Pope John Paul II's strict enforcer of church doctrine.

"In some ways, maybe he has got the greatest capacity to do it because there is no doubt about his orthodoxy," said the Rev. Jon Fuller, a Jesuit physician who runs an AIDS clinic at the Boston Medical Center.

The issue has surfaced repeatedly as one of the most complicated and delicate facing the church. For years, some influential cardinals and theologians have argued for a change for couples affected by AIDS in the name of protecting life, while others have fiercely attacked the possibility as demoting the church's long advocacy of abstinence and marital fidelity to fight the disease.

The news broke just after Benedict celebrated his first anniversary as pope, a relatively quiet papal year. But he devoted his first encyclical to love, specifically between a man and a woman in marriage.

Indeed, with regard to condoms, the only change apparently being considered is in the specific case of married couples. But any change would be unpopular with conservative Catholics, some of faith than he did when he was still Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the papal adviser.

"It's just hard to imagine that any pope—and this pope—would change the teaching," said Austin Ruse, president of the Culture of Life Foundation, a Catholic-oriented advocacy group in Washington that opposes abortion and contraception.

It is too soon to know where the pope is heading. Far less contentious issues can take years to inch through the Vatican's nexus of belief and bureaucracy, prayer and politics, and Cardinal Javier Lozano Barragán, the pope's top aide on health care issues, and other officials declined requests for interviews.

31. By the first sentence in the first paragraph, the author actually means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the war can be supported by the church
- B. the Vatican is always telling a lie
- C. some doctrines of the church are not so unchangeable
- D. people may do as they like

32. The request from Pope Benedict XVI is particularly significant because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. this pope strictly executed the Catholic doctrine

B. this pope is powerful

C. this pope has been against the use of condoms all the time

D. This pope has been assisted the advocacy of human life

33. The word "demoting" (Line 3, Para. 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. degrading B. opposing C. supporting D. changing

34. This issue is so complicated because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the pope has no capacity to deal with it B. it involve two poles of near certainty

C. it may affect the pope's orthodoxy D. there are two parties on this issue in the church

35. According to the passage, the pope probably will \_\_\_\_\_.

A. change the doctrine about the use of condoms B. give up his new ideas

C. still carrying out the church beliefs D. None of the above

#### TEXT 4

Healthy soda? That may strike some as an oxymoron. But for Coca-Cola and PepsiCo, it's a marketing opportunity.

In coming months, both companies will introduce new carbonated drinks that are fortified with vitamins and minerals: Diet Coke Plus and Tava, which is PepsiCo's new offering. They will be promoted as "sparkling beverages." The companies are not calling them soft drinks because people are turning away from traditional soda, which has been hurt in part by publicity about its link to obesity. While the soda business remains a \$68 billion industry in the United States, consumers are increasingly reaching for bottled water, sparkling juices and green tea drinks. In 2005, the amount of soda sold in this country dropped for the first in recent history. Even the diet soda business has slowed. Coca-Cola's chief executive, E. Neville Isdell, clearly frustrated that his industry has been singled out in the obesity debate, insisted at a recent conference that his diet products should be included in the health and wellness category because, with few or no calories, they are a logical answer to expanding waistlines.

"Diet and light brands are actually health and wellness brands," Mr. Isdell said. He asserted that Diet Coke Plus was a way to broaden the category to attract new consumers. Tom Pirko, president of Bevmark, a food and beverage consulting firm, said it was "a joke" to market artificially sweetened soft drinks as healthy, even if they were fortified with vitamins and minerals. Research by his firm and others shows that consumers think of diet soft drinks as "the antithesis of

healthy," he said. These consumers "Comment on putting something synthetic and not natural into their bodies when they consume diet colas," Mr. Pirko said. "And in the midst of a health and welfare boom, that ain't good."

The idea of healthy soda is not entirely new. In 2004, Cadbury Schweppes caused a stir when it unveiled 7Up Plus, a low-calorie soda fortified with vitamins and minerals. Last year, Cadbury tried to extend the healthy halo over its regular 7Up brand by labeling it "100 percent natural." But the company changed the label to "100 percent natural flavor" after complaints from a nutrition group that a product containing high-fructose corn syrup should not be considered natural, and 7Up Plus has floundered.

The new fortified soft drinks earned grudging approval from Michael F. Jacobson, executive director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, A nutrition advocacy group and frequent critic of regular soft drinks, which it has labeled "liquid candy."

A survey by Morgan Stanley found that only 10 percent of consumers interviewed in 2006 considered diet colas a healthy choice, compared with 14 percent in 2003. Furthermore, 30 percent of the consumers who were interviewed last year said that they were reluctant to drink beverages with artificial sweeteners, up from 21 percent in 2004.

36. Coca-Cola and PepsiCo call their new drinks "sparkling beverages" instead of "soft drinks" because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the new name sounds more brilliant and attracts more people
- B. the old name reminds people that they may cause people adding weight
- C. the new drinks are fortified with vitamins and minerals
- D. people are turning away from traditional soda

37. The sentence "with few or no calories, they are a logical answer to expanding waistlines" (Para. 4) means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they can give a reasonable answer to waistlines
- B. they are the logical reason of make people expand waistlines
- C. they will not cause obesity since they have few or no calories
- D. it is logical that they may expand people's waistlines

38. Tom Pirko's attitude on promoting the soft drinks as healthy is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. joking B. positive C. negative D. indifferent

39. The word "floundered" (Line 6, Para.7) implies \_\_\_\_\_.

A. stumbled B. struggled C. flustered D. troubled

40. The data in the last paragraph implies \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the soft drinks will be singled out in the near future

B. the marketing opportunities for these companies are not successful

C. people are paying more and more attention to their health

D. people think the soft drink is not healthy

#### 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-E 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] The rise of a tycoon who is fond of America and South Africa, and who prints English slogans on his bottles of milk and mineral water, is a snub to Mr. Ratsiraka. The president, who has dominated politics since 1975—with a few years' absence in the mid-1990s—steers close to France, the former colonial power. He has been unwell, and spends much of his time having medical treatment in Paris. His government, predictably, is accused of widespread corruption. But he offers stability—and declares that "any other president" would usher in years of uncertainty.

[B] Mr. Ratsiraka might indeed feel aggrieved if he did lose power just as the economy is coming right. After a two-decade spell as a socialist, then a few years of exile, he bounced back into the presidency in 1996 to impose austere neo-liberal reforms. These are now paying off. Many people are still desperately badly off, living in villages without roads, electricity or doctors. But, according to an optimistic IMF report on December 13th, the economy may turn out to have enjoyed 6.7% growth this year and inflation is low.

[C] In a high turnout, he took nearly 80% of the votes in the capital, and well over half in other cities. Results from the less susceptible countryside are slowly coming in. They narrow

the gap, but he still seems to have a chance of either beating the incumbent, Didier Ratsiraka, outright or facing him in a run-off next year.

[D] A swelling flow of tourists comes to the island to see its rainforests, lemurs and tropical beaches. Sales of textiles to America are doing well, thanks to tariff reductions there. And, in the past few years, Asian investors have opened dozens of factories in special export zones around the capital. Mr. Ratsiraka has managed to negotiate debt relief that almost halves the amount the country spends on servicing its debts. It is thus able to spend a bit more on schools and hospitals. Incomes in the cities are clearly up. A good rice harvest this year, and the absence of cyclones, has eased hunger in the countryside.

[E] As mayor, Mr. Ravalomanana won many citizens' hearts by cleaning up the capital, and seeing to new roads and street lighting. He oversaw a building boom, the rise of a dozen flashy new supermarkets, more policemen on the streets and cut in crime. He is known in the country at large, too, thanks to his Tiko food empire, which delivers yoghurt and other good things to Madagascar's emerging middle class. His face is everywhere on T-shirts, baseball caps and bags—all parts of a slick campaign that was helped along by his own radio and television stations. His Christian fervour, and his job on a council of Protestant churches, have also helped him, especially among the rural poor.

[F] All this is rare good news for Africa. Might it be risked if there were a change of president? Some point to possible ethnic tension: Mr. Ravalomanana is from the highland Imerina people, who have a mix of Asian-settler and African blood, who have never before held political office over the blacker coastal communities. Others worry that he will have little support in parliament, and that his business career has not prepared him for political compromises. A bigger concern, perhaps, is that he might not seriously undertake to spread the good times enjoyed in the capital into the impoverished countryside.

[G] Excitement is in the air in Madagascar, a vast island of 15m people off the east coast of Africa. On December 16th, its voters trudged to the polls from their homes in highland towns and remote forest villages to pick a president. Many favoured Marc Ravalomanana, a tycoon who is also the handsome young mayor of the capital,

Antananarivo.

Order:

G→41| →42| →43| →44| →45| →F

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)

AMGEN, the world's biggest biotechnology company, made its fortune from a drug that fortifies the blood of patients who are undergoing dialysis. On December 17th, the California company acquired some new blood of its own with the purchase of Immunex, a Seattle-based biotechnology company, for \$16 billion.

This deal, a biotech-industry record, gives Amgen a firm footing in the multibillion-dollar market in inflammation control. Immunex's most profitable product is Enbrel, a treatment for rheumatoid arthritis. (46)

Amgen hopes to triple the drug's sales to more than \$3 billion by 2005, widening its use to other diseases and overcoming manufacturing constraints that have kept the drug in short supply.

With this takeover, Immunex passes from one parent to another. American Home Products (AHP) holds 41% of the shares, and has given the firm sales and marketing support. (47) But AHP (American Household Products) has been selling down its stake since last year, in part to finance a \$3.8 billion settlement of claims against its diet drugs.

(48) Although Amgen calls itself a biotech company, its market capitalisation of around \$62 billion makes it larger than Pharmacia and several other well-known mainstream drug companies, traditionally considered the big brothers of biotech. But Amgen likes to think of itself as less bureaucratic and more entrepreneurial than its pharmaceutical brethren, and it is free of such big-pharma woes as imminent patent expiry. (49) However, as Joseph Dougherty, a biotech analyst at Lehman Brothers, points out, Amgen will find it hard to retain the freedom of its youth as it strives to expand its sales by more than 30% a year.

Historically, pharmaceutical companies have used their deep pockets to buy biotech companies. Now, increasingly, biotech companies are buying each other (see chart). Such industry consolidation is Young. (50)

Companies are pooling their resources to build scale in research and development, and in sales, or to fill holes in their product pipelines, as Amgen has just done. With almost 1,400 biotech companies in America, and a comparable number in Europe, there is plenty of room for more togetherness.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

51. Directions:

Imagine you are a student who wants to apply for the New Star scholarship offered by your university. Write a letter to the person concerned which should include (1) the purpose of writing the letter; (2) your qualifications for the scholarship; (3) your thanks.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

You do not need to write the address.

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Part B

52. Directions:

Study the picture above carefully and write an essay entitled "After Graduation." In the essay, you should (1) describe the picture; (2) interpret its meaning; (3) give your opinion about the phenomenon.

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

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**参考答案:**

Section I use of English

1. B 本来期望出现第六次 0.5%。本题测试点为动词词义辨析。四个词都有“希望”的意思，但其程度及用法不同。A “希望，期待”，后面不用加介词；C “很难达到的希望”；D “梦想”。根据句意，B 最恰当。

2. C 道琼斯指数一周内跌了 2%。本师测试点介词用法。A、B、C 都有“在...之内”的意思，但这里更强调“一整周”，所以 C 更恰当。

3. A 主要因为国外高科技投资下降。本题测试点为介词短语辨析。四个选项都有“因为”的意思，但侧重点不同。A 侧重表示好的原因，而句中是不好的原因。故选 A。



4. D 见 3。本题测试形容词用法和上下文理解。根据上文可知,该句是关于出口方面的,所以排除 A、B,而 C 意为“从海外”,故选 D。

5. A 到四月份,一年中商品贸易逆差扩大到 4,580 亿。本题测试点为贸易固定词语和词义辨析。四个选项都有“短缺”的含义,但 trade deficit 是常见贸易词语,表示“贸易逆差”,故选 A。

6. A 见 5。本题测试点为介词用法。A“到。”;B“直到。”;C“在...之上”,up to 有“到。”的含义;D“在...上面”;根据句意,应该选 A。

7. C 然而,六月份经济咨商局消费者信心指数却比预期要高。本题测试点为上下文理解和转折连词用法。因为本句的情况和前面描述的情况相反,所以应用转折连词。A“虽然”,引导的就应是转折的前半部分;C“但是”,引导的是转折的后半部分。故选 C。

8. C 见 6。本题测试点为动词词义辨析。A“计划”;B“计划”;C“希望,预期”;D“预报”。因为经济形势不能计划,只能是估计或预测,故选 C。

9. D 在欧洲,通货膨胀方面的忧虑减轻。本题测试点为和形容词搭配的介词用法。选项 B、D 都可以与 concerns 搭配,但意义不同,后面接的对象也不同。concern for 后面一般接人,表示“关心”;concern over 后面一般接事物,表示“担忧”;故选 B。

10. B 见 7。本题测试点为动词词义辨析。A“停止”;B“减轻”;C“减轻”;D“改善”。根据句意,B、C 都符合,但 C 是及物动词,后面须加宾语,故选 B。

11. A 初步数据显示,到七月份一年内德国消费者价格膨胀指数降到了 3.1%。本题测试点为动词词义辨析。A、B、C 都有“显示”的意思,但是有些区别。B 意为“表明”,C 意为“举例说明”,相对而言,A 更符合句意,故选 A。

12. A 四月份,工资涨幅降到 1.4%。本题测试点为动词词义辨析。四个选项都有“减小”的含义,但是有差异。B 本身无“减小”的意思,只有与 down 连用才可表“减少,下降”;C 是“慢下来,减速”的意思;D 一般不用来形容涨幅“减小”;故选 A。

13. D 一些经济学家担心德国处于经济衰退的边缘。本题测试点为固定搭配。on the brink of 意为“在...的边缘”,所以应选 D。

14. A 五月份德国商业信心企业环境指数大幅下降。本题测试点为副词词义辨析。A“急剧地”;B“刺耳地”;C“严厉地”;D“严格地”。根据句意,应选 A。

15. A 该协会已经将今年的国民生产总值降到了 1.2%。本题测试点为名词词义辨析和常用词汇搭配。国民生产总值增长应该用 growth,故选 A。

16. B 比德国政府预计的 2%低了许多。本题测试点为上下文理解和词义辨析。由句子结构可以推断应填介词,又根据上下文,1.2%低于 2%,所以应选 B。

17. B 英语第一季度的逆差是自 1998 年来最小的。本题测试点为介词用法。A “之后” ;B “自从.” ;C “到.为止” ;D “直到.”。由句意可推断, B 是正确答案。

18. D 多亏了创记录的投资收入。本题测试点为介词短讯词义辨析。这四个介词短语都有“因为”的意思, 但 thanks to 多了一层“幸亏”的含义, 所以 D 是最佳答案。

19. A 那里五月份大型商场零售业下降了 3.2%。本题测试点为从句连词用法。其先行词是一个国家, 且后面的句子完整, 所以应选 where。

20. C 日元对美元汇率降低。本题测试点为介词用法。两种货币相比属于固定用法, 应用 against, 故选 C,

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

21. D 属于写作方式题。题目是: 为了说明 Radcliffe 所做角色转变人颇为惊讶, 作者提到了 Anne Hathaway, 这是一种什么样的修辞方式。文章第四段提到, 这种让人惊讶的程度不亚于 Anne Hathaway 宣布她不再扮演纯情的公主或时髦的青春少女了, 而是要出演裸体的、恐怖的妓女角色。她的这种角色转变和 Radcliffe 的角色转变相似, 是一种类比, 因此答案应该是 D。

22. B 属于猜词题。文章中讲到 Radcliffe 为“Equus”塑造了全裸形象, 这和他以前扮演的哈里·波特大不相同, 这样, 他“successfully extricated himself from his cinematic alter ego”, 可以猜出大概意思是将自己从影中那角色中摆脱出来, 答案 A “拯救” ;B “解脱” ;C “清除” ;D “提取”。其中 B 最为恰当。

23. B 属于情感态度题。题目是观众对这个“哈里·波特”新形象的反应是什么。第二段中提到为了知道观众的反应, 他的照片被用来做广告, 第四、五、六、七段都有相应的叙述, 这些观众的回答表现出他们 Radcliffe 对出演新形象比较赞成, 因此答案为 B

24. D 属于情感态度题。题目是 Harry 和 Alan 这两个截然不同的角色的共同之处是什么。文章第九段中提到这两个角色虽然都有很怪异的生长背景, 但却截然不同, 他们都和自己的父母有着不解的一种关系。从这里可以看出, 他们相同之处就在于有着相似的家庭背景, 那么答案为 D。

25. C 属于标题题。题目要求为该文章选择一个合适的标题。本文主要讲述的是出演 Harry porter 的演员目前以一种新的形象出现在公众面前, 他这种全裸的形象使得其摆脱了单一的电影角色 Harry Porter 的影子, 为自己的发展开拓了空间。最为恰当的答案应该是 C。

#### Text 2

26. C 推理判断题。由本文第一段可知, 乌拉圭公民投票结果反对私有电信。他们认为私有化并不能带给他们实惠, 并且他们的公有制企业运作良好, 所以它是南美洲私有化大潮中的例外。选项 A “沿私有

化道路前进” ;B “和阿根廷一样的经济措施” ;C “坚持其原有的经济模式” ;D “发展缓慢” 。因此 C 最为符合。

27. B 事实细节题。由第一段可以看出乌拉圭一直在拒绝私有化, 所以 A 是错误的;B “经济学家认为公有化是振兴乌拉圭经济的办法”, 第二段提到一些经济学家和智囊轩认为私有化有很多好处, 可以减轻国家负担, 提供许多工作机会;C “Battle 先生计划将国家经济全盘私有化”, 从文中第三段 “So Mr. Battle plans to keep the state firms, but let private ones either compete with them or bid to operate their services under contract.” 可以看出他并不计划全盘私有;D 不正确, 从第四段可以看出, Broad Front 一直极力反对推行私有化, 还号召举行公开选举反对新出台的法律。故选 B。

28. C 推理判断题。由文章第五段最后一句 “It has already been allowed to seek a private partner to modernize its refinery.” 可以推断, C 是正确的, A、B 没有提及, D 与本文相反。

29. B 猜词题。根据上下文, 最后一句和前面内容是转折关系, “Alberto Bension, the finance minister, admits the vote will be a crucial indicator of how far the government can push. But he notes that, since 1992, attempts to overturn laws by calling referendums have flopped.” 本句是说公民投票改变法律已不太可能, 或者不能成功。故选 B。

30. D 推理判断题。A “私有化在乌拉圭蓬勃发展”, 而从整篇文章来看, 私有化是受限制的;B “公民投票对于法律更新的敦促力度减小”, 而实际上公民投票已经不能改变法律了;C “乌拉圭人民对政府的经济措施感动满意”, 文中并没有提到这点;D “总统力图让国有公司更有效率”, 文中多处提到总统在采取各种措施振兴国有企业, 如 “So Mr. Battle plans to keep the state firms, but let private ones either compete with them or bid to operate their services under contract.” 和 “Another plan would strip Ancap, the state oil firm, of its monopoly of imports. It has already been allowed to seek a private partner to modernize its refinery.” 因此 D 是正确答案。

### Text 3

31. C 属于推理判断题。文章的第一句是 “Even at the Vatican, not all sacred beliefs are absolute: Thou shalt not kill, but war can be just.” 意思是说, 甚至在梵蒂冈, 并不是所有神对的信条都是不可更改的, 比如你不可以杀生, 但战争有时却是正义的。作者这样说, 目的是说许多东西要分情况而定, 制定的信箱并不是那么绝对的。再联系到全文, 作者其实表达了关于避孕套的戒律并非那么不可更改。因此, 答案 C 最为恰当。

32. A 属于事实细节题。第三段中提到 “But they also agree that such an inquiry is logical, and particularly significant from this pope, who was Pope John Paul II’s strict enforcer of church doctrine.” 这个教皇提出这个要求尤为重要是因为他曾经是 John Paul II 教皇时期教堂清规的坚决执行者, 因为他曾经这么坚决地执行过这些戒律, 现在他提出这样与之前原则相悖的要求才显得尤为重要。因此, 答案 A 最为恰当。

33. D 属于猜词题。第五段中, 包含这个词的句子陈述了两个相对立的情况, 因为用了 “while” 这个词。一面是一些有势力的主教以保护生命的名义来号召改变这个戒律, 那么另外一面的人应当是反对这种

改变, 那么“demoting the church’s long advocacy of abstinence and marital fidelity to fight the disease.”一定表示的是一种转变, 因此答案 D 最为恰当。

34. D 属于推理判断题。题目要求找出这件事情之所以复杂微妙的原因。这要结合全文来看, 因为教堂的戒律规定天主教徒不能用避孕套, 而实际上那些患有艾滋病的人如果不用避孕套则对伴侣的生命有危害, 这个又违反了另外一个戒律。文章第五段指出, 多年来教堂在这个事情上分为两派, 一派出于保护生命的想法赞成使用避孕套, 而另外一派则反对牺牲了教堂所提倡的节欲和忠诚婚姻来消除疾病。其实之所以分为两派其根本原因还是这件事涉及两个既成的戒律。因此答案 D 最为切合。

35. D 属于推理判断题。在这件事情上, 教皇目前是在进行一定的调查, 但是他究竟会不会改变这个戒律, 最后一段第一句多少给了些提示 “It is too soon to know where the pope is heading.”, 目前看来要知道答案还为时尚早。因此, 答案为 D。

#### Text 4

36. B 属于事实细节题。题目要求找出这两家公司之所以称他们的新饮料是“发泡饮品”而不是“软饮料”的原因。文章第二段“The companies are not calling them soft drinks because people are turning away from traditional soda, which has been hurt in part by publicity about its link to obesity.”可以看出, 他们不再用 traditional soda, which has been hurt in part by publicity about its link to obesity.”可以看出, 他们不再用软饮料这个名称是因为人们对传统的苏打饮料反感, 因为公众认为苏打和肥胖有着一定的联系。因此, 答案 B 是原因所在。

37. C 属于推理判断题。第四段中提到 Neville Isdell 对于企业因为在肥胖之争中被踢出围很郁闷, 在近期的会议中坚持说自己的低糖产品应当被列入健康食品类, 因为, 它们含有很少或几乎不含有卡路里, 在于腰围变粗是个合理的回答, 因此, 这句话的意思是说这些产品不会引起肥胖。答案为 C。

38. C 属于情感态度题。题目是 Tom Pirko 对于那些公司称自己的软饮料是健康食品这件事的态度。第六段中提到, Tom Pirko 认为这样做简直是个笑话, 并且他说自己公司的研究表明顾客们认为这种低糖饮料有害健康, 最后他明确表示 “And in the midst of a health and welfare boom, that ain’t good”, 可以看出他对此是一种反对态度。

39. A 属于猜词题。文章提到后来 7Up 改了标签, 因为一个营养组织抱怨含有高果糖的玉米糖浆食品不能称为天然的, 7Up Plus 因此跌了个跟头。答案 A 绊倒, B 挣扎, C 慌张, D 麻烦。因此 A 最为符合。

40. D 属于推理判断题。最后一段有两组数据对比, 一是讲 2006 年只 10% 的被采访者认为低糖可乐是健康选择, 而 2003 年有 13%; 二是去年有 30% 的被采访者认为他们不愿意喝含人造甜味剂的饮料, 而 2004 年只有 21%。这两组数据表明人们认为这种饮品不健康。

#### Part B

##### 总体分析

本篇介绍的是马达加斯加 2001 年总统大选的基本情况。文章介绍了大选投票情况、两个总统候选人

的情况等信息。就本篇文章而言，分清楚两个总统候选人的情况和不同举措，把握好段落之间内在的先后逻辑顺序是非常重要的。

#### 详细解答

41. C 本段的上文引入本文的主题——马达加斯加大选，上文最后一名讲的是很多人支持候选人之一 Marc Ravalomanana, 可以推断下面也应是有关内容。选项[A]、[C]和[E]都提到了 Ravalomanana 的有关情况，但[A]一开头就说 the rise of the tycoon, 关于他崛起的情况上面一段却没有介绍，显得突兀。[C]是介绍 Ravalomanana 的得票的具体情况，[E]是介绍 Ravalomanana 的举措赢得了民众的支持，[C]与上文衔接更紧密些，是正确答案。

42. E 根据第一题选项，本段的上文是有关 Marc Ravalomanana 的得票情况，上文最后一句提到他可能直接击败另外一个候选人 Didier Ratsiraka 或是在来年与其竞选，可以推断下文有可能继续介绍 Ravalomanana 的情况的，也有可能是关于 Ratsiraka 的。选项[A]、[B]是介绍 Didier Ratsiraka 情况的；[E]是介绍 Ravalomanana 情况的，按一般逻辑，应该是介绍完一个人再介绍一个人，因此[E]更加符合上下文。

43. A 本题上文讲的是 Ravalomanana 的情况，剩余的三个选项中[A]、[B]是介绍 Didier Ratsiraka 情况的；[D]一开头讲的是经济情况，显然和上文衔接不起来。[A]提到了 Ravalomanana 的情况，起到了承上启下的作用，比较符合上下文。

44. B 本题上文讲的是 Ravalomanana 的情况，下文也应该是相关情况，剩余两个选项中[B]比较符合。

45. D 本段上文讲的是经济出现复苏，选项[D]正是复苏的种种表现，因此是正确答案。

#### Part C

46. Amgen 公司希望在 2005 年前将药品销售额增至目前的 3 倍——30 多亿，并将其领域扩展到其他疾病方面，并克服生产方面的局限性，解决药品短缺问题。

47. 但是自去年开始，美国家庭用品公司一直在出售其股份，有一部分用于负担高达 38 亿美元的减肥药品索赔。

48. 虽然 Amgen 公司自称是生物科技公司，但其市场资金总额高达 620 亿美元，这使其位居美国制药公司和其他几个著名的主流制药公司之上，而这几个公司在过去一直被认为是生物技术的老大哥。

49. 但是，正如莱曼兄弟公司生物技术分析家约瑟夫·杜格蒂所指出的，如果 Amgen 公司一直竭力以每年超过 30% 的速度扩大其销售额，那么他们将发现很难保持刚开始的那种自由度。

50. 各个公司都倾其全力来形成研发、销售方面的规模，或是弥补其生产供应渠道上的漏洞，Amgen 公司便是这样做的。

#### Section III Writing

##### Part A

51.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you in order to apply for the New Star Scholarship, which I have heard about from the Dean of my department, English Department. As you can see from the attached grade sheet, I am one of the top students in the second year of my department. I have also represented the university at the 8th English Speaking Contest, where I was placed first. It is because I have attained such high standards that the Dean, Prof. Wang, suggested I apply for the scholarship.

I believe that I do not only do well in my study, also contribute to campus life and our university in my extracurricular activities, particularly as departmental head of the Student Union.

Thank you in advance for considering my application.

Your faithfully,

Li Ming

Part B

52.

After Graduation

Graduation is an important event for all of us. It is a divide between school and a full-time working life. After graduation, we are no longer students meticulously protected by parents and teachers in every aspect, but a member of the real society. Let's look at the picture first. A graduate is told by his teacher, "You must depend on yourself during your life journey after graduation..." He finds that some former graduates fly high into the sky while some experience a drastic fall.

The picture tells us a principle. Graduation is not the end of your education, but the beginning of your real journey. At school, we may find we are no different from our classmates. However, there will be a great gap between us after graduation, because we may have different opportunities and make different efforts in work.

Some may try their best to improve themselves and become the mainstay of our era, while others experience the drastic fall.

Therefore, we should remember that we should continue to try our best for a bright future after graduation rather than cease to strive. In this way, we may have the chance to fly high in the sky.

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