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全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二） 模拟试题

考生注意事项

- 1、答题前，考生须在答题纸指定位置上填写考生姓名、考场信息及准考证号。
- 2、答案必须写在答题纸指定位置上，写在其他地方无效。
- 3、填（书）写必须使用蓝（黑）色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或者签字笔。
- 4、考试结束后将答题纸和试题一并装入试题袋中交回。

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题型	单项选择题	多项选择题	分析题	总计
总分	16	34	50	100
得分				

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)

Vienna was one of the music centers of Europe during the classical period, and Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven were all active there. As the _1_ of the Holy Roman Empire (which included parts of present day Austria, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Czech and Slovakia), it was a _2_ cultural and commercial center _3_ a cosmopolitan character. Its population of almost 250, 000 (in 1800) made Vienna the fourth largest city in Europe. All three _4_ masters were born elsewhere, but they were _5_ to Vienna to study and to seek _6_. In Vienna, Haydn and Mozart became close friends and _7_ each other's musical style. Beethoven traveled to Vienna at sixteen to play for Mozart; at twenty two, he returned to study with Haydn. Aristocrats from all over the Empire spent the winter in Vienna, sometimes bringing their private _8_. Music was an important part of court life, and a good orchestra was a _9_ of prestige. Many of the nobility were excellent musicians.

Much music was heard in _10_ concerts where aristocrats and wealthy commoners played _11_ professional musicians. Mozart and Beethoven often earned money by performing in these intimate concerts. The nobility _12_ hired servants who could _13_ as musicians. An advertisement in the Vienna Gazette of 1789 _14_ : "Wanted, for a house of the gentry, a manservant who knows how to play the violin well".

In Vienna there was also _15_ music, light and popular in _16_. Small street bands of wind and string players played at garden parties or under the windows of people _17_ to _18_ down money. Haydn and Mozart wrote many outdoor entertainment _19_, _20_ they called divertimentos or serenades. Vienna's great love of music and its enthusiastic demand for new works made it the chosen city of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven.

1. [A] seat [B] location [C] position [D] place
2. [A] romantic [B] bustling [C] integrated [D] antique
3. [A] of [B] by [C] within [D] with
4. [A] great [B] brilliant [C] unique [D] classical

5. [A] drawn [B] pulled [C] chosen [D] drew
 6. [A] admission [B] acknowledgement [C] recognition [D] appraisal
 7. [A] influenced [B] touched [C] impacted [D] affected
 8. [A] theatre [B] troupe [C] court [D] orchestra
 9. [A] symbol [B] sign [C] sight [D] signal
 10. [A] famous [B] popular [C] private [D] personal
 11. [A] along [B] alongside [C] among [D] between
 12. [A] likely [B] presumably [C] frequently [D] considerably
 13. [A] double [B] time [C] maintain [D] shape
 14. [A] says [B] writes [C] reads [D] appears
 15. [A] public [B] folk [C] bard [D] outdoor
 16. [A] tune [B] tone [C] voice [D] hue
 17. [A] surely [B] likely [C] prefer [D] refer
 18. [A] deliver [B] give [C] donate [D] throw
 19. [A] music [B] melody [C] pieces [D] series
 20. [A] what [B] which [C] that [D] where

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

If catastrophe were to befall humanity—be it plague, nuclear war or an asteroid striking the Earth—what provision could be made for the survivors? This week work began on a project to reestablish agriculture should such a calamity occur. On a remote Arctic island, a vault is being dug to house the seeds of up to 3 m different crops, as part of plans to protect food supplies across the world

The Svalbard International Seed Vault, as the facility is called, will cost the

Norwegian government, which is paying for it, about 3 m. Eventually, it will contain samples of every known crop variety that can be grown from seed, from the Tropics to the highest latitudes.

Svalbard was chosen because it is cold and remote. The island is expected to remain frozen for the next hundred years, despite changes in the world's climate, and the vault is being carved out of the ice and rock. Seeds deposited in the bank will be preserved by the cold, certainly for hundreds and perhaps even thousands of years. The freezing conditions, not to mention polar bears, should put off any unwelcome visitors. Just in case they do not, the bank will be 70 meters (230 feet) underground, inside concrete walls more than a meter thick and behind a strong security door and a perimeter fence.

The Global Crop Diversity Trust, a charity involved in the creation of the vault, estimates that there are now some 1,400 gene banks for crops, scattered on every inhabited continent. It is developing plans to conserve every important crop on the planet. Some do not have seeds and so cannot be stored on Svalbard. Bananas, for example, are estimated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to be the world's fourth most consumed food (after wheat, rice and maize) and form the staple diets of some 400 m people in the tropics. Bananas can only be conserved as cuttings, and these must be cut back and replanted every few months. Work is under way to develop better ways of preserving such crops.

Many of the gene banks are in countries where the crop is not native, to make it more likely that the species will survive a disaster(The banana bank is in Belgium). The Svalbard vault fulfills this criterion for any seed you can think of. Whether anyone will be able to reach it if catastrophe strikes is another question.

21. Which of the following is true about the Vault?

- [A] The Vault will prevent us from plague, nuclear war or an asteroid
 [B] The plan of building the Vault will be carried out in the near future
 [C] The Vault always will keep frozen to preserve the seeds in at least hundreds years
 [D] The Svalbard International Seed Vault embraces all kinds of seeds

22. What seems to be the reason of introducing the Vault?

- [A] Some serious disasters are around the corner
 [B] We should do something to protect us from calamities

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- [C] It alerted us to the danger of our environment
[D] Every country should have its own Vault
23. Which of the following hasn't been done to preserve the seeds?
- [A] The Svalbard Vault will be guarded all the time
[B] It is built on a remote Arctic island for its freezing conditions
[C] Concrete walls and solid doors will be installed
[D] The Vault is being carved far below the underground and out of the ice and rock
24. Which can best summarize the way the author writes the passage?
- [A] An assumption of a calamity
[B] An argument against a deed
[C] A description of something
[D] An account of a phenomenon
25. What can we learn from the article?
- [A] Bananas now have been well preserved in Svalbard Vault
[B] Bananas have no seeds
[C] There are 1,400 gene banks scattered in Svalbard Vault
[D] People will move to the Svalbard Vault if catastrophe strikes

Text 2

In that old battle of the wills between young people and their keepers, the young have found a new weapon that could change the balance of power on the cell phone front: a ring tone that many adults cannot hear.

In settings where cellphone use is forbidden in class, for example—it is perfect for signaling the arrival of a text message without being detected by an elder of the species. The technology, which relies on the fact that most adults gradually lose the ability to hear high-pitched sounds, was developed in Britain but has only recently spread to America—by Internet, of course.

Recently, in classes at Trinity and elsewhere, some students have begun testing the boundaries of their new technology. One place was Michelle Musorofiti's freshman math class at Roslyn High School on Long Island. At Roslyn, as at most schools, cell phones must be turned off during class. But one morning last week, a high-pitched ring tone

went off that set teeth on edge for anyone who could hear it. To the students' surprise, that group included their teacher. "Whose cellphone is that?" Miss Musorofiti demanded, demonstrating that at 28, her ears had not lost their sensitivity to strangely annoying, high-pitched, though virtually inaudible tones.

The cellphone ring tone that she heard was the product of an invention called the Mosquito, developed last year by a Welsh security company to annoy teenagers and some adults, not the other way around. It was marketed as an ultrasonic teenager repellent, an earsplitting 17 kilohertz buzzer designed to help shopkeepers drive away young people wondering in front of their stores while leaving adults unaffected. The principle behind it is a biological reality that hearing experts refer to as aging ear. While Miss Musorofiti is not likely to have it, most adults over 40 or 51 seem to have some symptoms, scientists say.

David Herzka, a Roslyn High School freshman, said he managed to upload a version of the high pitched sound into his cellphone a few weeks ago from the Web. How, David was asked, did he think this new device would alter the balance of power between adults and teenagers? "Well, probably it is," said David, who added after a moment's thought, "And if not, I guess the school will just have to hire a lot of young teachers".

26. Why can't most adults hear the cellphone ring tone?

- [A] Because the elder people's hearing is gradually getting less sensitive
[B] Because the adults would ignore the noise of the buzzing of mosquitoes
[C] Because the ring tone's voice is too low for most people to notice
[D] Because adults are not masters of the stuff obtained from the Internet

27. What does the expression "set teeth on edge" (Line 13, Para 3) mean?

- [A] Make people smile
[B] Make people feel annoying
[C] Make people wonder
[D] Make people shocked

28. What's the original purpose of developing such a high-pitched sound?

- [A] To draw people's attention
[B] To avoid being detected
[C] To make people feel unwelcomed
[D] To test people's hearing sensitivity

29. What kind of result will the ring tone probably lead to?
- [A] The popularity of mosquito buzzing as ring tones
 - [B] The protest from teachers against the service of downloading such tones
 - [C] The profitable business that Welsh security company can develop
 - [D] The reconsideration of school administrations to employ more young teachers
30. The main idea of the passage is about
- [A] the spread of a new high-pitched ring tone and its possible consequence
 - [B] the very strange taste in young people's appreciation of beauty
 - [C] the new findings of physical differences between the elderly and the young
 - [D] the battle between the teachers and the high school students

Text 3

Despite the publicity and alarm at the spate of murders of inner city teenagers in recent months, Britain is not, as some politicians have said, in a "state of anarchy" Gun crime is far, far below the levels of Los Angeles or Washington.

Last year firearms were used in 61 homicides in England and Wales, 12 offences more than the 49 recorded in 2005—2006. Robberies involving guns were down 4 per cent on 2005, and handgun offences fell 11 per cent. But these figures conceal several ugly and dangerous trends. More than half of all the gun crimes occurred in only three places: Greater Manchester, the West Midlands and the London Metropolitan Police area. Guns are being used mainly by criminals linked to drug culture, but increasingly also they are acquired by gangs and are used for self-defense, to settle scores or enforce "respect". This seepage is all the more alarming as the age of both users and victims is going down. In 2003 teenage victims of shooting formed 16 per cent of all victims; last year they were 31 per cent.

Since the 1996 Dunblane massacre, Britain has had some of the toughest gun control laws in the world. The importation and private possession of any gun is illegal

Those found with a gun face a minimum of five years in jail, and the loophole that allowed those aged 18—20 to avoid the five term has been dosed. Yet access to guns, according to the police, has rarely been easier. Weapons are smuggled in, either from the Balkans or via Ireland, and are readily available.

To fight the gun and gang culture, the police have focused on areas where it is most pernicious. Only a small section of the inner cities is involved; but the effect is disproportionately felt in black communities. In London, 75 per cent of all firearm homicides and shootings and 79 per cent of all suspects come from the African and Caribbean community. Operation Trident, the Met's high profile effort to involve this community in the fight against crime, has shown some success. But progress is negated by other trends: the growing involvement of teenagers in drug use and distribution, the cult of "respect", the proliferation of gangs and peer pressure.

There is no need for new legislation, though penalties for the possession of guns by teenagers must be increased. The police need to extend the Trident operation, but on their own can do only so much. Far more support must come from the communities afflicted. In cracking down hard on gun culture, the police must insist on involving parents, community leaders and social workers. The prospect of more teenage killings is horrific. It can be countered only by eternal vigilance.

31. In paragraph 1, by "a 'state of anarchy'", the author refers to

- [A] a state of a government
- [B] a situation which is out of order
- [C] a condition without a government
- [D] a state of no guns and gangs

32. According to paragraph 2, people are becoming more and more worried about

- [A] firearms have increased by 12 offences last year than that of 2005—2006
- [B] more than half all the gun crime occurred in Greater Manchester, the West Midlands and the London Metropolitan Police area
- [C] more and more people use guns to defend themselves, settle scores or enforce "respect"
- [D] the age of both users and victims is going down

33. The author mentions all BUT of the following trends that hold back the progress of the Operation Trident

- [A] the gun and gang culture is disproportionate in black communities
- [B] more and more teenagers are involved in drug use and distribution
- [C] people's fanatical worship of the gangs

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- [D] the increase of gangs and peer pressure
34. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- [A] The rate of Britain's gun crime is lower than that of Los Angeles or Washington
- [B] Britain has made a set of severest laws to control guns
- [C] We should keep a close watch on gun crime eternally to save teenagers
- [D] With the laws, weapons are harder to acquire in Britain
35. At the end of the article, the author suggest
- [A] a new legislation is needed to crack down on gun culture
- [B] there is no need to increase the penalties for possession of guns by teenager
- [C] parents, community leaders and social workers should join to put down gun culture
- [D] the police should do more things other than the Trident operation

Text 4

Young adulthood isn't what it used to be. Children tend to linger. They're staying in college longer, often taking five or six years to finish. They're boomeranging home after graduation because they're in debt or can't afford a place of their own. Parents face financial entanglements they hadn't thought about Here's a short checklist:

Health insurance Is your child insured? If not, it makes sense to step in. Insuring her but protecting you, because you're not likely to let her go untreated if she's seriously ill.

Typically, dependent children can stay on your policy until 18 or 19, or 23 if they're in school full time. But states are pushing insurers to cover them longer than that. In Massachusetts and Colorado, policies have to cover dependent children until 25, whether they're in school or not. In Utah, it's 26. New Jersey just pushed the age to 30(These new rules apply only to insurance companies, not the plans of corporations that self-insure, although corporations might broaden benefits, too.). An alternate choice: get a high deductible policy for catastrophic care. Planner Matt Yerkes of Cincinnati says his daughter, at 27, pays just 100 a month

Medical care Did you know that you lose control over your child's medical decisions when he reaches 18? He's entirely in charge. If he can't choose (say, he's in a coma), the doctors will stabilize him. After that, it all depends. "State" fallback "laws may let parents

decide in a crisis," says attorney Catherine Hood Kennedy of Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough in Columbia, S C. But what if the parents are separated and disagree?

Ideally, these documents will be drawn up by a lawyer. If you pluck forms from the Web, they should be specific to your state. Follow all the instructions, especially about witnesses. That saves the directive from being rejected in a dispute. Simple handwritten statements may be rejected, too.

No rulebook is going to suit every parent. But knowing the lay of the land should at least help you decide.

36. What can we infer from paragraph 1?

- [A] Children are staying in college longer for better further study
- [B] Young adults are becoming more and more ambitious than before
- [C] Children are independent from parents
- [D] Parents will have some economic problems with their children

37. The author introduces health insurance by

- [A] justifying an assumption
- [B] putting it forward directly
- [C] making a comparison
- [D] explaining a phenomenon

38. According to the text, who is to make medical decisions for children as soon as they reach 18?

- [A] Always by children themselves
- [B] By his or her parents
- [C] The proxy the child trusts
- [D] It all depends

39. Which of the following is true?

- [A] Children should make a living will after they are terminally ill
- [B] The attorney should show agent the medical records if he's incapacitated
- [C] Parents will help children unable to speak to choose the right person to make healthcare decision
- [D] Parents are not allowed to have their children's health information

40. What do the last two paragraphs tend to illustrate?

- [A] You should try to have reasonable documents that suit yourself
- [B] Only lawyers are entitled to make those documents
- [C] No two rulebooks are the same to the children
- [D] Only to follow the instruction of the individual information is enough

Part B

Directions:

Directions: For questions 41~45, choose the best title for each paragraph from below. For each numbered paragraph (41~45), mark one letter (A~G) on your ANSWER SHEET 1 Do not mark any letter twice. (10 points)

- [A] Different life style of reporters and common people
- [B] Findings of journalism credibility project
- [C] The root of the distrust of the news media
- [D] Distrust in other industries
- [E] Reports as social and cultural elite
- [F] A set of standard templates in the newsroom culture
- [G] A social and cultural disconnect between journalists and readers

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

41.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

42.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news

43.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-sized cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

44.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

45.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class. □

Section III Translation

46.Directions:

In this section there is a text in English Translate it into Chinese, write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2 (15 points)

The object of this essay is to assert one very simple principle as entitled to govern absolutely the dealings of society with the individual in the way of compulsion and control, whether the means used be physical force in the form of legal penalties, or the

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moral coercion of public opinion. That principle is, that the sole end for which mankind is warranted, individually or collectively, in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number, is self-protection. That the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant. He cannot rightfully be compelled to do or forbear because it will be better for him to do so, because it will make him happier, because, in the opinions of others, to do so would be wise, or even right.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.Directions:

You are going to write a letter in reply to a friend's inquiry about applying for postgraduate admission to your college or university. Give him/her some suggestions about his intention

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write the address.(10 points)

Part B

48.Directions:

Write your essay based on the following table. In your writing, you should

1)interpret the chart, and

2)give your comments

You should write at least 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET 2 (15 points)

Trend of Population in China		
Period	Population aged 60 and above	Proportion of total population
1990	97.19 million	8.8%
2003	136 million	10.2%
2020	230 million	15.6%
2050	410 million	27.4%

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