2016［云图8套卷系列］

考研英语

CLASSIC

命题人终极预测8套卷

（英语二）

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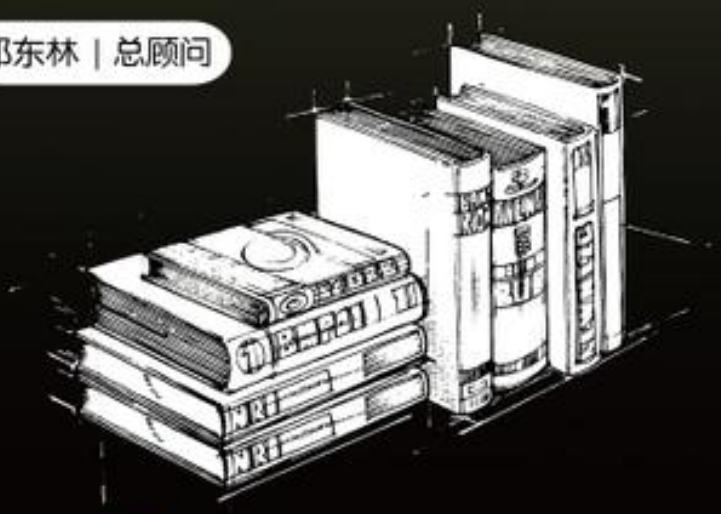

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绝密★启用前

全国硕士研究生招生考试

英 语

（科目代码：204）

考生注意事项

1. 答题前，考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生姓名和考生编号；在答题卡指定位置上填写报考单位、考生姓名和考生编号，并涂写考生编号信息点。
2. 考生须把试题册上的“试卷条形码”粘贴条取下，粘贴在答题卡的“试卷条形码粘贴位置”框中。不按规定粘贴条形码而影响评卷结果的，责任由考生自负。
3. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上，非选择题的答案必须书写在答题纸指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。
4. 填（书）写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔或者钢笔书写，字迹工整、笔迹清楚；涂写部分必须使用2B铅笔填涂。
5. 考试结束，将答题卡和试题册按规定交回。

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号															
考生姓名															

考研英语命题人终极预测试卷(六)

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)*

Our society, we must communicate with other people. A great deal of communicating is __1__ on a person-to-person basis by the simple means of speech. If we travel in buses, stand in football match __2__, we are likely to have conversations __3__ we give information or opinions, and sometimes have our views __4__ by other members of society.

Face to face contact is __5__ the only form of communication, and during the last two hundred years the art of mass communication has become one of the dominating factors of contemporary society. Two things, __6__ others, have caused the enormous growth of the communication industry, firstly, inventiveness has __7__ advances in printing, photography and so on. Secondly, speed has revolutionized the transmission and reception of communications __8__ local news often __9__ a back seat to national news.

No longer is the possession of information __10__ to a privileged minority. Forty years ago, people used to __11__ to the cinema, but now far more people sit at home and turn on the TV to watch a program that is being __12__ into millions of houses, communication is no longer merely concerned __13__ the transmission of information. The modern communications industry influences the way people live in society and broadens their horizons by allowing __14__ to information, education and entertainment. The printing, broadcasting and advertising industries are all __15__ with informing, educating and entertaining. __16__ a great deal of the material communicated by the mass media is very valuable to the individual and to the society __17__ which he is a part, the vast modern network of communications is __18__ to abuse. __19__, the mass media are with us for better, for worse, and there is no turning __20__.

1. [A] performed	[B] finished	[C] fulfilled	[D] achieved
2. [A] rank	[B] queues	[C] rows	[D] files
3. [A] whereas	[B] which	[C] that	[D] where
4. [A] expressed	[B] voiced	[C] agreed	[D] challenged
5. [A] by all means	[B] as a result	[C] by no means	[D] on the contrary
6. [A] below	[B] above	[C] over	[D] beyond
7. [A] resulted from	[B] translated into	[C] led to	[D] converted into
8. [A] so that	[B] in that	[C] by which	[D] for what
9. [A] offers	[B] chooses	[C] takes	[D] leaves
10. [A] prohibited	[B] provided	[C] allowed	[D] confined
11. [A] flock	[B] flocking	[C]be flocked	[D] be flocking
12. [A] channeled	[B] turned	[C] discharged	[D] moved
13. [A] about	[B] with	[C] to	[D] for
14. [A] ways	[B] assess	[C] access	[D] use
15. [A] engaged	[B] involved	[C] occupied	[D] dealt
16. [A] Since	[B] Although	[C] If	[D] Even

17. [A] with [B] for [C] by [D] of
18. [A] possible [B] likely [C] open [D] close
19. [A] However [B] Therefore [C] Although [D] But
20. [A] away [B] over [C] down [D] back

Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: *Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D Mark your answers on* ***ANSWER SHEET 1.*** *(40 points)*

Text 1

Since the first settlers from England had arrived in Virginia in the seventeenth century, independence for the United States was a long time coming. But even if England had not given the colonies cause for rebellion, there would probably have been a separation from the mother country, for the roots of American independence lay in the character of the American colonists. Any people who would willingly forsake the comforts and safety of the Old World to wrest a home from the wilderness in the raw New World would never take kindly to a rein on their liberties. And England assuredly did stir the colonists to rebellion by its *Writs of Assistance*, *Stamp Act*, and tax on tea. Further, many of the colonists had never seen England, either being descendants of English settlers or coming from families rooted in other nations; thus, the ties to England were tenuous at best.

As with any explosive situation, however, it took a single act to ignite the powder keg. The light for the fuse was supplied when England's taxed tea was thrown overboard from ships in Boston Harbor in December of 1773 in what is called the Boston Tea Party. England demanded payment, and its *Boston Port Act* proposed to close the harbor until the tea was paid for. With this, all thirteen colonies flared. They saw, clearly, that Boston's fate could be their own, and that Boston's fight was their fight. Alone, no colony could prevail against England. Together, they had a fighting chance. The movement to unite began at an unofficial session of the Virginia House of Burgesses on May 27, 1774. By September of this same year the First Continental Congress met and formed the nucleus of a union. The delegates agreed to boycott British goods. Before the Second Continental Congress could hold its first meeting on May 10, 1775, the American Revolution had begun. With the shots exchanged between the colonists and the British at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, the nation exploded into war. By June the Americans had an army with George Washington as its commander in chief. By spring of 1776 all thirteen colonies' delegates went to Philadelphia in June and formed a committee to draw up a *Declaration of Independence*. Thomas Jefferson was appointed by the committee to draft the Declaration. The Declaration as we know it today was unanimously adopted on July 4, and was signed on August 2, 1776. The fervor for freedom flamed in France where the nation's first great revolution began in 1789.

21. According to the first paragraph, the separation from England was _____.
[A] inevitable [B] avoidable
[C] doomed to failure [D] reconcilable
22. Which of the following is NOT true?
[A] The thirteen states used to be colonies of England.
[B] Thomas Jefferson was appointed to draft the *Declaration of Independence*.
[C] The *Declaration of Independence* was actually a declaration of war.
[D] George Washington was the commander in chief of the American army.
23. The word "tenuous" in the first paragraph most probably means _____.

[A] strong [B] unclear
[C] shattered [D] important

24. We can infer from the passage that _____.
[A] Boston Tea Party started the movement of independence
[B] the *Declaration of Independence* was drafted in 1775
[C] Thomas Jefferson became a writer ever since he wrote the *Declaration of Independence*
[D] England wanted to make money by governing the colonists

25. According to the passage, when did the union of independence take its initial shape?
[A] in 1773. [B] in 1774.
[C] in 1775. [D] in 1776.

Text 2

Every day of our lives we are in danger of instant death from small high-speed missiles from space—the lumps of rocky or metallic debris which continuously bombard the Earth. The chances of anyone actually being hit, however, are very low, although there are recorded instances of "stones from the sky" hurting people, and numerous accounts of damage to buildings and other objects. At night this extraterrestrial material can be seen as "fireballs" or "shooting stars", burning their way through our atmosphere. Most, on reaching our atmosphere, become completely vaporised.

The height above ground at which these objects become sufficiently heated to be visible is estimated to be about 60-100 miles. Meteorites that have fallen on buildings have sometimes ended their long lonely space voyage incongruously under beds, inside flower pots or even, in the case of one that landed on a hotel in North Wales, within a chamber pot. Before the era of space exploration it was confidently predicted that neither men nor space vehicles would survive for long outside the protective blanket of the Earth's atmosphere. It was thought that once in space they would be seriously damaged as a result of the incessant downpour of meteorites falling towards our planet at the rate of many millions every day. Even the first satellites showed that the danger from meteorites had been greatly overestimated by the pessimists, but although it has not happened yet, it is certain that one day a spacecraft will be badly damaged by a meteorite.

The greatest single potential danger to life on Earth undoubtedly comes from outside our planet. Collision with another astronomical body of any size or with a "black hole" could completely destroy the Earth almost instantly. Near misses of bodies larger than or comparable in size to our own planet could be equally disastrous to mankind as they might still result in total or partial disruption. If the velocity of impact were high, collision with even quite small extraterrestrial bodies might cause catastrophic damage to the Earth's atmosphere, oceans and outer crust and thus produce results inimical to life as we know it. The probability of collision with a large astronomical body from outside our Solar System is extremely low, possibly less than once in the lifetime of an average star. We know, however, that our galaxy contains great interstellar dust clouds and some astronomers have suggested that there might also be immense streams of meteorite matter in space that the Solar system may occasionally encounter. Even if we disregard this possibility, our own Solar system itself contains a great number of small astronomical bodies, such as the minor planets or asteroids and the comets, some with eccentric orbits that occasionally bring them close to the Earth's path.

26. According to the writer, the Earth is being continuously bombarded by _____.
[A] big bright stars from space
[B] man-made space vehicles
[C] great interstellar dust clouds
[D] small high-speed pieces of rock from space

27. The word "vaporised" (Line 6, Para. 1) means _____.
[A] turned from stones into missiles
[B] turned from a fireball into black
[C] turned from a solid into a gas
[D] turned from meteors into shooting stars

28. Why was it once thought that no spacecraft would survive for very long in space?
[A] People believed that spacecraft would be destroyed in a black hole.
[B] People believed that spacecraft would be misguided by missiles.
[C] People believed that spacecraft would be collided with a star.
[D] People believed that spacecraft would be damaged by meteorites.

29. What is the greatest danger to life on Earth?
[A] Collision with small high-speed missiles.
[B] Collision with an astronomical body.
[C] Collision with stones from the sky.
[D] Collision with spacecrafts.

30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
[A] Our galaxy contains great interstellar dust clouds.
[B] Near misses of bodies smaller than our own planet could be disastrous.
[C] The probability of collision with a large astronomical body is very high.
[D] The chances of anyone actually being hit by missiles are very high.

Text 3

Historians of women's labor in the United States at first largely disregarded the story of female service workers—women earning wages in occupations such as salesclerk, domestic servant, and office secretary. These historians focused instead on factory work, primarily because it seemed so different from traditional, unpaid "women's work" in the home, and because the underlying economic forces of industrialism were presumed to be gender-blind and hence emancipatory in effect. Unfortunately, emancipation has been less profound than expected, for not even industrial wage labor has escaped continued sex segregation in the workplace.

To explain this unfinished revolution in the status of women, historians have recently begun to emphasize the way a prevailing definition of femininity often determines the kinds of work allocated to women, even when such allocation is inappropriate to new conditions. For instance, early textile-mill entrepreneurs, in justifying women's employment in wage labor, made much of the assumption that women were by nature skillful at detailed tasks and patient in carrying out repetitive chores; the mill owners thus imported into the new industrial order hoary stereotypes associated with the homemaking activities they presumed to have been the purview of women. Because women accepted the more unattractive new industrial tasks more readily than did men, such jobs came to be regarded as female jobs. And employers, who assumed that women's "real" aspirations were for marriage and family life, declined to pay women wages commensurate with those of men. Thus many lower-skilled, lower-paid, less secure jobs came to be perceived as "female".

More remarkable than the origin has been the persistence of such sex segregation in twentieth-century industry. Once an occupation came to be perceived as "female", employers showed surprisingly little interest in changing that perception, even when higher profits beckoned. And despite the urgent need of the United States during the Second World War to mobilize its human resources fully, job segregation by sex characterized even the most important war industries. Moreover, once the war ended, employers quickly returned to men most of the "male" jobs that women had been permitted to master.

31. According to the passage, job segregation by sex in the United States was _____.

[A] greatly diminished by labor mobilization during the Second World War
[B] perpetuated by those textile-mill owners who argued in favor of women's employment in wage labor
[C] one means by which women achieved greater job security
[D] reluctantly challenged by employers except when the economic advantages were obvious

32. According to the passage, historians of women's labor focused on factory work as a more promising area of research than service-sector work because factory work _____.
[A] was assumed to be less characterized by sex segregation
[B] required skill in detailed tasks
[C] involved the payment of higher wages
[D] was more readily accepted by women than by men

33. The passage supports which of the following statements about the early mill owners mentioned in the second paragraph?
[A] They hoped that by creating relatively unattractive "female" jobs they would discourage women from losing interest in marriage and family life.
[B] They sought to increase the size of the available labor force as a means to keep men's wages low.
[C] They argued that women were inherently suited to do well in particular kinds of factory work.
[D] They thought that factory work bettered the condition of women by emancipating them from dependence on income earned by men.

34. The passage supports which of the following statements about hiring policies in the United States?
[A] After a crisis many formerly "male" jobs are reclassified as "female" jobs.
[B] Industrial employers generally prefer to hire women with previous experience as homemakers.
[C] Post-Second World War hiring policies caused women to lose many of their wartime gains in employment opportunity.
[D] Even war industries during the Second World War were reluctant to hire women for factory work.

35. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the final paragraph to the passage as a whole?
[A] The central idea is reinforced by the citation of evidence drawn from twentieth-century history.
[B] The central idea is restated in such a way as to form a transition to a new topic for discussion.
[C] The central idea is restated and juxtaposed with evidence that might appear to contradict it.
[D] Recent history is cited to suggest that the central idea's validity is gradually diminishing.

Text 4

War is expensive and it is bloody. That is why America's Department of Defense wants to replace a third of its armed vehicles and weaponry with robots by 2015. Such a change would save money, as robots can be much cheaper to replace than people. Just as importantly for the generals, it would make waging war less prey to the politics of body bags. Nobody mourns a robot.

The Pentagon already routinely uses robotic aero planes known as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). In November 2001 two missiles fired from a remote-controlled Predator UAV killed Mohammad Atef, al-Qaeda's chief of military operations and one of Osama bin Laden's most important associates, as he drove his car near Kabul. But whereas UAVs and their ground-based equivalents, such as the machinegun-toting Sword robots, are usually controlled by distant human operators, the Pentagon would like to give these robots increasing amounts of autonomy, including the ability to decide when to use lethal force.

To achieve this, Ronald Arkin of the Georgia Institute of Technology, in Atlanta, is developing a set of rules of engagement for battlefield robots to ensure that their use of lethal force follows the rules of ethics. In other words, he is trying to create an artificial conscience. Dr. Arkin believes that there is another reason for putting robots into battle, which is that they have the potential to act more humanely than people. Stress does not affect a robot's judgment in the way it affects a soldier's.

His approach is to create what he calls a "multidimensional mathematical decision—space of possible

behaviour actions". Based on inputs ranging from radar data and current position to mission status and intelligence feeds, the system would divide the set of all possible actions into those that are ethical and those that are not. If, for example, the drone from which the fatal attack on Atef was launched had sensed that his car was overtaking a school bus, it might then have held fire.

There are comparisons to be drawn between Dr. Arkin's work and the famous *Three Laws of Robotics* drawn up in the 1950s by Isaac Asimov, a science-fiction writer, to govern robot behavior. But whereas Asimov's laws were intended to prevent robots from harming people in any circumstances, Dr. Arkin's are supposed to ensure only that they are not unethically killed.

This is an admirable goal in theory, but even if ethics can be neatly encoded into software, pitfalls remain. Although a completely rational robot might be unfazed by the chaos and confusion of the battlefield, it could still make mistakes. Surveillance and intelligence data can be wrong, and conditions and situations on the battlefield can change.

36. America's Department of Defence wants to replace people with robots not because _____.
[A] war costs a lot and it is bloody
[B] people mourns a person not a robot
[C] the armed vehicles and weaponry are too expensive
[D] the general would receive less impugnment from the masses

37. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
[A] Mohammad Atef was killed by two missiles fired from a remote-controlled manned aerial vehicles.
[B] The Pentagon already uses UAVs with high autonomy.
[C] The study did by Dr. Arkin is similar to Three Laws of Robotics.
[D] In Arkin's opinion, a soldier's judgment can be affected by stress but robot's won't.

38. Which of the following statements is NOT Dr. Arkin's opinion?
[A] Robot can act more humanely than people.
[B] Robot is much cheaper than people.
[C] Robot can use lethal force by following the rules of ethics.
[D] Once we give abundant data to a robot, it will analyze the condition automatically.

39. What's the main idea of this article?
[A] Ronald Arkin is developing a set of rules to increase amounts of autonomy.
[B] Ronald Arkin is trying to create an artificial conscience.
[C] Mohammad Atef was killed by UVA.
[D] There are comparisons to be drawn between Dr. Arkin's work and the famous Three Laws of Robotics.

40. What's the author's attitude about Arkin's approach?
[A] His approach is an admirable goal and it can be realized.
[B] If Dr. Arkin does a very good job, robot would fight without any mistakes in the battlefield.
[C] Dr. Arkin's approach is perfect and ethical.
[D] Robots are no substitute for people.

Part B

Directions: *Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the left column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on* ***ANSWER SHEET 1.*** *(10 points)*

Chinese architecture and other structures created in China from prehistoric times to the present day are some of the most fantastic feature of the Chinese culture. One of the most well-known architecture is the

magnificent Great Wall of China. However, the Great Wall only tells part of the Chinese culture.

Chinese architecture has a great contribution to the world culture, especially the ancient ones. Why is it so impressive? The reason is that the architecture of China is deeply affected by Chinese history, which has developed about 5,000 years ago. As a result of wars and invasions, there are few existing buildings in China predating the Ming dynasty. Evidence of early architectural development is provided by representations in Han dynasty bronze vessels, tomb models, carvings, and tiles. One substantial early structure that remains today is the Great Wall, begun in the 3rd century BC.

Through the Tang and Song dynasties, Chinese architecture retained the basic characteristics already developed in the Han, although there was a greater technical mastery and a tendency toward rich decorations and complexity of the bracketing system.

Since the late 19th century, the Chinese have adopted European architectural styles. When China was under the Communist rule, the Chinese have adapted to a modern Soviet architecture. The trend has been toward the impressively massive and the clearly functional in public buildings. In those buildings not much of the traditional Chinese architecture can be seen other than the detailing around window frames and doorways.

After People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, the planned economic system accelerated the development of a "modern" style architecture. Buildings of the "Returning to the Ancients' Period" were characterized by large roofs; the style of the "New Communist Buildings Period" is represented by the Big Ten Buildings for National Celebration. The Great Hall of the People, on the western edge of Tian'anmen Square in Beijing, built by volunteers in ten months during 1958 and 1959, is used for legislative and ceremonial activities by the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China.

Since the 1980s, Chinese architectural design has gradually become more open, and exhibits multiple styles. Throughout the twentieth century, Western-trained Chinese architects attempted to incorporate traditional Chinese designs into modern buildings, with only limited success. However, the traditional skills of Chinese architecture are still applied to the construction of local architecture in the vast rural area of China.

	[A] there are few existing ancient buildings with traditional architectural characteristics in China.
41. In Song dynasties	[B] Chinese architecture developed its basic characteristics evidenced by the bronze vessels, tomb models, carvings, and tiles in Han dynasty.
42. In 1890s	[C] people started to observe more and more European, especially modern Soviet architectural styles in China.
43. In 1980s	[D] technical skills were developed a lot, thus enabling the trend of sophisticated decorations and complicated bracketing system.
44. After 1949	[E] western and traditional Chinese designs were blended together to create modern buildings.
45. In Han dynasty	[F] a trend toward impressive detailing around window frames and doorways instead of massive and clearly functional buildings was witnessed.
	[G] modern style architectures with different functions appeared like mushrooms after rain due to economic system of that time.

Section Ⅲ Translation

46. Directions: *Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on the* ***ANSWER SHEET 2.*** *(15 points)*

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

Section Ⅳ Writing

Part A

47. Directions: *Your university is going to hold a conference with its sister school in US. At that time, some American students will come and visit your university. Write them an e-mail in the name of the Students' Union to*

1) extend your welcome, and

2) provide some suggestions for their stay here.

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.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

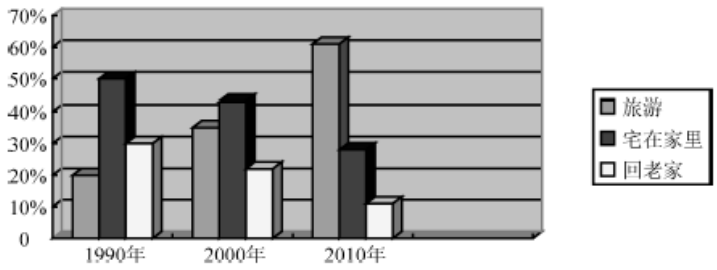
Part B

48. Directions: *Write an essay based on the following chart. 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)*



1990—2010 年不同过节方式占比统计