

07年考研英语冲刺班讲义及内部模拟试题[周固] PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/215/2021_2022_07_E5_B9_B4_E8_80_83_E7_A0_c73_215734.htm 考研冲刺班讲义[主讲人：

周固] 一：英语知识运用 05版：The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, (1) this is largely because, (2) animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are (3) to perceiving those smells which float through the air, (4) the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, (5), we are extremely sensitive to smells, (6) we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of (7) human smells even when these are (8) to far below one part in one million. Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, (9) others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate (10) smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send (11) to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell (12) can suddenly become sensitive to it when (13) to it often enough. The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it (14) to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can (15) new receptors if necessary. This may (16) explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells we simply do not need to be. We are not (17) of the usual smell of our own house but we (18) new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors (19) for unfamiliar and emergency signals (20) the smell of

smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire. 1. [A] although [B] as [C] but [D] while 2. [A] above [B] unlike [C] excluding [D] besides 3. [A] limited [B] committed [C] dedicated [D] confined 4. [A] catching [B] ignoring [C] missing [D] tracking 5. [A] anyway [B] though [C] instead [D] therefore 6. [A] even if [B] if only [C] only if [D] as if 7. [A] distinguishing [B] discovering [C] determining [D] detecting 8. [A] diluted [B] dissolved [C] dispersed [D] diffused 9. [A] when [B] since [C] for [D] whereas 10. [A] unusual [B] particular [C] unique [D] typical 11. [A] signs [B] stimuli [C] messages [D] impulses 12. [A] at first [B] at all [C] at large [D] at times 13. [A] subjected [B] left [C] drawn [D] exposed 14. [A] ineffective [B] incompetent [C] inefficient [D] insufficient 15. [A] introduce [B] summon [C] trigger [D] create 16. [A] still [B] also [C] otherwise [D] nevertheless 17. [A] sure [B] sick [C] aware [D] tired 18. [A] tolerate [B] repel [C] neglect [D] notice 19. [A] available [B] reliable [C] identifiable [D] suitable 20. [A] similar to [B] such as [C] along with [D] aside from

06版 : The homeless make up a growing percentage of America ' s population. 1 , homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can ' t possibly 2 . To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing. 5 everyone agrees on the number of Americans

who are homeless. Estimates 6 anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. 7
_the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the
number of the homeless is 8__ . One of the federal government ' s
studies 9 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million
by the end of this decade. Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless
population has become increasingly difficult. 11 when homeless
individuals manage to find a 12 _that will give them three meals a day
and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of
each day 13 _the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless
adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of
the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, 14 _not
addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills needed to
turn their lives 16_. Boston Globe reporter Chris Reidy notes that the
situation will improve only when there are 17 _programs that address
the many needs of the homeless. 18_ Edward Zlotkowski, director of
community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19__ it,

“ There has to be 20__ of programs. What ' s needed is a package
deal. ” 1. [A] Indeed [B] Likewise [C] Therefore [D]
Furthermore 2. [A] stand [B] cope [C] approve [D]
retain 3. [A] in [B] for [C] with [D] toward 4. [A]
raise [B] add [C] take [D] keep 5. [A] Generally [B]
Almost [C] Hardly [D] Not 6. [A] cover [B] change
[C] range [D] differ 7. [A] Now that [B] Although [C]
Provided [D] Except that 8. [A] inflating [B] expanding
[C] increasing [D] extending 9. [A] predicts [B]
displays [C] proves [D] discovers 10. [A] assist [B]

track [C] sustain [D] dismiss 11. [A] Hence [B] But
[C] Even [D] Only 12. [A] lodging [B] shelter [C]
dwelling [D] house 13. [A] searching [B] strolling [C]
crowding [D] wandering 14. [A] when [B] once [C]
while [D] whereas 15. [A] life [B] existence [C] survival
[D] maintenance 16. [A] around [B] over [C] on [D]
up 17. [A] complex [B] comprehensive [C]
complementary [D] compensating 18. [A] So [B] Since
[C] As [D] Thus 19. [A] puts [B] interprets [C]
assumes [D] makes 20. [A] supervision [B] manipulation
[C] regulation [D] coordination

考研英语经典作文20篇 07
英语作文万能公式 陈先奎密押：07年考研政治六套模拟试题
及答案 更多资料请访问：考试吧考研栏目 英译汉 05版

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. (46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. (47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multimedia groups have been increasingly successful groups which bring together television, radio newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example

would be the Berlusconi group while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind. Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly contested market. (48) This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989. Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution. (49)

Creating a “ European identity ” that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the old continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own. In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say “ Unity we stand, divided we fall ” and if I had to choose a slogan it would be “ Unity in our diversity. ” A unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country. 06版

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckbergen

told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual. First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? (46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic(苏格拉底的) way about moral problems. He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision. This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectualthe average scientist, for one. (48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine dutieshe is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code, which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the

businessman takes his ethics. The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living.

(50) They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing. living in “ public and industrious thoughts ” , as Emerson would say, is something else. Q47满分译文

参考：（1）他的功能是一个分析家，好比一个法官，他必须接受这个责任：用尽可能明显的方式揭示导致他做出决定的这个原因的过程。（2）他的功能类似于一个有责任和义务用尽可能明显的方式展现导致他做出决定的理性过程的法官。（3）他的功能与法官相似，必须以尽可能明显的方式对引导他做出判断的推理过程进行揭示为己任。（4）他的作用被类比为一名法官，这个法官必须以显而易见的方式尽可能接受导致他做出决定的推理过程所揭示的责任。（5）知识分子的职能是具有分析能力的审判官，他必须接受这样的责任，用尽可能明显的方式揭示出他得出结论的推理过程。

考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式 陈先奎密押

：07年考研政治六套模拟试题及答案 更多资料请访问：考试吧考研栏目 写作 Directions：（04版） Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should 1) describe the drawing. 2) interpret its meaning, and. 3) support your view with examples. You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.(20 points) 终点又是起点 Sample 1 As is shown in the

picture, on arriving at the finishing line of a race on the playground, the active young man has to continue his new journey in no time instead of stopping to take a rest. He has successfully settled the puzzle of “ stopping or going on ” which might have confused many others. With the increasing pace of modern life, perhaps no change has characterized the past decade more dramatically than that of people ’ s view on their life. It is generally agreed upon that people have to adjust themselves to this new change. On the one hand, no doubt, people will gain a lot by setting new goals in their daily life. Take the famous scientist Thomas Edison for example. He had done very well in his early life, but continued to pursue something more difficult all through his life. On the other hand, if one is obsessed with the success he has achieved, he would lose the chance to pursue new success. What ’ s more, he may become the slave of his success. There are many cases showing that people lose their courage to better themselves after becoming successful. To sum up, one ’ s view on his success determines his future. In my opinion, it is necessary to carry out a nation-wide campaign publicizing people who have a burning desire for more and ever greater achievement when they are already well known. So that people in the society will develop a forward-looking attitude and make their life worth living and the world more beautiful as well.

Sample 2 The drawing depicts that a boy after a long distance running, is just hitting the ending rod. There are two marks on the ground. The one after the boy marks “ ending ” and the one in front of the boy marks “ starting ” . From the drawing, we can conclude easily that “ Ending means another

beginning ” . Defferent races that come one around another consist our lives. We have no choice but to face them. In college, we “ run ” with our classmates. In company, we “ run ” with our colleagues. During the race, we must always try our best for if you are lazy you will loss your position. To “ run ” faster and to keep up with the quick development of modern technology and our society is the principle of future society. The early you end the race, the early you can begin the next one, the more chances you may held.

Nowadays with the quick development of technology, we scientific college student must try to keep up with it. We shouldn ’ t feel satisfied with what we have achieved. Developing is the first principle. The only thing we can do now is running and developing.

Sample 3 As is known to all people should never give up hard working. Just like a drawing has told us. In the drawing, there is a runner who has reached the end, but he doesn ’ t stop, he is keeping on running. The runner doesn ’ t have a rest because of he knows the end is also the new being. Defferent people, however, have different opinions on whether we should keep on running or have a rest at the end of a job. Some people think we should keep on running, because the end is also the new being. In their opinion if one want to be a successor must always work hard. Others think we won ’ t keep on running, we should take a rest. In their opinion they can ’ t do a pains work. To my view, I think the end is also the new being, we must do our best to keep on running, working. For example, Chinese people has fight against SARS for several months, and we got a stage success, but we shouldn ’ t have a rest, because if

we don't take care of SARS and if we don't keep on working hard, perhaps we will be ill again. As far as I am concerned, I think we should keep on running at the end because the end is always the new being, and I believe if we want to be success keep on running is both soundable and well-grounded. Sample 4 The runner get to the end of the run-way but he get to the began of the run-way too. The over is the begain, it is not meaning that the begain is not according to the end. The begain is neuw level's begain. It means that the one thing begaining to do. The thing must go to the othe begain of one the begain. The success must base on the other success, if not, the world would not develop. To me, it is this sureaction. I have finished minlity school, it is the end, but I begain to study, university class, it is the begain. I begain to study university class is base on that having finished the minling school class. If not, I can't study university class. The begain is new begain. 阅读理解A节 Text 1 In spite of “ endless talk of difference, ” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “ the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference ” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “ a culture of consumption ” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “ vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite ” these were stores “ anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act. ” The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization. Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common

culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today 's immigration is neither at unprecedented level nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population. in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents. in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation language, home ownership and intermarriage. The 1990 Census revealed that " a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ' well ' or ' very well ' after ten years of residence. " The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. " By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families. " Hence the description of America as a " graveyard " for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans. Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics " have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S. born whites and blacks. " By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians. Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet " some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation ' s assimilative power. " Are there divisive issues and

pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment. 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式 陈先奎密押：07年考研政治六套模拟试题及答案 更多资料请访问：考试吧考研栏目

21. The word "homogenizing" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means [A] identifying. [B] associating [C] assimilating. [D] monopolizing. 22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century [A] played a role in the spread of popular culture. [B] became intimate shops for common consumers. [C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite. [D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.

23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. [A] are resistant to homogenization. [B] exert a great influence on American culture. [C] are hardly a threat to the common culture. [D] constitute the majority of the population.

24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5? [A] To prove their popularity around the world. [B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants. [C] To give examples of successful immigrants. [D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.

25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is [A] rewarding. [B] successful. [C] fruitless. [D] harmful.

Text 2 Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry William Shakespeare but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare

Company(RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway ' s Cottage, Shakespeare ' s birthplace and the other sights. The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC ' s actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It ' s all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor(with a beard) and did his share of noise-making. The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side don ' t usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their play-going. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town ' s revenue because they spend the night(some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall. The townsfolk don ' t see it this way and the local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally.

Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive. Anyway, the townsfolk can ' t understand why the

Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they ' ll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low. It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford ' s most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that [A] the townsfolk deny the RSC ' s contribution to the town ' s revenue. [B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage. [C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms. [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism.

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that [A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately. [B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers. [C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers. [D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater.

28. By saying " Stratford cries poor traditionally " (Lines 23, Paragraph 4), the author implies that [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects. [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties. [C] the town is not really short of money. [D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid.

考研英语经典作文20

篇 07英语作文万能公式 陈先奎密押：07年考研政治六套模拟试题及答案 更多资料请访问：考试吧考研栏目

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending. [B] the company is financially ill-managed. [C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable. [D] the theatre attendance is on the rise.

30. From the text we can conclude that the author [A] is supportive of both sides. [B] favors the townsfolk ' s view. [C] takes a detached attitude. [D] is sympathetic to the RSC.

Text 3 When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans. That the seas are being over-fished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass(the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators(animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then. Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has

improved. Today ' s vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now. Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the “ shifting baseline ” . The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business. 31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that [A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment. [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared. [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today. [D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones. 32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr.

Worm ' s paper that [A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%. [B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago. [C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount. [D] the number of larger predators 0dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old. 33. By saying “ these figures are conservative ” (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly. [B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded. [C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss. [D] the data collected so far are out of date. 34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that [A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time. [B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass. [C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level. [D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to changing situation. 35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries, [A] management efficiency. [B] biomass level. [C] catch-size limits. [D] technological application.

Text 4 Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists ' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad. This wasn ' t always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth ' s daffodils to Baudelaire ' s flowers of evil. You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern

times have seen so much misery. But it ' s not as if earlier times didn ' t know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today. After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology. People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer, too. Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda to lure us to open our wallets they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. " Celebrate! " commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks. But what we forget what our economy depends on us forgetting is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy

happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, Memento mori: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It ' s a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air. 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式 陈先奎密押 : 07年考研政治六套模拟试题及答案 更多资料请访问 : 考试吧考研栏目

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that [A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music. [B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings. [C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness. [D] artists have changed their focus of interest.

37. The word "bummer" (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably means something [A] religious. [B] unpleasant. [C] entertaining. [D] commercial.

38. In the author ' s opinion, advertising [A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy part. [B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public. [C] replaces the church as a major source of information. [D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself.

39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes [A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness. [B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing. [C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied. [D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms.

40. Which of the following is true of the text? [A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery. [B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality. [C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society. [D] Mass

media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths. 阅读理解B节

Directions: In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered gaps. There are two extra choices, which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$ 35,000 a year, lost approximately \$ 175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$ 20 worth of gambling. He visited the casino, lost the \$ 20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$ 800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a “ Fun Card ”, which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user ’ s gambling activities. For Williams, those activities became what he calls “ electronic heroin ”. (41). In 1997 he lost \$ 21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$ 72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all right, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m.. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem. In March 1998 a friend of Williams ’ s got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams ’ s gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned

gamblers, and wrote to him a “ cease admissions ” letter. Noting the “ medical/psychological ” nature of problem gambling behaviors, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being. (42) . The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: “ Enjoy the fun...and always bet with your head, not over it. ” Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams ’ s suit charges that the casino, knowing he was “ helplessly addicted to gambling, ” intentionally worked to “ lure ” him to “ engage in conduct against his will ” . Well. (43) . The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders says “ pathological gambling ” involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall. (44) . Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities. (45) . Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on you might say addicted to revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gambler ’ s dollars has become intense. The Oct.28 issue of Newsweek reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With \$ 3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed

pornography as the Web ' s most profitable business. [A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino ' s marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected. [B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative? [C] By the time he had lost \$ 5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$ 5,500, but he did not quit. 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式 陈先奎密押：07年考研政治六套模拟试题及答案 更多资料请访问：考试吧考研栏目

[D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government. [E] David Williams ' s suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don ' t bet on it. [F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will. [G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so? 附录1：英语构词一 . 前缀 1. 表示空间方位 前：fore-. pre-. pro- fore- 前，先，预先 foretell forehead forefather foresee foreword pre- 前，先，预先 preschool prehistory predict precede prejudice pro- 前，向前 proceed program project promise promote propel prolong prospect progress

后 : post-. re- post- 后 postwar postpone postgraduate re- 向后 ,
回 recall reclaim(收回 , 开垦) recollect(回忆) recession reject
respond restore retreat 上 : over-. over- 上 , 在上 , 从上 , 越过
overflow overhead overlook(俯瞰) overnight overpass(过街天桥)
overseas overtake overview(概观) overwhelm(压倒 , 制服) 下
: sub-. de-. under-. sub- 下 subdivide submarine suburb subway
subordinate de- 下 , 向下 decline degenerate(衰退堕落) depress
descend despise destruction deteriorate(恶化变坏) under-
underestimate undergo undergraduate underground underline
undermine underneath undertake 内 : im-. in-. en-. im- 内 , 向内
 , 入 immerse(使沉浸在) immigrant import imprison implicit in-
incline income incorporate incur(招致惹起) indoors infer inflation
inherent inject inland(内地) input inquire insert insight inspect
invasion interior inward internal 外 : ex-. out ex- 外 , 出 exclude
excursion(短途旅行游览) exit expansion expect expedition expel
expenditure explicit explode export expose extend exterior external
extract(拔出抽出) out- outcome outdoor outermost outlet outline
outlook output outskirts outstanding outward(向外的) 2. 表示程度
大 : max-. macro- maximum macroeconomics macrostructure 小
: mini-. micro- minimum microeconomics Microsoft microbe(微
生物细菌) microphone microprocessor microscope microwave 多
: multi-. multiparty multilateral multilingual multitude multipole
少 : under-(不足) underdeveloped undermanned(人员不足)
underpaid 坏 : mal- 坏 , 不良 , 恶 maltreat malfunction
malpractice malnutrition malcontent mis- 坏 , 恶 misfortune
mislead mistake misunderstand misbehave 半 : semi-. hemi-

semiconductor semi-official semifinal hemisphere 超(太) : super-
sur-. over- super- superpower superspeed supernatural supersonic
sur- surpass over- overestimate overtime overuse 3. 表示否定 (不
, 无, 非, 未) in- inaccuracy indirect infinitely instability
informal injustice un- (不, 无, 非, 未) unfair unexpectedly
unfold unreal unequal unpredictable不 unconditional unlimited
unmanned unsystematic 无 unjust unofficial unworldly
unspecialized 非 undecided uneducated uncivilized unprecedented
未 im-(用在b,m,p的前面) imbalance immortal impartial immoral
impolite impersonal il- (用在l的前面) illegal illogical illiterate ir-
(用在r的前面) irrational irregularity irresistible irrespective(of) de-
非, 相反 decompose defeat deform(变形) deviate(背离偏离)
deregulate dis- 不, 无 dislike discomfort discontinue dishonest
disappear disapprove disorder disloyal disable discharge disclose
discover disgrace dishonor disregard(不顾) displease non- 不, 非
, 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式 陈先奎密押
: 07年考研政治六套模拟试题及答案 更多资料请访问: 考试
吧考研栏目 nonsmoker nonexistent noncooperation nonstop(直
达的不停的) 不 nonhuman nonreligious 非 4. 表示数字 一
: mono-. uni- mono- monocycle monologue monotonous
monoxide monopoly(单极) uni- unilateral uniform unify unity
union unique 二 : bi-. di-. twi-. bi- bicycle bilateral bilingual di-
dioxide dialogue twi- two twin twice twenty twifold 三 : tri-. tri-
tricycle triangle triple 5. 表示“使成为... , 加以...” ; “除去...
, 取消...” 使成为, 致使, 加以 : em- embody(使具体化)
empower(使有权力) en- enable encourage endear(使受喜爱)

enlarge enslave enrich in- inflame infuriate invigorate en- enforce
enlighten entitle enroll encloud entrap 除去，取消：de- deforest
defrost defame decode dis- discourage disarm dishearten un-
uncover undress undo(松开解开shoelaces；使无效取消What is
done cannot be undone.) unearth(出土发现) unleash unchain
unlock 6. 其他 auto- 自己的，靠自己的，独自の autobiography
automobile autograph autocracy automatic ex- 前任的，以前的
ex-president ex-mayor ex-wife inter- 互相 interchange interact
interdependence interview out- 胜过，超过 outdo outlive outrun
outnumber outact mis- 错误 misspell misunderstand misplace
miscalculate mislead misprint re- 再，重新 reprint reproduction
rebuild rebirth restart remarry trans- 横过，越过 transcontinental
transpacific transatlantic 转移，转换 transform transplant transport
transition transmit 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式
陈先奎密押：07年考研政治六套模拟试题及答案 更多资料请
访问：考试吧考研栏目 二. 后缀 1. 名词后缀 -er. -or container
composer keeper insulator contractor winner supplier -ion. -tion.
-ation action decision devotion determination opposition -ance.
-ence disappearance existence -ant. -ent applicant student
constituent -al arrival dismissal denial -age leakage shortage -ment
equipment treatment -ness sickness easiness -th growth width -ty
cruelty novelty -ity similarity curiosity elasticity 表示身份、地位、
职权、资格 -hood childhood neighborhood fatherhood -ship
citizenship membership professorship sportsmanship 2. 动词后缀
-en darken widen lengthen stiffen -ify classify personify clarify glorify
-ize. -ise. -yze. -yse popularize computerize analyze mechanize

memorize 3. 形容词后缀 -able. -ible available noticeable valuable
sensible resistible -al emotional continental agricultural controversial
editorial spiritual -en woolen golden -ful useful watchful -ic. ical
heroic economical metallic analytical -less hopeless fearless regardless
stainless -ly 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式 陈先
奎密押：07年考研政治六套模拟试题及答案 更多资料请访问
：考试吧考研栏目 lovely manly costly weekly -ous. -eous. -ious
advantageous famous glorious continuous various -y hairy noisy
sunny witty 4. 副词后缀 -ly carefully possibly probably necessarily
附录2：范文一（英汉对照） 1 . Do you often go online
chatting with strangers? Everyday, millions of people, especially the
young, are online chatting with friends or with strangers. 你经常上
网闲聊吗？每天有数百万人，尤其年轻人，在网上与网友或
陌生人聊天。 2 . The successful launch and return of the manned
spacecraft Shenzhou IV is deemed both a symbol of national prestige
and a sign of advanced science and technology, which will definitely
contribute to the economic growth of our country. 载人航天飞机
神州五号的成功发射及返回既是国家荣誉的一个象征，也是
先进的科技能力的标志，这对我国的经济发展无疑会产生促
进作用。 3 . We all know that China is still a developing country
and its education still lags behind that of developed countries. Many
young Chinese are denied chances of receiving higher education
because of insufficient educational facilities. 我们都知道，中国还
是一个发展中的国家，其教育水平仍然落后于发达国家。不
少中国年青人由于教育设施的匮乏而得不到接受高等教育
的机会。 4 . They say that pride comes before a fall. In the case of

both Napoleon and Hitler, they won many victories, which led them to believe that anything was possible and that nothing could stand in their way. But Russia's icy defender proved them wrong. 人道是骄兵必败。就拿拿破仑和希特勒来说吧，他们所想披靡，便以为自己战无不胜，不可阻挡。但俄罗斯的冰雪战士证明他们错了。

5 . Well begun is half done, as the saying goes. It is extremely important for a job applicant to make sufficient preparations while seeking employment. From my standpoint, whether or not one has prepared adequately clearly makes a difference in (affects) his chance of success. I have a friend who is earning around 100 thousand dollars a year in a computer software company. He told me that, from his own experience, those who can decide whether an applicant could be employed prefer people who are well prepared. 常言道，好的开端是成功的一半。在求职时，求职者事先做好充分的准备是非常重要的。我认为，事先作不作准备常常会影响求职者的成功机会。我有一个朋友在一家计算机软件公司供职，年薪十万美元左右。他根据自己的经历告诉我说，那些对未来雇员具有录用决定权的人喜欢有充分准备的人。

6 . I consider it worthwhile trying to summarize our experience in learning English. Here I would like to make three relevant points. First, extensive reading should be taken as a priority in the learning process, because it is through reading that we get the most language input. Next, learning by heart as many well-written essays as possible is also 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式 陈先奎密押：07年考研政治六套模拟试题及答案 更多资料请访问：考试吧考研栏目 very important. With

an enormous store of excellent essays in our heads, we will find it much easier to express ourselves in English. Finally, it is critical that we should put what we have learnt into practice. By doing more reading, writing, listening and speaking, we will be able to accomplish the task of perfecting our English. 我认为总结一下学习英语的经验是值得试一试的。这里，我想谈谈三个相关的问题。首先，大量阅读应被视作学习过程中的重点，因为我们是通过阅读获取最大量语言输入的。其次，尽可能多背熟一些好文章也十分重要。大脑中储存了大量很好的文章，我们在用英语表达自己思想的时候，就会觉得容易多了。最后，我们应把所学到的东西用到实践中去，这是至关重要的。通过多读、多写、多听、多说，我们就能完成提高英语水平的任务。

7 . Is America going to decline like other great powers (nations) in history ? The author thinks not, arguing that the type of society created in America is quite unlike any that has gone before it. Read what he has to say and see whether you agree. 美国是否会如同历史上其他强国一样走向衰亡？作者持否定态度，认为美国创建的社会模式不同于任何已出现的社会模式。读一读他的观点，看看你是否同意。

8 . More than a decade ago, the mobile phone was a luxury for only a few, but now it is very common. The rapid spread of the mobile phone is perhaps one of the great miracles of our time. 十几年前，手机只是少数人才能使用的奢侈品，但现在手机已很普遍。手机的快速普及也许是我们时代的伟大奇迹之一。

9 . Some people seem easy to understand : their character appears obvious on first meeting. Appearances, however, can be deceptive. For thirty years now I have

been studying my fellowmen. I don't know very much about them. I shrug my shoulders when people tell me that their first impressions of a person are always right. I think they must have small insight or great vanity. For my own part I find that the longer I know people, the more they puzzle me. 有些人似乎容易了解：他们的个性在初次交往时就表露无遗。然而，外表可能具有欺骗性。三十年来，我一直在研究我的人类同胞，但至今了解不多。每当有人跟我说他对一个人的首次印象向来不错的时候，我就耸耸肩。我想这种人不是无知，就是自大。就我而言，我觉得，认识一个人的时间越长，就越觉得困惑。(be ignorant or self-righteous ; self-centered. self-confident. self-discipline. self-educated. self-employed. self-esteem. selfish) 10 . As the pace of life in today's world grows ever faster, we seem forever on the go. With so much to do and so little time to do it in, how are we to cope? Dr. Smith sets about untangling the problem and comes up with an answer. 随着当今世界生活节奏日益加快，我们似乎一直在不停奔忙。事情那么多，时间却那么少，我们该怎么办？史密斯博士着手解决这一问题，并提出了解决方法。 11 . In America many people have a romantic idea of life in the countryside. Many living in towns dream of starting up their own farm, of living off the land. Few get round to putting their dreams into practice. This is perhaps just as well, as the life of a farmer is far from easy, as Jim Doherty discovered when he set out to combine being a writer with running a farm. Nevertheless, as he explains, he has no regrets and remains enthusiastic about his decision to change his way of life. 在美国，不少人对乡村生活怀有浪漫的情感，许多居住在城镇

的人梦想着自己办个农场，梦想着靠土地为生。很少有人真去把梦想变为现实。或许这也没有什么不好，因为，正如吉姆多而第当初开始其写作和农场经营双重生涯时所体验到的那样，农耕生活远非轻松自在。但他写到，自己并不后悔，对自己作出的改变生活方式的决定仍然热情不减。 12 .

Professor Huntington ' s paper greatly inspired me. According to him, in a plural society, there will inevitably be different opinions. The key is to deal with them in such a way that they can play a constructive rather than destructive role. He argues that in a plural society we must stress/attach importance to interpersonal relationships, cooperation, and look at issues from the perspective of other people. If some groups regard themselves as superior and treat other ethnic groups or religions with disrespect, the whole society may be paralyzed. I am convinced that if we put into practice the ideas mentioned above, then there is the possibility of creating a new civilization. Huntington教授的论文使我深受启发。他认为，在一个多元化(plural)社会里，不同意见是不可避免的。关键在于怎样正确对待不同意见，使之发挥建设性、而非破坏性的作用。他还说，在一个多元化社会里，我们必须注重人际关系，强调合作，多从他人视角考虑问题。如果某些群体自视高人一筹，不尊重其他种族或宗教，那么整个社会有可能陷入瘫痪。我相信，要是我们把上述想法付诸实践，我们就有可能创造出一种新的文明。 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式 陈先奎密押：07年考研政治六套模拟试题及答案 更多资料请访问：考试吧考研栏目 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com