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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/215/2021_2022__E6_96_B0_E8_88_AA_E9_81_93_E8_c73_215753.htm 新航道李传伟：考研

倒数第七天 北京新航道学校 李传伟 阅读模拟练习之一 Text 1

Each year, 1,400 high-school students from more than 40 countries are invited to compete in the prestigious Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (Intel ISEF), the world ' s largest precollege science contest. The 0select group of young scientists is chosen from the several million students who compete in local and regional science fairs throughout the year. Participants compete for \$3 million in scholarships and prizes, presenting projects in 15 categories like medicine, biochemistry, computer science and zoology. Earning top honors isn ' t the only goal for contestants. Nineteen percent (or 274) of the finalists at the 2005 competition held last month have already begun the process to patent their projects. Ammem Abdulrasool, a senior at the Illinois Junior Academy of Science, won top honors at this year ' s Intel ISEF for his project, " Prototype for Autonomy: Pathway for the Blind. " He walked away with \$70,000 in prize money and a free trip to October ' s Nobel Prize ceremony. Abdulrasool developed technology that allows visually impaired individuals to navigate themselves from one location to another by using the Global Positioning System. Individuals wear a half-kilo Walkman-size device, a bracelet on each arm and a pair of earphones. After entering a starting and ending location into a personal digital assistant (PDA), they are guided with verbal

commands that tell them when and in what direction to turn. Simultaneously, a bracelet vibrates signaling the correct direction. To test his device, Abdulrasool recruited 36 blind adults and asked them to visit five landmarks in his neighborhood. The navigational tool saved people an average of 26 minutes in travel time and reduced the number of errors (wrong turns and missed locations). “ Looking at how hard it was for them to travel and how they were dependent on everyone else motivated me to do something, ” he said. Abdulrasool hopes are applying for a patent and then plan to market the product commercially. In the fair ’ s 56-year history, a number of projects have been implemented for commercial use. Michael Nyberg, a 2001 competitor, hoped to reduce the number of West Nile virus infections through acoustics. With a bucket of mosquito larvae and a sound generator, Nyberg discovered that a 24 kHz frequency resonated with the natural frequency of mosquitoes ’ internal organs: larvae that absorbed the acoustic energy would explode. His sound-emitting device, Larvasonic, is now sold online (www.larvasonic.com). Tiffany Clark, a 1999 competitor, found evidence that bacteria produced the methane gas found inside coal seams in Wyoming ’ s Powder River Basin. This suggested that injecting nutrients into coal seams might provide an unlimited supply of natural gas. A Denver-based technology firm is now continuing Clark ’ s high-school research. And someday soon, blind people around the world may be wearing bracelets that issue GPS commands. 21. How are young people 0selected to participate in Intel ISEF? [A] They are pre-university students. [B] They

must win science competitions in their home countries. [C] They must patent or be about to patent an invention. [D] They are chosen from young people who take part in science competitions.

22. Which of these is NOT mentioned as an advantage of Abdulrasool ' s device? [A] It enables blind people to get from A to B faster. [B] It helps them avoid obstacles. [C] It gives information to blind people in more than one way. [D] It is extremely light.

23. How are Abdulrasool ' s invention and those of Michael Nyberg and Tiffany Clark similar? [A] Their inventions all have organic components. [B] They all won the Intel ISEF competition, though in different years. [C] They all have, or could have, profitable applications. [D] None of them have patents yet.

24. How does Tiffany Clark ' s idea work? [A] She feeds underground bacteria and they produce natural gas. [B] Bacteria eat coal and produce natural gas. [C] Bacteria are injected with coal molecules and produce natural gas. [D] Bacteria extract natural gas from coal and are then harvested.

25. Which of the following statements about the Intel ISEF competition is true? [A] It began in the 1960 ' s. [B] The biggest prize this year was \$3 million. [C] There are 15 prizes in a variety of categories. [D] Many participants have patented ideas and inventions.

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Text 2 Ten years ago, Pierre Omidyar, a software engineer working in California ' s Silicon Valley, began thinking

about how to use the internet for a trading system in which buyers and sellers could establish a genuine market price. Over a long holiday weekend he wrote the computer code. At first, a trickle of users arrived at his website including his girlfriend, who traded PEZ candy dispensers. By the end of 1995, several thousand auctions had been completed and interest in eBay was growing. And it grew and grew. From this modest beginning, eBay has become a global giant, with around 150m registered users worldwide who are set to buy and sell goods worth more than \$40 billion this year. The remarkable tale of eBay's growth points to some important lessons for any business trying to operate online and today that includes, one way or another, most firms. The commercial opportunities presented by an expanding global web seem almost limitless. But the pace of change is rapid, and so is the ferocity of competition. To succeed, firms need agility, an open mind and the ability to reinvent themselves repeatedly. Most of all, they need to listen carefully to their customers, paying close attention to what they do and don't want. Such qualities, of course, would be valuable in any kind of business. Yet for online firms they are not a luxury, but necessary for mere survival. This is true for a variety of reasons. The internet is not only growing, but changing rapidly which, in turn, changes the rules of the game for any business relying on it. The barriers to entry are still low compared with those for most offline businesses, which means that just keeping track of your existing rivals is not enough. These may not represent the greatest competitive threat tomorrow or the next day. That could come from a number of directions a firm in a

different type of online business. one that does not yet exist. or even from one of your own customers. On top of all this, the behavior of many consumers is constantly changing as well, as individuals discover new ways to shop and interact with each other via the web. All these factors make the internet a dangerous place to do business, as well as one full of promise. eBay ' s history demonstrates both of those things. It is probably safe to say that nothing like eBay could have existed without the internet or could have grown so fast. Even though there have been signs of the firm ' s blistering pace slowing a bit in America, its most " mature " market, there remain vast opportunities overseas, particularly, some argue, in China. Meg Whitman, eBay ' s chief executive, believes the company is still only at the beginning of what it could achieve.

26. What is the purpose of the first paragraph? [A] To introduce the founder of eBay and his girlfriend. [B] To demonstrate how clever the founder of eBay is. [C] To show how eBay started and has grown. [D] To introduce eBay to people.

27. Which of the following best summarizes Pierre Omidyar ' s intention with regard to eBay? [A] To set up a global internet business. [B] To allow people to freely buy and sell on the internet at acceptable prices. [C] To set up a mechanism on the internet to allow people to trade at true market prices. [D] To set up a business mechanism for his girlfriend.

28. Which of these is it NOT necessary for a company selling on the internet to do? [A] Have the most competitive price for each of their online products. [B] Be able to change to suit the prevailing market conditions. [C] Be prepared to consider all

options and alternatives. [D] Have a good idea of what their customers do not want. 29. What does “ barriers to entry are still low compared with those for most offline businesses ” in paragraph 3 mean? [A] It is easier to set up an internet business than a conventional one. [B] Internet trade is growing faster than traditional business sector. [C] It is cheaper to set up an internet business than a traditional one. [D] Companies generally prefer to do business online rather than offline. 30. Why does the article conclude that the internet “ is a dangerous place to do business ” ? [A] Because companies that sell online may be unreliable. [B] Because there are no controls on doing business on the internet. [C] Because doing business online is unpredictable. [D] Because even companies like eBay have problems doing business online. 参 考 答 案 : 21. D 22. D 23. C 24. B 25. D 26. C 27. C 28. A 29. A 30. C 以上摘自胡敏《考研英语阅读理解精读200篇》《07考研英语考前30天狂背作文》之小作文 资料集锦:2007年研究生入学考试冲刺专题07考研政治考点归纳 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式更多资料请访问: 考试吧考研栏目阅读模拟练习之二 Text 3 Being the founder of the Internet ’ s largest encyclopedia means Jimmy Wales gets a lot of bizarre e-mail. There are the correspondents who assume he wrote Wikipedia himself and is therefore an expert on everything like the guy who found vials of mercury in his late grandfather ’ s attic and wanted Wales, a former options trader, to tell him what to do with them. But the e-mails that make him laugh out loud come from concerned newcomers who have just discovered they have total freedom to edit just about any

Wikipedia entry at the click of a button. Oh my God, they write, you 've got a major security flaw! As the old techie saying goes, it 's not a bug, it 's a feature. Wikipedia is a free open-source encyclopedia, which basically means that anyone can log on and add to or edit it. And they do. It has a stunning 1.5 million entries in 76 languages-and counting. Academics are upset by what they see as info anarchy. Loyal Wikipedians argue that collaboration improves articles over time, just as free open-source software like Linux and Firefox is more robust than for-profit competitors because thousands of amateur programmers get to look at the code and suggest changes. It 's the same principle that New Yorker writer James Surowiecki asserted in his best seller *The Wisdom of Crowds*: large groups of people are inherently smarter than an é lite few. Wikipedia is in the vanguard of a whole wave of wikis built on that idea. A wiki is a deceptively simple piece of software (little more than five lines of computer code) that you can download for free and use to make a website that can be edited by anyone you like. Need to solve a thorny business problem overnight and all members of your team are in different time zones? Start a wiki. In Silicon Valley, at least, wiki culture has already taken root. Inspired by Wikipedia, a Silicon Valley start-up called Socialtext has helped set up wikis at a hundred companies, including Nokia and Kodak. Business wikis are being used for project management, mission statements and cross-company collaborations. Instead of e-mailing a vital Word document to your co-workers and creating confusion about which version is the most up-to-date you can now literally all be on the

same page: as a wiki Web page, the document automatically reflects all changes by team members. Socialtext CEO Ross Mayfield claims that accelerates project cycles 25%. “ A lot of people are afraid because they have to give up control over information, ” he says.

“ But in the end, wikis foster trust. ” 31. Why do many people think that Wikipedia has a “ major security flaw ” ? [A] It has lots of bugs. [B] Because they don ’ t understand the concept of a wiki. [C] Because Jimmy Wales is not a computer expert. [D] Because a wiki is a simple computer code. 32. Why are many academics unhappy with the idea of a Wikipedia? [A] Because they don ’ t trust online encyclopaedias. [B] Because all information in Wikipedia is inherently unreliable. [C] Because they believe that certain information should not be available on the internet. [D] Because anyone can add or change the information in it. 33. Which of the following is NOT given as an advantage of a wiki? [A] You can choose who edits it. [B] Wiki software is free. [C] Any bugs in the code can be changed easily. [D] It ’ s easy to use. 34. Why do “ wikis foster trust ” ? [A] Because the people who use it need to trust the information other users post on it. [B] Because they are used in business contexts. [C] Because they can be used in a wide variety of situations. [D] Because only trustworthy people use them. 35. What kind of reader is the article aimed at? [A] Computer specialists. [B] Academics who don ’ t like wikis. [C] Computer science students. [D] The general reader with an interest in computing. Text 4 “ How do I get into journalism? ” is a question that almost

anyone who works in this trade will have been asked by friends, godchildren, passing students and, in some cases, their parents. The answer, of course, is: “ with difficulty ” . A breezily written new book by the writer, broadcaster and former editor of the Independent on Sunday, Kim Fletcher, recognises this. Its purpose, broadly, is to answer the question posed above, and to offer some tips on how to stay in journalism once you get there. Tenacity matters above all. and there ’ s a reason to be tenacious. Journalists now are arguably more professional, and certainly more sober, than in the hot metal days of old Fleet Street, but being a hack is still more fun than a barrel of monkeys. You get to have adventures and then write about them. As Fletcher says: “ You would do it even if they didn ’ t pay you. ” Landing that job is a cat that can be skinned in dozens of ways. In the old days, you ’ d learn the trade as an indentured apprentice on a regional newspaper working your way through the newsroom covering jam-making competitions and parish council meetings and, occasionally, bracing yourself for the grim task of the “ death-knock ” , where you interview the grieving parents of that week ’ s Tragic Tot, and trouser as many of their family photographs as you can. And thence, in some cases, to Fleet Street though as Mr. Fletcher points out, nationals are not the be-all and end-all of journalism, and many extremely good hacks prefer to remain on local papers, or ply their trade happily in magazines. You can start writing features or reports for some of the many trade and specialist magazines. Or you can sneak straight on to a national as a junior gossip columnist. Others get started by submitting ideas and

articles on a freelance basis. As Fletcher points out, the editor or section editor to whom you write is most of the time itching to throw your letter away. asking you in for an interview, or reading your cuttings, is a time-consuming and probably boring task he would rather avoid. Misspelling his name, or mistaking his job title, is a gift of an excuse to slam-dunk your letter in the cylindrical filing cabinet. Reporters are supposed to be good at finding things out. If you can ' t even find out the name of the person you are asking for a job, you aren ' t going to be a good reporter.

36. What is the most important quality a person needs for getting into journalism? [A] family connections [B] knowledge [C] perseverance [D] professionalism

37. In the past, what was the usual route to becoming a successful journalist? [A] Covering stories that involved the death of children. [B] Family connections. [C] Working for free. [D] Covering (usually) boring events for a local newspaper.

38. Where do the best journalists work? [A] Fleet Street. [B] For the national newspapers. [C] Anywhere that accepts features writers. [D] In a variety of places.

39. Which of the following is NOT given as a common way to start in journalism? [A] Having family connections. [B] Writing for trade magazines. [C] Writing articles freelance. [D] Writing about celebrities.

40. What is the “ cylindrical filing cabinet ” mentioned in the final paragraph? [A] A storage place for useless job applications. [B] A wastebasket. [C] A filing cabinet for personnel files. [D] A place for keeping articles that are not immediately needed, but might be needed in the future.

参考答案 : 31. B 32. D 33. C 34. A 35. D

36. C 37. D 38. D 39. A 40. B 以上摘自胡敏《考研英语阅读理解精读200篇》《07考研英语考前30天狂背作文》之小作文资料集锦:2007年研究生入学考试冲刺专题07考研政治考点归纳 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式更多资料请访问: 考试吧考研栏目 新题型模拟练习

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

Researchers have found that genes play a large role in shaping a child's emotional makeup, but a child's personality traits are also profoundly affected by his or her environment. Genetic and environmental factors combine in complex ways to shape a child's psychological development. The wizards of genetics keep closing in on the biological roots of personality. It's not your imagination that one baby seems born cheerful and another morose. But that's not the complete picture. (41) _____.

In the last few years scientists have identified genes that appear to predict all sorts of emotional behavior, from happiness to aggressiveness to risk-taking. (42) _____. But the answer may not be so simple after all. Scientists are beginning to discover that genetics and environment work together to determine personality as intricately as Astaire and Rogers danced. Nature affects nurture affects nature and back and forth. Each step influences the next. (43) _____.

An aggressive toddler, under the tight circumstances, can essentially be rewired to channel his energy

more constructively. A child can overcome her shyness forever. No child need be held captive to her genetic blueprint. The implications for child rearing and social policy are profound. While Gregor Mendel ' s pea plants did wonders to explain how humans inherit blue eyes or a bald spot, they turn out to be an inferior model for analyzing something as complex as the brain. (44)

_____ . Genes control the brain ' s neurotransmitters and receptors, which deliver and accept mental messages like so many cars headed for their assigned parking spaces. But there are billions of roads to each parking lot, and those paths are highly susceptible to environmental factors. (45)

_____ . Children conceived during a three-month famine in the Netherlands during a Nazi blockade in 1945 were later found to have twice the rate of schizophrenia as did Dutch children born to parents who were spared the trauma of famine. “ Twenty years ago, you couldn ' t get your research funded if you were looking for a genetic basis for schizophrenia, because everyone knew it was what your mother did to you in the first few years of life, as Freud said, ” says Robert Plomin, a geneticist at London ' s Institute of Psychiatry. “ Now you can ' t get funded unless you ' re looking for a genetic basis. Neither extreme is right, and the data show why. There ' s only a 50 percent concordance between genetics and the development of schizophrenia. ” [A] Many scientists now believe that some experiences can actually alter the structure of the brain. [B] Meanwhile, genetic claims are being made for a host of ordinary and abnormal behaviors, from addiction

to shyness and even to political views and divorce. If who we are is determined from conception, then our efforts to change or to influence our children may be futile. There may also be no basis for insisting that people behave themselves and conform to laws. Thus, the revolution in thinking about genes has monumental consequences for how we view ourselves as human beings. [C] DNA is not destiny. experience plays a powerful role, too. [D] A gene is only a probability for a given trait, not a guarantee. For that trait to be expressed, a gene often must be “ turned on ” by an outside force before it does its job. High levels of stress apparently activate a variety of genes, including those suspected of being involved in fear, shyness and some mental illnesses. [E] The human body contains about 100,000 genes, of which 50,000 to 70,000 are involved in brain function. [F] The inextricable interplay between genes and environment is evident in disorders like alcoholism, anorexia, or overeating that are characterized by abnormal behaviors. Scientists spiritedly debate whether such syndromes are more or less biologically driven. If they are mainly biological rather than psychological, social, and cultural then there may be a genetic basis for them. [G] The age-old question of whether nature or nurture determines temperament seems finally to have been decided in favor of Mother Nature and her ever-deepening gene pool. 参考答案：41 C 42 G 43 A 44 E 45 D

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栏目英译汉模拟练习 Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Judging goodness is not an exact science. Received opinion has, over the ages, recommended various pursuits for the benefits they purportedly bestow, from wearing hair shirts and reading the Bible to cleaning one ' s plate at dinner time and listening to Mozart.

(46) Self-improvement, be it of body or of mind, is the key, we are told, to individual happiness and collective well-being. striving to find what is good for us will lead us to the good life and the good society. But does science help or hinder? Historians have often identified the scientific revolution of the late 17th and 18th centuries as the watershed that separated the moderns from the ancients in ways of knowing the world.

(47) As a result, superstition, tradition and custom no longer stood as the primary authorities that could explain, legitimate and preserve the status quo.

(48) The emerging spirit of inquiry and discovery released humanity from pre-modern unenlightenment. out of the darkness came the gas lamp, the electric light bulb and the ultraviolet beam, shedding light on man ' s formerly slavish, subordinated state of being. In this Whiggish narrative of progress, science plays its benevolent part in bringing mankind to a higher stage of evolution.

(49) Elemental forces are mastered and managed: killer diseases no longer kill, long distances cease to be prohibitive, mass media and communications transform our knowledge of societies outside our own. The length and quality of life increase in tandem with the onward procession of scientists,

physicians, inventors and techno-entrepreneurs. Anxieties about where technology might lead us are therefore part of the broader malaise of our impoverished democracy. (50) If we are to feel confident about the power of science to build a brighter future, then we must create structures for the development of moral consensus, through debate and dialogue, across communities and societies at all levels. A socially integrated, politically connected, virtuous science cannot be successfully locked into an inclusive, democratic system when that system itself is weak and failing. 参考答案：46. 我们得知，自我改进，不管是身体上的还是心灵上的，是获得个人幸福和集体安康的关键，努力寻找对我们有用的东西将引导我们走向幸福的生活和美好的社会。47. 因此，迷信、传统和习俗不再是能够解释、证明和维持现状的绝对权威。48. 正在兴起的探索 and 发现精神把人类从前现代未启蒙状态解救出来，黑暗中出现了煤气灯、电灯泡和紫外线，使我们清楚地看到人类过去被奴役、受控制的生存状态。49. 自然的力量得到了征服和控制：致命的疾病不再致命，遥远的距离不再使人望而却步，大众媒体和各种通信手段把我们的社会知识传播到了我们自己的社会以外。50. 如果我们想对科学的力量创造更加美好的未来充满信心，我们就必须建立起一些机制，通过在不同层次的社区和社会展开辩论和对话使道德观念变得一致。《07考研英语考前30天狂背作文》之小作文资料集锦:2007年研究生入学考试冲刺专题07考研政治考点归纳 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式更多资料请访问：考试吧考研栏目写作模拟练习之一 Section Writing Part A 51. Directions: You have finished your college degree and are looking to

start your career. Write a 100 word letter to a company you are interested in, applying for a job. Your letter should include: 1) a description of your education to date. 2) relevant work experience. and 3) why you are interested in their company. 参考范文 : To Whom It May Concern: I am a recent graduate of Peking University's English program. Throughout my time at PKU, I maintained a 4.0 grade point average, and was a member of many school clubs. Following my time at PKU I interned at Tobias Corp. I feel that I am highly qualified for the position available at your company. I am hardworking and dedicated to my tasks. I am particularly interested in your company. I have been following your progress for quite some time, and also have talked to a number of your employees. Your company comes highly recommended by everyone I have spoken to about it. Thank you for your time. Yours truly, Li Ming 《07考研英语考前30天狂背作文》之小作文资料集锦:2007年研究生入学考试冲刺专题07考研政治考点归纳 考研英语经典作文20篇 07英语作文万能公式更多资料请访问 : 考试吧考研栏目写作模拟练习之二 Part B 52. Directions: Write a 160-200 word essay based on the picture provided. Your essay should include: 1)a description of the picture. 2)an interpretation of the meaning. 3)your suggestions for solving this problem. 参考范文 : The picture depicts a person dumping a nearly full plate of food into an overflowing trashcan, while the writing on the trashcan indicates that the value of food wasted on the dinner table in our country amounts to sixty billion RMB each year. The cartoon implies that much of the waste could be avoided, as the trash

includes an entire fish and an entire chicken. By showing one person throwing away most of his or her dinner, it places the responsibility for conservation squarely on individuals shoulders, and by showing only the arms of the anonymous individual it implies that each and every one of us is responsible for the problem. While it is true that individuals should take responsibility for the environment and conservation, I also believe that the government ought to implement programs to encourage and reward individuals for reducing the amount of waste that they produce. Only such a combination of individual action and government support will be effective in substantially reducing our waste and improving the environment.

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