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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/458/2021\\_2022\\_2008\\_E5\\_B9\\_B4\\_E8\\_80\\_83\\_c73\\_458396.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/458/2021_2022_2008_E5_B9_B4_E8_80_83_c73_458396.htm) Section 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 ) In the United States , the first day nursery , was opened in 1854. Nurseries were established in various areas during the 1 half of the 19th century ; most of 2 were charitable. Both in Europe and in the U.S. , the day nursery movement received great 3 during the First World War , when 4 of manpower caused the industrial employment of unprecedented ? numbers of women. In some European countries nurseries were established 5 in munitions plants , under direct government sponsorship. 6 the number of nurseries in the U.S. also rose 7 , this rise was accomplished without government aid of any kind. During the years following the First World War , 8 , Federal , State , and local governments gradually began to exercise a measure of control 9 the day nurseries , chiefly by 10 them and by inspecting and regulating the conditions within the nurseries. The 11 of the Second World War was quickly followed by an increase in the number of day nurseries in almost all countries , as women were 12 called upon to replace men in the factories. On this 13 the U.S. government immediately came to the support of the nursery schools , 14 \$ 6 , 000 , 000 in July , 1942 , for a nursery school program for the children of working mothers. Many States and local communities 15 this Federal aid. By the end of

the war , in August , 1945 , more than 100 , 000 children were being cared in daycare centers receiving Federal . Soon afterward , the Federal government cut down its expenditures for this purpose and later them , causing a sharp drop in the number of nursery schools in operation. However , the expectation that most employed mothers would leave their at the end of the war was only partly fulfilled.

1. \[A\] latter \[B\]late \[C\] other\[D\]first
2. \[A\] those \[B\]them \[C\]whose \[D\]whom
3. \[A\]impetus \[B\] input \[C\]imitation \[D\]initiative
4. \[A\] sources \[B\] abundance \[C\]shortage \[D\]reduction
5. \[A\] hardly \[B\] entirely \[C\]only \[D\]even
6. \[A\] Because \[B\] As\[C\]Since \[D\]Although
7. \[A\] unanimously \[B\]sharply \[C\]predominantly \[D\]militantly
8. \[A\] therefore \[B\]consequently \[C\]however \[D\]moreover
9. \[A\] over \[B\]in \[C\]at \[D\]about
10. \[A\] formulating \[B\]labeling \[C\]patenting \[D\]licensing
11. \[A\] outset \[B\]outbreak \[C\]breakthrough \[D\]breakdown
12. \[A\] again \[B\]thus \[C\]repeatedly \[D\]yet
13. \[A\] circumstance \[B\]occasion \[C\]case \[D\]situation
14. \[A\] regulating \[B\]summoning \[C\]allocating \[D\]transferring
15. \[A\] expanded \[B\]facilitated \[C\]supplemented \[D\]compensated
16. \[A\]by \[B\]after \[C\]of \[D\]for
17. \[A\] pensions \[B\]subsidies \[C\]revenues \[D\]budgets
18. \[A\]prevalently \[B\]furiously \[C\]statistically \[D\]drastically
19. \[A\]abolished \[B\]diminished \[C\]jeopardized \[D\]precluded
20. \[A\] nurseries \[B\]homes \[C\]jobs \[D\]children

Section Reading Comprehension Part A

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

Text1 Human relations have commanded people ' s attention from early times. The ways of people have been recorded in innumerable myths , folktales , novels , poems , plays , and popular or philosophical essays. Although the full significance of a human relationship may not be directly evident , the complexity of feelings and actions that can be understood at a glance is surprisingly great. For this reason psychology holds a unique position among the sciences. “ Intuitive ” knowledge may be remarkably penetrating and can significantly help us understand human behavior , whereas in the physical sciences such commonsense knowledge is relatively primitive. If we erased all knowledge of scientific physics from our modern world , not only would we not have cars and television sets , we might even find that the ordinary person was unable to cope with the fundamental mechanical problems of pulleys and levers. On the other hand , if we removed all knowledge of scientific psychology from our world , problems in interpersonal relations might easily be coped with and solved much as before , we would still “ know ” how to avoid doing something asked of us and how to get someone to agree with us ; we would still “ know ” when someone was angry and when someone was pleased. One could even offer sensible explanations for the “ whys ” of much of the self ' s behavior and feelings. In other words , the ordinary person has a great and profound understanding of the self and of ' other people which ,

though unformulated or only vaguely conceived , enables one to interact with others in more or less adaptive ways. Kohler , in referring to the lack of great discoveries in psychology as compared with physics , accounts for this by saying that “ people were acquainted with practically all territories of mental life a long time before the founding of scientific psychology. ” Paradoxically , with all this natural intuitive , commonsense capacity to grasp human relations , the science of human relations has been one of the last to develop. Different explanations of this paradox have been suggested. One is that science would destroy the vain and pleasing illusions people have about themselves ; but we might ask why people have always loved to read pessimistic , debunking writings , from Ecclesiastes to Freud. It has also been proposed that just because we know so much about people intuitively , there has been less incentive for studying them scientifically ; why should one develop a theory , carry out systematic observations , or make predictions about the obvious ? In any case , the field of human relations , with its vast literary documentation but meager scientific treatment , is in great contrast to the field of physics in which there are relatively few nonscientific books. 21. Why did the author say that

“ psychology holds a unique position among the sciences ” ?

\[A\] Commonsense understanding of human relations can be incisive. \[B\] Subjective bias is difficult to control in psychological research. \[C\] Intuitive knowledge in the physical sciences is relatively advanced. \[D\] The full meaning of a human relationship may not be obvious. 22. According to the passage , it has been

suggested that the science of human relations was slow to develop because \[A\] early scientists were more interested in the physical world \[B\] scientific studies of human relations appear to investigate the obvious \[C\] the scientific method is difficult to apply to the study of human relations \[D\] people generally seem to be more attracted to literary than to scientific writings about human relations

23. It can be inferred that for people before the advent of scientific psychology the author would most likely agree with. \[A\] Their understanding of human relations was quite limited \[B\] They were uninterested in acquiring knowledge of the physical world \[C\] They misunderstood others more frequently than do people today \[D\] Their intuitions about human relations were reasonably sophisticated

24. It can be inferred that the author assumes that commonsense knowledge of human relations is. \[A\] equally well developed among all adults within a given society \[B\] considerably more accurate in some societies than in others \[C\] biased insofar as it is based on myths and folktales \[D\] usually sufficiently accurate to facilitate interactions with others

25. The author ' s attitude to treat human relations scientifically is relatively . \[A\] uninterested ? \[B\] unintermittible \[C\] pessimistic ? \[D\] encouraging

Text2 Every country with a monetary system of its own has to have some kind of market in which dealers in bills , notes , and other forms of shortterm credit can buy and sell. The “ money market ” is a set of institutions or arrangements for handling what might be called wholesale transactions in money and shortterm credit. The need for such facilities arises in much the same way that a similar need does in

connection with the distribution of any of the products of a diversified economy to their final users at the retail level. If the retailer is to provide reasonably adequate service to his customers , he must have active contacts with others who specialize in making or handling bulk quantities of whatever is his stock in trade. The money market is made up of specialized facilities of exactly this kind. It exists for the purpose of improving the ability of the retailers of financial services—commercial banks , savings institutions , investment houses , lending agencies , and even governments—to do their job. It has little if any contact with the individuals or firms who maintain accounts with these various retailers or purchase their securities or borrow from them. The elemental functions of a money market must be performed in any kind of modern economy , even one that is largely planned or socialist , but the arrangements in socialist countries do not ordinarily take the form of a market. Money markets exist in countries that use market processes rather than planned allocations to distribute most of their primary resources among alternative uses. The general distinguishing feature of a money market is that it relies upon open competition among those who are bulk suppliers of funds at any particular time and among those seeking bulk funds , to work out the best practicable distribution of the existing total volume of such funds. In their market transactions , those with bulk supplies of funds or demands for them , rely on groups of intermediaries who act as brokers or dealers. The characteristics of these middlemen , the services they perform , and their relationship to other parts of the financial vary

widely from country to country. In many countries there is no single meeting place where the middlemen get together , yet in most countries the contacts among all participants are sufficiently open and free to assure each supplier or user of funds that he will get or pay a price that fairly reflects all of the influences ( including his own ) that are currently affecting the whole supply and the whole demand. In nearly all cases , moreover , the unifying force of competition is reflected at any given moment in a common price ( that is , rate of interest ) for similar transactions. Continuous fluctuations in the money market rates of interest result from changes in the pressure of available supplies of funds upon the market and in the pull of current demands upon the market. 26. The first paragraph is mainly about. \[A\] the definition of money market \[B\] the constitution of a money market \[C\] the basic functions of a money market \[D\] the general feature of a money market 27. According to this passage , the money market. \[A\] provides convenient services to its customers \[B\] has close contact with the individuals or firms seeking funds \[C\] maintains accounts with various retailers of financial services \[D\] is made up of institutions who specialize in handling wholesale monetary transactions 28. Which of the following statements concerning money market is not true according to this passage ? \[A\] Money market does not exist in planned economies. \[B\] Money market has been established in some socialist countries. \[C\] Money market encourages open competition among bulk suppliers of funds. \[D\] Money market relies upon market processes to distribute funds to final users. 29. The author uses the

example of middleman to show. \[A\] market transactions are important in different countries \[B\] dealers are needed in doing business \[C\] middlemen can play great role in different transactions and different countries \[D\] middlemen in different countries have different actions in business 30. According to this passage \[A\] brokers usually perform the same kinds of services to their customers [B\] brokers have little contact with each other \[C\] open competition tends to result in a common price for similar transactions at any given moment \[D\] changes in the pressure of available supplies of funds upon market tends to maintain a common price for similar transactions 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](http://www.100test.com)