

全国重点名校系列

新版

# 全国硕士研究生招生考试 考研专业课精品资料

【电子书】2024年中国矿业大学

(北京) 611基础英语考研精品资料

策划：辅导资料编写组

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## 2024 年中国矿业大学（北京）611 基础英语备考信息

中国矿业大学（北京）611 基础英语考研初试参考书目

未指定参考书

中国矿业大学（北京）611 基础英语考研招生适用院系

文法学院：外国语言文学

中国矿业大学（北京）611 基础英语历年真题汇编

中国矿业大学（北京）611 基础英语 2006 年考研真题（暂无答案）

中国矿业大学（北京校区）  
二〇〇六年硕士研究生入学试题

40分

科目名称：基础英语

共 6 页 第 1 页

Part I Blank Filling (30 points)

Section A

Directions: Supply the following passage with proper prepositions when necessary.

The hospital was small and private, 1 <sup>with</sup> just one entrance. Michael looked 2 <sup>through</sup> the window down 3 <sup>to</sup> the street. There was a curved courtyard that had steps leading down into the street and the street was empty 4 <sup>except</sup> cars. But whoever came into the hospital, would have to come through that entrance. He knew he didn't have much time so he ran out of the room and 5 <sup>down</sup> the four flights and through the wide doors of the ground floor entrance. 6 <sup>to</sup> the side he saw the ambulance yard and there was no car there, no ambulances either. Michael stood 7 <sup>on</sup> the sidewalk outside the hospital and lit a cigarette. He unbuttoned his coat and stood 8 <sup>at</sup> the light of a lamppost so that his features could be seen. A young man was walking swiftly down 9 Ninth Avenue, a package 10 <sup>in</sup> his arm.

Section B

Directions: Fill each blank with a proper word.

The term *Cultural Studies* is not new; in 1971, the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies at the University of Birmingham started 1 <sup>to</sup> a journal, *Working Papers in Cultural Studies*, which 2 <sup>concerned</sup> with media, popular culture, subcultures, ideological matters, literature, semiotics, gender-related issues, social movements, everyday life, and a 3 <sup>number</sup> of other topics. I regarded the 4 <sup>publication/establishment</sup> of the journal as very exciting, for it showed that the people at the University of Birmingham were taking popular 5 <sup>events</sup> and the media seriously. Unfortunately, the 6 <sup>prosperity</sup> did not last very long. It did, however, have a considerable 7 <sup>pro</sup>, and it provided a kind of umbrella 8 <sup>for</sup> that covers what schools from many 9 now do — what I have described as cultural 10 <sup>students</sup>.

Part II Vocabulary (20 points)

Section A

Directions: Define the underlined word or expression in each of the following sentences by the context.

- Bay laurel leaves are still an emblem of victory. *symbol of sth, stand for.*
- The Salk vaccine is a major factor in the fight to eradicate polio. *get rid of, ~~eliminate~~ completely*
- The National Industrial Recovery Act was designed to spur industry. *stimulate sth to prosperity.*
- In 1974 Henry Aaron broke Babe Ruth's monumental life-time record of 714 home runs. *only one, unprecedented*
- Although the Carbon 14 method of dating old objects is not foolproof, it is the best method available at present. *avoidable of fool.*
- Mary McCarthy's satires are couched in a prose style that has a classic precision. *be applied, be used and practiced*
- Double Eagle II, the first transatlantic balloon, was greeted by avid crowds in France. *enthusiastic, full of*
- Cold air causes the arteries around the heart to constrict. *stop flowing, crazy*

命题时间：2005 年 12 月 10 日

（试题和答卷一起交回）



中国矿业大学 (北京校区)  
二〇〇六年硕士研究生入学试题

科目名称: 基础英语

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9. The fear of smallpox, which terrorized the eighteen century, has no analogy today.
10. Daylight saving time was instituted to increase production. *put into practice, make use of*

Section B

Directions: Choose one of the four alternatives which is closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase and mark the corresponding letter.

11. The shifting layers of the earth's center continue to make earthquakes inevitable.  
A. burning      B. nondurable      C. deteriorating       D. moving
12. American journalists often overstate a situation to make the news more stimulating.  
 A. exaggerate      B. inspire      C. animate      D. excite
13. Much of the space in the National Gallery of Art is devoted to paintings presented to the museum by Andrew Mellon.  
A. suitable for      B. applied to       C. reserved for      D. divested of
14. The new method of inoculation was the scientific discovery of the age.  
A. experiment in      B. concept of      C. strain of      D. procedure for
15. If there are civilizations on other planets, they are likely to be radically different from ours.  
 A. exactly       B. approximately       C. partially      D. basically
16. Cathode emits electrons in a controlled environment.  
A.      B.      C.      D.
17. One out of five bridges in the United States is outmoded.  
A. narrow       B. obsolete       C. illegal      D. concrete
18. In National Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter", Reverend Dimmesdale succumbed to Hester's charms.  
 A. appealed to      B. conversed about  
C. cared nothing for       D. yielded to
19. Although the work needs to be done more exhaustively, efforts have been made to collect the songs and ballads of the American Revolution.  
A. precisely       B. selectively       C. frantically       D. thoroughly
20. When bothered by other animals or humans, some species of horned lizards will posture threateningly and squirt blood from their eyes.  
 A. menacingly      B. distrustfully      C. fiercely      D. impudently

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: Read the following passages and answer the questions attached.

(1)

The march of science has produced this arresting tidbit: Though most of us are in a blah or foul mood three days out of ten, an annoying 0.5% of the population is in a good mood all the time. And just your luck, one of

命题时间: 2005 年 12 月 10 日

(试题和答卷一起交回)

中国矿业大学（北京校区）  
二〇〇六年硕士研究生入学试题

科目名称：基础英语

共 6 页 第 3 页

those happy-go-lucky types works in the adjoining office. Bill is perky. Bill is chatty. Bill, in fact, is getting on your nerves — more and more so, all the time. And if Mister Happy Face slaps you on the back one more goddamn morning and bubbles about work, he's gonna get a fat lip.

↳ Except lately you haven't had the energy to bust anybody's lip. It's a colossal effort to drag yourself out of bed. Bill and everybody else make it impossible to concentrate. The headaches and lack of sleep just make it worse. Weekends are no better. Golf used to be fun, but it turned into such a useless, boring game. Work stinks. Home stinks.

↳ What to do? Bark a few orders to the staff to show them who's boss, close the office door, and hope no one notices you can't get anything done. Jump on a plane and hide out touring the regional offices? An alarmingly pleasant thought flashes by: "Maybe this misery will end if the plane loses a wing and ..."

↳ Warning signal, warning signal: Pal, it sounds as if you've got more than the ordinary blahs or even burnout. Quite possible, you are in the throes of a very common illness: major depression. Because it masquerades as a dozen different ailments — including backache, stomach problems, anxiety — and because it often gets dismissed as a touch of the common blues, true depression is far more prevalent than most people, including your family doctor, realize. Goof-offs and burblers aren't necessarily the ones who get clobbered either. Abraham Lincoln, J. P. Morgan and Winston Churchill got it, too. Says Jeffrey Lynn speller, a Harvard-trained psychiatrist practicing near Boston who specialized in depressed execs: "Often it hits the most ambitious, creative, and conscientious."

↳ The bad news: Depression can be a dreadful, even fatal, disease. It screws up careers and marriages. Or, as in the case of President Clinton's lawyer friend Vincent Foster Jr., it can lead to suicide.

↳ The good news: Depression is one of the most easily treated emotional ailments. More than 80% of depressives can recover, most within a few weeks, thanks to the variety of effective treatments that have become available. Doctors have a far better handle than they once did on when psychotherapy is useful and when it isn't helpful. They also have at their disposal a new generation of antidepressant drugs that come with fewer side effects, like weight gain, and are safer if taken in excess than their predecessors. So good are these newer antidepressants, in fact, that some mental health experts worry that normal people might use them to get personality improvements of the kind described in Listening to Prozac, a current bestseller.

↳ How widespread is depression? Estimates vary, but indications are that about 15% of the U. S. population — one man in ten and one woman in five — will have a serious depression at some time in their lives usually before they hit their 40s. At any given moment, about 3% of men and — probably because of a mix of greater life stresses and subtle differences in brain chemistry — 6% of women are depressed. Studies show that the incidence of depression has been rising sharply among people born since the 1940s. Baby-boomers and busters are three to six times more likely to report a depression than someone born at the turn of the century. Reasons for the increase are not clear, but are more than just a greater awareness of depression among young people and a willingness to admit it. Some experts theorize that successive generations have higher expectations from life and are more likely to be disappointed; others blame diminished family stability.

↳ Depression comes in different forms. Manic depression, for example, is characterized by moods that swing from wild euphoria to deep despair. About 1% the population — as many men as women — suffers from this disorder. A variant is something called chronic hypomania, which is more likely to hit highly intelligent people than average ones. Hypomanics may go for years with extraordinary energy, remarkable creativity, and a talent for

命题时间：2005年12月10日

（试题和答卷一起交回）

中国矿业大学 (北京校区)  
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科目名称: 基础英语

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synthesizing seemingly disparate bits of data. If their condition changes, however, which it often does, it veers toward depression 70% of the time and toward mania most other times. Speller says half the execs he treats are hypomanics who have fallen into depression.

Corporate turmoil and the flat economy are also feeding the increase in depression. More executives and professionals are seeking help that in the go-go 1980s, at least according to anecdotal evidence supplied by shrinks. This trend is supported by one of the few surveys of depression among corporate types. Some four years ago, experienced clinicians interviewed more than 1,800 managers and engineers, mostly white males in their 40s, who worked at Westinghouse Electric, a company then in upheaval. Evalyn Bromet, a psychiatry professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, who ran the survey, describes the results as "astounding." Bromet found 23% of the people interviewed had experienced a major depression in their lives; of the 23%, nearly one out of ten had been depressed in the preceding 12 months. "All the literature said depression was more prevalent among poorer or less educated people," she says, "That was not the case."

Scientists are increasingly persuaded that what depressed people suffer from is usually a biochemical problem, a bit like diabetes, caused by an imbalance of chemicals in the brain. The imbalance is triggered often, but not always, by stressful life events — certainly a personal loss, but sometimes even positive news like a promotion, a baby, or a new home. A tendency to depression is not a weakness trait. The parents, siblings, and children of a depressed person are four times more likely to get depressed than a nonrelative; his identical twin is at ten times the risk.

1. The writer opens his essay with some statistics and examples. What is the advantage of this strategy?  
*Make it read his essay more convincing and vivid, and concrete. put the way for the topic in the full.*
2. How did the writer develop the essays?  
*Use the example statistic to lay about the topic - depression.*
3. "And just your luck, one of those happy-go-lucky types works in the adjoining office" (para. 1) Here "those happy-go-lucky types" refers to small number of people that are in a good mood at the time.
4. What does para. 7 mainly tells us? What are the reasons for it?
5. What is the general theme of the article?

(2)

The grimest statistics of 1979 have nothing to do with inflation or even the cost of the arms race. Nothing about the year now ending deserves greater concern and scrutiny than the fact that almost a million babies were born to unwed women. Equally startling and disturbing is a statistic showing that about 600,000 teenagers become mothers each year. Of these, more than 10,000 are 14 years of age or younger.

The problem is compounded when many of the unwed mothers, especially the teenagers, go on to have additional children. One of the reasons behind that decision is that the mothers cannot support themselves and are attracted to the added welfare payments given for each family member.

Inevitably, the immediate question raised by these developments concerns the economic cost. The Population Resource Center has estimated that the bill for the first 10 years of life of each child born to a teenager will be \$18,710. this translates into more than \$8 billion for the entire group. If these figures are projected to all the children born of unwed and economically dependent mothers during the next 20 years, assuming total number of

命题时间: 2005 年 12 月 10 日

(试题和答卷一起交回)

## 中国矿业大学（北京）611 基础英语考研大纲

### 2023 年中国矿业大学（北京）611 基础英语考研大纲

#### 《基础英语》考试大纲

学院（盖章）：

负责人（签字）：

专业代码：050201/050211

专业名称：英语语言文学/外国语言学及应用语言学专业

考试科目代码：611

考试科目名称：基础英语

根据教育部和国家各专业学位教育指导委员会相关文件精神，我校文法学院英语语言文学和外国语言学及应用语言学专业的研究生，应具有扎实语言功底。为达到对硕士研究生水平的要求，确保我们上述两个硕士专业学位研究生的培养质量，特制定基础英语入学考试大纲。

#### 一、考试目的

本考试旨在全面考察考生是否具备硕士阶段学习所要求的英语水平，以便在此基础上探索提高学生英语水平的有效途径，确保英语学习结束时撰写出高质量的硕士论文。

#### 二、考试性质与范围

测试考生综合语言能力的水平考试，总分 150 分，考试时间为 180 分钟。

##### A、考试的总体要求

- ① 词汇：要求掌握 10,000 个以上，其中积极词汇量为 5,000 以上。
- ② 阅读：能读懂常见英语报刊上的各类文章，理解并能总结文章大意。
- ③ 翻译：具有综合知识应用能力，能够翻译一般的资料。
- ④ 作文：能够就所给话题或情景撰写论说文，或就所给文章写摘要，要求文字表达流畅、准确，语法规范。

##### B、考试形式

笔试、闭卷

##### 3、考试内容

- ① 词汇理解（词语解释和词汇选择）
- ② 阅读理解（四篇）
- ③ 翻译（英译汉、汉译英）
- ④ 作文（论说文或摘要）

#### 三、题型

##### I. 词汇理解

本部分包括两部分，第一部分为解释加下划线的词语，包括名词、动词、副词及形容词。第二部分为词汇选择题，考生从给出的四个选项中选择一个恰当的词。本部分共 40 分，每部分 20 分。

##### II. 阅读理解

本部分主要测试考生从英语资料中获取信息的能力。一共四篇文章，总长度约 1500-2000 词。每篇文章后有 5 个阅读题，涉及科技、文学、财经、政论等体裁。考试题型包括多项选择和简答题等形式。本部分共 40 分。

##### III. 翻译

本部分分英译汉和汉译英两部分。汉译英考查考生选择恰当的英语单词、词组和句型来准确表达汉语意思的能力，适当考查考生对增、减、变词义、断句和合句等汉译英基本技巧的运用能力。英译汉主要测试考生正确理解英语原句的意思，并能用准确达意的汉语表达出来。选材多为科普和文学内容。本部分共 40 分。

#### IV. 写作

本部分主要测试考生英语表达能力。考试题型主要有两种：1) 命题作文，要求考生根据所给题目或情景发表自己的看法，要求长度为 300 左右英语单词。2) 给出一段约 500 词的文章要求总结大意写出摘要，以考察考生的理解和概括能力。本部分共 30 分。

2021 年中国矿业大学（北京）611 基础英语考研大纲

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**D、考试形式**

笔试、闭卷

**3、考试内容**

- ① 词汇理解（词语解释和词汇选择）
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**三、题型**

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的运用能力。英译汉主要测试考生正确理解英语原句的意思，并能用准确达意的汉语表达出来。选材多为科普和文学内容。本部分共 40 分。

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## 2023 年中国矿业大学（北京）611 基础英语考研复习应试指导及试题分析

### 一、考查目标

全日制攻读硕士学位入学考试科目《基础英语》的考查内容包括英语写作、翻译和阅读这三个方面的语言基础知识。主要检验考生是否经过全面的、严格的英语基本技能训练。要求考生掌握良好的英语语言基本功和较丰富的语言、文学和文化背景知识。重点放在考查英语综合技能及实际运用语言的能力上。

### 二、考试要求

#### 阅读理解

##### 1. 考查范围:

- (1) 在规定时间内完成文章的阅读和每篇文章后的客观选择题。每篇文章都从英美原文中选取，篇长为 800 至 1000 词一篇。
- (2) 能读懂一般英美报刊杂志上的社论及政治、经济和文化方面的文章，既能理解其主旨和大意，又能分辨出其中的事实与细节。
- (3) 能读懂一般历史传记及文学作品，既能理解其字面意义又能理解其隐含意义。
- (4) 能读懂一般英美大学教科书涉及社会学、人类学、民族学、心理学、哲学等人文学科的文章及一般科普类文章，能理解某些学科交叉部分的阐述。
- (5) 能分析上述题材的文章的思想观点，通篇布局，语言技巧及修辞手法。

#### 翻译

##### 1. 考查范围:

- (1) 翻译采用段落翻译形式，包括英译汉和汉译英两部分，原文以通用材料为主，没有特别专业或生僻的内容。
- (2) 需正确理解原文，然后将其译成英语或汉语，译文意思需与原文一致。
- (3) 译文形式可以不拘一格，但必须符合译入语习惯，汉译文中不得出现错别字。
- (4) 除内容和形式外，还应注意语句的前后衔接，避免出现生吞活剥式的译文。

#### 写作

##### 1. 考查范围:

- (1) 在规定时间内，细读所给文章摘选，就其所涉及的话题、思想和内容给出命题，写出相对应的议论文。
- (2) 能理解文章摘选的内容，领会和分析作者的观点和思想，把握所涉及的话题。
- (3) 能通过逻辑分析和思辨，给出议论文的命题，形成鲜明的观点和清晰的视角。
- (4) 能运用议论文基本写作模式，按议论文结构写作，逻辑论证观点。
- (5) 能综合运用英语语言，表达流畅，语法和句法错误少。



基础英语考研核心题库之[阅读理解部分]精编

1. Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take the friendship for granted, we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few - for example, the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy (亲密关系) between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common - they often talk about "being on the same wavelength". It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favours and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion.

In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers of age, class or race. (272 words)

(1) According to the author, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all those who get on well with each other are friends
- B. friends are closer than people who just get on well with each other
- C. everyone understands clearly how to make friends
- D. every student has 6 friends

(2) When we make friends, we should consider such things as age, race, and background, because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is not easy to have a friendly relationship with people when there is a great difference in age and background
- B. The degree of friendship between two people and the reason for their shared interest can vary greatly
- C. Friends need to know all these things
- D. These are the most important factors to make friends

(3) In para.2, "being on the same wavelength" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. using the same frequency while talking
- B. keeping the same friendly relationship as other people do
- C. having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes and interests
- D. having the same background

(4) Which of the following is NOT correct according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Even friends may have differences of opinions
- B. Friends never argue with each other
- C. It generally takes time for people to become close friends
- D. Someone's habits may annoy his friends.

(5) To strength friendly relationship, people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. must hold friendship ceremonies
- B. have to eliminate differences in background
- C. should make friends with those who are of the same age and of race
- D. should support and understand each other through shared experiences and emotions

【答案】 (1) B

(2) A

(3) C

(4) B

(5) D

2. Colds are very common. The symptoms of the common cold include a sore throat, runny nose, stuffed-up nose (鼻塞), and tiredness. Colds are caused by viruses (病毒), but scientists cannot explain the exact cause. There is no cure. Many people, however, believe that they know the causes of and cures for the common col

D. For example, they believe that it is possible to get a cold if we get chilled, if we get extra tired, or if we are too close to a person with a col

D. In other words, if we want to prevent catching cold, we should stay warm and dry; we should avoid getting too tired, and we should not be in close contact with people who have colds.

Meanwhile, there are probably hundreds of "cures" throughout the world for the common col

D. For example, the following suggestions are popular in quite a number of societies: (1) drink plenty of water; (2) get extra rest; (3) take a lot of vitamin C, (4) take aspirin; (5) keep warm.

Each year people spend a lot of money on cold medicines -- pills, liquids, lozenges (含片). But these medicines do not cure colds they can only relieve cold symptoms. In other words, they make us feel better.

(1) The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. looking for the common cold
- B. some facts about the common cold
- C. introducing some patients
- D. new medicines for curing the common cold

(2) According to the passage, people with colds feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. quiet
- B. active
- C. thirsty
- D. tired

(3) To prevent catching cold, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. should keep away from a person who has a cold
- B. should wash your hair in cold weather
- C. should go out on a rainy day
- D. should make yourself tired

(4) Which of the following is NOT a "cure" for the common cold?

- A. Take a lot of vitaminc.
- B. Drink plenty of water.
- C. Put on as many clothes as possible.
- D. Get more rest.

- (5) Which of the following is true about the common cold?
- A. Scientists are close to finding a cure for colds.
  - B. There are hundreds of symptoms of the common cold.
  - C. Many people know what causes the common cold.
  - D. There are no medicines that can cure colds.

【答案】 (1) B

- (2) D
- (3) A
- (4) C
- (5) D

3. In many urban centers throughout the world, vibrant waste recycling programs aren't just eco-minded niceties, but they serve an essential role in keeping communities clean and clutter-free. But thanks to one forward-thinking initiative in the Brazilian city of Jundiaí, trading in trash has never been tastier.

Ten years ago, the city's Municipal Utilities Department launched "Delicious Recycling", a program aimed at encouraging residents to get into the habit of collecting recyclable waste in exchange for fresh vegetables, grown locally in a public-run garden — and boy did it take off. Today, the garden boasts more than 30 thousand plants to meet the demand of thousands of veggie-loving recyclers, turning aluminum cans and plastic bottles into edible greens.

Ultimately, the program has done wonders for the health of the environment as well, by ridding the city of improperly disposed waste.

"What once cluttered and even choked the flow of water from storm drains is today used as currency for healthy food," local mayor Miguel Haddad tells Jundiaí Online. "Everybody wins with this."

As innovative as Jundiaí's "Delicious Recycling" may seem, it's actually not the first of its kind, but given the program's success, it's no wonder why though a number of other Brazilian municipalities offer similar incentives to reward recyclers with food, the idea seems to be catching internationally — like in Mexico City, where residents recently exchanged trash for nearly three tons of vegetables!

(1) Waste recycling programs \_\_\_\_\_

- A. are paid little attention to in many urban centers.
- B. help make communities clean and tidy.
- C. have nothing to do with the sanitation of communities.
- D. are inactive in many urban centers.

(2) The purpose of "Delicious Recycling" is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. to teach residents how to make delicious food.
- B. to reward residents who do well in classifying rubbish.
- C. to encourage residents to trade recyclable waste for meat or vegetables.
- D. to encourage residents to trade recyclable waste for vegetables.

(3) According to local mayor Miguel Haddad, \_\_\_\_\_

- A. water in storm drains is flowing more freely than before because the trash in it has been removed.
- B. water in storm drains can be exchanged for healthy food.
- C. water in storm drains is essential to the growing of fresh vegetables.
- D. there is more trash in storm drains now than there used to be.

(4) What can be inferred from the last paragraph?\_\_\_\_\_

- A. “Delicious Recycling” has failed to achieve the desired result.
- B. There are no waste recycling programs in other Brazilian municipalities.
- C. Mexico City is probably imitating Jundiaí’s “Delicious Recycling”.
- D. Waste recycling programs in other Brazilian municipalities are more successful than Jundiaí’s “Delicious Recycling”.

【答案】 (1) B

(2) D

(3) A

(4) C

4. The time has come for humanity to journey to Mars. We’re ready. Though Mars is distant, we are far better prepared today to send humans to Mars than we were to travel to the Moon at the beginning of the space age. Given the will, we could have our first teams on Mars within a decade. The reasons for going to Mars are powerful.

We must go for the knowledge of Mars. Our robotic probes have revealed that Mars was once a warm and wet planet, suitable for hosting life’s origin. But did it? A search for fossils (化石) on the Martian surface or microbes (微生物) in groundwater below could provide the answer. If found, they would show that the origin of life is not unique to the Earth, and, by implication, reveal a universe that is filled with life and probably intelligence as well. From the view point of learning our true place in the universe, this would be the most important scientific enlightenment since Copernicus.

Earth’s atmosphere and environment in significant ways. It has become a critical matter for us to better understand all aspects of our environment. In this project, comparative planetology is a very powerful tool, a fact already shown by the role that Venusian (金星的) atmospheric studies played in our discovery of the potential threat of global warming by greenhouse gases. Mars, the planet most like the Earth, will have even more to teach us about our home world. The knowledge we gain could be key to our survival.

We must go for the future. Mars is not just a scientific curiosity; it is a world with a surface area equal to all the continents of the Earth combined, possessing all the elements that are needed to support not only life, but technological society. It is a New World, filled with history waiting to be made by a new and youthful branch of human civilization that is waiting to be born. We must go to Mars to make that potential a reality. We must go, not for us, but for a people who are yet to be. We must do it for the Martians.

(1) Why has the time come for humanity to travel to Mars according to the passage?\_\_\_\_\_

- A. Because people are willing to sacrifice their own life to travel to Mars.
- B. Because people are far better ready today to send people to Mars than before.
- C. Because most people are financially better off than they were.
- D. Because the first team on Mars has already been organized.

(2) What is the purpose of the search for fossils on the Martian surface or microbes in groundwater? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. To ascertain whether life can exist on the planet Mars.
- B. To test whether the robotic probes can really function on the Mars.
- C. To explore the origin of the universe.
- D. To reveal how intelligent the people are on the earth.

(3) The author believes that the most important scientific enlightenment of the universe

附赠重点名校：基础英语 2017-2022 年考研真题汇编（暂无答案）

第一篇、2022 年基础英语考研真题汇编

2022 年暨南大学 241 基础英语考研专业课真题



2022 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题 (B 卷)

招生专业与代码: 050205 日语语言文学、050203 法语语言文学  
考试科目名称及代码: 241 基础英语

考生注意: 所有答案必须写在答题纸 (卷) 上, 写在本试题上一律不给分。

**Part I Cloze (10 points)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

A few decades ago, computers were considered as sophisticated tools used by scientists to work out complex mathematical calculations, or by big companies and organizations to \_\_\_1\_\_\_ their data. Today, computers have become so \_\_\_2\_\_\_ that they sometimes don't even come with an instruction \_\_\_3\_\_\_ anymore.

Though becoming widely popular, computer technology still continues to \_\_\_4\_\_\_ many people. Researchers who have been using computers \_\_\_5\_\_\_ a daily basis for many years are still \_\_\_6\_\_\_ hidden wonders and surprises about this technology. A \_\_\_7\_\_\_ number of grandparents are making an effort to \_\_\_8\_\_\_ themselves with smart phones with designs that appear so \_\_\_9\_\_\_ to them. In addition, the purchase of laptops in many third world and developing nations is ever increasing. All this \_\_\_10\_\_\_ a good thing because they result in less \_\_\_11\_\_\_ between people of different ages and countries in their ability to use technology. If people of old ages \_\_\_12\_\_\_ people in the third world countries are afraid of technology that is so \_\_\_13\_\_\_ today, and thus choose to \_\_\_14\_\_\_ it, the purposes and advantages that technology has to offer would be ultimately \_\_\_15\_\_\_.

As there are two sides to every story, complex technology can be either good or bad, \_\_\_16\_\_\_ your knowledge or experience. The point being driven here is that if a technological \_\_\_17\_\_\_ is too complex for the average consumer, they will finally not \_\_\_18\_\_\_ it. This will directly affect the sales of the \_\_\_19\_\_\_ product. Any producer knows that this will mean product \_\_\_20\_\_\_ at a catastrophic level.

- |   |            |             |             |                |
|---|------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | A. release | B. retrieve | C. proceed  | D. process     |
| 2 | A. common  | B. ordinary | C. portable | D. specialized |
| 3 | A. handout | B. pamphlet | C. bulletin | D. profile     |

- |    |               |                |                |                |
|----|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4  | A. intrigue   | B. inflict     | C. infringe    | D. intervene   |
| 5  | A. at         | B. in          | C. on          | D. by          |
| 6  | A. discerning | B. disclosing  | C. displacing  | D. distorting  |
| 7  | A. reasonable | B. maximum     | C. significant | D. consistent  |
| 8  | A. identify   | B. associate   | C. represent   | D. familiarize |
| 9  | A. authentic  | B. promising   | C. dominant    | D. intricate   |
| 10 | A. creates    | B. commits     | C. deduces     | D. pledges     |
| 11 | A. discontent | B. discrepancy | C. dismay      | D. disregard   |
| 12 | A. as far as  | B. as long as  | C. as well as  | D. as good as  |
| 13 | A. scarce     | B. crucial     | C. delicate    | D. handy       |
| 14 | A. conceal    | B. divert      | C. dodge       | D. rupture     |
| 15 | A. caught     | B. lost        | C. doomed      | D. denied      |
| 16 | A. based on   | B. built on    | C. hinged on   | D. focused on  |
| 17 | A. accessory  | B. axis        | C. gadget      | D. turbine     |
| 18 | A. absorb     | B. obsess      | C. indulge     | D. purchase    |
| 19 | A. spoken     | B. said        | C. told        | D. uttered     |
| 20 | A. failure    | B. fault       | C. defect      | D. defeat      |

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