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1. 上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 1991、1999-2003、2005-2008 年考研真题；其中 1991、2000-2003、2005-2007 有答案。

说明：分析历年考研真题可以把握出题脉络，了解考题难度、风格，侧重点等，为考研复习指明方向。

二、2026年上海外国语大学 624 英语综合考研资料**2. 英语综合考研复习相关资料[考研核心题库]**

2-1、2026年 624 英语综合考研核心题库[词汇+语法+翻译+完型+改错+阅读理解+写作]

①2026年研究生考试 624 英语综合考研核心题库[词汇]题库及答案解析

②2026年研究生考试 624 英语综合考研核心题库[语法]题库及答案解析

③2026年研究生考试 624 英语综合考研核心题库[翻译]题库及答案解析

④2026年研究生考试 624 英语综合考研核心题库[完型]题库及答案解析

⑤2026年研究生考试 624 英语综合考研核心题库[改错]题库及答案解析

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说明：专业课强化辅导班使用。最新最全考研复习题库，均含有详细答案解析，考研首选。

三、资料全国统一零售价**本套考研资料包含以上部分(不含教材)，全国统一零售价：[¥]****四、2026年研究生入学考试指定/推荐参考书目(资料不包括教材)**

上海外国语大学 624 英语综合考研初试参考书

暂不指定参考书

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英语学院

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①报录数据-本专业招生计划、院校分数线、录取情况分析及详细录取名单；

②调剂去向-报考本专业未被录取的考生调剂去向院校及详细名单。

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因编撰此电子书属于首次，加之作者水平和时间所限，书中错漏之处在所难免，恳切希望广大考生读者批评指正。

目录

封面.....	1
目录.....	4
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合历年真题汇编	5
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2008 年考研真题（暂无答案）	5
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2007 年考研真题.....	17
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2007 年考研真题参考答案.....	30
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2006 年考研真题.....	37
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2006 年考研真题参考答案.....	51
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2005 年考研真题.....	59
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2005 年考研真题参考答案.....	69
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2003 年考研真题.....	71
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2003 年考研真题参考答案.....	82
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2002 年考研真题.....	95
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2002 年考研真题参考答案.....	104
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2001 年考研真题.....	118
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2001 年考研真题参考答案.....	132
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2000 年考研真题.....	134
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2000 年考研真题参考答案.....	143
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 1999 年考研真题（暂无答案）	145
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 1991 年考研真题.....	162
上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 1991 年考研真题参考答案.....	172
2026 年上海外国语大学 624 英语综合考研核心题库	174
英语综合考研核心题库之[词汇]精编	174
英语综合考研核心题库之[语法]精编	191
英语综合考研核心题库之[翻译]精编	204
英语综合考研核心题库之[完型]精编	239
英语综合考研核心题库之[改错]精编	359
英语综合考研核心题库之[阅读理解]精编	373
英语综合考研核心题库之[写作]精编	412

上海外国语大学 624 英语综合历年真题汇编

上海外国语大学 624 英语综合 2008 年考研真题 (暂无答案)

所有答案均写在考点下发的答题纸上, 写在本试卷或草稿纸上无效

上海外国语大学 2008 年硕士研究生统考

英语语言文学专业 英语综合 试题

(考试时间 180 分钟, 满分 150 分, 共 12 页)

QUESTION PAPER

I. CLOZE (30 points)

Fill in each of the blanks below with a word provided in the box. You may change the words into their proper forms if needed so that the words you put in will be grammatically and semantically appropriate. You can only use the words in the box ONCE. Write your answer on your Answer Sheet.

abrasive adaptable bath behalf challenge clear crowded distracting edge face
find foot go gold hospital key land live open other patient ration recognize
same soul take trace track world worthy

All three winners of this year's Nobel Prize for Medicine are eminent scientists, but Mario Capecchi is the one with the spiral-staircase story: the starving, homeless Italian street kid who found his way to America, to Harvard, to Utah, ever the refugee, before finally arriving at eternal glory and the Nobel Prize.

It's in many ways a familiar tale, Oliver Twist meets Albert Einstein, the pilgrim who comes to the promised land expecting, as he says, "the roads to be paved in (1)_____. What I found actually was just opportunity." But his story also has enough nice serrated edges to (2)____ our theories about genes and genius and what really makes us who we are.

You could say the visionary geneticist had a (3)____ genetic edge. Capecchi's grandmother was a painter, his uncle a renowned physicist, and his mother Lucy Ramberg an expat American poet (4)____ in a chalet in the Italian Alps when Mario was born in 1937. She had fallen in with a group of bohemian writers who believed, her son says with just a (5)____ of bemusement, that "they could wipe out Fascism and Nazism with a pen." After the Gestapo came in 1941 to take her to Dachau, Mario (6)____ on the streets. He was 4 years old.

All children have their own normal; they have not yet seen any worlds other than their own. Capecchi's (7)____ was an uncontrolled experiment in resilience. "I never felt sorry for myself," he recalls. "Children are remarkably (8)_____. Put them in a situation, and they simply will do whatever it is they need to do."

For his band of urchins, that meant a cunning, methodical pursuit of food and shelter. They worked together like raptors, one child (9)____ the street vendors so another could steal the fruit. Capecchi finally landed in a (10)____ in Reggio Emilia, where he could starve more systematically. The daily

所有答案均写在考点下发的答题纸上，写在本试卷或草稿纸上无效

(11) was a piece of bread and some chicory coffee, and to keep the children from running off, "they (12) all of our clothes away." He lay on a bed with no sheets, no blankets, feverish with hunger. It was there he learned the art of (13) plotting as he imagined all the ways he might escape and the obstacles he'd (14) to do so.

In 1945, when American soldiers liberated Dachau, Lucy went hunting for her son. She scoured hospital records, searching for more than a year before she (15) him down. It was on his 9th birthday, Oct. 6, 1946, that the mother he scarcely (16) arrived, a new Tyrolean outfit in hand, including the hat with the feather. She took him to Rome, where he had his first (17) in six years, and ultimately to the New World, where they settled in a Quaker Commune outside Philadelphia.

Creativity, Capecchi once said, comes from "the (18) juxtaposition" of life experiences. His old life and new one certainly rubbed each other raw. Some teachers wrote off the feral boy who had never set (19) in a school and spoke no English; but others gave him paints and told him to make murals to communicate. One day he was beating up the (20) third-graders, since that was what he knew how to do. And soon he was beating up older kids on (21) of his peers. "That gave me a position," he says, "some social standing."

Capecchi ultimately (22) his way to Harvard, the center of the universe in the early days of molecular biology. But he felt (23) by colleagues whose rivalries consumed them as much as their research. So he set off for the University of Utah, where the sight lines suited him better and collegiality was the (24) to success. He lives in a house high over a canyon. "I love looking across long distance," he says. "I think it sort of (25) up my mind."

This vista is necessary for his work as well as his (26). Capecchi looks at science as a series of circles: the smallest circle is the one in which everyone is doing the (27) thing. As you move farther out "fewer people are willing to go there, but you're charting new area. (28) too far, step out of bounds, and you're in science fiction. So you have to be careful. But you want to be as close to the (29) as possible." When he first proposed manipulating mouse genes to help model disease, the NIH gatekeepers thought he was over the line. "Not (30) of pursuit," they said of his grant proposals. Happily Capecchi ignored them. Now he triumphed in spite of his ordeals.

II. PROOF-READING & ERROR CORRECTION (20 points)

The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a "Λ" sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.