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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。

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本套考研资料包含以上部分(不含教材)，全国统一零售价：[¥]

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为大学英语六级考试水平，不指定具体参考书。

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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。

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扬州大学 241 英语历年真题汇编

扬州大学 241 英语 2024 年考研真题（暂无答案）

扬 州 大 学

2024 年硕士研究生招生考试初试试题（ A 卷）科目代码 241 科目名称 英语 满分 100 分

注意：①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项；②所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效；③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回！

Part One Use of English

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 your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 1 point for each)

Historically, humans get serious about avoiding disasters only after one has just struck them. 1 that logic, 2006 should have been a breakthrough year for rational behavior. With the memory of 9/11 still 2 in their minds, Americans watched hurricane Katrina, the most expensive disaster in U.S. history, on 3 TV. Anyone who didn't know it before should have learned that bad things can happen. And they are made 4 worse by our willful blindness to risk as much as our 5 to work together before everything goes to hell.

Granted, some amount of *delusion* (错觉) is probably part of the 6 condition. In A.D. 63, Pompeii was seriously damaged by an earthquake, and the locals immediately went to work 7 , in the same spot — until they were buried altogether by a volcano eruption 16 years later. But a 8 of the past year in disaster history suggests that modern Americans are particularly bad at 9 themselves from guaranteed threats. We know more than we 10 did about the dangers we face. But it turns 11 that in times of crisis, our greatest enemy is 12 the storm, the quake or the 13 itself. More often, it is ourselves.

So what has happened in the year that 14 the disaster on the Gulf Coast? In New Orleans, the Army Corps of Engineers has worked day and night to rebuild the flood walls. They have got the walls to 15 they were before Katrina, more or less. That's not 16 , we can now say with confidence. But it may be all 17 can be expected from one year of hustle.

Meanwhile, New Orleans officials have crafted a plan to use buses and trains to 18 the sick and the disabled. The city estimates that 15,000 people will need a 19 out. However, state officials have not yet determined where these people will be taken. The 20 with neighboring communities are ongoing and difficult.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A) To | B) By | C) On | D) For |
| 2. A) fresh | B) obvious | C) apparent | D) evident |
| 3. A) visual | B) vivid | C) live | D) lively |
| 4. A) little | B) less | C) more | D) much |
| 5. A) reluctance | B) rejection | C) denial | D) decline |

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- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 6. A) natural | B) world | C) social | D) human |
| 7. A) revising | B) refining | C) rebuilding | D) retrieving |
| 8. A) review | B) reminder | C) concept | D) prospect |
| 9. A) preparing | B) protesting | C) protecting | D) prevailing |
| 10. A) never | B) ever | C) then | D) before |
| 11. A) up | B) down | C) over | D) out |
| 12. A) merely | B) rarely | C) incidentally | D) accidentally |
| 13. A) surge | B) spur | C) surf | D) splash |
| 14. A) ensued | B) traced | C) followed | D) occurred |
| 15. A) which | B) where | C) what | D) when |
| 16. A) enough | B) certain | C) conclusive | D) final |
| 17. A) but | B) as | C) that | D) those |
| 18. A) exile | B) evacuate | C) dismiss | D) displace |
| 19. A) ride | B) trail | C) path | D) track |
| 20. A) conventions | B) notifications | C) negotiations | D) communications |

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 4 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points, 2 points for each)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Cars account for half the oil consumed in the U.S., about half the urban pollution and one fourth the greenhouse gases. They take a similar toll of resources in other industrial nations and in the cities of the developing world. As vehicle use continues to increase in the coming decade, the U.S. and other countries will have to deal with these issues or else face unacceptable economic, health-related and political costs. It is unlikely that oil prices will remain at their current low level or that other nations will accept a large and growing U.S. contribution to global climatic change.

Policymakers and industry have four options: reduce vehicle use, increase the efficiency and reduce the emissions of conventional gasoline-powered vehicles, switch to less harmful fuels, or find less polluting driving systems. The last of these—in particular the introduction of vehicles powered by electricity—is ultimately the only sustainable option. The other alternatives are attractive in theory but in practice are either impractical or offer only marginal improvements. For example, reduced vehicle use could solve traffic problems and a host of social and environmental problems, but evidence from around the world suggests that it is very difficult to make people

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give up their cars to any significant extent. In the U.S., mass-transit ridership and *carpooling* (合伙用车) have declined since World War II. Even in Western Europe, with fuel prices averaging more than \$1 a liter (about \$4 a gallon) and with easily accessible mass transit and dense populations, cars still account for 80 percent of all passenger travel.

Improved energy efficiency is also appealing, but automotive fuel economy has barely made any progress in 10 years. Alternative fuels such as natural gas, burned in internal-combustion engines, could be introduced at relatively low cost, but they would lead to only marginal reductions in pollution and greenhouse emissions (especially because oil companies are already spending billions of dollars every year to develop less polluting types of gasoline).

21. From the passage we know that the increased use of cars will _____.
A) consume half of the oil produced in the world
B) have serious consequences for the well-being of all nations
C) widen the gap between the developed and developing countries
D) impose an intolerable economic burden on residents of large cities
22. The U.S. has to deal with the problems arising from vehicle use because _____.
A) most Americans are reluctant to switch to public transportation systems
B) the present level of oil prices is considered unacceptable
C) other countries will protest its increasing greenhouse emissions
D) it should take a lead in conserving natural resources
23. Which of the following is the best solution to the problems mentioned in the passage?
A) The designing of highly efficient car engines.
B) A reduction of vehicle use in cities.
C) The development of electric cars.
D) The use of less polluting fuels.
24. Which of the following is practical but only makes a marginal contribution to solving the problem of greenhouse emissions?
A) The use of fuels other than gasoline.
B) Improved energy efficiency.
C) The introduction of less polluting driving systems.
D) Reducing car use by carpooling.
25. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?
A) The decline of public transportation accounts for increased car use in Western Europe.
B) Cars are popular in Western Europe even though fuel prices are fairly high.
C) The reduction of vehicle use is the only sustainable option in densely populated Western Europe.
D) Western European oil companies cannot sustain the cost of developing new-type fuels.

2025 年扬州大学 241 英语考试指导

英语考试指导

一、考试内容范围:

(一) 英语语法

1. 要求考生熟练应用各种时态, 包括一般现在时, 一般过去时, 一般将来时, 现在进行时, 过去进行时, 过去将来时, 现在完成时, 过去完成时, 将来完成时, 现在完成进行时, 将来进行时共 11 个时态; 熟练应用主动语态和被动语态;
2. 要求考生熟练掌握名词、冠词、代词、形容词、副词、连词、介词、数词及其相关用法;
3. 要求考生熟练掌握应用动词及相关用法, 掌握非谓语动词用法, 了解虚拟语气的相关知识;
4. 要求考生熟练掌握应用各种句式, 即简单句、并列句和复合从句(包括定语从句、名词性从句和状语从句), 掌握特殊句式。

(二) 英语词汇要求

1. 要求考生熟练掌握 3000-4000 单词;
2. 要求考生熟练运用核心词汇中名词、动词、形容词、介词的常用词义及词组、固定搭配。

(三) 英语应用技能要求

1. 要求考生具有基本的英语阅读理解能力, 通过阅读一般性题材的英语文章获取书面信息, 包括理解文章主旨大意、找出重要事实和细节、根据上下文猜测词和短语的含义、理解文章隐含意义、识别作者的观点和态度等, 要求阅读速度约为每分钟 80 词;
2. 要求考生在熟练掌握重点核心词汇和基础语法的基础上, 运用语篇理解能力和分析判断能力, 从整体上把握文章的内在逻辑关系, 根据上下文的语境, 准确辨析近义词或词组, 完成完型填空和语篇选词题型;
3. 要求考生具有基本的语篇翻译能力, 能够运用核心词汇和基础语法知识, 完成约 100 字的英汉互译, 考核传达原文的准确性、达意性和得体性;
4. 要求考生能够根据不同文体, 使用恰当的语言形式完成事实陈述、观点表达、情感抒发等书面交际任务, 考核文章的结构安排、逻辑性、语意连贯性, 要求格式准确、书写规范, 字数为 120-150。

二、试卷题型结构

语法和词汇: 语法部分采用选择填空的题型, 旨在考查考生对语法知识的掌握情况; 词汇部分考查考生对词义的理解和词汇的运用; 以 2000—2500 个大学四级核心词汇为主要依据, 兼顾其他非专业英语大学本科程度英语教材的词汇。要求能够运用语言知识辨别语言的连贯性和一致性等语段特征, 掌握用于一定语境中的语言规范。主要包括: 1) 词语意义辨析, 其中包括同义词或近义词辨析, 形近词辨析; 2) 固定词组: 包括动词词组和固定词组两部分; 3) 词性选择: 从句子成分来确定四个不同词性的同根词的词性; 4) 介词题型, 可以是简单介词、也可以是短语介词。侧重于介词和某些名词、动词、形容词、副词、连词的固定搭配关系。英语语法(包括句法)基本知识, 如: 各种时态、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、形容词性从句、名词性从句、倒装、复合句等。

阅读理解: 采用选择正确答案题型, 旨在考查考生阅读速度、理解能力; 能熟练阅读说明文、议论文、记叙文等文章, (生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的 3%), 并能理解其主旨和表达的具体信息和概括性结论; 进行有关的判断、推理和引申; 根据上下文及其他暗示来推测词义; 理解通篇结构以及段落间的联系; 了解作者的意图、观点或态度; 区分论点和论据、事实和作者的看法。内容涉及: 经济、政治、文化、教育等话题。

翻译部分: 包括英译汉和汉译英两种题型, 主要考查考生对于翻译方法的灵活运用; 能够运用流畅、易懂的汉语或英语准确地传达英语、汉语原文的意思, 能运用增、减、变词义、断句和合句等翻译的基本技巧进行翻译。翻译取材于近期报纸、杂志、网络以及其它来源的短文, 难度适中, 题材熟悉, 不涉及高深的专业知识词汇。

完形填空: 采用选择正确答案题型, 考查学生对于词组固定搭配的掌握状况。本题测试考生依据语篇上下文的意义解析和结构衔接填词, 要求考生不仅具有语篇连贯和衔接知识, 而且要求考生对词汇的学习应具有篇章应用意识。