

**【初试】2026年 西南大学 241 自命题英语考研精品资料**

**说明：本套资料由高分研究生潜心整理编写，高清电子版支持打印，考研推荐资料。**

**一、西南大学 241 自命题英语考研真题汇编**

1. 西南大学 241 自命题英语 2008-2012 年考研真题，其中 2010 年真题不完整，暂无答案。

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年西南大学 241 自命题英语考研资料**

2. 自命题英语考研复习相关资料[应试指导+考研核心题库]

2-1、2025 年自命题英语考研复习应试指导及试题分析

说明：精心整理编写，重点讲解自命题英语考研复习应试技巧及试题分析，考研首选。

2-2、2026 年自命题英语考研核心题库[词汇+语法+翻译+完型+改错+写作]

①2026 年研究生考试自命题英语考研核心题库[词汇]题库及答案解析

②2026 年研究生考试自命题英语考研核心题库[语法]题库及答案解析

③2026 年研究生考试自命题英语考研核心题库[翻译]题库及答案解析

④2026 年研究生考试自命题英语考研核心题库[完型]题库及答案解析

⑤2026 年研究生考试自命题英语考研核心题库[改错]题库及答案解析

⑥2026 年研究生考试自命题英语考研核心题库[阅读理解]题库及答案解析

⑦2026 年研究生考试自命题英语考研核心题库[写作]题库及答案解析

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)**

西南大学 241 自命题英语考研初试参考书

暂不指定参考书

**五、本套考研资料适用学院**

外国语学院

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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。

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## 西南大学 241 自命题英语历年真题汇编

西南大学 241 自命题英语 2012 年考研真题（暂无答案）

## 西南大学

2012 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业：日语语言文学 研究方向：日语教学论、日本文化研究

试题名称：自命题英语

试题编号：241

（答题一律做在答题纸上，并注明题目番号，否则答题无效）

**Part I Reading Comprehension (40%)**

*Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Passage One**

Chinese Internet search engine Baidu has attracted investment from Google, its U.S. counterpart, as that company looks for opportunities in China. The move, which was announced last week, has underlined international interest in the fast-growing Chinese market. According to U.S. reports, Google put U.S.\$10 million into the deal. Baidu said this would help them upgrade technology and build a brand profile. Baidu founder and CEO Robin Li says he and his partner Eric Xu are Baidu's biggest shareholders.

The biggest benefit for Baidu from the Google deal will be the boost for an offering on the NASDAQ stock market in the U.S. China has more than 80 million Internet users and growing access to broadband in urban areas and Internet cafes in remote towns. Baidu is one of the most promising of the Chinese providers. The company began making a profit last year, with 80% of its revenue coming from paid listings. That's where a customer pays to have a name and web link appear at the top

of a word search's results list.

Local research shows that Baidu accounts for 48 percent of searches by Chinese internet users. Google is second with under 30 percent. However, Baidu is facing mounting challenges. The performance of Sina, Sohu and Netease on the NASDAQ has brought results. Search engines are being seen by some as a future gold mine, following online advertising and mobile messages.

In the face of all this, Li says he believes that Baidu's Chinese language search engine focus will be its biggest advantage. "Google provides search engine services in more than 80 languages, but Baidu only focuses on Chinese, so its investment on the China market is much less than ours." Li believes that Sina and Sohu focus more on online advertising, mobile message services, online games and e-commerce services. Still, Baidu faces challenges.

Yahoo opened a website for Chinese internet searches on Monday. The new site, "Yisou," or "No.1 search", differs from Yahoo's Chinese-language portal in that it focuses on web searches. So Baidu, whose name comes from a Song dynasty poem about a man searching for his beloved in every possible way, has to work even harder to keep its lead in the Chinese web search business.

1. What is the most remarkable advantage of the investigation from Google?
  - A. The biggest benefit for Baidu from the Google deal will be the boost for an offering on the NASDAQ stock market in the U.S.
  - B. Baidu founder and CEO Robin Li will be Baidu's biggest shareholders
  - C. China will have more than 180million Internet users and growing access to broadband in urban areas and Internet cafes in remote towns.
  - D Google will put U.S. \$10 million into the deal.
2. How much does Google account for of searches by Chinese Internet users?
  - A. 48%
  - B. over 48%
  - C. More than 30%
  - D Under 30%

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the future gold mines?

- A. Search engines
- B. Online commerce
- C. Online advertising
- D. Mobile messages

4. Why does Robin Li say Google's investment on the China market is much less than Baibu?

- A. Google creates fewer opportunities to search engine service.
- B. Google provides search engine services in the whole world; it has got a wider range to get benefit
- C. Baidu can provide more opportunities for the search engine users
- D. Google provides search engine services in more than 80 languages, but Baidu only focuses on Chinese.

5. Which company opened a website named "Yisou," or "No.1 search"?

- A. Sina
- B. Schu
- C. Yahoo
- D. Etang

## Passage Two

People with disabilities comprise a large part of population. It is estimated that over 35 million Americans have physical, mental, or other disabilities. About half of these disabilities are "developmental", i.e., they occur prior to the individual's twenty-second birthday, often from genetic conditions, and severe enough to affect three or more areas of development, such as mobility, communication, employment, etc. Most other disabilities are considered "adventitious", i.e., accidental or caused by outside forces.

Prior to the 20th century, only a small percentage of people with disabilities survived for long. Medical treatment for these disabilities was unavailable. Advancements in medicine and social services have created a climate in which people with disabilities can expect to have such basic needs as food, shelter, and medical treatment. Unfortunately, these basics are often not available. Civil liberties such as the right to vote, marry, get an education, and gain employment have historically been denied on the basis of disability.

In recent decades, the disability rights movement has been organized to fight against these infringements of civil rights. Congress responded by passing major

## 2025年西南大学241自命题英语考试指导

## 自命题英语考试指导

## 一、考试内容范围：

## (一) 英语语法

- 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；
- 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；
- 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；
- 要求考生熟练掌握应用各种句式，即简单句、并列句和复合句（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

- 要求考生熟练掌握3000-4000单词；
- 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

- 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；
- 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；
- 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；
- 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