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前言

目前我国英语专业硕士研究生入学考试没有采取全国统考的方式，没有统一的考试大纲，而是采取各招生院校自行命题、自行组织考试的办法，但是各校的考试要求、命题特点大同小异，一些学校的试题类型、内容难易程度都非常相似，因此，研究一些学校的考研试题非常有价值。

我们参照一些名校英语专业硕士研究生入学考试大纲和要求，认真研究了50多所高校300多份英语专业考研科目“基础英语”真题，精心挑选部分试题和相关资料，编著了英语专业考研复习资料。

本书是一本解答名校英语专业考研科目“基础英语”历年真题的复习资料。

它根据众多院校“基础英语”试题的结构和难易程度，从全国18所院校历年“基础英语”试题中挑选了34套近年试题，并提供了参考答案（2006年和2007年有详细的答案解析）。

可以说，通过本书，读者可以了解英语专业硕士研究生入学考试的最高水平和各个院校英语专业考研科目“基础英语”的出题思路。

对于准备参加英语专业考研科目“基础英语”的考生来说，本书是一本不可多得的辅导资料。

需要特别说明的是：高校英语专业考研科目“基础英语”真题的收集和参考答案的整理是非常困难的，我们在编著过程中得到了许多院校师生的协助，并参考了众多英语专业复习材料（特别是一些名校内部英语专业考研科目“基础英语”的讲义等），在此深表感谢。

如有不妥，敬请指正。

由于水平有限，错误不可避免，不妥之处和建议可与编者联系，不甚感激。

圣才学习网是一家为全国各类考试和专业课学习提供全套复习资料的专业性网站，包括中华英语学习网、中华医学学习网、中华证券学习网、中华金融学习网、中华保险学习网、中华精算师考试网等40个子网站。

其中，中华英语学习网是一家为全国各类英语考试以及在中国举行的国外留学、资格认证等权威英语考试提供全套复习资料的专业性网站。

考试具体包括英语专业考试、英语专业课辅导、英语国内升学考试、英语出国留学考试、少儿英语考试、英语竞赛考试、英语口语考试、英语能力测试、英语职称等级考试、英语水平考试、英语翻译资格（证书）考试、英语教师资格证考试、国外英语认证（证书）考试。

每种考试都设置有为考生和学习者提供一条龙服务的资源，包括：考试指南、大纲详解、视频课件、笔记讲义、在线测试、真题解析、单元训练和网络课程辅导。

内容概要

本书是一名解答名校英语专业考研科目“基础英语”历年真题的复习资料。它根据众多院校“基础英语”试题的结构和难易程度，从全国18所院校历年“基础英语”试题中挑选了37套近年试题；并提供了参考答案（2006年和2007年有详细的答案解析）。

本书特别适合于参加英语专业硕士研究生入学考试的考生，对于参加非英语专业的考研英语、职称英语、英语专业八级等其他考试的考生而言，本书也具较好的参考价值。

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章节摘录

How America is likely to take over leadership of the fight against climate change; and how it can get it right. A country with a presidential system tends to get identified with its leader. So, for the rest of the world, America is George Bush's America right now. It is the country that has mismanaged the Iraq war; holds prisoners without trial at Guantanamo Bay; restricts funding for stem-cell research because of fundamentalist religious beliefs; and destroyed the chance of a global climate-change deal based on the Kyoto Protocol. But to simplify this is to misunderstand—especially in the case of the huge, federal America. One of its great strengths is the diversity of its political, economic and cultural life. While the White House dug its heels in on global warming, much of the rest of the country was moving. That's what forced the president's concession to greens in the state-of-the-union address. His poll ratings sinking under the weight of Iraq, President Bush is grasping for popular issues to keep him afloat; and global warming has evidently become such an issue. Albeit in the context of energy security, a now familiar concern of his, President Bush spoke for the first time to Congress of "the serious challenge of global climate change" and proposed measures designed, in part to combat it. It's the weather, appropriately, that has turned public opinion—starting with Hurricane Katrina. Scientists had been warning Americans for years that the risk of "extreme weather events" would probably increase as a result of climate change. But scientific papers do not drive messages home as convincingly as the destruction of a city. And the heat wave that torched America's west coast last year, accompanied by a constant drip of new research on melting glaciers and dying polar bears, has only strengthened the belief that something must be done. Business is changing its mind too. Five years ago corporate America was solidly against carbon controls. But the threat of a patchwork of state regulations, combined with the opportunity to profit from new technologies, began to shift business attitudes. And that movement has gained momentum, because companies that saw their competitors espouse carbon controls began to fear that, once the government got down to designing regulations, they would be left out of the discussion if they did not jump on the bandwagon. So now the loudest voices are not resisting change but arguing for it. Support for carbon controls has also grown among some unlikely groups: security hawks (who want to reduce America's dependence on Middle Eastern oil); farmers (who like subsidies for growing the raw material for ethanol); and evangelicals (who worry that man should be looking after the Earth God gave him a little better). This alliance has helped persuade politicians to move. Arnold Schwarzenegger, California's Republican governor, has led the advance, with muscular measures legislating Kyoto-style curbs in his state. His popularity has rebounded as a result. And now there is movement too at the federal level, which is where it really matters. Bills to tackle climate change have proliferated. And three of the serious candidates for the presidency in 2008—John McCain, Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama—are all pushing for federal measures. Unfortunately, President Bush's newfound interest in climate change is coupled with, and distorted by, his focus on energy security. Reducing America's petrol consumption by 20% by 2017, a target he announced in the state-of-the-union address, would certainly diminish the country's dependence on Middle Eastern oil, but the way he plans to go about it may not be either efficient or clean. Increasing fuel-economy standards for cars and trucks will go part of the way, but for most of the switch America will have to rely on a greater use of alternative fuels. That means ethanol (inefficient because of heavy subsidies and high tariffs on imports of foreign ethanol) or liquefied coal (filthy because of high carbon emissions).

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