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考研辅导教材

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硕士研究生入学考试

英语专项训练

(模拟试题及解析)

(修订本)

编写 考研命题研究组
编著 刘玉萍(清华大学外语系)
总策划 胡东华

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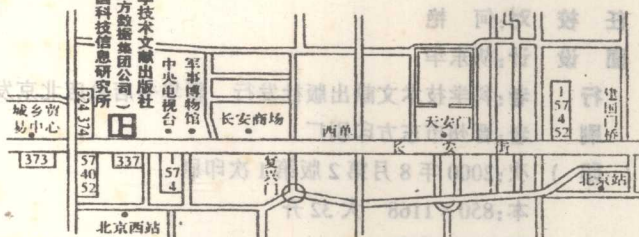
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Model Test One

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times ____ 1979.

A. from B. after C. for D. since

The sentence should be read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose D.

Sample Answer

[A][B][C][■]

1. I shall have finished my homework before I ____.

A. go to the movies B. shall go to the movies
C. will go to the movies D. shall have gone to the movies

2. The telephone had stopped ringing ____ I got downstairs.

A. since B. just C. after D. by the time

3. Andy had been to the seaside several times before, but this was the first time the other children ____.

A. have been B. had been
C. would be D. were being

4. It is not easy to learn, ____ to apply what one has learned to practice.

A. much less B. to say the least
C. on the whole D. on the other hand

5. —"They've started to repair the old combine."

—“I hope they ____ in time for harvesting.”

- A. have finished it B. will finish it
C. will be finishing it D. will have finished it

6. The young baby has little ____ his activities because his muscles are not developed and his nervous system is untrained.

- A. to control B. control
C. controlled D. control over

7. Leslie said that he ^{should} had run in order ____.

- A. that he could catch the bus B. to catch the bus
C. that he can catch the bus D. to the bus he could catch

8. ____ in the United States, St. Louis has now become the 24th largest city in the country.

- A. It is the fourth biggest city
B. Before the fourth biggest city it was
C. It was the fourth biggest city
D. Once the fourth biggest city

9. According to the information they provided, the newly constructed highway is said to be ____.

- A. length about twenty miles B. in twenty miles of length
C. about twenty miles in length D. in twenty miles of length

10. ____ your body does after the stimulus has acted is called the response.

- A. When B. How C. What D. That

Section B

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found ____ in the woods off the highway.

- [A] vanished [B] scattered [C] abandoned [D] rejected

the sentence should be read: “The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned

in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer

[A][B][■][D]

11. All the characters in the story are ____ and cannot be found in real life.
A. imaginary B. imagery C. imaginative D. imaginable
12. It's taking forever for the goods we ordered to arrive, so we have decided to ____ it.
A. omit B. cancel C. postpone D. get rid of
13. We have to ____ that they are innocent until we have evidence of their guilt.
A. assume B. resume C. imagine D. regard
14. The disease was kept under control ____ early diagnosis and treatment.
A. on virtue with B. for virtue of
C. by virtue of D. in virtue with
15. They were waiting anxiously for the ____ of the jury's deliberation.
A. outset B. outcome C. output D. outlet
16. The fall in the value of pound will ____ us to export more goods.
A. make B. ensure C. enable D. cause
17. It's very hard to come to ____ with being poor.
A. terms B. concession C. compromise D. term
18. The magician ____ some astonishing tricks to amuse the children.
A. conducted B. committed C. concluded D. performed
19. In spite of the wide range of reading material specially written or ____ for language learning purposes, there is get no comprehensive systematic program for reading skills.
A. adopted B. adapted C. appointed D. acknowledged
20. She couldn't open the bottle, even by ____ all her strength.
A. exerting B. extending C. completing D. enlisting
21. As the train will not leave until one hour later, we ____ grab a bite at the snack bar.
A. may well B. just as well
C. might as well D. as well
22. The doctor's new discovery has had a ____ influence on the treatment of cancers.

- A. prominent ~~B.~~ profound C. productive D. provocative
23. His parents used whatever ____ they could to dissuade him from marrying that woman.
A. way ~~B.~~ means C. method D. force
24. Since the American Revolution, the right to ethical treatment has been ____ to include women and minority groups.
A. offered B. extended C. enlarged D. given
- ☒ 25. The Internet has profoundly ____ the way people communicate with each other.
A. affected ~~B.~~ effected C. replaced D. ruined
26. The flowers tend to ____ very quickly if you don't water them every day.
A. fail B. fall ~~C.~~ wither D. decline
27. Purchasing that luxurious house is far beyond his ____.
A. ability B. method C. capability ~~D.~~ means
- ☒ 28. She was such an absent-minded typist that she ____ the entire paragraph of the article.
A. left out B. left off
C. left away ~~D.~~ left over
29. Human facial expressions differ from those of animals in the degree to which they can be ____ controlled and modified.
A. sufficiently B. absolutely C. conceivably ☒ D. deliberately
- ☒ 30. His boss took him to ____ for his habitual lack of punctuality.
A. reprimand ~~B.~~ reproach C. task D. criticism

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Most people who travel long distance complain of jetlag. Jetlag makes business travelers less productive and more prone 31 making mistakes. It is actu-

ally caused by 32 of your “body clock” — a small cluster of brain cells that controls the timing of biological 33. The body clock is designed for a 34 rhythm of daylight and darkness, so that it is thrown out of balance when it 35 daylight and darkness at the “wrong” times in a new time zone. The 36 of jetlag often persist for days 37 the internal body clock slowly adjusts to the new time zone.

Now a new anti-jetlag system is 38 that is based on proven 39 pioneering scientific research. Dr. Martin Moore-Ede had 40 a practical strategy to adjust the body clock much sooner to the new time zone 41 controlled exposure to bright light. The time zone shift is easy to accomplish and eliminates 42 of the discomfort of jetlag.

A successful time zone shift depends on knowing the exact times to either 43 or avoid bright light. Exposure to light at the wrong time can actually make jetlag worse. The proper schedule 44 light exposure depends a great deal on 45 travel plans.

Data on a specific flight itinerary and the individual's sleep 46 are used to produce a Trip Guide with 47 on exactly when to be exposed to bright light.

When the Trip Guide calls 48 bright light you should spend time outdoors if possible. If it is dark outside, or the weather is bad, 49 you are on an aeroplane, you can use a special light device to provide the necessary light 50 for a range of activities such as reading, watching TV or working.

31. ~~A. from~~ B. of C. for D. to
 32. A. eruption ~~B. disruption~~ C. rupture D. corruption
 33. A. actions B. functions ~~C. behavior~~ D. reflection
 34. A. formal B. continual ~~C. regular~~ D. circular
 35. ~~A. experiences~~ B. possesses C. encounters D. retains
 36. A. signs B. defects C. diseases ~~D. symptoms~~
 37. A. if B. whereas ~~C. while~~ D. although
 38. A. agreeable B. available C. adaptable ~~D. approachable~~
 39. ~~A. extensive~~ B. tentative C. broad D. inclusive
 40. ~~A. devised~~ B. scrutinized C. visualized D. recognized
 41. A. in B. as C. at ~~D. through~~

42. A. more B. little ☒ C. most D. least
- ☒ 43. A. shed B. retrieve C. seek ☒ D. attain
- ☒ 44. A. in B. for ☒ C. on D. with
- ☒ 45. A. specific B. complicated C. unique ☒ D. peculiar
46. A. mode B. style C. norm ☒ D. pattern
- ☒ 47. ☒ A. directories B. commentaries C. instructions D. specifications
48. A. up B. off C. on ☒ D. for
49. ☒ A. or B. but C. and D. while
- ☒ 50. A. spur B. stimulus ☒ C. agitation D. acceleration

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the question. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the bracket with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage One

Cells cannot remain alive outside certain limits of temperature, and much narrower limits mark the boundaries of effective functioning. Some biological systems of mammals and birds are most efficient only within a narrow range around 37°C; a departure of a few degrees from this value seriously impairs their functioning. Even though cells can survive wider fluctuations, the integrated actions of bodily systems are impaired. Other animals have a wider tolerance for change of bodily temperature.

For centuries it has been recognized that mammals and birds differ from other animals in the way they regulate body temperatures. Ways of characterizing the difference have become more accurate and meaningful over time, but popular terminology still reflects the old division into "warm-blooded" and "cold-blooded" species; warm-blooded included mammals and birds, whereas all other creatures were considered cold-blooded. As more species were studied, it became evident

that this classification was inadequate. A fence lizard or a desert iguana — each cold-blooded — usually has a body temperature only a degree or two below that of humans and so is not cold. Therefore the next distinction was made between animals that maintain a constant body temperature, called homeotherms, and those whose body temperature varies with their environment, called poikilothermal. But this classification also proved inadequate, because among mammals there are many that vary their body temperatures during hibernation. Furthermore, many invertebrates that live in the depths of the ocean never experience a change in the chill of the deep water, and their body temperatures remain constant.

The current distinction is between animals whose body temperature is regulated chiefly by internal metabolic processes and those whose temperature is regulated by, and who get most of their heat from, the environment. The former are called endoderms, and the latter are called ectoderms. Most ectoderms do regulate their body temperature, and they do so mainly by moving to favorable sites or by changing their exposure to external sources of heat. Endoderms (mainly mammals and birds) also regulate their temperature by choosing favorable environments, but primarily they regulate their temperatures by making a variety of internal adjustments.

51. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Body temperatures of various animals.
- B. The newest research on measuring animal temperature.
- C. Methods of temperature reduction of animals.
- ☒ D. The classification of animals by temperature regulation.

52. Which of the following terms refers primarily to mammals and birds?

- ☒ A. Warm-blooded
- B. Ectoderms
- C. Cold-blooded
- D. Polikilothermal

53. In general, the temperature of endoderms is regulated ____.

- A. consciously
- B. internally
- ☒ C. inadequately
- D. environmentally

54. According to the passage, the chief way in which ectoderms regulate their temperatures is by ____.

- A. seeking out appropriate locations
- ☒ B. hibernating part of the year

- C. staying in deep water
- D. starting certain metabolic processes

Passage Two

Time spent in a bookshop can be most enjoyable, whether you are a book-lover or merely there to buy a book as a present. You may even have entered the shop to find shelter from a sudden shower. Whatever the reason, you can soon become totally unaware of your surroundings. The desire to pick up a book with an attractive dust-jacket is irresistible, although this method of selection ought not to be followed, as you might end up with a rather dull book. You soon become engrossed in some book or other, and usually it is only much later that you realize you have spent far too much time there and must dash off to keep some forgotten appointment — without buying a book, of course.

This opportunity to escape the realities of everyday life is, I think, the main attraction of a bookshop. There are not many places where it is possible to do this. A music shop is very much like a bookshop. You can wander round such places to your heart's content. If it is a good shop, no assistant will approach you with the inevitable greeting: "Can I help you, sir?" You needn't buy anything you don't want. In a bookshop an assistant should remain in the background until you have finished browsing. Then, and only then, are his services necessary. Of course, you may want to find out where a particular section is, but when he has led you there, the assistant should retire discreetly and look as if he is not interested in selling a single book.

You have to be careful not to be attracted by the variety of books in a bookshop. It is very easy to enter the shop looking for a book on, say, ancient coins and to come out carrying a copy of the latest best-selling novel and perhaps a book about brass-rubbing—something which had only vaguely interested you up till then. This volume on the subject, however, happened to be so well illustrated and the part of the text you read proved so interesting, that you just had to buy it. This sort of thing can be very dangerous. Apart from running up a huge account, you can waste a great deal of time wandering from section to section. Booksellers must be both long-suffering and indulgent.

There is a story which illustrates this. A medical student had to read a text —

book which was far too expensive for him to buy. He couldn't obtain it from the library and the only copy he could find was in his bookshop. Every afternoon, therefore, he would go along to the shop and read a little of the book at a time. One day, however, he was dismayed to find the book missing from its usual place and was about to leave when he noticed the owner of the shop beckoning to him. Expecting to be told off, he went towards him. To his surprise, the owner pointed to the book, which was tucked away hidden in a corner. "I put it there in case anyone was tempted to buy it," he said, and left the delighted student to continue his reading.

55. We can learn from the passage that in a good bookshop _____.
- A. nobody appears to take any notice of you
 - B. the assistant greets you in a friendly way
 - C. the assistant introduces himself to you
 - D. you feel the surroundings are very much like a music shop
56. According to the author, an assistant should offer his help _____
- A. as soon as you enter the shop
 - B. as you are browsing the books on shelf
 - C. only when you have finished browsing
 - D. when you are led to a particular section
57. Anyone visiting a bookshop tends to buy _____
- A. a book on ancient coins
 - B. a best-selling novel on brass-rubbing
 - C. a book that had only vaguely interested you
 - D. a book with an attractive dust-jacket that comes to sight
58. In the first sentence of the last paragraph "There is a story which well illustrate this", what does "this" refer to?
- A. the fact one can be tempted to buy well-illustrated books
 - B. the need for book-sellers to be patient and kind
 - C. the fact one can waste a lot of time in a bookshop
 - D. a medical student having to read a text book which was far too expensive for him to buy

Passage Three

Complaining about faulty goods or bad service is never easy. Most people dis-

like making a fuss. But if something you have bought is faulty or does not do what was claimed for it, you are not asking for a favor to get it put right. It is the shopkeeper's responsibility to take the complaint seriously and to replace or repair a faulty article or put right poor service, because he is the person with whom you have entered into an agreement. The manufacturer may have a part to play but that comes later.

Complaints should be made to a responsible person. Go back to the shop where you bought the goods, taking with you any receipt you may have. Ask to see the buyer in a large store. In a small store the assistant may also be the owner so you can complain direct. In a chain store ask to see the manager. If you telephone, ask the name of the person who handles your inquiry, otherwise you may never find out who dealt with the complaint later.

Even the bravest person finds it difficult to stand up in a group of people to complain, so if you do not want to do it in person, write a letter. Stick to the facts and keep a copy of what you write. At this stage you should give any receipt numbers, but you should not need to give receipts or other papers to prove you bought the article. If you are not satisfied with the answer you get, or if you do not get a reply, write to the managing director of the firm, shop, or organization. Be sure to keep copies of your own letters and anything you receive.

If your complaint is a just one, the shopkeeper may offer to replace or repair the faulty article. You may find this an attractive solution. In certain cases you may have the right to refuse the goods and ask for your money back, but this is only where you have hardly used the goods and have acted at once. Even when you cannot refuse the goods you may be able to get some money back as well. And if you have suffered some special loss, if for example a new washing machine tears your clothes, you might receive money to replace them. If the shopkeeper offers you a credit note to be used to buy goods in the same shops but you would rather have money say so. If you accept a credit note, remember that later you will not be able to ask for your money. If the shopkeeper refuses to give you money, ask for advice from your Citizens' Advice Bureau before you accept a credit note. In some cases the shopkeeper does not have to give you your money back—if, for example, he exchanges an article simply because you don't like it or it does not fit. He does not have to take back the goods in these circumstances.

59. It is implied in the passage that the shopkeeper has made an agreement with the customer that ____.
- A. he will take the customer's complaints seriously.
 - ☒ B. he will replace or repair any faulty article.
 - C. he will give you a refund on any faulty good.
 - D. he will offer the best services.
60. When complaining in person at a large store, you should ____.
- A. get a receipt for what you have bought
 - B. talk direct to the assistant
 - ☒ C. speak to someone in authority
 - D. ask to see the buyer
61. If you write a letter to complain, ____.
- ☒ A. it is important to keep a copy of what you have written
 - B. it is necessary to send the receipt on the article you have bought
 - C. you should tell the person concerned how angry you are about the faulty product.
 - D. you should ask who is in charge of such matters.
62. When complaining on telephone, ____.
- A. you should ask to talk to the owner
 - B. you may provide the number of the receipt of the article you purchased
 - ☒ C. you should find out with whom you discuss the matter
 - D. you should promise to send the receipt later

Passage Four

Culture is the sum total of all the traditions, customs, beliefs, and ways of life of a given group of human beings. In this sense, every group has a culture, however savage, undeveloped, or uncivilized, it may seem to us.

To the professional anthropologist, there is no intrinsic superiority of one culture over another, just as to the professional linguist there is no intrinsic hierarchy among languages.

People once thought of the languages of backward groups as savage, undeveloped forms of speech, consisting largely of grunts and groans. While it is possible that language in general began as a series of grunts and groans, it is a fact estab-