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研究生英语学位课 统考真题及精解 (GET 2008~2010)

北京市高等教育学会研究生英语教学研究分会

主 编 李光立 鲁显生
副主编 张雪燕 赵永生

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前言

北京市高等教育学会研究生英语教学研究分会自1988年开始组织北京地区研究生英语学位课统考以来，目前全国已有近20多个省、市和自治区的院校参加了北京地区的统考，还有部分院校的博士生英语学位课考试也采用了此试题。为了帮助广大考生了解北京地区研究生英语学位课统考，提高考试成绩，顺利通过考试，我们将2010年以前的统考试题陆续公开发表并附以精解（1994年至1995年的试题发表在中国人民大学出版社出版的《研究生英语学位课考试指南》中、1996年至1999年的试题发表在中国人民大学出版社出版的《硕士研究生英语学位课统考全真试题汇编、精解、模拟题》中、1999年至2001年的试题发表在中国人民大学出版社出版的《研究生英语学位课统考试题及精解》中、2002年至2004年的试题发表在中国人民大学出版社出版的《研究生英语学位课统考真题及精解—GET 2002~2004》中）。2005年至2007年的试题发表在中国人民大学出版社出版的《2005~2007研究生英语学位课统考试题及精解》中。我们现将2008年至2010年的6套统考真题公开发表并附以精解。

本书包括三个部分：（一）2008年至2010年研究生英语学位课统考真题；（二）2008年至2010年研究生英语学位课统考真题答案及录音文字稿；（三）2008年至2010年研究生英语学位课统考真题精解。

本书的编写人员均为北京市高等教育学会研究生英语教学研究分会学位课统考命题和审题的组织者与参加者，他们都是有多多年研究生英语教学和测试经验的专家与教授。本书在编写工作中还得到了北京市高等教育学会研究生英语教学研究分会常务理事及参加命题和审题的其他成员的大力支持和帮助，在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

研究生英语学位课统考真题的设计与中国人民大学出版社出版的教材《新编研究生英语系列教程》（第二版）、《研究生英语系列教材》（第三版）等接轨。

由于编写人员水平有限，且时间仓促，本书的错误与不足之处在所难免，我们衷心希望广大师生和其他读者批评指正。

编者

2010年8月

Preface

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第一部分

2008年~2010年研究生 英语学位课统考真题

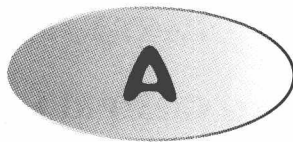
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2008年1月

研究生英语学位课统考真题

(研究生英语学位课统考真题分为试卷A和试卷B, 两种试卷内容一样只是顺序不同, 因此本书仅公开发表试卷A的部分)

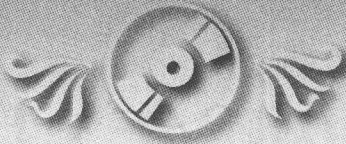


GENERAL ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST
FOR NON-ENGLISH MAJOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

(GETJAN0608)

考试注意事项

- 一、本考试由两份试卷组成: 试卷一 (Paper One) 包括听力理解、词汇、完形填空与阅读理解四部分, 共 80 题, 按顺序统一编号; 试卷二 (Paper Two) 包括翻译与写作两部分, 共 3 题。
- 二、试卷一 (题号 1~80) 为客观评分题 (听力 Section C 部分除外), 答案一律用 2B 铅笔做在机读答题纸上, 在对应题号下所选的字母中间划黑道, 如 [A][B][C][D]。
- 三、试卷二为主观评分题, 答案做在 ANSWER SHEET II 上。答题前, 请仔细阅读试卷二的注意事项。
- 四、试卷一、试卷二上均不得作任何记号 (听力 Section C 部分除外), 答案一律写在答题纸上, 否则无效。
- 五、本考试全部时间为 150 分钟, 采用试卷一与试卷二分卷计时的办法。
 - 试卷一考试时间为 90 分钟, 听力理解部分以放完录音带为准, 大约 25 分钟, 其余部分共计时 65 分钟, 每部分所占时间均标在试卷上, 考生可自行掌握。
 - 试卷二共计时 60 分钟, 每部分所占时间均标在试卷上, 考生可自行掌握。
- 六、试卷一与试卷二采取分别收卷的办法。每次终了时间一到, 考生一律停笔, 等候监考教师收点试卷及答题纸。全部考试结束后, 须待监考教师将全部试卷及答题纸收点无误并宣布本考试结束, 方可离开考场。



PAPER ONE

PART I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(25 minutes, 20 points)



Section A (1 point each)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be read ONLY ONCE. Choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

1. A. His paper has been published with the help of his adviser.
B. His paper has won an award with the help of his adviser.
C. His paper has been revised by his adviser.
D. His paper has got the approval from his adviser.

2. A. Tom is terribly ill.
B. Tom is in low spirits.
C. Tom is bad-tempered.
D. Tom is nervous at the moment.

3. A. He saw his boss in person for the first time.
B. He is now complaining in a different way.

- C. He has made his boss change his attitude.
D. He has changed his opinion of his boss.
4. A. He was not fond of the concert.
B. He didn't like the tea offered at the concert.
C. He left early to have some tea with somebody else.
D. He doesn't want to tell the woman why he was not there.
5. A. He always looks down upon others.
B. He always lowers the value of others.
C. He always judges people by their appearance.
D. He is always reluctant to take newcomers.
6. A. She is always stupid.
B. She is always concentrated.
C. She is always careless.
D. She is always absent-minded.
7. A. She wants to leave a way out.
B. She doesn't trust her boss.
C. She wants to repay her boss.
D. She wants to stay with her boss as long as possible.
8. A. She should let her daughter decide.
B. She should choose what the teacher is interested in.
C. She should make the same choice as the other parents.
D. She should choose what she is interested in.
9. A. She felt very cold because of the weather.
B. She was frightened by the scene.
C. She sent the two boys to the hospital.
D. She went to help the injured immediately.

**Section B (1 point each)**

Directions: *In this section you will hear two mini-talks. At the end of each*

D. Between pregnancy and two years old.



Section C (1 point each)

Directions: *In this section you will hear a short lecture. Listen to the recording and complete the notes about the lecture. You will hear the recording TWICE. After the recording you are asked to write down your answers on the Answer Sheet. You now have 25 seconds to read the notes below.*

🔊 (请在录音结束后把第 16~20 题的答案抄写在答题纸上)

16. “Facebook” and “MySpace” are some of the most popular blog sites for _____.
17. Blogs offer young people a place to show their writings and _____.
18. Personal information puts teenagers at risk of being sought out by dangerous people who _____.
19. When teenagers include information on their blogs that can be seen as a threat to others they can _____.
20. Parents are advised to read their children’s blogs to make sure they are not giving out _____.

PART II

VOCABULARY

(10 minutes, 10 points)



Section A (0.5 point each)

Directions: *There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with one word or phrase underlined. Below the sentence are four words or*

phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

21. The city was virtually paralyzed by the transit strike for better wages.
A. subjectively B. imaginably C. positively D. practically
22. In spite of the taxing business schedule, he managed to take some time off for exercise.
A. imposing B. demanding C. compulsory D. temporary
23. The court held the parents accountable for the minor child's acts of violence.
A. responsible for B. indifferent to
C. desperate for D. involved in
24. The visitors were impressed by the facilities planned and programmed in terms of their interrelationships.
A. in units of B. with reference to
C. in aspects of D. on condition of
25. "There is a weird power in a spoken word," Joseph Conrad once said.
A. mighty B. prospective C. odd D. formidable
26. Poverty and inadequate health care take their toll on the quality of a community's health.
A. destruction B. contribution C. charge D. origin
27. This old man had trouble expressing the attachment he felt when arriving at his native town.
A. hospitality B. affection C. appeal D. frustration
28. If you become reconciled to your lot, you will never get a new start in life.
A. submissive B. resistant C. tolerable D. committed
29. The little girl felt increasingly uneasy while waiting for her mother at the bus-stop.
A. difficult B. excited C. relieved D. restless

30. A high official is likely to win respect and trust if he can stick to his principles.
A. turn to B. add to C. keep to D. lead to



Section B (0.5 point each)

Directions: *There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with something missing. Below each sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

31. To achieve sustainable development, the _____ of resources is assuming new importance.
A. conservation B. reservation C. exhaustion D. devastation
32. The sale of alcoholic beverages is _____ to those above 21 in some regions.
A. confined B. inhibited C. obliged D. restricted
33. The importance of protecting rainforests from human invasion is increasingly realized by developing and developed countries _____.
A. both B. either C. alike D. apart
34. Before the 1980s, the idea of health insurance was quite _____ to those living in the mainland of China.
A. overseas B. abroad C. foreign D. offshore
35. The government is expected to make new legislations to _____ foreign investment in real estate.
A. manipulate B. regulate C. dominate D. prevail
36. Despite the suspect's _____ to be innocent, there is compelling evidence that he was involved.
A. conviction B. assertion C. accusation D. speculation
37. For many countries, being part of a global supply chain is like striking oil-oil that may never _____.

- A. run out B. work out C. turn out D. call out
38. Having been an office secretary for some years, she always _____ chores in a responsible way.
A. goes on B. goes for C. goes without D. goes about
39. Without clear guidelines _____, executives of hospitals are sometimes at a loss what to do.
A. in order B. in place C. in need D. in trouble
40. The age of other trees is variously estimated as _____ from two hundred to eight hundred years.
A. changing B. differing C. varying D. ranging

PART III

CLOZE TEST

(10 minutes, 10 points, 1 point each)

Directions: *There are 10 questions in this part of the test. Read the passage through. Then, go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C, or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word or phrase you have chosen with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

Every year, as the price of goods rises, the inflation refuses to 41 even from the high educational institutions.

In the U.S., according to a 2005 survey by the College Board, 42 at state universities rose by an average of 7.1 percent annually, after a year when inflation grew much less. At private schools it was up 5.9 percent. The survey which 43 more than 3,000 colleges and universities did not provide clear reasons for the continued increases. It did say that the price of goods and services at universities have risen rapidly. Some of the fastest growth has been in employee health 44 , and professional salaries.

Living expenses on campus have also 45. At the university of Southern California student dining hall, a buffet (自助餐) meal cost \$5.50 in 2004. But now it's \$9. The U.S. government often provides 46 assistance to students' lunch in primary and high schools, but these favorable policies usually don't 47 universities. Some students said the food on campus is sometimes even more expensive than that at restaurants 48 campus.

To compensate the rise in tuition and living expenses, the federal and state governments 49 universities and private sources have provided 50 for students. Of all the full time undergraduates about 62 percent have a grant covering 30-50 percent of their tuition, according to the College Board.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. stay away | B. stand out | C. step down | D. set off |
| 42. A. fares | B. payment | C. charges | D. tuition |
| 43. A. attended | B. covered | C. included | D. composed |
| 44. A. welfares | B. advantages | C. benefits | D. goods |
| 45. A. rolled up | B. gone up | C. sat up | D. taken up |
| 46. A. management | B. economic | C. policy | D. financial |
| 47. A. apply to | B. suit for | C. adjust to | D. gear for |
| 48. A. in | B. to | C. off | D. over |
| 49. A. as well as | B. the same as | C. as far as | D. such as |
| 50. A. grasps | B. grains | C. grounds | D. grants |

PART IV

READING COMPREHENSION

(45 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

Directions: *In this part of the test, there are five short passages. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer from the four choices given and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

Passage One

Did your mum and dad go to university, or did they leave school and

go straight to the Job Centre? The educational experience of parents is still important when it comes to how today's students choose an area of study and what to do after graduation, according to The Future-track research in the UK.

The research was done by the Higher Education Careers Service Unit. It plans to follow university applicants for six years from 2006 through their early careers.

The first year's findings come from a study of 130,000 university applicants. They show significant differences in prospective students' approach to higher education, depending on whether their parents got degrees (second-generation applicants) or didn't (first-generation applicants).

First-generation applicants were more likely to say that their career and employment prospects were uppermost in their minds in deciding to go to university. About one-fifth of this group gave "to enable me to get a good job" as their main reason for choosing HE. And 37 percent said that a degree was "part of my career plan".

A young person coming from a non-professional household where finances are stretched may find the idea of learning for its own sake to be a luxury. This explains the explosion in vocational courses.

At Portsmouth University, first-year student Kim Burnett, 19, says that she specifically chose her degree in health research management and psychology to get a secure, well-paid job. Harriet Edge, 20, studying medicine at Manchester University, also wanted job security. Her parents lacked college degrees, though the fact that her uncle is a doctor appears to have influenced her choice.

"Medicine is one of those fields where it's pretty likely you'll get a job at the end. That's a big plus, as the debt levels after five years of study are going to be frightening," she says. Many experts believe that this situation affects those with no family tradition of higher education far more keenly. The fact that 26 percent of respondents said that they needed more advice implies that some students may end up feeling that their higher education investment was not worthwhile.

For those with graduate parents, this lack of guidance may, the researchers suggest, be less of a problem. "But, for those without the advantages, lack of access to career guidance before applying for higher education leaves them exposed to making poorer choices," the survey concludes.

51. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A. parents' experiences are more important for their children's education
- B. parents' careers are vitally important for their children's degrees
- C. students' approach to higher education correlates with their parents' educational experience