

2002年硕士研究生

# 英语 入学考试

## 模拟试题及详解



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朱泰祺 主编

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## 2002 年硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题及详解

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# 前 言

本书是按照 2002 年《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》所规定的题型和试卷结构编写的。作者力图把大纲的测试要求体现到具体的试题中去,以帮助广大考生深刻领会考试大纲的精神并进行有的放矢的考前复习,做到知己知彼、胸有成竹。

本书包括四套研究生入学考试英语模拟试题及比较详细的题解注释,以引导考生正确理解各个测试项目的命题思路、试题难度、复习重点和解题对策。考生在使用本书时应注意以下几点:

一、做模拟试题的宗旨是分析过去、总结规律,认识现在、找出差距,展望未来、信心倍增。为此,考生应在规定时间内全神贯注、认真解题,运用所学的知识和所培养的语言能力分析试题、把握要领、按部就班、个个击破。既要注意做题的速度,又要注意解题的准确率;既要考虑每题的分值,又要把握全局总体,从微观入手、由宏观调控。就像一位战场的指挥员:运筹于帷幄之中,得胜于千里之外。

二、每做完一张试卷,就要进行全面的总结。首先要弄清在测试的各大项目中,哪一项较强,哪一项较弱。凡做对的题要总结成功的经验,做错的题要分析失败的考试,从而明确前进的方向,以便有效利用考前的宝贵时间,达到多快好省、事半功倍的目的。切忌盲目解题、只求数量、忽视质量,只看答案、不求甚解。

三、本书中对每张试卷的每道试题除给出答案外都作了比较详细的注释。在注释中作者指出了试题的类型和解题的思路、方法和技巧。考生应仔细推敲、反复思考,把教师所传授的经验转变为自己应试的能力。

四、由于 2002 年考研英语试卷中的听力部分只作参考分,所以考生在做本书模拟试题时应把重点放在阅读理解和写作上。阅读理解从广义上讲又包括完形填空和英译汉,所以在复习时要用阅读理解来带动后面两项。写作训练要注意文章(包括应用文在内)的宏观框架、段落结构和常用句型,要把背记、改写和活用有机地结合起来才能达到举一反三、触类旁通的目的。

清华大学何福胜教授参加了本书听力试题的编写工作。王秀丽和魏东兵同志为本书的编写做了大量的文字工作。在此一并致谢。书中错误、疏漏和不尽人意之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语教师不吝指正。

朱泰祺

2001 年 10 月

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# 模拟试卷 1

## Section I Listening Comprehension

### Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to the Answer Sheet.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now Look at Part A in your test booklet.

### Part A

**Directions:** You will hear a conversation. An Asian student is thinking about studying English in a foreign country. He's talking to his English teacher about his plan. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for the questions 1—5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Important information:		
Length of the course	months	1
Class size		2
Location		3
Own English level		4
Time of "Study Abroad Fair"(month)		5

### Part B

**Directions:** You will hear the president of a student club introducing her club to others. For questions 6—10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you listen. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

What's the name of the club?		6
How many members are there in the club?		7
When did the club begin?		8
How many main things does the club do?		9
The benefits to the members are		10

### Part C

**Directions:** You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the ques-



tions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answer. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11–13 are based on the conversation between a new student and a lecturer in a university. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11–13.

11. Which school is the student looking for?  
A. School of Fine Arts.    B. School of Economic History.  
C. School Economics.    D. School of Accountancy.
12. Which piece of information is true about the orientation meeting?  
A. It took place recently.  
B. It took place last term.  
C. It will take place tomorrow.  
D. It will take place next week.
13. How many tutorials (小组讨论) take place for the course?  
A. Every morning.    B. Twice a week.  
C. Three mornings a week.    D. Three afternoons a week.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11–13.

Questions 14–16 are based on the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the conversation between a new student and a lecturer in a university. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14–16.

14. What does the student's tutorial paper for the course involve?  
A. A small talk.    B. A 25 minutes lecture.  
C. A piece of written work.    D. A talk and a paper.

15. What can the student do in the exam for the course?
- A. Choose their own topic.      B. Refer to their books.  
C. Have a group discussion.      D. Take their time.
16. What can be said about the focus of the course at the university?
- A. It's the good result.      B. It's academic.  
C. It's vocational.      D. It's helpful for further education.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14–16.

Questions 17–20 are based on a talk about “jeans” that people all over the world like to wear. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17–20.

17. Which of the following is not true of “jeans”?
- A. Jeans appeal to young people all over the world.  
B. Jeans can be regarded as the “uniform” of youth.  
C. Jeans have been popular for two hundred years.  
D. Jeans were first made in Italy.
18. Which of the following people didn't like Levi's jeans in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- A. Gold miners.      B. Farmers.  
C. Cowboys.      D. Young people.
19. Which of the following didn't help make jeans popular in the 1950s and 1960s?
- A. TV programs.      B. Rock and roll music.  
C. Rock stars.      D. Movie stars.
20. Which brands of jeans are more expensive according to the speaker?
- A. Levi's.      B. Levi's and Lee.  
C. Calvin Klein.      D. Calvin Klein and Pierre Cardin.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17—20.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

This is the end of Listening Comprehension.

## Section II Use of English

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

When anyone opens a current account at a bank, he is lending the bank money. He may 21 the repayment of the money at any time, either 22 cash or by drawing a check in favor of another person. 23, the banker-customer relationship is that of debtor and creditor—who is 24 depending on whether the customer's account is 25 credit or is overdrawn. But, in 26 to that basically simple concept, the bank and its customer 27 a large number of obligations to one another. Many of these obligations can give 28 to problems and complications but a bank customer, unlike, say, a buyer of goods, cannot complain that the law is 29 against him.

The bank must 30 its customer's instructions, and not those of anyone else. 31, for example, a customer opens an account, he instructs the bank to debit his account only in 32 of checks drawn by himself. He gives the bank 33 of his signature, and there is a very firm rule that the bank has no right or 34 to pay out a customer's money 35 a check on which its customer's signature has been 36. It makes no

difference that the forgery may have been a very 37 one; the bank must recognize its customer's signature. For this reason there is no 38 to the customer in the practice, 39 by banks, of printing the customer's name on his checks. If this 40 forgery, it is the bank that will lose, not the customer.

21. A. acquire    B. deposit    C. demand    D. derive
22. A. for    B. through    C. as    D. in
23. A. However    B. Primarily    C. Moreover    D. Presumably
24. A. which    B. what    C. how    D. that
25. A. on    B. with    C. in    D. for
26. A. support    B. contrast    C. regard    D. addition
27. A. owe    B. commit    C. attribute    D. embark
28. A. purpose    B. rise    C. priority    D. thought
29. A. loaded    B. offended    C. discriminated    D. directed
30. A. conform    B. comply    C. obey    D. abide
31. A. Unless    B. Although    C. Since    D. When
32. A. respect    B. charge    C. line    D. place
33. A. specifics    B. signs    C. symbols    D. specimens
34. A. reputation    B. prestige    C. authority    D. impact
35. A. by    B. on    C. with    D. for
36. A. printed    B. confirmed    C. forged    D. justified
37. A. delicate    B. skillful    C. unusual    D. unique
38. A. risk    B. guarantee    C. fault    D. benefit
39. A. engaged    B. intended    C. adapted    D. adopted
40. A. contributes    B. facilitates    C. results    D. leads

B-6:10

### Section III Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

A lot of people believe that television has a harmful effect on children. A few years ago, the same criticisms were made of the cinema. But although child psychologists have spent a great deal of time studying this problem, there is not much evidence that television brings about juvenile delinquency (青少年犯罪).

Few people in the modern world share the views of parents a hundred years ago. In those days, writers for children carefully avoided any reference to sex in their books but had no inhibitions about including scenes of violence.

These days children are often brought up to think freely about sex but violence is discouraged. Nevertheless, television companies receive a large number of letters every week complaining about programs with adult themes being shown at times when a few young children may be awake. Strangely enough, the parents who complain about these programs see no harm in cartoon films for children in which the villain (坏人), usually either an animal or a monster, but in some cases a human being, suffers one cruel punishment after another.

The fact is that, as every parent knows, different things frighten different children. One child can read a ghost story

without having bad dreams while another cannot bear to have the book in his bedroom. In the same way, there is little consistency about the things that terrify adults. Almost everyone has an irrational private fear but while some of us cannot stand the sight of spiders, for example, others are frightened of snakes or rats.

The evidence collected suggests, however, that neither the subject nor the action in itself frightens children. The context in which cruelty or violence occurs is much more important.

A good guide to what is psychologically healthy for a small child is therefore provided by a television series in which a boy and a girl are supposed to be exploring distant planets with their parents. In each story, they encounter strange monsters and find themselves in dangerous situations but the parents are reassuring and sensible, as a child's parents should be in real life. There is an adult character who is a coward and a liar, but both the children are brave and, of course, every story ends happily.

Some people think children should be exposed to the problems of real life as soon as possible, but they cannot help seeing these through news programs. When they are being entertained, the healthiest atmosphere is one in which the hero and heroine are children like themselves who behave naturally and confidently in any situation.

41. According to the first paragraph, child psychologists

- 
- A. believe that TV causes juvenile delinquency
  - B. cannot find much evidence of a direct connection between TV and juvenile delinquency
  - C. think that TV programs are completely harmless
  - D. don't doubt that television has an instructive effect on

children

42. According to the context, the word "inhibition" in the second paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. feelings of worry  
B. encouragement  
C. inclinations  
D. intuitions
43. Parents who write letters of complaint to television companies \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do not like adult programs  
B. are afraid their children will be harmed by seeing adult programs  
C. think cartoon films are too violent  
D. are sure that television programs are harmful to children
44. According to the author, which statement is true?  
A. Children who read ghost stories have bad dreams.  
B. All adults are afraid either of spiders or of snakes.  
C. Almost everyone is secretly afraid of something.  
D. Most people are frightened of the same thing.
45. The television series mentioned is healthy because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when the children are in trouble their parents can do nothing about it  
B. the only bad character is an adult  
C. what is shown in it is quite different from that in real life  
D. the children are shown as brave and confident

## Text 2

An industrial society, especially one as centralized and concentrated as that of Britain, is heavily dependent on certain es-

sential services: for instance, electricity supply, water, rail and road transport, the harbours. The area of dependency has widened to include removing rubbish, hospital and ambulance services, and, as the economy develops, central computer and information services as well. If any of these services ceases to operate, the whole economic system is in danger.

It is this economic interdependency of the economic system which makes the power of trade unions such an important issue. Single trade unions have the ability to cut off many countries' economic blood supply. This can happen more easily in Britain than in some other countries, in part because the labour Force is highly organized. About 55 per cent of British workers belong to unions, compared to under a quarter in the United States. For historical reasons, Britain's unions have tended to develop along trade and occupational lines, rather than on an industry-by-industry basis, which makes a wages policy, democracy in industry and the improvement of procedure for fixing wage levels difficult to achieve.

There are considerable strains and tensions in the trade union movement, some of them arising from their outdated and inefficient structure. Some unions have lost many members because of their industrial changes. Others are involved in arguments about who should represent workers in new trades. Unions for skilled trades are separate from general unions, which means that different levels of wages for certain jobs are often a source of bad feeling between unions. In traditional trades which are being pushed out of existence by advancing technologies, unions can fight for their members' disappointing jobs to the point where the jobs of other union members are threatened or de-



stroyed. The printing of newspapers both in the United States and in Britain has frequently been halted by the efforts of printers to hold on to their traditional high-paid jobs.

Trade unions have problems of internal communication just as managers in companies do, problems which multiply in very large unions or in those which bring workers in very different industries together into a single general union. Some trade union officials have to be re-elected regularly; others are elected, or even appointed, for life. Trade union officials have to work with a system of "shop stewards" in many unions, "shop stewards" being workers elected by other workers as their representatives at factory or works level.

46. The reason why the question of trade union power is important in Britain is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the economy is very interdependent  
B. unions have been established for a long time  
C. there are more unions in Britain than elsewhere  
D. there are many essential services
47. Because of their out-of-date organization some unions find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get new members to join  
B. change as industries change  
C. learn new technologies  
D. bargain for high enough wages
48. Disagreements arise between unions because some of them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. try to win over members of other unions  
B. ignore agreements