清華 GCT

2011硕士学位研究生入学资格考试

何福胜 主编

GCT英语

模拟试题与解析

2011

清华大学出版社

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2011硕士学位研究生入学资格考试

何福胜 主编
杨朝春 张翼翼 封宗信 吕中舌 编写

GCT 英语

模拟试题与解析

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内容简介

本书根据国务院学位委员会办公室最新颁布的《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试指南(2011年版)》编写完成,是《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语考前辅导教程》的配套资料。全书内容共包括2006—2010年外语运用能力测试真题和答案以及12套英语模拟试题以及答案和详尽的注释,每套模拟试题都按照考试指南的要求并且参照历年的考试真题进行编写,突出了GCT考试的重要考点。解析部分不仅涉及考点的讲解,更强调了答题的策略和技能。本书有助于考生系统地备考,并顺利通过考试。

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INTRODUCTION

出版说明

硕士学位研究生入学资格考试

硕士学位研究生入学资格考试(Graduate Candidate Test,GCT)是国务院学位委员会办公室组织的全国统一考试。考试始于2003年,当时名为"工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试"(简称GCT-ME),考试适用范围为报考工程硕士的考生。2004年,适用范围增加了报考农业推广和兽医专业硕士的考生,考试名称去掉了"工程"二字。2005年,国务院学位委员会办公室组织专家对2003版考试大纲进行了修订,同时考试适用范围又增加了报考风景园林硕士,以及高等学校教师、中等职业学校教师在职攻读硕士学位的考生,考试名称改为"硕士学位研究生入学资格考试"。2007年,汉语国际教育和翻译专业也加入了GCT的行列。GCT考试属于综合素质型考试。考试试卷由四部分构成:语言表达能力测试、数学基础能力测试、逻辑推理能力测试、外国语运用能力测试。试卷满分400分,每部分各占100分。考试时间为3个小时,每部分为45分钟。考试试题均为客观选择题。

清华大学出版社是国内最早出版GCT考前辅导用书的出版机构。2003年,我们出版了由全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会组织编写的"全国工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试考前辅导教程"丛书,包括语文、数学、英语、逻辑共4册。2004年,在对考前辅导教程系列进行修订再版的基础上,又特别邀请教程系列的作者编写了"硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试模拟试题与解析"系列,同样分为语文、数学、英语、逻辑4册,作为考前辅导教程的配套资料,供考生复习时进行强化训练使用。2005年,我们组织出版了《英语核心词汇精解》,作为《英语考前辅导教程》的补充;《综合模拟试卷》用于临考前进行实战模拟测试。这些图书组成了覆盖系统复习、训练提高、模拟冲刺等考生备考各阶段需求的比较完整的备考辅导书体系。考虑到考生不同的知识背景、备考时间及复习策略,我们还出版了"历年真题分类精解"系列(一套4册)和含有大量报考信息的综述性的备考图书《GCT备考指南》,考生可根据自身的实际情况选用最适合自己的图书。为及时反映GCT考试命题发展趋势的

变化，不断提高图书质量，我们每年都要对上述图书修订改版一次。经过多年的积累和提高，清华版 GCT 考前辅导用书以其权威性、严谨性、全面性和实用性，给广大考生复习和备考提供了方便，赢得了广大考生的欢迎和信赖。

本次推出的 2011 年版图书是在 2010 年版的基础上精心修订而成的，其中在考前辅导教程四册书中各附赠清华在线上网学习卡一张（见封面）。上网学习卡提供了上网密码（学习码），读者可使用该密码访问交互式辅导网站 www. qinghuaonline. com，免费获取

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  - ◇《GCT 英语核心词精讲》（主编主讲）；
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欢迎广大读者选用本系列图书，祝大家考试成功！

清华大学出版社

2011 年 3 月

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FOREWORD

前言

根据国务院学位委员会办公室最新颁布的《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试指南(2011 年版)》规定,2011 年硕士学位研究生的入学资格考试的试卷由四部分构成:语言表达能力测试、数学基础能力测试、逻辑判断能力测试和外语(英语)使用能力测试。

英语运用能力测试,旨在考查考生目前所具备的实际外语水平、阅读外语能力和运用英语能力。通过外语词汇量、语法、阅读、理解、日常口语等内容的测试,了解考生运用外语的综合能力。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内恢复和提高英语水平,系统地备考,并顺利通过本次考试,我们特别编写了《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语考前辅导教程》和其配套的《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语模拟试题与解析》、《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语核心词汇精解》。

本书共包括 12 套英语模拟试题以及答案和详尽的注释。每套试题都按照考试指南的要求并且参照历年的考试真题进行编写,突出了 GCT 考试的重要考点。注释部分不仅涉及考点的讲解,更强调了答题的策略和技能。应该说,本书是对此种考试的词汇、语法、阅读、完型填空和会话技能五个部分的综合和整体性练习及测验,有助于考生系统地备考,并顺利通过考试。为了帮助考生了解和熟悉前几年的真题,本书还附录了 2006—2010 年的真题和答案,供考生参考。

在编写本书过程中,编者注意了以下几个方面的问题:

1. 严格按照考试大纲的要求,确定本套书的难度及题材的选择。词汇基本控制在相关的考试大纲词汇表内。对于出现的个别难词和超纲词一般给出英语或汉语注释。各方面的要求尽可能与考试大纲相一致。

2. 选用材料力求带有一定的特点。注意了选材的广泛性以及内容的新颖性。突出了考试的针对性和实用性。所选材料主要来源于近几年的国内外考试书籍,以及各种教材、杂志和报纸的内容。

3. 除了提供考试各种题型的系统性应对方式和技巧以外,还重

点强调了各部分基础知识的讲解和运用。同时对每道题详细的解释能在很大程度上提高考生的英语能力和应试水平。

4. 强调了语言的规范性以及内容的共核性。充分考虑了在职攻读硕士学位人员的英语水平现状，尽可能使词汇、语法及练习具有通用性及可模仿性，使答案和范文通俗易懂，以便考生记忆和模仿。

2011 年《GCT 英语模拟试题与解析》将 2010 年的真题加了进来，使考生能了解测试的最新信息，以利于考生备考。

清华大学出版社同时推出了《2011 年硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语考前辅导教程》与《2011 年硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语核心词汇精解》，《2011 年 GCT 英语历年真题分类精解》，这四本书同时使用，效果更好。

本书在编写过程中得到了清华大学研究生院、清华大学继续教育学院、清华大学外语系以及其他一些院校和有关单位的部分人士和教师的大力支持和帮助，特此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，不妥之处在所难免，衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编　者

2011 年 4 月于清华园

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第一部分

模拟试题

Model Test One

（50 题，每题 2 分，满分 100 分，考试时间 45 分钟）

Part One Vocabulary and Structure

Directions:

There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one that completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ***ANSWER SHEET*** *with a single line though the center.*

1. He applied for Teaching Assistantship to finance his education and was _____ the position for his rich experience in teaching.
   A. qualified　　B. granted　　C. presented　　D. supplied
2. We were lost at sea, at the _____ of wind and weather.
   A. service　　B. expense　　C. cost　　D. mercy
3. The importance of fitness should not be _____ because it is not developed in a day.
   A. withdrawn　　B. overlooked　　C. relaxed　　D. stressed
4. I should like to _____ my thanks to you for your kindness.
   A. extend　　B. intend　　C. pretend　　D. attend
5. Mr. Smith said that he did not want to _____ any further responsibilities.
   A. get on　　B. look up　　C. put up　　D. take on
6. If he had listened to me, he _____ earlier.
   A. might arrive　　B. had arrived

C. might be arriving D. might have arrived

7. By the time she is 50 years old, she _____ an inmate of the prison for over half of her life.

A. would have been B. will be C. will have been D. would be

8. The girl won't have her lunch before she _____ her homework.

A. will finish B. finishes C. had finished D. finished

9. A large number of cars _____ parked in front of my house.

A. are B. is C. has D. was

10. Whether or not their business will succeed _____ their most concern.

A. have become B. are C. has become D. to become

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions:

In this part there are three passages and one note, each followed by questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ***ANSWER SHEET*** *with a single line through the center.*

Questions 11—15 are based on the following passage:

Venus(金星) is known as the earth's "twin" because the two planets are so like each other in size. The diameter of Venus is about 7, 520 miles(12,100 km.), smaller than that of the earth. No other planet comes closer to the earth than Venus. At its nearest approach it is about 25,000,000 miles (40,2000,000 km.) away.

As seen from the earth, Venus is the first planet or star that can be seen in the western sky in the evening. At other times, it is the last planet or star that can be seen in the eastern sky in the morning. When Venus is near its brightest point, it can be seen in daylight. Early astronomers called the object that appeared in the evening Hesperus, and Phosphorus in the morning. Later, they realized these two objects were the same planet. They named it Venus in honor of the Roman goddess of love and beauty.

11. Travelling around Venus in a straight way, you would have a long trip of about _____ miles.

A. 24, 896 B. 23,613 C. 37,994 D. 25,000,000

12. The word "twin" in the first sentence means _____.

A. a brother or sister of step mother or father

B. either of two children born together of the same mother

C. an adopted child

D. a deserted child

13. Venus is called the earth's "twin" because _____.

A. it's almost as big as the earth

B. it's the nearest to the earth

C. Venus and the earth are both planets

D. they are of the same shape

14. We can learn from the passage that _____.

A. Venus is always the last to appear in the sky in the evening

B. Venus is sometimes the last to appear in the sky in the morning

C. Venus is sometimes the last to disappear in the eastern sky in the morning

D Venus is sometimes the last to disappear in the western sky in the morning

15. The best title for the passage might be _____.

A. The Size of Venus

B. Venus and the Earth

C. Venus—the Earth's "Twin"

D. The Nearest Neighbor

Questions 16—20 are based on the following passage:

It might be supposed that greater efficiency could be achieved if several people worked together to solve a problem than if only one individual works on it.

Although groups often may increase the motivation of their members to deal with problems, there are conflicts arising among members of a group. Problem solving needs the presence of an effective leader who not only provides direction, but also permits the orderly, constructive expression of different opinions; much of the leader's effort may be devoted to resolving differences. Success in problem solving also depends on the distribution of ability within a group.

Although groups may reach a greater number of correct solutions, or may require less time to discover an answer, their efficiency is typically lower than that achieved by skilled individuals working alone.

In brainstorming, a problem is presented to a group of people who then proceed to offer whatever they can think of. Theoretically these unrestricted suggestions increase the probability that at least some better solutions will appear. Nevertheless, studies show that when individuals work alone under similar conditions, performance tends to proceed more efficiently than it does in groups.

Under special circumstances, however, a group may solve problems more effectively than a competent individual does. Group members may contribute different resources to a solution

that no individual can achieve alone. Sometimes social demands may require group agreement on a single issue, as in making national economic or military policies under the governments. When only one among several solutions is correct, even if a group requires more time, it has a higher probability of identifying the right one than does an individual alone.

16. In a group, problem solving needs _____.
A. the presence of an effective leader
B. the best way to collect resources
C. everyone to work harder
D. more funds

17. According to the author, it is easier for groups to reach _____.
A. mistakes they want to make
B. the place which they want to go
C. the place where they want to rest
D. a greater number of correct solutions

18. The author thinks that unrestricted suggestions can bring about _____.
A. some trouble
B. some better solutions
C. some more time
C. some more effort

19. It can be seen from the passage that a group will be more efficient in _____.
A. discussing directions
B. correcting mistakes
C. dealing with national problems
D. finding a problem

20. According to the author, which of the following statement is TRUE?
A. A group of people may solve problems more effectively than an individual.
B. The efficiency of a group is worst in the world.
C. A group will not be efficient in dealing with national policies
D. Effective leaders often solve the problems themselves

Questions 21—25 are based on the following passage:

Do we need laws that prevent us from running risks with our lives? If so, then perhaps laws are needed prohibiting the sale of alcoholic drinks.

We've already tried that. For 13 years, between 1920 and 1933, there were no liquor stores anywhere in the United States. They were shut down—abolished by an amendment(修正案). After January 20, 1920, there was supposed to be no more manufacturing, selling, or transporting of "intoxication liquors." Without any more liquor, people could not drink it. And if they did not drink it, how could they get drunk? There would be no more dangers to the public welfare from drunkenness and alcoholism. It was all very logical. And yet prohibition of liquor, beer, and wine did not work. Why?

Because, law or no law, millions of people still liked to drink alcohol. And they were willing to take risks to get it. They were not about to change their tastes and habits just because

of a change in the law. And gangs of liquor smugglers made it easy to buy an illegal drink—or two or three. They smuggled millions of gallons of the illegal beverages (饮料) across the Canadian and Mexican Borders. Drinkers were lucky to know of an illegal bar that served Mexican or Canadian liquor. Crime and drunkenness were both supposed to decline as a result of prohibition. Instead people drank more alcohol than ever—often poisoned alcohol.

On December 5, 1933, they removed prohibition by approving the 21st Amendment to the Constitution.

21. All of the following were reasons for the proposal of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act, except that _____.
    A. there would be no further danger to the public from alcoholism
    B. there would be a rise in the cost of alcoholic beverages
    C. without liquor, people would not drink
    D. people would not become drunk or create a public nuisance
22. During Prohibition, illegal alcohol was _____.
    A. sold openly
    B. no longer a temptation
    C. a major factor in the passage of the Volstead Act
    D. brought across the Mexican and Canadian borders
23. During Prohibition, people _____.
    A. lived in fear of the law
    B. were willing to risk arrest for the pleasure of liquor
    C. endangered their communities
    D. were respectful of the legal sanctions placed on them
24. When enacting (颁布) the prohibition laws, government officials assumed that _____.
    A. every American would buy alcohol illegally
    B. all criminal activities would cease
    C. patrols of the Canadian border would halt the sale of alcohol
    D. the social threat from drunkenness would decline
25. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
    A. the Congress was wise to repeal Prohibition
    B. the Prohibition Era was characterized by a decrease in crime and drunkenness
    C. during Prohibition, most Americans stopped drinking
    D. laws should be passed to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages

Questions 26—30 are based on the following note:

Important Note:

Application for admission to the Graduate School at this university must be made on forms provided by the Director of Admission. An applicant whose undergraduate work was done at another institution should request that two copies of undergraduate transcripts and degrees be sent directly to the Dean of Graduate School. Both the application and transcripts must be on file at least one month prior to the registration date, and must be accompanied by a nonrefundable ten-dollar check or money order to cover the cost of processing the application.

Students who have already been admitted to the Graduate School but were not enrolled during the previous semester should reapply for admission using a special form available in the office of the Graduate School. It is not necessary for students who have previously been denied admission to resubmit transcripts; however, new application forms must accompany all requests for reconsideration. Applications should be submitted at least eight weeks in advance of the session in which the student wishes to enroll.

26. What is the author's main point?
    A. How to apply to the Graduate School.
    B. How to enroll in an undergraduate university.
    C. How to register for graduate coursework.
    D. How to make application for graduation.
27. Where would this passage most probably be found?
    A. In a university catalog.
    B. In a travel folder.
    C. In a newspaper.
    D. In a textbook.
28. According to the passage, where would a student secure application forms for admission to the university?
    A. From the chairperson of the department.
    B. From the Dean of the Graduate School.
    C. From the institution where the undergraduate work was done.
    D. From the Director of Admissions.
29. Which of the following documents must be on file thirty days before the registration date?
    A. Two copies of recommendations from former professors.
    B. A written approval of the Dean of the Graduate School.
    C. One set of transcripts and an English proficiency score.
    D. Two copies of undergraduate courses and grades, an application form, and an application fee.

30. Students who have already been admitted to the Graduate School _____.

A. never need to apply for admission

B. must reapply if they have not been registered at the university during the previous semester

C. must reapply every semester

D. must reapply when they are within ten credit hours of graduation

Part Three Cloze

Directions:

There are ten blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ***ANSWER SHEET*** *with a single line through the center.*

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all these were important factors, in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. __31__ they were not enough. Something else was needed to start the industrial process. That "something special" was men— __32__ individuals who could invent machines, find new sources of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who __33__ the machines of the Industrial Revolution came from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were __34__ inventors than scientists. A man who is a pure scientist is primarily interested in doing his research __35__. He is not necessarily working so that his findings can be used. An inventor or one interested in applied science is __36__ trying to make something that has a concrete idea. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories __37__ science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain a specific result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of __38__ other objectives.

Most of the people who developed the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had __39__ or no training in science might not have made their inventions if a groundwork had not been laid by scientists years __40__.

31. A. But B. And C. Besides D. Even

32. A. generating B. effective C. motivation D. creative

33. A. employed B. created C. operated D. controlled

34.	A. less	B. better	C. more	D. worse
35.	A. happily	B. occasionally	C. reluctantly	D. accurately
36.	A. seldom	B. sometimes	C. usually	D. never
37.	A. of	B. with	C. to	D. as
38.	A. few	B. those	C. many	D. all
39.	A. little	B. much	C. some	D. any
40.	A. ago	B. past	C. ahead	D. before

Part Four Dialogue Completion

Directions:

In this part, there are ten short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that most appropriately suits the conversational context and best completes the dialogue. Mark your answer on the ***ANSWER SHEET*** *with a single line through the center.*

41. **School secretary:** Good morning. Can I help you?
Student: Yes, I'd like to enroll for the course.
School secretary: _____
A. Thank you very much.
B. Nice to see you here.
C. Certainly. What's your name please?
D. Sorry. Can I see your passport please?

42. **Doctor:** _____?
Patient: I'm much better. My stomach problem is gone. Now I just feel hungry.
A. Do you have anything to declare, sir
B. Good morning. May I help you
C. How are you feeling today
D. What seems to be the problem

43. **Client:** Hello. May I speak to Mr. Turner?
Secretary: _____
A. I'm sorry. He's at a meeting right now.
B. Speaking, please.
C. Hello. Who're you, please?
D. Hello. Thank you for calling.

44. **Robert:** Mary, I'd like you to meet my new neighbor, Tom.
Mary: Hello, Tom. It's nice to meet you.
Tom: _____
A. How is the baby?
B. Hello, Mary! I haven't seen you for ages.
C. Hi, Mary! I've heard so much about you.

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