



张鑫友英语系列

ZHANG XINYOU ENGLISH SERIES

根据教育部最新考试大纲范围编写

硕士研究生入学考试 英语仿真试题

2007

审订 曾笏青（北京大学）

主编 张鑫友

编写 硕士研究生考试英语命题研究组

☆ 试题
☆ 答案
☆ 详析



中国海洋大学出版社



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随着全国考研热潮的不断升温,硕士研究生英语入学考试已日益成为考生关注的焦点。其中,英语(非英语专业)实行全国统一考试,其重要性不言而喻。很多考生把英语考试想得高深莫测,这也往往造成考生由于英语的原因在考研路上功亏一篑。事实上,只要掌握了正确的复习方法,树立坚定的信心,必然会取得良好的成绩。我们根据最新的《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,策划编写了“张鑫友英语硕士研究生系列”。本系列共分为《硕士研究生入学考试英语仿真试题》、《硕士研究生入学考试英语写作范例》、《硕士研究生入学考试英语完型填空》、《硕士研究生入学考试英语阅读理解》。

本册为《硕士研究生入学考试英语仿真试题》,共包括 15 套题,并配有答案及详析,本书选材新颖,所选择的阅读材料涉及到多个专业领域,拓宽考生知识面的同时,也增强了考生的应试能力;本书命题严谨,紧扣大纲的要求,题型全面,突出了各种试题的命题思路及解题策略;本书最后还为考生附有 15 套试题的答案及详析,在编写时充分考虑到考生能出现的问题和差错,我们的讲解不仅教会考生一套应试的策略和技巧,更能帮助他们正确和有的放矢的答题。

希望考生能认真把书中的每一道题看懂、弄通,把每一篇文章都吃透,这样才能做到举一反三、融汇贯通。祝考生金榜题名,成功考取理想的学校和专业!

硕士研究生入学考试
英语命题研究组

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Test One

Section I 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)

In the United States, it is required that all children attend school, public or private, for twelve years. There are 1 to this rule, of course, as in the case of certain religious or ethnic groups 2 education is only required 3 the eighth grade. And there are some groups of people that see no 4 to an education whatsoever and ignore this requirement altogether. But for most, and 5 so, a twelve-year education is the minimum.

In 6 of the complexity of our society and the changes taking 7, one would think that a person would need at least twelve years of education in order to cope. 8, in recent years, a great many people have begun to question the purpose of having 9 education for twelve years.

One 10 reason the question is being raised is the fact that an alarming number of young people who graduate from the school systems are 11 to handle 12, everyday tasks, such as reading a newspaper, filling out a job application or 13 a check-book. These people are considered 14 illiterate by experts on the subject, who estimate that one out of five adults in the United States 15 in this category. Without 16 mastery of everyday skills, it is extremely difficult for these people to comprehend and deal with the demands 17 society. And as our language becomes more technical and the law more 18, life in general can only become more frustrating.

Of course, efforts are being made to correct the problem as 19 agencies and colleges try to reach these people. But they are difficult to reach. Many are embarrassed by the situation and prefer to live 20 rather than correct the problem.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A) examples | B) exercises | C) exceptions | D) excerpts |
| 2. A) where | B) which | C) that | D) in that |
| 3. A) until | B) of | C) from | D) by |
| 4. A) aim | B) proposal | C) purpose | D) meaning |
| 5. A) entirely | B) reasonably | C) greatly | D) correctly |
| 6. A) light | B) opinion | C) look | D) view |
| 7. A) on | B) place | C) out | D) consideration |
| 8. A) Furthermore | B) Though | C) However | D) Besides |
| 9. A) compulsory | B) forced | C) formal | D) complete |
| 10. A) inadequate | B) big | C) large | D) main |



- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A) able | B) capable | C) unable | D) incapable |
| 12. A) futile | B) little | C) urgent | D) simple |
| 13. A) cashing | B) writing | C) sending | D) balancing |
| 14. A) physically | B) mentally | C) practically | D) functionally |
| 15. A) classifies | B) drops | C) falls | D) enters |
| 16. A) the | B) a | C) any | D) much |
| 17. A) of | B) for | C) from | D) by |
| 18. A) strict | B) complex | C) rigid | D) sound |
| 19. A) variable | B) variant | C) various | D) varying |
| 20. A) with | B) without | C) on | D) along |

Section II 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

The best-known blanket styles of the Southwest from the late 1800's are Chimayo style, which has since developed further in the hands of the Ortega family in Chimayo, and the Vallero style. The Vallero blankets were woven in EL Valle, near Las Trampas, by the five Montoya sisters, in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The sisters were Patricia, Doloritas, Martina, Partita, and Juanita. The first three sisters were the ones who did the major portion of the weavings that are now museum and collectors' items. But all five sisters did participate in the wool preparation for weaving the blankets.

Typical of the Vallero blankets are the five stars, reminiscent of the Saltillo blanket design. The stars were placed one at each corner, with a larger star in the center. The classic Vallero blankets woven by Patricia, Doloritas, and Martina did not have a solid background color, but a series of radiating diamonds of different colors emanating from the large central star. The weaving design was then embellished with a series of small chained diamonds or vertical and zigzag lines. Along the sides was a border of leaf-like designs that are referred to as manitas.

The technical skill evident in these blankets is incredible, considering the complexity of the design. Today, in the Cordova Weaving Shop in Truchas, they still use design elements of the weavings from EL Valle. With the passage of time, and hours of weaving, the weaving pattern of the Cordova family has evolved into what is now called the Truchas style.

21. In which of the following publications would this passage most likely be printed?

- A) A mathematics textbook. B) A book about arts and crafts.
C) A novel set in the Southwest. D) A geography book.
22. The word "which" in line 2 refers to _____.
A) the Southwest B) the Chimayo style
C) the Ortega family D) the wool preparation
23. According to the passage, how are the five stars arranged on the Vallero blankets?
A) In one line, along the top. B) In one line, across the center.
C) In a circle in the center. D) In the corners and the middle.
24. According to the passage, a shop where weavers continue to use designs from the Vallero blankets is located in _____.
A) Truchas B) Cordova C) Las Trampas D) EL Valle
25. Which of the following statements about Saltillo blankets can best be inferred from the passage?
A) They were first woven by the Montoya sisters.
B) They were all the same color.
C) They had patterns of stars in their design.
D) They were first developed in the nineteenth century.



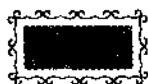
As behavioral sciences develop, researchers find that the importance of speech has been overestimated. Though speech is the most obvious form of communication, it is not the only means by which we communicate. Speech is probably the most conscious way in which we communicate, but we do use other means, of which we may be only partially aware or, in some cases, completely unaware. It is possible that we are unconsciously sending out messages with our every action, messages which are also unconsciously picked up by observers and used in forming opinions. These unconscious actions and reactions to them on the part of others may in part account for the "love at first sight" and "snap judgements".

We communicate a great deal, the researchers have found, with our bodies—the way we move, sit, stand and what we do with our hands and heads, for example. Imagine a few people sitting in a waiting room, one is drumming his fingers on his briefcase, another keeps rubbing his hands together, another is biting his fingernails, still another grasping the arms of his chair tightly and a final one keeps running his fingers over his hair. These people aren't talking, but they're "saying" a lot if you happen to know the "language" they're using.

Two of the most "telling" forms of behavior are driving a car and playing games such as card games or chess. It is interesting to note a person's reaction to stress in these situations and to aggressive behavior in others. If he easily becomes angry, excited, passive or resentful then driving or playing, you may have a clue to his personality.

26. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the first paragraph?
A) The importance of speech cannot be overestimated.
B) Actions are more effective than speech.

- C) Speech is the most important of many forms of communication.
D) Speech is the only effective form of communication.
27. Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the passage?
A) We can't form any opinions of someone's by observing his actions.
B) We can communicate even when we aren't talking.
C) We can tell exactly what a person is thinking by watching his actions.
D) We can't communicate unless we talk.
28. In the last sentence of paragraph 1, the phrase "account for" means _____.
A) explain
B) take into account
C) calculate
D) observe
29. Which of the following actions mentioned in the passage is one of the most informative forms of behavior?
A) Sitting.
B) Biting fingernails.
C) Grasping the chair arms tightly.
D) Playing chess.
30. The last paragraph tells us that _____.
A) The way a person acts when driving a car or playing games is the way he acts all the time
B) people act differently when driving a car or playing games from the way they usually behave
C) watching a person drive or play games may enable you to know about his personality
D) people usually like to watch others doing different things



ICE, or In-Car Entertainment, is now big business. More money is being made out of selling car systems than domestic hi-fi, though some of the big names in electronics don't like to admit it. Yet only a few years ago ICE meant no more than a cheap car radio with knob-and-dial-tuning, plus a low-fi cassette player and a mono loud-speaker bolted anywhere convenient inside the car. At over 30 miles an hour the system could barely produce enough sound to make speech intelligible or music enjoyable, because it soon became over-loaded at increased volume settings. Besides, knob-and-dial-tuning is dangerous in a car because it takes the driver's attention off the road. So does fumbling to turn over a tape when the side ends, there were continuous-loop systems called 8-track cartridges but true their quality was poor.

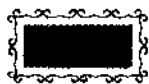
Today all that has changed. A modern ICE system has enough watts to drown the sound of an engine at motorway speeds. It produces stereo from at least two speakers, which are mounted carefully to aim a spread of sound at the driver's seat. What's more, the cassette player automatically reverses the tape as soon as it reaches the end of a side—so 8-track is obsolete. Tuning is mostly by pre-set buttons though it can still be done by turning a knob.

For hi-fi stereo listening, today's ICE radio receives interference-free VHF FM broadcasts. But there's usually a medium-and-long-wave AM option too, because VHF reception is poor in some parts of the country. Or the driver may want a foreign station like Radio Luxemburg, which isn't available on VHF. Then, because British radio stations transmit on different frequencies in different parts of the country, a good car radio also has a self-seek gadget which scans each wave-band when you press a button and tunes in every station it comes to. If you don't want to listen you touch the self-seek button again and the scanning is resumed. And all of this without taking your eyes off the road.

Another refinement takes care of the way high buildings block VHF signals, causing the radio to fade or suddenly give a hiss sound. You don't notice the fade or hiss half as much if you're listening to mono, so a modern radio slides automatically between stereo and mono, depending on signal strength. This can be done so subtly that you don't notice the change. There's also local/distant push-button to let you tell the self-seeking circuits to make do with a hiss distant station if it can't find anything (otherwise only the loud and clear signals will be tuned in).

A few modern systems have a refined automatic volume control that listens to the background noise inside the car with a microphone, and adjusts the volume accordingly. This beats the problem of volume turned up loud enough to be heard comfortably when you're driving hard, which can become unbearably loud when you slow down or stop at traffic lights.

31. The passage claims that some manufacturers say ICE _____.
A) is not as profitable as domestic hi-fi
B) is more profitable than domestic hi-fi
C) is less profitable than selling cars
D) is not more profitable than domestic hi-fi
32. The passage suggest that knob-and-dial-tuning _____.
A) is good over 30 mph
B) can distract the driver
C) can make him fumble
D) is too loud
33. The passage says that with a modern ICE system a driver _____.
A) can bear if he doesn't go too fast
B) has loudspeakers placed under his seat
C) can turn a tape cassette over very easily
D) can play side two without touching it
34. According to the passage some modern systems can _____.
A) give you extra volume at traffic lights
B) turn down the volume when you're driving hard
C) give you the volume you need
D) let you record while driving
35. The author's tone of this passage is _____.
A) pessimistic
B) neutral
C) optimistic
D) impatient



Disagreement marks historical appraisals of America's emergence as a great power at the turn of the twentieth century. On the one hand, historians have praised the maturing of the Republic, which was now able to take its place among the arbiters of the world's destinies. On the other hand, many writers have tried to define America's new fold indistinctive terms. They argue that the United States did not enter the great power game as just another player but introduced a new style of diplomatic play and perhaps even a new set of rules.

Judgements clash about these innovations. An older school of thought stresses the idealism that America brought to the world arena. More recently, "New left" revisionists have charged that America's contribution to international life was the self-serving notion of "informal empire", typified by a worldwide Open Door doctrine. This strategy avoided formal territorial possession but sought economic dominance of foreign raw materials, markets, and investments.

Historians disagree further about the motivating impulses of American diplomacy. Recent revisionists have tended almost exclusively to emphasize domestic economic factors in explaining American foreign policy. The United States sought foreign markets, the argument goes, to solve the problems of domestic overproduction and constant business depressions. Other scholars respond that international politics can only be properly understood in an international context. They argue that Theodore Roosevelt, for example, acted not for narrow domestic reasons but because he realistically perceived that if the United States did not hold its own against the other powers, it would soon risk being eclipsed on the world stage, and even being pushed around in its own hemisphere, despite the Monroe Doctrine.

36. By saying that the U. S. "was now able to take its place among the arbiters of the world's destinies" (the second sentence in paragraph 1), the author means that the U. S. _____.
A) established itself as one of the big powers
B) was now directing the world on a new course
C) became mature as a nation
D) brought new rules to the world's diplomatic play
37. By calling it an informal empire (the third sentence in paragraph 2), these revisionists meant that the U. S. _____.
A) had not become a real power yet
B) had not occupied enough territory abroad
C) was not yet economically strong enough
D) carried out a policy of economic aggression
38. The Roosevelt example is used to _____.
A) support the traditional view about the U. S.
B) refute the view of the recent "revisionists"
C) refute the Monroe Doctrine
D) support Roosevelt's foreign policy
39. The express "risk being eclipsed on the world stage" (the last sentence in paragraph 3) means

- _____.
- A) risk being overpowered by other nations
 - B) risk being invaded by other countries
 - C) risk being left behind other countries economically
 - D) risk being left by many colonies
40. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A) dispute about America's policy
 - B) America's new role at the turn of the 20th century
 - C) different appraisal on America as the great power at the turn of the 20th century
 - D) disagreement between writer and historians

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-E to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are five sentences which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

What is an American? An American is someone who loves their country and the people in it, and believes in bettering their own lives as well as the lives of those around them. Does it really matter that these individuals may be of German or Chinese descent? No, not at all; their ethnic background has nothing to do with being American. To say that the majority of people in the United States have some sort of tie with an ethnic background from a different country would be a safe assumption. This is what makes our American culture unique. Immigrants bring to our country strong family structures and strong morals. Foreigners also help our economy prosper. 41) _____.

In today's American society it is not uncommon for people to be families broken up by divorce or other domestic disturbances. 42) _____. This is especially true of traditional developing societies. Many of these newcomers have strong traditions and beliefs which are strict and are instilled in their children. By immigrants coming to America with these type of beliefs and strong traditions it sets good examples for our western civilization. By receiving new cultures to our society it is a chance to absorb their rules and respect they have for one another. This is ideal to help restore our family values.

43) _____. Immigration increases purchasing thereby, increases demand for labor. Immigration not only takes jobs, but also creates them (Wall Street Journal). For instance, a man comes to America from China. This man opens a small Chinese restaurant. The restaurant makes outstanding business. Ten years later this man owns twelve restaurants and employs three hundred Americans. Stories like that happen all the time, which help our economy.

44) _____. This is what makes our country unique. We have many cultures, many ideas, and traditions, but all of us have the same dream. That Dream is the American Dream. The same dream that keeps Americans in America and immigrants to come here. By hav-



ing a variety of cultures helps people understand and learn from each other. Taking immigration away would hurt this country more than economically, but, socially also.

Immigration, I feel that it is extremely important. Being an Italian American myself, I understand the importance of immigration. My family has traditions and beliefs that they teach me and I'll teach my kids some day. 45) _____

[A] However, immigrants seem to have much stronger family values. For many immigrants, family comes first over everything; for many of them family is all they have.

[B] Immigrants are what help make America be America; by being a multicultural society standing united.

[C] It has been said that "immigration is a threat to our economy." This statement is so absurd.

[D] Immigration gives the United States an economic edge in the world economy. Immigrants bring innovative ideas and entrepreneurial spirit to the U. S. economy.

[E] Immigrants are what help America be America. They say that America is just a melting pot.

[F] And no one should be denied the opportunity my parents and I have to be a part of America.

[G] Immigration is not undermining the America experiment; it is an integral part of it. We are a nation of immigrants. Successive waves of immigrants have kept our country demographically young, enriched our culture and added to our productive capacity as a nation, enhancing our influence in the world.

Part C

Directions

Read the following text carefully, and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

One of the earliest and fastest-growing applications of space technology is the communications satellite, which relays wide-band radio and television signals between widely separated geographical points. 46) Prior to the advent of this technology, elaborate and costly chains of microwave towers were the sole practical means for passing the line of sight radio and TV signals over the curvature of the earth. In this process, signal quality is degraded at each relay point, channel capacity is severely limited and acute scheduling problems are encountered because it is not feasible to relay more than one program at a time to distant points. Moreover, there is no way to bridge oceans with wide-band signals by means of microwave relay. 47) Distant points like Alaska and Hawaii could not share the television service enjoyed on the continental mainland of the United States as long as terrestrial microwave was the sole means of wide-band communication.

The communications satellite has changed all this. The U. S. public television network has leased relay capacity in a commercial satellite, Westere Union's WESTAR, and 149 of its 163 member stations are building 10 meter receiving antennas to accept educational and other programs from a central originating station located near Washington D. C. When the antennas are all in place

by the end of this year, the public network will abandon ground microwave and relay exclusively upon the space link. 48) Two years later, the public radio network will be similarly interconnected by means of smaller (4.5 meters) receiving antennas.

The shift to the communications satellite will sharply increase the capacity and flexibility of the public network to carry educational and other material. 49) Previously limited to the relay of a single television channel at one time, the network will now be able to disseminate four instructional programs simultaneously by satellite. Member stations will be able to select any two of the programs, one for immediate use and one that can be recorded for later use. 50) This will substantially relieve the scheduling problems which limited the flexibility of the public broadcasting network when it was dependent upon ground microwave relay.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Your neighbor often plays records so loudly deep into the night. Write a note to convey your complaint.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Study the following set of cartoons carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) *describe the cartoons,*
- 2) *interpret its meaning, and*
- 3) *point out its implications in our life.*

You should write about 160-200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



美丽不是表面的



Test Two

Section I 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)

Although most people return from package holidays reasonably satisfied, this is not always the 1. Take for instance, the nightmare experience of a Frenchman who went on a 2 to Columbia. The hotel in the small Caribbean port was overlooked. The holiday-maker was 3 round the streets, looking for a 4 and breakfast place, when he was arrested for vagrancy. He was 5, where he told the magistrate that it was the hotel's 6. The magistrate was the hotel-owner's brother, and he charged the tourist 7 making false accusations and sent him to prison for eight days. By the time of his 8, his return flight had left. He had insufficient funds to buy a return ticket, 9 he went to the Post Office to send a telegram to his home in Montpellier, asking for money. He was 10 before he could send it. This time he was charged with illegal 11. It was explained that, having missed his return 12, he could no longer be classified as a tourist. He now needed a work 13, he didn't have one. He was fined \$ 500 for this 14, and a further \$ 500 when he again blamed the hotel for overlooking. His 15 was confiscated because he couldn't pay the fines. He hitch-hiked to Bogota 16 the consulate finally arranged to send him home.

All things 17, I would prefer to plan my holiday independently. 18 my view, it's safer to "do it yourself!". And the advantages of planning your holiday yourself are 19. If it is well-planned, an independent holiday can usually be good 20 for money.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) occurrence | B) situation | C) state | D) case |
| 2. A) package | B) holiday | C) festival | D) celebration |
| 3. A) strolling | B) sauntering | C) wandering | D) patrolling |
| 4. A) accommodation | B) hotel | C) bed | D) lodging |
| 5. A) taken to court | | B) brought to the police station | |
| | C) taken to the reform school | D) sent to prison | |
| 6. A) fault | B) blame | C) duty | D) responsibility |
| 7. A) of | B) with | C) for | D) to |
| 8. A) freedom | B) discharge | C) release | D) liberty |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 9. A) and | B) though | C) but | D) so |
| 10. A) fined | B) re-arrested | C) arrested | D) punished |
| 11. A) citizenship | B) naturalization | C) migration | D) immigration |
| 12. A) trip | B) ticket | C) flight | D) journey |
| 13. A) license | B) allowance | C) permission | D) permit |
| 14. A) crime | B) offence | C) fault | D) error |
| 15. A) luggage | B) belonging | C) thing | D) luggages |
| 16. A) when | B) after | C) where | D) while |
| 17. A) considered | B) being considered | C) were considered | D) considering |
| 18. A) To | B) In | C) By | D) With |
| 19. A) considerable | B) thinkable | C) considerate | D) imaginable |
| 20. A) bargain | B) buy | C) sale | D) value |

Section II 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

When an invention is made, the inventor has three possible courses of action open to him, he can give the invention to the world by publishing it, keep the idea secret, or patent it.

A granted patent is the result of a bargain struck between an inventor and the state, by which the inventor gets a limited period of monopoly (垄断) and publishes full details of his invention to the public after that period terminates.

Only in the most exceptional circumstances is the life-span of a patent extended to alter this normal process of events.

The longest extension ever granted was to George Valensi; his 1939 patent for colour TV receiver circuitry was extended until 1971 because for most of the patent's normal life there was no colour TV to receive and thus no hope of reward for the invention.

Because a patent remains permanently public after it has terminated, the shelves of the library attached to the patent office contain details of literally millions of ideas that are free for anyone to use and, if older than half a century sometimes even re-patent. Indeed, patent experts often advise

anyone wishing to avoid the high cost of conducting a search through live patents that the one sure way of avoiding violation of any other inventor's right is to plagiarize a dead patent. Likewise, because publication of an idea in any other form permanently invalidates further patents on that idea, it is traditionally safe to take ideas from other areas of print. Much modern technological advance is based on these presumptions of legal security.

Anyone closely involved in patents and inventions soon learns that most "new" ideas are, in fact, as old as the hills. It is their reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication, or through the availability of new technology, that makes news and money. The basic patent for the theory of magnetic recording dates back to 1886. Many of the original ideas behind television originate from the late 18th and early 20th century. Even the Volkswagen rear engine car was anticipated by a 1904 patent for a cart with the horse at the rear.

21. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) an approach to patents
B) the application for patents
C) the use of patents
D) the access to patents
22. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A) When a patent becomes out of effect, it can be repatented or extended if necessary.
B) It is necessary for an inventor to apply for a patent before he makes his invention public.
C) A patent holder must publicize the details of his invention when its legal period is over.
D) One can get all the details of a patented invention from a library attached to the patent office.
23. George Valensi's patent lasted until 1971 because _____.
A) nobody would offer any reward for his patent prior to that time
B) his patent could not be put to use for an unusually long time
C) there were not enough TV stations to provide colour programmes
D) the colour TV receiver was not available until that time
24. The word "plagiarize" (Line 5, Para. 5) most probably means _____.
A) steal and use
B) give reward to
C) made public
D) take and change
25. From the passage we learn that _____.
A) an invention will not benefit the inventor unless it is reduced to commercial practice
B) products are actually inventions which were made a long time ago
C) it is much cheaper to buy an old patent than a new one
D) patent experts often recommend patents to others by conducting a search through dead patents