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主编 张锦芯

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知己知彼，百战不殆

——张锦芯教授谈考研英语应试策略（三）

新年伊始，万象更新，广大考生又进入新一轮的考研拼搏。筹划如何应对考试，选择何种复习资料，是广大考生比较关心的问题。

考研从根本上说是一个系统工程，不仅需要考生关注考试政策的变化、考试科目的变动、考试手段的变化，甚至要细到了解某个学校的某个专业有多少个保送生，等等。考研要求考生要从全局的角度，对考研实行全过程关注，惟有如此，才有可能获胜。

具体到英语复习，更应该根据考研英语的要求来安排。要做到“知己知彼，百战不殆”。

要做到“知己知彼，百战不殆”，首先要清楚考研考什么，其次要知道自己水平如何，然后再决定如何复习。清楚考研英语考什么，仅看考试大纲是远远不够的，还要通过做历年真题，感受考研英语在整体水平、知识点、素材、能力等方面对考生的具体要求（建议使用人大社《历年考研英语真题名家详解（2005年版）》，在此基础上，再选择考研英语水平测试类资料，测试自己的弱项（建议使用人大社《2005年考研英语水平定位测试》），有的放矢地进行复习。听力弱攻听力（建议使用白洁同志在人大社出版的《考研英语听力专项突破》），阅读弱攻阅读（建议使用郭庆民同志在人大社出版的《考研英语阅读200篇》），写作弱的攻写作（建议使用田育英同志在人大社出版的《考研英语写作专项突破》），其他各项也都如此。

总之，考研是智力上的竞争。考研不仅是对考生学习方法、知识、技能的考查，还可以说是对考生统筹管理能力的考查。

只有实现了“知己知彼”的考生，才能够取得考研的胜利。

本书使用说明

为帮助考生在复习之初知己知彼，我们特别编写了这五套测试试卷，目的是帮助考生在开始准备复习的时候，了解硕士研究生入学英语考试的要求，对自身水平进行检测定位，发现差距，有的放矢。

建议考生：

1. 严格按照考试的规定时间（180 分钟）做题。做题的过程中不要翻看后面的题解，题做完后，对照题解，将题解所包含的内容弄清楚；更重要的是总结失分点和难点，看自己在做何种题型时困难较大，总结问题究竟出在哪里，从而有针对性地克服。

2. 做完每套题后把学到的新词汇、新句型记下来，并将阅读中碰到的结构复杂的长句翻译出来。

3. 这五套试题的难度完全比照考试真题，考生除了作为水平定位测试所用之外，在整个复习过程中都可以用它来进行自我检测，找出自己的不足。

本书听力部分所配磁带，系特邀外国专家录音灌制，在语音、语速、答题要求等方面，包括录音播放次数和中间停顿时间上都严格按照大纲样题录制，满足考生实战模拟的需要。

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水平定位测试一

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 ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1~5, you will hear a talk about booking a flight. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear each recording twice. Before each recording begins, you will have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Booking a Flight		
Destination		1
Day of departure		2
Time for cheapest flight		3
Return day	Monday	
Preferred class	economy	
Weekend bargain price	\$	4
Time for transfer at Dallas Airport	p.m.	5
Luggage allowed	5kg	

Part B

Directions:

For Questions 6 ~ 10, you will hear an announcement at a department store. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. 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 the questions below. (5 points)

If one wants to get imported cheese, which floor should he go to?

	6
--	---

How much cheaper is Wilkinson garden tool set?

	7
--	---

Besides sweaters and blouses, what else can we find on the second floor?

	8
--	---

The Sports Department has been

	9
--	---

About opening an account, more information is provided at the

	10
--	----

2

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the following conversation. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 ~ 13.

11. What are these two people mainly talking about?

[A] Energy and environment.

[B] A polluted city.

[C] The traffic problem.

[D] Public transport.

12. Where exactly are the two people now?

[A] In New York City.

[B] In a car.

[C] In Manhattan.

[D] On their way to work.

13. What is true of the conversation?

[A] You have to pay a very high toll to get into Manhattan.

- [B] The express lane is only for public buses.
- [C] You are free to go through the toll if you have got more than three persons in your car.
- [D] Using car pools can save money for transport.

Questions 14~16 are based on the following radio advertisement. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14~16.

14. Passmore Edwards Museum is a place where you can see
- [A] exhibition of archaeological discoveries.
 - [B] works by famous English architect Sir Edwin Lutyens.
 - [C] exhibition of Famous Books in Science.
 - [D] information on activities of special interest to children.

15. If you want to go to a concert, find
- [A] Wyndham Theater.
 - [B] Royal Albert Hall.
 - [C] Royal Opera House.
 - [D] British Library Gallery.

16. What is "Caught In the Act"?
- [A] It's a political satire.
 - [B] It's a piece of music.
 - [C] It's a comedy.
 - [D] It's a popular ballet.

Questions 17~20 are based on the following lecture on the change of American families. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17~20.

17. What's the most important reason for the change of American families?
- [A] Most women have got a career outside home.
 - [B] Women demand a pay as a homemaker.
 - [C] Divorce rate is high.
 - [D] Many young people are unemployed.
18. If a woman gives birth to a child,
- [A] she will lose her job.
 - [B] she can be given a maternity leave but with no pay.

- [C] she can enjoy a paid twelve-day vacation.
[D] her company doesn't have to keep her job for her.

19. In what sense does "telecommuting" save money?

- [A] One doesn't have to go to work.
[B] It shortens the distance between the company and the employees.
[C] It employs modern computer technology.
[D] It saves employees their expenses on a car or bus fare.

20. What's the lecture mainly about?

- [A] The reasons for the change of American family pattern.
[B] Women's role in the change of American families.
[C] Changes in American families and the ways responded to them.
[D] Efforts to meet the needs for modern families.

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

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)

Psychologist Alfred Adler suggested that the primary goal of the psyche (灵魂、精神) was superiority. Although 21 he believed that individuals struggled to achieve superiority over others, Adler eventually 22 a more complex definition of the drive for superiority.

Adler's concept of striving for superiority does not 23 the everyday meaning of the word superiority. He did not mean that we innately (天生地) seek to 24 one another in rank or position, 25 did he mean that we seek to 26 an attitude of exaggerated importance over our peers. 27, Adler's drive for superiority involves the desire to be competent and effective, complete and thorough, in 28 one strives to do.

Striving for superiority occasionally takes the 29 of an exaggerated lust for power. An individual may seek to play god and 30 control over objects and people. The goal may introduce a 31 tendency into our lives, in which we play games of "dog eat dog". But such expressions of the desire for superiority do not 32 its more positive, constructive nature.

33 Adler, striving for superiority is innate and is part of the struggle for 34 that human beings share with other species in the process of evolution. From this 35 , life is not 36 by the need to reduce tension or restore 37 , as Sigmund Freud tended to think; 38 , life is encouraged by the desire to move from below to above, from minus to plus, from inferior to superior. The particular ways in which individuals 39 their quest (追求) for superiority are 40 by their culture, their unique history, and their style of life.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 21. [A] instinctively | [B] initially | [C] presumably | [D] invariably |
| 22. [A] designed | [B] devised | [C] manipulated | [D] developed |
| 23. [A] refer to | [B] point to | [C] comply with | [D] stand up for |
| 24. [A] surpass | [B] overpass | [C] overthrow | [D] pursue |
| 25. [A] or | [B] never | [C] hardly | [D] nor |
| 26. [A] retain | [B] sustain | [C] maintain | [D] obtain |
| 27. [A] Rather | [B] Despite | [C] Though | [D] Thus |
| 28. [A] which | [B] that | [C] whichever | [D] whatever |
| 29. [A] form | [B] format | [C] formation | [D] shape |
| 30. [A] operate | [B] speculate | [C] exercise | [D] resume |
| 31. [A] ambiguous | [B] intricate | [C] deliberate | [D] hostile |
| 32. [A] reflect | [B] abide | [C] glorify | [D] project |
| 33. [A] According to | [B] In terms of | [C] Regardless of | [D] In view of |
| 34. [A] survivor | [B] survival | [C] durability | [D] consistency |
| 35. [A] respective | [B] prospect | [C] profile | [D] perspective |
| 36. [A] motivated | [B] animated | [C] inspired | [D] elevated |
| 37. [A] equation | [B] equivalent | [C] equilibrium | [D] equality |
| 38. [A] subsequently | [B] instead | [C] consequently | [D] otherwise |
| 39. [A] undermines | [B] overtakes | [C] flings | [D] undertakes |
| 40. [A] determined | [B] resolved | [C] consolidated | [D] reinforced |

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

As a growing number of Americans live to age 85 and beyond, will healthy Americans

below age 65 support massive health care expenditures to keep alive the extremely ill or the very old? Or will there be some attempt to ration expensive life-saving technologies? For instance, more than 30 percent of medicare's money goes to patients with less than a year to live. Overall, 4 percent of Americans account for 55 percent of all hospital costs. The idea of rationing care is alien to most Americans. The British, however, have been living for a long time with a system that requires hard choices. For instance, up to the age of 45 or 50, the rate of kidney dialysis and transplant in Great Britain is nearly the same as in the United States. But only a small number of patients over age 55 are placed on dialysis. There is no official age cutoff; instead, British doctors typically do not refer elderly people who are ill with other diseases, such as diabetes or heart trouble, to dialysis centers.

Since funds for medical care are not infinite, will Americans be confronted in the near future with a similar kind of moral dilemma? If the United States were to attempt to pare (减少) medical expenses by rationing services, which of our central values would we have to modify? Consider the problem on three levels. First, there is the macro level. At this level we would confront the question: how much should we spend on our nation's health care? The next level of rationing would entail how we spend the money: do we invest in preventative and primary care or do we continue to emphasize curative medicine? The final level of rationing would be the individual level. Consider this situation raised by William Schwartz, a physician and professor of medicine: if we know that keeping someone alive for another few months at a cost of \$ 100 000 will mean that this money is not available for the care of several people with hip or heart disease, should we use the limited resource for maintaining a life of poor quality for a few months and deny care to others?

41. In the first paragraph, the author points out that

- [A] a disproportional amount of money is used to save the extremely ill in America.
- [B] American society doesn't take a humanistic attitude towards the extremely ill.
- [C] the British are more humanistic toward the old and the extremely ill.
- [D] in Britain, old people don't enjoy free medical care.

42. In Britain,

- [A] doctors rarely encourage the extremely ill to take further expensive treatment.
- [B] there is a special law concerning the treatment of the extremely ill.
- [C] the seriously ill usually reject any further expensive treatment.
- [D] kidney patients constitute the majority of the extremely ill.

43. In the first sentence of Paragraph 2, the "moral dilemma" refers to whether

- [A] to spend the limited resource on the old or on the young and healthy.
- [B] to modify the value on the macro level or on the individual level.

- [C] to spend money on the extremely ill or to use that money for the well-being of more people.
- [D] to refer the extremely ill to further treatment or to refuse to take them into hospital.

44. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that if the United States were to pare medical expenses by rationing service, it would have to

- [A] attach less importance to curative care.
- [B] raise more funds for medical care.
- [C] invest more in preventive and primary care.
- [D] lower its standard for medical care.

45. What might be the author's attitude towards rationing care?

- [A] He is neutral about it.
- [B] He objects to it.
- [C] He is confused by it.
- [D] He is arguing for it.

Text 2

During the past four decades the fishery scientist of the West have studied the dynamics of fish populations with the objective of determining the relation between the amount of fishing and the sustainable catch. They have developed a substantial body of theory that has been applied successfully to a large number of animal populations and has led to a major improvement in the management of some of the major marine fisheries.

The theory has been developed for single-species populations with man as a predator. Much of it is based on the Darwinian concept of a constant overpopulation of young that is reduced by density-dependent mortality resulting from intraspecific competition. The unfished population tends toward a maximum equilibrium size with a relatively high proportion of large, old individuals. As fishing increased and natural mortality is reduced, death from fishing eventually takes the place of most natural mortality. If the amount of fishing is increased too much, the individuals will tend to be taken before realizing their potential growth, and total yield will be reduced. The maximum sustainable yields can be taken at an intermediate population size that in some populations is about one-third the unfished population size.

G.V.Nikolskii, of Moscow State University, develops his theory from a different approach. He is non-Darwinian and is (he says) a nonmathematician; rather he considers himself as ecologist and morphologist. He argues that Darwin's concept of constant overpopulation has led to the neglect of the problem of protecting spawns and young fish. He

argues also that Darwin's concept of a variety as an incipient species have led to extensive mathematical analysis of racial characters. Nikolskii considers the main laws of population dynamics to be concerned with the succession of generations, their birth, growth, and death. The details are governed by the relative rates of adaptation and environmental change. The mass and age structure of a population are the result of adaptation to the food supply. The rate of growth of individuals, the time of sexual maturity, and the accumulation of reserves vary according to the food supply. These factors in turn influence the success of reproduction in ways that tend to bring the size of the population into balance with its food supply.

46. Nikolskii theorizes that fish population is controlled mainly by the

- [A] size of the fish caught within a species.
- [B] racial characteristics of the species.
- [C] amount of food available to the species.
- [D] death rate within a species.

47. The author indicates the main difference between the theories of Darwin and Nikolskii is the

- [A] effect of food supply on the size of the fish.
- [B] the amount of fish that can be harvested.
- [C] methods used to catch fish.
- [D] cause of population variation in fish.

48. The theories based on the concepts of Darwin assume that fish population is controlled mainly by the

- [A] size of the fish caught within a species.
- [B] amount of fishing pressure of the species.
- [C] racial characteristics of the species.
- [D] life expectancy within the species.

49. What influences the birth, growth and death of a species, according to Nikolskii?

- [A] The relative rates of adaptation and environmental change.
- [B] The physical condition of its immediate older generation.
- [C] The time of sexual maturity and the accumulation of reserves.
- [D] Its size and relative status among all species.

50. The researchers discussed in the passage were mainly concerned with

- [A] species of fish faced with extinction.

- [B] the ecology of fishing.
- [C] the effects of pollution on fishing.
- [D] commercial fishing.

Text 3

The first commercial plant in the United States for preserving food through irradiation opened in January 1992. Its first product was 3 400 pints of strawberries. But not everyone hailed this as a breakthrough in food technology. As the fruit went to market, picketers lined up to protest irradiation as a process fraught with risk to human health. Most scientists rebutted the charges declaring irradiation not only safe but also a major step toward preventing food-borne illnesses.

The irradiation process destroys bacteria, fungi, insects, larvae, and other organisms that can spoil food and cause illness in human beings. Irradiation may be used with fruits and vegetables, meat, poultry, and other foods. Scientists say that consumers' concerns about the safety of irradiation arise from misperceptions about the process.

Those who object to irradiation say that the process may create substances not found in nonirradiated food. Since the 1960's, researchers have studied irradiated food at microscopic levels to try to find such substances, called unique radiolytic products. After reviewing these studies, the FDA determined that compounds found in irradiation are similar to substances found in nonirradiated foods and are not dangerous to consume.

In the early 1960's, the FDA first approved irradiation for bacon, wheat, wheat flour and potatoes. The food industry, however, was not interested in irradiation because chemical pesticides killed insects in grain and prevented sprouting in potatoes. But as the industry became more aware of consumers' perceptions of hazards associated with chemical pesticides, food irradiation began to look more attractive. In 1983, the FDA allowed irradiation for preserving spices. In 1985 and 1986, the FDA approved irradiation for pork and fresh fruits and vegetables. Pork irradiation can destroy the larvae of a parasite that caused the food poisoning known as trichinosis. In 1990, the FDA endorsed irradiation for poultry.

Destruction of microorganisms that cause illness is an important goal of irradiation. About 250 million cases of food poisoning—or 1 per person—occur every year in the United States, according to FDA estimates. Food poisoning can cause vomiting, diarrhea, fever, headache—and, occasionally, death. Because of the apparent safety of food irradiation, and the problems presented by contaminated food, scientific groups—including the American Medical Association, the World Health Organization, and the UN Food and Agriculture Association—have voiced nearly universal support for the process. Worldwide, 38 nations have approved irradiation for 355 products.

Like microwave ovens, food irradiation has aroused apprehension and misunderstanding.

Yet it has been scrutinized more thoroughly than other methods of food treatment that we have come to regard as safe, and it appears to be a method whose time has come.

51. Scientists who consider irradiation as a breakthrough food-preserving technology indicate that

- [A] irradiation is also a useful medicine to cure many illnesses.
- [B] consumers have mistaken ideas about the irradiation technology.
- [C] irradiation kills bacteria without affecting the food in any way.
- [D] irradiation has proven to be suitable to any kind of food.

52. Opponents' concern over the safety of irradiated foods can be eased by the fact that

- [A] irradiation does not spoil compounds in food.
- [B] irradiated food has been proved to be safe by ample evidence.
- [C] no scientists object to irradiation as a food-processing technology.
- [D] irradiation represents a major step towards preventing food-borne illnesses.

53. The reason why the food industry ignored irradiation as a food-preserving technology in the 1960's was that

- [A] the industry thought pesticides could serve the same purpose.
- [B] this technology then was only approved for some of the foods.
- [C] irradiation created substances not found in nonirradiated food.
- [D] the industry had no idea what this new technology could do for it.

54. The food industry began to show interest in the irradiation process when

- [A] consumers got to know the pesticide-related risks.
- [B] the FDA allowed irradiation for more kinds of food.
- [C] more scientific groups voiced their support for such technology.
- [D] such technology was proved better than chemical pesticides.

55. The author's attitude towards irradiation as a food-preserving technology seems to be one of

- [A] objection.
- [B] suspicion.
- [C] approval.
- [D] warning.

Text 4

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an

individual responsibility. Labor is simply another factor of production to be hired—rented at the lowest possible cost—much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporate hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO). By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human-resource management is central—usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work forces, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers in Germany (as they do), the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and created bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a slower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the bottom half of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

56. Which of the following applies to the management of human resources in American companies?

- [A] They hire people at the lowest cost regardless of their skills.
- [B] They see the gaining of skills as their employees' own business.
- [C] They attach more importance to workers than to equipment.
- [D] They only hire skilled workers because of keen competition.

57. What is the position of the head of human-resource management in an American firm?

- [A] He is one of the most important executives in the firm.
- [B] His post is likely to disappear when new technologies are introduced.
- [C] He is directly under the chief financial executive.