

2003

考研冲刺倒计时

考研英语

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考研英语

最后60天

中国人民大学

张锦芯 主审

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王晓彤

绝对模考12场

- 名师主笔 精确定位
- 紧扣大纲 预测考点
- 全真模考 真实接触
- 强化训练 高分突破

新大纲

石油工业出版社

2003 考研冲刺倒计时

考研英语最后 60 天绝对模考 12 场

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石油工业出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语最后 60 天绝对模考 12 场/田育英,王晓彤主编.
北京:石油工业出版社,2002.9

(2003 考研冲刺倒计时)

ISBN 7-5021-3943-5

I. 考…

II. ①田… ②王…

III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-试题

IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 071613 号

石油工业出版社出版发行

发行部电话:(010)62095934

(100011 北京安定门外安华里二区一号楼)

北京国民灰色系统科学研究院计算机中心排版

石油工业出版社印刷厂印刷

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 14 印张 375 千字 印 1—10000

2002 年 9 月北京第 1 版 2002 年 9 月北京第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5021-3943-5/G·436

定价:16.00 元

前 言

为了帮助广大考生在系统全面复习的基础上,能有目的、有计划、有针对性地做一定量的全真模拟试题,我们特根据《2003年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》的要求,精心编写了这本全真模拟试题集。

本书共有12套全真模拟试题,每套试题的题型、题量、分值完全按照考试大纲编写,以利于广大考生朋友考前实战、热身和强化训练。

我们在编写听力部分试题时,严格依据大纲的要求,使所选的材料能够测试出考生理解特定或具体信息的能力,理解具体或总体信息的能力,理解主旨要义,推测、判断说话者的意图、观点或态度的能力。与本书同时发行的3盘磁带,由英籍专家学者 Paul Denman 和 Catherine Marsden 录制。语音、语速完全按照《2003年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》的要求进行录制。

在阅读材料的选择上,我们尽量挑选不同类型的文字材料,使考生能通过做题,适应各种体裁的阅读要求。在构思选择题时,我们力求让每篇的选择题涵盖对全文主旨要义、具体信息、判断推理等多方面的能力测试要求。在答案详解中,道出了答题技巧和解题思路。

本书12篇作文的命题大都反映了社会的热点话题和生活中的热门话题,并且在写作时参照了历年的出题规律和角度。考生在作文时应认真审题,依据要求写作。同时,在作文典型范文后附有 Useful words and Expressions,给考生提供了大量的写作必备句型和词汇,通过对它们的记忆,考生能轻松掌握写作技巧。

建议考生严格按照3个小时的时间来做各套题,以便适应考场的环境与要求。由于本书后面几套题中的部分材料略难于标准试题的难度,我们建议考生最好按照套题的顺序来完成本书的测试题。

本书由张锦芯教授主审,田育英、王晓彤主编。参加编写的老师有王晓彤、韦纳、李平、杨敏、田育英、许葵花、王萍和杨彩霞等。

此外,我们要向张学梅、于茗、曲华、李颖、李玉丽、王永兵、赵函等同志致谢,感谢他们为本书的成形提供了部分材料。同时也感谢为本书做了部分整理工作的王悦和赵敏两位同志。

限于水平和时间,疏漏及失误在所难免,欢迎广大读者、英语界同仁批评指正。

编 者
2002年8月

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全国硕士学位研究生入学统一考试 英语全真模拟试题(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.

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 in which a man is asking questions about his bill. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for 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)

Item	Price
Cover charge	<u>1</u> euro
Beer	1.00 euro
Starters	1.50 euro
Main course	<u>2</u> euro
Vegetables	<u>3</u> euro
Dessert	2.00 euro
Beer	<u>4</u> euro

续表

Cigarettes	0.75 euro
Service	5

Part B

Directions: You will hear a radio weather forecast. For questions 6—10, complete the sentences and answer the question 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 the question below. (5 points)

For a long term, the south has been	6
On Saturday, the temperature of Death Valley, CA was	7 degrees
Today the temperature of Phoenix will be probably	8 degrees
On Sunday, much of Kentucky will be	9
On which day of the week will the temperatures in the Dakotas begin to drop?	10

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 talk introducing Marco Polo, the well-known Italian merchant. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11—13.

11. How long did Marco Polo take crossing the Middle East and Asia?
 - A. Less than 3 years.
 - B. More than 3 years.
 - C. 24 years.
 - D. 17 years.
12. When Marco Polo returned to Venice, his family and friends were surprised because _____.
 - A. they thought he was still in China
 - B. they thought he was dead
 - C. they thought he was working for the Chinese government
 - D. they thought he was an important man
13. While Venice went to war with Genoa, Marco Polo _____.
 - A. returned to China again
 - B. wrote a book named "The Travels of Marco Polo"
 - C. spent some time in prison
 - D. knew a writer called Rustichello in the Navy

Questions 14—16 are based on the following monologues. You now have 15 seconds to read

questions 14—16.

14. What do the two speakers have in common?
A. Both of them work overtime.
B. Both of them are single-fathers.
C. Both of them have got MBA.
D. Both of them have serious drinking problems.
15. How many children do the first speaker have?
A. Three. B. Four. C. One. D. Two.
16. Why did the second speaker forbid his former wife to visit their son?
A. Because he wanted to revenge on her. B. Because he hated her.
C. Because he wanted to protect his son. D. Because she wanted her freedom.

Questions 17—20 are based on a conversation between a traveler and a travel agent about a trip to Paris. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17—20.

17. Who is the woman?
A. A traveler. B. A travel agent.
C. A friend of the man. D. A colleague of the man.
18. Which trip is the traveler interested in?
A. A ten-day trip to Paris. B. A ten-day trip to Amsterdam.
C. A 4-day trip to Paris. D. A 4-day trip to Amsterdam.
19. According to the travel agent, the traveler should book the trip _____ in advance.
A. six to eight months. B. seven to eight months.
C. seven to eight weeks. D. six to eight weeks.
20. The trip will cost about _____ per person.
A. 215 pounds B. 250 pounds C. 215 euro D. 250 euro

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

Japan is getting tough about recycling — and not in the paper and plastic kind of way. 21 in 2001, the country will require that all electronics goods — TVs, VCRs, stereos, and more — 22. But recycling won't be left to consumers; 23 the devices will be sent to the original manufacturer for proper disposal.

The new law 24 a few challenges to manufacturers, who are now rushing to 25 collection networks and perfecting techniques to 26 and recycle older products. With an eye toward the future, they are also 27 easily recycled materials into new products. Plastics, a major 28 of most electronics products, pose a 29 hurdle because they degrade with age, losing

strength and 30 even if reprocessed. NEC Corp. overcomes this problem by creating a plastics sandwich, 31 the filling is 100 percent recycled plastic and the outer layers a 32 of 14 percent recycled material. The resulting plastic has sufficient strength and toughness for use as a casing for desk-top PCs. The company, 33 plastic resin maker Sumitomo Dow, has also developed a new plastic, which engineers claim 34 its mechanical properties through repeated recycling. NEC uses the plastic, which is also flame-retardant, in battery cases for notebook PCs. 35, Matsushita Electric, maker of the Panasonic brand, is eschewing plastic in favor of magnesium. Magnesium, says the company, is 36 for recycling because it retains its original strength through 37 reprocessing. Matsushita has developed 38 techniques to from magnesium into the case for a 21-inch TV. Unfortunately, the magnesium case and energy-saving features make the TV about twice as expensive as an ordinary model. The company hopes, 39, that increased use of magnesium will 40 bring prices down.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. Started | B. Being started | C. Starting | D. Being starting |
| 22. A. be recycled | B. are recycled | C. recycled | D. recycle |
| 23. A. however | B. instead | C. anyway | D. by the way |
| 24. A. poses | B. establishes | C. proposes | D. erases |
| 25. A. set down | B. set up | C. set aside | D. set beside |
| 26. A. imassemble | B. disassemble | C. inassemble | D. nonassemble |
| 27. A. integrating | B. immigrating | C. emigrating | D. deteriorating |
| 28. A. part | B. component | C. element | D. complement |
| 29. A. particular | B. special | C. unique | D. peculiar |
| 30. A. changeability | B. variability | C. capability | D. flexibility |
| 31. A. to which | B. from which | C. in which | D. for which |
| 32. A. mixture | B. whole | C. mass | D. mess |
| 33. A. in cooperation with | B. in work with | | |
| C. in coordinate with | D. in correspondence to | | |
| 34. A. retains | B. attain | C. obtain | D. maintain |
| 35. A. Meanwhile | B. Whereas | C. While | D. When |
| 36. A. idea | B. ideal | C. idealism | D. ideational |
| 37. A. repeated | B. repeating | C. repeat | D. to repeat |
| 38. A. molding | B. modeling | C. moisturing | D. mixing |
| 39. A. however | B. but | C. at the same time | D. occasionally |
| 40. A. actually | B. factually | C. eventually | D. fortunately |

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 answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

At the end of the nineteenth century, a rising interest in Native American customs and an increasing desire to understand Native American culture prompted ethnologists to begin recording the life stories of Native American. Ethnologists had a distinct reason for wanting to hear the stories: they were after linguistic or anthropological data that would supplement their own field observations, and they believed that the personal stories, even of a single individual, could increase their understanding of the cultures that they had been observing from without. In addition, many ethnologists at the turn of the century believed that Native American manners and customs were rapidly disappearing, and that it was important to preserve for posterity as much information as could be adequately recorded before the cultures disappeared forever.

There were, however, arguments against this method as a way of acquiring accurate and complete information. Franz Boas, for example, described autobiographies as being "of limited value and useful chiefly for the study of the perversion of truth by memory," while Paul Radin contended that investigators rarely spent enough time with the tribes they were observing, and inevitably derived results too tinged by the investigator's own emotional tone to be reliable.

Even more importantly, as these life stories moved from the traditional oral mode to recorded written form, much was inevitably lost. Editors often decided what elements were significant to the field research on a given tribe. Native Americans recognized that the essence of their lives could not be communicated in English and that events that they thought significant were often deemed unimportant by their interviewers. Indeed, the very act of telling their stories could force Native American narrators to distort their cultures, as taboos had to be broken to speak the names of dead relatives crucial to their family stories.

Despite all of this, autobiography remains a useful tool for ethnological research: such personal reminiscences and impressions, incomplete as they may be, are likely to throw more light on the working of the mind and emotions than any amount of speculation from an ethnologist or ethnological theorist from another culture.

41. Why did ethnologists begin recording the life stories of Native American?
- A. They were curious about Native American customs.
 - B. They were more and more anxious to understand Native American culture.
 - C. They believed that Native American manners and customs were disappearing soon.
 - D. All of the above.
42. According to the passage, collecting life stories can be a useful methodology because _____.
- A. life stories provide deeper insights into a culture than the hypothesizing of academics who are not members of that culture
 - B. life stories can be collected easily and they are not subject to invalid interpretations

- C. ethnologists have a limited number of research methods from which to choose
 - D. life stories make it easy to distinguish between the important and unimportant features of a culture
43. Which of the following may be a possible way to eliminate bias in the editing of life stories?
- A. Basing all inferences made about the culture on an ethnological theory.
 - B. Eliminating all of the emotion-laden information reported by the informant.
 - C. Translating the informant's words into the researcher's language.
 - D. Reporting all of the information that the informant provides regardless of the investigator's personal opinion about its intrinsic value.
44. The primary purpose of the passage as a whole is to _____.
- A. question an explanation
 - B. correct a misconception
 - C. critique a methodology
 - D. discredit an idea
45. Which of the following can be a factor which affects the accuracy of ethnologist's transcriptions of life stories?
- A. The informant's social standing within the culture.
 - B. The inclusiveness of the theory that provided the basis for the research.
 - C. The length of time the researchers spent in the culture under study.
 - D. The number of life stories collected by the researchers.

Text 2

Greenspace facilities are contributing to an important extent to the quality of the urban environment. Fortunately it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this subject has to start with the proof of this idea. At present it is generally accepted, although more as a self-evident statement than on the base of a closely-reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment is a first step on the right way, this does not mean, however, that sufficient details are known about the functions of greenspace in towns and about the way in which the inhabitants are using these spaces. As to this rather complex subject I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only, namely the recreative function of greenspace facilities.

The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation which for many years has been used in town-and-country planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighborhood of the home. We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in the open air has to begin at the street-door of the house. The urban environment has to offer as many recreative activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities can also have a recreative aspect.

The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the

district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the streets, because the risks of traffic are too great, if during shopping you can nowhere find a spot for enjoying for a moment the nice weather, in short, if you only feel yourself at home after the street-door of your house is closed after you.

46. According to the author, the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment _____.
- A. is still unknown
 - B. is being closely studied
 - C. is usually neglected
 - D. has been fully recognized
47. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. In the lecture, only one function of greenspace facilities is mentioned.
 - B. It's a first step for people to realize the importance of greenspaces in the urban environment.
 - C. People know enough details of the functions of greenspace in town.
 - D. The subject of the functions of greenspace in towns is rather complicated.
48. The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation has led to _____.
- A. the disproportion of recreation facilities in the neighborhood
 - B. the location of recreation facilities far from home
 - C. relatively little attention for recreative possibilities
 - D. the improvement of recreative possibilities in the neighborhood
49. The author suggests that the recreative possibilities of greenspace should be provided _____.
- A. in special areas
 - B. in the suburbs
 - C. in the neighbourhood of the house
 - D. in gardens and parks
50. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
- A. better use of greenspace facilities should be made so as to improve the quality of our life
 - B. attention must be directed to the improvement of recreative possibilities
 - C. the urban environment is providing more recreation activities than it did many years ago
 - D. priority must be given to the development of obligatory activities

Text 3

Choosing a travel companion is at least as uncertain as choosing a marriage partner. The chances of success are perhaps even less. The initial stages of both journeys are filled with enthusiasms, indulgences, and a fairly consistent closing of the eyes to that which may later become, if not unacceptable, at the very least unpalatable.

No law of causality exists to insist that in choosing a travel companion you will lose a friend. But it's not unlikely. The odds depend on the length and the rigorousness of the trip. Some friendships have a strength that will withstand even travel; others, based on happenstance, are by nature short-lived and travel merely hastens their dissolution.

Perhaps I should make it clear that in discussing this matter of travel companions I am confining myself to friendships of the mind and spirit. Intimate friends may well be the best companions of all, but entirely different rules of travel prevail. Compromises and concessions, demands and entreaties to and from such companions clearly stem from a recognized emotional base that colors every issue. I'll confine myself, then, to companions, male and female, who are sharing a trip solely for company.

51. Compared with choosing a marriage partner, the author feels that choosing a travel companion might be _____.
A. more enthusiastic
B. more enjoyable
C. more difficult
D. much easier
52. Which of the following statements is true according to the second paragraph?
A. In choosing a travel companion, one should pay attention not to lose a friend.
B. There exists no law of causality for choosing a travel companion.
C. Some friendships between travel companions are temporary and easy to lose.
D. Traveling with someone merely hastens the dissolution of their friendship.
53. The word "unpalatable" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. unimportant B. unpleasant C. incredible D. indispensable
54. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of travelling with a companion?
A. You may save some money.
B. You will not be very nervous.
C. You may wish you were alone.
D. You may find the trip more pleasant.
55. The author of this passage thinks that _____.
A. the advantages of traveling with someone are at least as great as those of traveling alone
B. in choosing a travel companion one should confine himself to friendships of the mind and spirit
C. unlike marriage partners, travel companions may later become unacceptable
D. travel companions should make compromises and concessions during the trip

Text 4

broso's belief that the enormous stress which women lay on everything pertaining to clothes and the art of personal adornment is connected with the tendency to crystallize sentiment into an object. Woman symbolizes what an official decoration means to a man. "The temptation of dress is the last step in the ceremony to which the novice has to submit before entering the cloister. The memory of the gown which she too might have worn was the strongest temptation that assailed St. Catherine before she took her solemn vows — a gown, embroidered with gold and stars, like those her sisters had worn, which her grandchildren would have gazed at with eyes filled with wonder and admiration..."

"If a woman's clothes cost the family and society a little time, money, and activity, they allow woman, independent of lies and calumnies, to triumph and come to the fore outside of man's world and competition; they allow woman to satisfy her desire to be the first in the most varied fields by giving her the illusion that she is the first, and at the same time, enabling her rival to have the same illusion. Clothes absorb some of woman's activity which might otherwise be diverted to more or less worthwhile ends; they give woman real satisfaction, a satisfaction complete in itself, and independent of others, and...they constitute a safety valve which saves society from much greater and more dangerous evils than those which they cause."

The aptness of these observation lies in the emphasis on clothes which are really beautiful and distinctive. But fashion is not primarily concerned with beauty; and fashion connotes conformity, not the individuality so cherished by our society and artfully suggested by the copywriters. Many people who rigorously follow fashions believe they are following their own inclinations; they are unaware of the primitive, tribal compulsion and this is true of fashions in manners, morals, and literature, as well as in clothes.

56. Gina Lombroso believes that women _____.
- A. are fashion designers
 - B. are aestheticians
 - C. tend to materialize their strong feeling into clothes and adornment
 - D. would like to symbolize every event in their life by a special dress
57. At the end of the second paragraph, "they constitute a safety valve" is nearest in meaning to _____.
- A. they set up a building
 - B. they help in a way
 - C. they become an equipment
 - D. they become a medicine
58. Catherine _____.
- A. was a nun
 - B. was strongly tempted by a beautiful gown all her life
 - C. took a solemn vow because she loved a gown embroidered with gold and stars
 - D. hoped her grandchildren would one day gaze at her gown with wonder
59. Clothes give women the opportunity to _____.
- A. exercise fascination over men
 - B. contest and win victory among themselves

- C. satisfy their strong desire D. compete as equals in a man's world
60. According to the passage, fashion _____.
A. encourages similarity in form
B. cultivates individuality
C. is primarily concerned with beauty
D. lies emphasis on clothes that are beautiful and distinctive

Part B

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Child abuse is intentional use of physical force or intentional omission of care by a parent or caretaker that causes a child to be hurt, maimed, or killed. In the United States the exact incidence of child abuse and neglect is unknown, but it is recognized as a major social problem.

61) Underlaws requiring physicians — and encouraging other persons — to report incidents of suspected abuse, more than 2 million cases of neglect and physical abuse are reported annually.

Child abuse covers a wide range of parental actions that result in harm being inflicted on children of all ages. The kind of abuse, however, varies with age. Infants and preschool children are most likely to suffer deliberately from inflicted fractures, burns, and bruises. This is known as the battered-child syndrome, first identified during the 1960s. Historically, reported cases of sexual abuse, ranging from molestation to incest, primarily involve male perpetrators and school-aged or adolescent female victims. More recently, however, a growing number of pre-school victims and male victims have been identified.

62) Some states have broadened their statutory definitions of abuse to specifically include emotional or mental injury. Constant parental rejection, for example, can permanently cripple a child's personality.

63) Perhaps the most prevalent type of abuse is neglect — that is, physical or emotional harm resulting from parent's failure to provide a child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, and moral training. A common symptom of neglect among young children is underfeeding; an undernourished infant often fails to thrive and may even die. In the age range between 8 and 17 years, neglect, as opposed to physical or sexual abuse, was involved in about 70 percent of all validated reports of mistreatment in the U.S. in a recent year.

Studies have shown that most child-abusing parents were themselves abused children. Some researchers assert that abusing parents have infantile personalities. 64) Others note that abusing parents unrealistically expect children to fulfill their psychological needs; when disappointed, the parent experiences severe stress and becomes violently angry and abusive. In spite of this emphasis on individual psychopathology, few child abusers can be considered true psychotics or sociopaths.

Incidents of abuse occur among all religious, ethnic, and racial groups and in all geographic areas. 65) The relationship between poverty and abuse is strong; the vast majority of fatalities involve parents and caretakers from the poorest families.

Child abuse is not, of course, only a U. S. problem. In Great Britain, for example, the National Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children reports that child abuse increased by about 70 percent between 1979 and 1984.

Section VI Writing(20 point)

66. Directions:

[A] Title: **On Quality of Buildings**

[B] Time: 40 minutes

[C] You are required to develop the idea according to the following outline and the opening sentence.

[D] Your essay should be written clearly on the answer sheet.

Outline:

1. present situation;
2. possible reasons;
3. effective measures.

Opening sentence:

Recently, there is widespread concern over three building collapses, one in the south, two in the northeast.

Key to Model Test I

模拟试题(一)听力原文、答案与解析

听 力 原 文

Part A

M: Could I have my bill, please?

W: Yes, sir. One moment, please.

(She brings the bill and the customer looks at it.)

M: Could you kindly explain it to me? You see, I don't understand a word of German.

W: Of course I can. Perhaps I could go through it for you. The first item is the cover charge, 85 cents. Number 2 is the beer, 1 euro. Then your starters, 1 euro 50. And your main course, 3.50 euro. Number 5 is the vegetables, 35 cents.

M: Is Number 6 the cigarettes?

W: Yes, sir. 75 cents. And Number 7 is your dessert, 2 euro. Number 8 is your second beer. The next one is your

dessert, 2 euro.

M: And what about the service, is that included?

W: Yes, that's marked down here, 10 per cent service.

M: Good. Thank you. Now, can you take my credit card?

W: I'm afraid we don't accept credit cards.

M: Oh, dear. What about a check with banker's card?

M: Yes, sir. That will be all right.

[Pause] *Now you will hear the recording again.*

[The recording is repeated.]

[Pause] *That is the end of Part A.*

Part B

Forecast Summary

(South) Low pressure which brought heavy rains across northern New York and northern New England will continue to race out toward Nova Scotia today. Let's pray we get some rain, we need it for the long-term drought that is plaguing our water supplies and vegetation. Rainfall deficits remain large along the Eastern Seaboard, ranging from 10 to 18 inches over the last 16 months. Temperatures will be quite mild as southerly breezes come in from the Gulf. The coming week will be warm with temperatures as much as 25 degrees above average in southern New England by midweek.

(West) A major Pacific storm and cold front are coming into the region with heavy rains and windy conditions. The coastal sections of Washington have already had 2 to 3 1/2 inches of rain. On Saturday, record highs were set in more than a dozen cities from Arizona and California to Montana. Death Valley, CA got 107 degrees and Phoenix got 99. Watch for more of this extreme heat today with Phoenix possibly reaching 100 degrees.

(Midwest) Much of Kentucky and West Virginia will be cloudy and damp on Sunday. The rest of the Ohio Valley should be the perfect for outdoor activities. Temperatures will be 10 to 25 degrees above average through Tuesday, but temperatures will begin to drop in the Dakotas as early as Monday. The next chance for significant weather will come on Tuesday and Wednesday. A brand new vigorous cold front that will offer more chances for rain, thunderstorms and eventually much cooler temperatures as a new round of Canadian air tries to rush in from the north.

[Pause] *Now you will hear the recording again.*

[The recording is repeated.]

[Pause] *That is the end of Part B.*

Part C

Questions 11—13 are based on the following talk introducing Marco Polo, the well-known Italian merchant. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11—13.

Marco Polo was 17 years old when he set out on the most famous journey in history. In 1271 he left Italy with his father and his uncle, and he spent more than three years crossing the Middle East and Asia. He wanted to reach the court of China's powerful Mongolian ruler, Kublai Khan.

Marco arrived in China in 1275. The Khan liked him at once, and Marco became an important government official. He traveled all over the country and brought back information for the Khan.

It was 24 years before Marco returned to his home in Venice. When he finally arrived there, his family and