



严格按照《2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲说明》编写



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模拟自测试卷及解答

教育部考试中心《中国考试》杂志社 组编



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为了加强对参加 2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的广大考生复习的指导,按照教育部制订的《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试政治理论考试大纲》、《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学考试大纲》和最新修订的《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》,教育部考试中心《中国考试》杂志社组织编写了这套《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试模拟自测试卷及解答》系列丛书。

本套丛书包括《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试政治理论模拟自测试卷及解答》、《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试理工类数学模拟自测试卷及解答》、《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试经济类数学模拟自测试卷及解答》和《2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语模拟自测试卷及解答》共计 4 分册,政治理论分册、理工类数学分册和经济类数学分册均精心设计和编写了 12 套模拟自测试卷及解答,英语分册精心编写了 10 套模拟自测试卷及解答。

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1. 可在系统复习、全面复习的同时,结合本模拟自测试卷,以巩固复习效果。
2. 答题前应作好充分准备,找类似“考场的环境”答题,答题时应完全进入“考试状态”,使自己置身于“真正在考试”的环境中。必须在规定的时间内答完每份试卷。
3. 切忌边答题边看答案,即使碰上一看就会的题,也必须按要求答完。
4. 答完每份试卷后,应参照答案自己评分。有条件的考生,最好请老师或他人为自己评分。
5. 答题后,应根据得分情况,找出差距,及时查缺补漏,直至验收合格。只有这样,答题时才能思路畅通,有的放矢。

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2004 年 9 月

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2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语模拟自测试卷(一)

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.
(10 points)

Corporations are starting to conclude that deskbound jobs constitute occupational hazards. So they are spending much money on 1 to keep their employees physically and mentally healthy and productive. Soon such programs will be so 2 that people will not accept a job in companies without one.

Informed sources argue that this 3 is not just a temporary one, and business health expert James Shepherd emphasizes that "4 programs are the wave of the future and soon there'll be 5 large companies that won't have become 6". Some major corporations have already set up various fitness operations, 7 millions of dollars to build and to keep up, as a means of both recruiting employees and improving their 8.

However, this drive for business fitness involves much more than mere 9. Industry suffers annual losses 10 at \$ 25 billion as a result of employees' dying before their time, and 11 billions more through 12 productivity because of ill health and disability. Indeed, it has been officially estimated that backaches 13 cost industry no less than one billion dollars annually in production and the 14, and \$ 225 million more in employees' 15. Such statistics have shaken large corporations 16 a realization that drastic measures need to be taken to get desk-bound employees out of their 17.

Even though there is as yet no hard evidence to show the benefits of in-house fitness programs, corporate physical fitness is becoming 18 of an industry in its own right. 19 the President's Council, more than five hundred companies have fitness programs 20 by fulltime directors.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] facilities | [B] conveniences | [C] services | [D] means |
| 2. [A] rare | [B] valuable | [C] commonplace | [D] profitable |
| 3. [A] style | [B] trend | [C] fashion | [D] means |
| 4. [A] position | [B] profession | [C] occupation | [D] fitness |



- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 5. [A] a few | [B] few | [C] little | [D] less |
| 6. [A] occupied | [B] involved | [C] invested | [D] enrolled |
| 7. [A] costing | [B] spending | [C] putting | [D] charging |
| 8. [A] quality | [B] production | [C] image | [D] quantity |
| 9. [A] recruitment | [B] reputation | [C] improvement | [D] operation |
| 10. [A] cost | [B] counted | [C] figured | [D] estimated |
| 11. [A] suffers | [B] loses | [C] wastes | [D] pays |
| 12. [A] diminished | [B] ruined | [C] destroyed | [D] shrunk |
| 13. [A] alike | [B] alone | [C] even | [D] once |
| 14. [A] like | [B] others | [C] quality | [D] image |
| 15. [A] salary | [B] wage | [C] compensation | [D] welfare |
| 16. [A] as | [B] for | [C] with | [D] into |
| 17. [A] jobs | [B] seats | [C] offices | [D] homes |
| 18. [A] something | [B] anything | [C] everything | [D] much |
| 19. [A] Because of | [B] According to | [C] Owing to | [D] Due to |
| 20. [A] managed | [B] advanced | [C] agreed | [D] supported |

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. (40 points)

Text 1

Security has always been important in all walks of life, but it has taken the Internet to bring the issue to people's attention in terms of how computers and networks are used, abused and the need to protect them.

Privacy issues have caused a few heated debates recently. British Gas customers, for example, did not like their invoice details being visible to other British Gas customers. The privacy issue has presented a host of Internet security product suppliers with a springboard to stake their claim on a potentially massive but mostly gullible market. Many Internet users are still beginners and are induced by the trend-setting and impetus of the Internet, but do not understand how to use it and the issues that surround it.



Even business owners and stakeholders who are responsible for “security”—whether they realise it or not—often do not understand what is needed. To know what to do, the risks have to be understood. In computer terms, this requires some degree of knowledge about the technology being used. Law firms, accountants and financial institutions have carefully—and probably expensively—worded, legally correct and compliant denial on their e-mails and sometimes even the acknowledgements they send automatically.

I find it amazing, but people who send e-mails are often not held accountable when it comes to the information they can send, the content they can use and the recipients of the information that they send to. Surely this is a case of damage limitation instead of damage prevention.

Financial loss and fraud is a far more serious issue than that of privacy—even if only from a commercial point of view. The most significant threats in the context of computer network security are inside an organization’s firewall. Trusted employees in general, can’t be. Everyone should be held accountable, whoever they are and whatever they do.

Auditors now expect organizations to be able to track who has been on the network, when they were on, what they did, when they did it, where they did it. The pressure is on IT security officers to be able to comply with their company’s security policy and meet their auditor’s requirements.

21. We can learn from the text that the Internet can

- [A] cause privacy problems.
- [B] have many people deceived.
- [C] collect people’s private information.
- [D] bring convenience as well as security problems.

22. Why did the author say “gullible market” (Para. 2)?

- [A] Because the security product isn’t qualified.
- [B] Because the security product is very expensive.
- [C] Because users learn little about security of the Internet.
- [D] Because users aren’t satisfied with the product.

23. To solve security problems, people primarily need

- [A] clear laws.
- [B] technological support.
- [C] strict management.
- [D] public pressure.

24. In the author’s view, privacy



- [A] shouldn't be written in e-mails.
- [B] is less important than financial loss.
- [C] should be taken more seriously.
- [D] should have damage limitation.

25. According to the text, we can see that

- [A] the Internet is regarded as a fashion.
- [B] many business owners escape their responsibility.
- [C] there are no dependable employees at all.
- [D] people in charge of the Internet security should play a more important role.

Text 2

Can we generate the new cultural attitudes required by our technological virtuosity? History is not very reassuring here. It has taken centuries to learn how to live harmoniously in the family, the tribe, the city, the state, and the nation. Each new stretching of human sensitivity and loyalty has taken generations to become firmly assimilated in the human psyche. And now we are forced into a quantum leap from the mutual suspicion and hostility that have marked the past relations between peoples into a world in which mutual respect and comprehension are requisite.

Even events of recent decades provide little basis for optimism. Increasing physical proximity has brought no millennium in human relations. If anything, it has appeared to intensify the divisions among people rather than to create a broader intimacy. Every new reduction in physical distance has made us more painfully aware of the psychic distance that divides people and has increased alarm over real or imagined differences. If today people occasionally choke on what seem to be indigestible differences between rich and poor, male and female, specialist and non-specialist within cultures, what will happen tomorrow when people must assimilate and cope with still greater contrasts in life styles? Wider access to more people will be a doubtful victory if human beings find they have nothing to say to one another or cannot stand to listen to each other.

Time and space have long cushioned intercultural encounters, confining them to touristic exchanges. But this insulation is rapidly wearing thin. In the world of tomorrow we can expect to live—not merely vacation—in societies which seek different values and abide by different codes. There we will be surrounded by foreigners for long periods of time, working with others in the closest possible relationships. If people currently show little tolerance or talent for encounters with alien cultures, how can they learn to deal with constant and inescapable coexistence?

The temptation is to retreat to some pious hope or talismanic formula to carry us into the new age. “Meanwhile”, as Edwin Reischauer reminds us, “we fail to do what we ourselves must do if ‘one world’ is ever to be achieved, and that is to develop the education, the skills and the attitudes that



men must have if they are to build and maintain such a world. The time is short, and the needs are great. The task faces all men. But it is on the shoulders of people living in the strong countries of the world, such as Japan and the United States, that this burden falls with special weight and urgency."

26. It can be inferred from the 2nd paragraph that

- [A] people in the past didn't have any psychic distance between each other.
- [B] people today are more concerned with privacy than people in the past.
- [C] people need to be more tolerant in interpersonal relationships in the future society.
- [D] the closer contact we have with others, the more intimate our relation with them will be.

27. The word "cushioned" (3rd paragraph) can best be replaced by

- [A] supported.
- [B] increased.
- [C] affected.
- [D] prevented.

28. What is Edwin Reischauer's attitude toward a harmonious world according to the last paragraph?

- [A] He is pessimistic as to whether or not such harmony can be achieved.
- [B] He regarded it as a pity that few have recognized that we have very limited time to bring about a harmonious world.
- [C] Whether such harmony can be achieved depends solely on the efforts of Japan and the United States.
- [D] He is optimistic though aware of the difficulties involved.

29. What does the author mean by saying "Increasing physical proximity has brought no millennium in human relations"? (2nd paragraph)

- [A] Physical proximity increases as human relations approach its millennium.
- [B] Human relations exist less than a millennium in which time physical proximity has been increasing.
- [C] The shortening of physical distance has, if anything, intensified human relations.
- [D] Human relations haven't changed for the better though physical proximity has been increasing.

30. The best title for this passage might be

- [A] Some Thoughts on Human Relations.
- [B] The Importance of Forming New Cultural Attitudes.
- [C] Problems Puzzling People in the Future Society.



[D] How to Cultivate New Cultural Attitudes.

Text 3

As infants, we live without a sense of the past; as adults, we can recall events from decades ago. Scientists have only a vague understanding of this remarkable transition, when our sense of time expands beyond this morning's feeding and last week's bath, but now they know a bit more: Conor Liston of Harvard University has determined that the beginnings of long-term recall arise between the ninth and the 17th month of a baby's life, coinciding with structural changes in the memory-processing regions of the brain. Besides explaining why Junior doesn't remember last month's trip to Disney World, these results should help guide future research on the link between early behavioral development and changes in the infant brain.

"It wasn't clear how long children in the first year of life could retain a memory of an event," Liston says. "We were interested in testing the hypothesis that neurological developments at the end of the first year and the beginning of the second would result in a significant enhancement in this kind of memory."

Liston showed a simple demonstration to infants ages 9, 17, or 24 months old.

The test results showed a huge difference between the test children who had been 9 months old when they saw the first demonstration and those who had been older. "Whereas 9-month-olds don't really remember a thing after four months, 17- and 24-month-olds do," Liston says. "Something is happening in the brain between 9 and 17 months old that enables children to encode these memories efficiently and in such a way that they can be retained and retrieved after a long period of time," Liston says. Researchers believe that changes in certain regions of the brain's frontal lobe and the hippocampus, which are associated with memory retention and retrieval, drive the rapid expansion of childhood recall. Previous studies have shown that the frontal lobes in humans begin to mature during the last quarter of the first year of life.

Liston's work may help explain why adults can rarely remember anything from before their second birthday or so. Most people simply accept this "infant amnesia" as a fact of life. "But it's not clear why a 40-year-old has plenty of memories for something that happened 20 years ago, but a 20-year-old has basically no memories for something that happened when he was 2 or 3," Liston says. He suggests that the same brain mechanisms that were not yet able to encode long-term memories in 9-month-olds may also play some role in adults' inability to remember events of infancy. Researchers still need to look at other areas of cognition—such as what role language ability plays in memory—to really fully understand why people can't remember anything that happened before 2-3 years of age. But one thing is clear: When 1-year-old Snookums claims he doesn't remember breaking the heirloom china five months ago, he's almost surely telling the truth.



31. Conor Liston

- [A] has only a vague understanding of infants' poor memory.
- [B] has found something more about the origin of long-term recall.
- [C] has detected the regions of the brain responsible for memory-processing.
- [D] has established a theory about memory development.

32. According to this passage, _____ may promote the rapid expansion of childhood recall .

- [A] the development of a sense of the past
- [B] the last quarter of the first year of life
- [C] certain regions of the brain
- [D] the maturation of the frontal lobes in humans

33. According to Liston, _____ initiate(s) the long-term recall ability of a child.

- [A] early behavioral development
- [B] the memory-processing regions of the brain
- [C] the changes in the brain between 9 and 17 months old
- [D] the changes in the brain between 17 and 24 months old

34. According to this passage, it is normal that

- [A] a 1-year-old cannot recall what has happened one month ago.
- [B] a 20-year-old can recall what happened when he was 2.
- [C] a 20-year-old fails to recall what has happened one month ago.
- [D] a 40-year-old has few memories for an event that happened 20 years ago.

35. The proper title for this passage should be

- [A] Liston's Testing.
- [B] Forgetting and Memory.
- [C] Baby's Forgotten Years.
- [D] The Role Language Ability Plays in Memory.

Text 4

We live, as environmentalists warn, in a world laced with dangerous chemicals, from powerful pesticides to toxic industrial wastes like dioxin and PCBs. Despite periodic waves of public concern and efforts at government regulation (the 1972 banning of DDT in the U. S., for example), the chemicals are still found in small but measurable amounts in air, water, soil and human tissues. Many scientists have long argued that even tiny doses of pollutants can cause cancer in humans, but the



contention is hotly disputed. Other researchers maintain that traces of man-made chemicals are no more likely to cause tumors than are the countless chemicals produced by Mother Nature.

Now, even as the cancer debate continues, environmental groups are pointing to a different, previously unrecognized threat. Chemical pollutants, they say, can interfere with one of the most basic of biological functions: the ability to reproduce. The chemicals allegedly disrupt the action of hormones, those all-important molecular messengers that regulate just about all bodily activities, including growth and reproduction. The result may be a variety of harmful effects that could decrease fertility. Among them: testicular cancer and reduced sperm counts in men, uterine abnormalities and miscarriages in women. While there is no hard evidence that pollution is affecting human fertility in the U. S. or anywhere else, the theory is likely to grab the attention of millions of couples who have trouble conceiving.

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency is expected to raise the issue this week when it releases a major report on the effects of dioxin, one of the most ubiquitous of the suspect chemicals. Dioxin is the name given to a class of chlorine-containing compounds that are waste by-products of many industrial processes such as paper making and waste incineration. Although the release of dioxin has been curbed in recent years in the U. S. , traces of it still permeate the environment.

According to sources familiar with drafts of the EPA report, it will say that dioxin remains a serious potential threat to human health and that possible links between the chemical and health problems, among them reproductive ills, should be further explored. "This study ranks with the Surgeon General's pronouncement that smoking causes lung cancer," says Sierra club pollution expert George Colling, prematurely and hyperbolically, in the latest issue of the organization's monthly newspapers. And Peter de Fur of the Environmental Defense Fund predicts that the document will lead to much tighter regulations, and in some cases even a ban, on the release of dioxin and related chemicals.

36. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- [A] Possible Links Between Chemicals and Reproductive Ills.
- [B] EPA's Report on Dioxin.
- [C] Dangerous Chemicals Permeate the Environment.
- [D] Environmentalists' Contention over Chemical Pollutants.

37. From the first paragraph, we may know that

- [A] environmentalists' warnings have resulted in many strict regulations and laws on certain chemicals.
- [B] dioxin in measurable amounts can cause tumors in humans.
- [C] most man-made chemical risks are trivial compared with daily natural chemical risks.



[D] whether tiny doses of pollutants are carcinogens is still in disputes among scientists.

38. Pollution is likely to affect human fertility, because

[A] there is evidence that uterine abnormalities and miscarriages are caused by pollution.

[B] traces of chemicals can interfere with human biological functions.

[C] the suspect chemicals may disrupt the action of hormones which influence human body's growth and reproduction.

[D] chemical pollutants shorten the life expectancy.

39. As a serious potential threat to human health, Dioxin

[A] is the name given to a poisonous chemical used for papermaking.

[B] has been long recognized as the most common chemical that permeates the environment.

[C] has greatly increased in amount in recent years.

[D] is now grabbing the attention of pollution experts.

40. The word "ubiquitous" (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to

[A] poisonous.

[B] fatal.

[C] controversial.

[D] universal.

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—G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. (10 points)

In terms of top world cuisine Italian food certainly ranks highly. 41) _____.

The great classics of Italian food, pasta, pizza and ice cream are hugely popular and could be said to have transcended Italy and are cooked and are enjoyed by people in homes throughout Europe and America and beyond.

42) _____. It is believed that the Mediterranean diet is responsible for the lower rates of heart disease experienced in countries like Italy.

43) _____. Furthermore, much time is laid aside for both the consumption of the meal and the cooking itself. Many courses will be taken and eaten at a leisurely pace washed down with



wines while conversation remains animated often focusing on the food being eaten.

44) _____. It is said that Marco Polo brought recipes for ice cream, pasta and pizza back from his travels. However, a theory that seems slightly sounder is that he brought back pizza and pasta not from the Chinese but from Central Asian civilisation ruled at the time of his travels by the Mongol Empire, as was China. It is in Central Asian and Turkish cuisine that one can still see food that looks like pizza and, noodles that were brought into North China along the Silk Road by Muslim traders.

45) _____. The Romans are famous for their marvellously exotic cuisine that included for instance stuffed dormouse preserved with honey.

[A] Of course, there is the myth that, in particular, pasta, the three great examples of Italian food all came from China.

[B] Whatever the origins of specific dishes, however, the Italians have been cooking delicious food for millennia.

[C] While as a cuisine it might not carry quite the same reputation as French food, key elements of Italian food are famous all around the world.

[D] There are also flat sheets of pasta like Lasagne with which one can create layered dishes of pasta and sauces, also some pasta such as ravioli which are stuffed with meat and vegetable.

[E] Whatever the origins of pasta, it has spread from Italy all round Europe and America and is now considered a staple of Western cooking.

[F] Italian is perhaps the epitome of European Mediterranean food with various fresh vegetables, fruits, herbs and fish as well as plenty of delicious olive oil.

[G] There is also a different way of eating in Italy. Meals are taken late. It is not unusual to sit down for dinner at 10 o'clock in the evening.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly. (10 points)

With the onset of reform and opening-up, English has become the dominating foreign language learned and taught in China. It is tested on many occasions, be it for college recruitment or for promotion in professional titles. 46) As a result, it comes as no surprise that most exams are preceded by various training courses making luring promises to the effect that attending such courses is the best way to ensure your success at the tests. This emphasis on the score of English has led to the prevalence of learning English among infants. 47) Because of the myth that children can learn English with the



maximum efficiency if exposed to native speakers as early as possible, it is not uncommon to see parents have their children work hard at English where foreign teachers are available, hoping that in this way the children can have better access to leading junior secondary schools.

48) There is, however, something inconceivable about this practice, at least to me, because we are to draw some distinction between language acquisition and language learning. The former refers to the process of picking up the mother tongue untaught, while the latter highlights deliberate learning, the two being of totally different nature. 49) Psychologists or linguists have yet to come up with a convincing explanation for the mental process underlying language acquisition and will have a long way to go before being able to shed light on it. As far as I know, there is no evidence that learning a foreign language at the earliest possible age can achieve the best effect. Nor is there any experiment that aims to prove this belief.

50) Given the complexity of any language, all that a small child can do is imitate and memorize some simple words when learning a foreign language rather than use the language creatively. Hopefully, parents can get a more profound insight into language learning before considering having the child attempt to master a foreign language.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Supposed you are a college student, please write a complaining letter to the headmaster about the canteen, including:

- 1) your attitude about the quantity, price and service of the canteen,
- 2) your suggestion.

You should write about 100 words. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay to

- 1) describe the picture, and
- 2) give your comment on the phenomenon.



近来流行“男阿姨”

You should write about 160-200 words neatly. (20 points)