

等研英语 听力模拟试题

徐薇 王晓明 王铁利 编著





硕士学位研究生入学考试指导丛书

考研英语听力模拟试题

Simulated Tests of English Listening for Graduate Entrance

徐薇 王晓明 王铁利 编著

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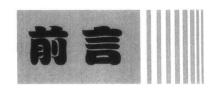
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随着社会发展和国际间交流的日益加强,外语听力变得越来越重要。一年一度的硕士研究生入学考试正是为了适应这种要求,增设了对听力的考察。从 2003 年开始,外语听力部分的成绩计入外语总成绩,以全面考察考生运用语言的综合能力。这对广大考生提出了更高的要求。

为了使考生在短时间内取得满意的效果,我们编写了这本《考硕英语听力模拟试题》。

本书的主要特点是:

1. 实用性强

本书的编著者具有多年的研究生教学经验,能够把握研究生入学考试的难易程度,熟悉学生在英语听力训练过程中的困惑。因此,本书的编写在材料的长度、命题的形式等方面严格遵循教育部考试中心规定的研究生入学考试要求,全面把握研究生入学考试的方向,具有很强的实用性。

2. 题材广泛

考生英语听力成绩不理想的一个重要原因是,不熟悉不同类型的听力材料的语言特色。 如新闻语言的明快,历史材料语言的严谨,对话材料的简洁等等。本书针对这种情况,搜集了 各种题材的材料,努力使考生适应各种语言特点的试题,避免出现手忙脚乱的情况。

3. 精听和泛听相结合

研究生入学考试英语听力试题的第一部分是考察考生的精听能力,即对具体的时间、地点、人物、数量、颜色等的把握。一般来说这个部分的材料比较短,语言比较简单,考题是填空形式,要求考生手脑眼并用,迅速并准确地完成题目。第二和第三部分是考察考生泛听能力。这两部分不要求考生一字不落地听懂材料,但要求考生能够把握主体、理解大意、推断说话者的意图和态度。一般来说这个部分的材料比较长,语言也比较难,考题是多项选择形式。我们针对这些特点和要求合理设计了每一个题目,希望能给考生提供一些帮助。

4. 自测性和实战性强

本书一共包括 20 套模拟试题。每套试题后附有参考答案和录音原文。我们希望以一种简单明了的形式使考生迅速适应考试题目,进入考试状态,在考场上达到游刃有余的理想境界。因此本书的编写以及录音磁带的灌制都是本着实战的原则来完成的。

祝广大考生迅速提高英语听力成绩。

并祝考试成功。

6BD 8/09

编 者 2004年3月





TEST 1	• 1
TEST 2 ·····	. 7
TEST 3	13
TEST 4 ·····	19
TEST 5 ····	25
TEST 6 ····	31
TEST 7 ·····	37
TEST 8 ····	43
TEST 9	49
TEST 10	55
TEST 11	61
TEST 12	67
TEST 13	73
TEST 14	79
TEST 15	85
TEST 16	91
TEST 17	97
TEST 18	03
TIPOTE 4.0	09
TEST 20	15
附录 2004 年老研节连听力真斯	01

TEST 1

Section A

Directions: You will hear a short passage about some changes taking place in the world. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard from the tape 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'll hear the recording twice. You have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Торіс	Changes about in the world	1
Section one talking about	From the eastern seaboard to the plateau	2
Metaphor	The world is shrinking and becoming a " village".	3
Effect	On economy, and psychology	4
Reason for taking ships now	for people who have to take deluxe tours to the "exotic" Orient.	5

Section B

Directions: You will hear a short lecture on intelligence: Nature vs. Nurture. For questions 6—10, complete sentences and answer the questions while you listen. Use **no 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)

Questions:

ment upon IQ gains?

Questions:	
6. The reasons for younger generations smarter than	6
older generations have been the subject of	
7. The two elements that have impact upon human in-	7
telligence are	
8. According to the two scholars' conclusion, intelli-	8
gence is	O
9. How did the researcher test people's intelligence?	0
10. What does the April 2001 edition of Psychological	10
Review present to Measure the impact of environ-	10

Section 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 about the newborn baby. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11—13.

JII CIL	us to read questions 11 10						
11.	. What is the main idea of this passage?						
	A) The Newborn's senses B)	New babies are smarter than you think.					
	C) Newborns preferences D) Premature babies are battered.					
12.	. In Paragraph 1, "Most thought,"	In Paragraph 1, "Most thought," "most" refers to					
	A) psychologists C) parents	B) babies D) doctors					
13.	3. You would most likely find this article	e discussed in					
	A) a child psychology book	B) a children's literature book					
	C) a book for pregnant women	D) a book of preferences					
14.	A) When do you feel that you are fond of A) When the person shows fondness (B) When you feel fondness of the per C) When you find someone is annoying D) When some common things occur.	of you. rson. ng.					
15.	5. Falling in love with a person who doe	esn't love oneself is something					
	-	B) reflected D) fascinated					
16.	6. What is the reason why we like or ha	ate a person?					
	A) Without reason.	B) The person likes us.					
	C) The person hates us.	D) The person likes or hates us.					

Questions 17-20 are based on the following talk about nap in America. You now have 15 sec-

onds to read questions 17-20.

17.	It is commonly a						ep is
	A) unreasonable		C) harmfu	ıl	B) crim	inal	D) costly
10	7D1 1 1	1 .1	D				
18.	The research don			iomm i	ssion shows	that Ame	ricans
	A) don't like to						
	B) are terribly w			nation	al debt		
	C) sleep less than	_					
	D) have caused n	nany ind	lustrial and	traffi	c accidents		
19.	The purpose of the	nis articl	e is to				
	A) warn us of th	e wicke	dness of na	pping			
	B) explain the da	inger of	sleepiness				
	C) discuss the sid	de effect	s of nappir	ıg			
	D) convince the	reader o	f the neces	sity of	napping		
20.	The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is						
	A) preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift						
	B) good practice				_		
	C) essential to m						
	D) natural to tak	_		_	l the need fo	or it	
	is in the contract of the cont	ic a map	WHEHE VEI	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	i the need R	<i>,</i> 10	
Key	y to Test 1						
Sec	tion A						
1.	travel 2. western	nmost	3. global	4. pol	itics 5. mo	oney	
Sec	tion B						
6 d	ebate. 7. Ge	netics ar	nd environr	nent	8. Genet	ically pred	determined
9. '	Through IQ test	10.	model				
	tion C						
11.	B) 12. A)	13. A)	14. B)	15.	C)		
	D) 17. B)						
	•	•	•		,		
Tor	occrint						

Tapescript

Section A

In China of the 1940s, to go from the eastern seaboard to the western most plateau would

have taken almost a whole year including the travel by slow boat through the hazardous Yangtze River gorges and still slower rides on yak back.

But now I am making the seventeen-day trip in about seventeen hours, and another five-hour flight will take me from San Francisco to New York. Even if I had began this trip in Lhasa, in western China's Tibet, it would take no more than a week to get to New York.

The world is shrinking and becoming a "global village", and the economic, political and psychological effects are deep and far-reaching. It drives home the truth that all must learn to live, understand, and cooperate with one another. And this is doubly true for China and America, two of the biggest "households" in the global village.

Chatting about my sea voyage with an American on the plane, I learn that there are still passenger ships plying the Pacific, but they are luxury liners operated mostly by the Nordic countries for people who have money to take deluxe tours to the "exotic" Orient.

Section B

Testing tells us we are measurably smarter than our recent forefathers. But the reasons for that century-long increase in intelligence have long been the subject of scientific—and occasionally political—debate.

Over the past 50 years scientists and psychologists have increasingly argued over whether genetics or environment has a greater impact upon human intelligence. Until recently there has been a clear division between two scientific camps; herediticians, who believe genetics and heredity play a nearly exclusive role in determining measurable intelligence; and environmentalists, who believe that environment and experience play the significant role.

The contentious scientific debate over "nature vs. nurture" has also occasionally been simplified and injected—rather explosively—into the contentious world of politics. In 1994, American Enterprise Institute scholar Charles Murray, along with Richard Herrnstein, published *The Bell Curve*, which was met with electrifying scientific and political criticism. The two herediticians were cast as racists and elitists, and labeled eugenicists for their conclusion that intelligence is genetically predetermined, inalterable and the cause for a "cognitive stratification" in the United States.

The authors were accused of slighting the genetic makeup of African-Americans in the book's two chapters dealing with the disparity in IQ test results between whites and blacks. Some widely accepted research indicates that blacks score an average of 15 points (a full standard deviation), lower than whites on IQ tests.

Recently, Brookings Institution economist William Dickens has teamed with well-known IQ researcher James Flynn to step into the fray with a study published in the April 2001 edition of *Psychological Review*. The study, which may alter the nature vs. nurture debate about intelligence, presents a model designed to specifically measure the impact of environment upon IQ gains.

Section C

Passage 1

From the moment of birth, a baby has a great deal to say to his parents, and they to him. But a decade or so ago, psychologists were describing the newborn as a primitive creature who reacted only by reflex, a helpless victim of its environment without capacity to influence it. And mothers accepted the gospel. Most thought (and some still do) that a new infant could see only blurry shadows, that his other senses were undeveloped, and that all he required was nourishment, clean diapers, and a warm bassinet.

Today university laboratories across the country are studying newborns in their first month of life. As a result, psychologists now describe the new baby as perceptive, with remarkable learning abilities and an even more remarkable capacity to shape his or her environment.

When a mere nine minutes old, an infant prefers a human face to ahead-shaped outline. By the time he's twelve hours old, his entire body moves in precise synchrony to the sound of a human voice, as if he were dancing.

At the end of a week, a newborn recognizes something familiar about the mother who has fed him from birth. And by four weeks, infants are already able to recognize subtle differences in language sounds and can distinguish baba and mama.

These examples illustrate the newborn's fine discrimination and sensitivity to human contact. All five of a baby's senses are in working order from the moment of birth. The newborn can distinguish color from black and white. If you move an object slowly before his face, his eyes and even his head will follow it.

Hearing is even more acute. Shake a rattle, and the newborn turns his head toward the sound. He startles at a sudden loud noise. When an infant's cry brings a quick response, he starts to learn the purpose of language. Other senses—taste, smell, touch—are equally acute.

Passage 2

When you feel somebody is showing fondness of you, you are actually fond of the person. When you find somebody annoying, actually you dislike the person. Such things are common occurrences.

We are likely drawn to those who have a good opinion of us. Why do we think the person is well disposed towards us or even like us? That's because we like the person.

At the first encounter we talk with each other like old friends. When back at home we ask ourselves if the person means to like us. It seems so. But the fact is that we have been so fascinated by him as to take a fancy to him.

Liking or love should be reciprocal. Falling in love with a person who doesn't love oneself is something rare. To keep on loving a person who does not requite one's love is either foolish or great.

One says scornfully to show one's dislike that one has never liked him since the very beginning. Actually one is striking first to gain the advantage when one finds oneself in disfavour—a

means of self-protection in essence.

If the other party is not congenial or seemingly holds one in contempt, one would contradict by saying that one has all along looked down on him, or even hate the sight of him!

Often we wonder why we like or hate a person without reason. Perhaps it is not so. There is a reason. The reason can be traced back to ourselves.

Passage 3

American society is not nap(午睡)-friendly. In fact, says David Dinges, a sleep specialist at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, "There's even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep." Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work. To quote a proverb: "Some sleep five hours, nature requires seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven."

Wrong. The way not to fall asleep at work is to take naps when you need them. "We have to totally change our attitude toward napping," says Dr. William Dement of Stanford University, the godfather of sleep research.

Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an "American sleep debt" which one member said was as important as the national debt. The commission was concerned about the dangers of sleepiness: people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House. According to recent reports, President Clinton is trying to take a half-hour snooze(打瞌睡) every afternoon.

About 60 percent of American adults nap when given the opportunity. We seem to have "a mid-afternoon quiet phase," also called "a secondary sleep gate." Sleeping 15 minutes to two hours in the early afternoon can reduce stress and make us refreshed. Clearly, we were born to nap.

We Superstars of Snooze don't nap to replace lost shut-eye or to prepare for a night shift. Rather, we "snack" on sleep, whenever wherever and at whatever time we feel like it. I myself have napped in buses, cars, planes and on boats; on floors and beds; and in libraries, offices and museums.



Simulated Tests of English Listening for Graduate Entrance

TEST 2

Section A

Directions: You will hear a short dialogue between a stranger and Li about asking the way. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard from the tape 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'll hear the recording twice. You have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Stranger's destination	First National	1
Li's attitude		2
Location of the two	At Street .	3
	Get on from where he is.	4
One of the steps to be taken	Get off two	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Go up the short stairway.	5
Last sentence of Li	No! Good luck!	

Section B

Directions: You will hear a short lecture on divorce and alternative lifestyles. For questions 6—10, complete sentences and answer the question while you listen. Use **no 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)

	or the question serious (& points)		
6.	How many American marriages end with divorce?	and the same	6
7.	The high divorce rate in America does not mean that	D. D.	deg 7 0 (4)
	Americans consider marriage a casual.	119 (01) ")	
8.	Why some women stay in unhappy marriages?	DIN AL DI TOTAL	180 (*)
9.	Which marriages are most likely to end in divorce?	i nagarari wa wa ka	9
10	XX71 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

10. When a couple get divorced, the court may require the man to pay his former wife _____.

Section C

Directions: You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you

10

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 about tips for customers when they are not satisfied with the goods they buy. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11—13.

11.	How many pieces of adv	vice does the author l	ist to voice your dis	satisfaction?
	A) Four	B) Three	C) Two	D) Five
12.	What is the best way th	ne author thinks to se	eek redress?	
	A) to take legal action		B) to let the vendo	or make good voluntarily
	C) to urge the vendor t	o make good	D) to quarrel with	the vendor
13.	What's the main purpo	se of your writing a	letter of complaint?	
	A) to break off a deal		B) to lower the ver	ndor's reputation
	C) to give vent to your	anger	D) to get compens	ation
_	estions 14—16 are based now have 15 seconds to			r the old people in France
14.	"Viager" in the passage A) money earned by se B) the way of disposing C) practice of convertin D) old-age pension provided by the passage of	lling the property of g of the house of the ng property into priva	old people ate pension	
15.	The old people in France A) depend on viager B) have to advertise the C) can sell their proper D) can sell their proper	eir property for volu ty at will		
16.	The most appropriate tA) A Strange Practice C) Old People in France		ould be B) A Fair Exchar D) A Wise Decisi	~

Questions 17-20 are based on the following talk about economic development in the United

State. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 17-20.

How to Get to the First National Bank?

17.	Why do Southern farmers shift to planting sugar, peanuts and other kinds of crops?A) Because farmers don't think it a good way to raise cotton and tobacco together.B) Because farmers find they can become richer only when they plant these things.C) Because if they just raise cotton and tobacco, the unstable price will probably cause them to suffer an economic loss.D) Because world prices for these things are relatively stable.
18.	Florida's boom tourism industry owes much to
	A) its location in the South where there was once slavery
	B) its favorable weather and long beaches
	C) its fishing production
	D) its natural resources
19.	The South doesn't produce
	A) steel C) machinery B) textile D) chemicals
20.	We can find mining in
	A) Memphis C) Kentucky
	B) the Gulf of Mexico D) Alabama
T/ a-	w to Treet 2
Key	y to Test 2
Sec	tion A
	Bank 2. warm-hearted(kind) 3. 86 th 4. stops 5. sweat
Sec	tion B
6.1	7. unimportant relationship 8. no financial support
9.	low-income people, teenagers 10. money
Sec	tion C
11.	C) 12. C) 13. B) 14. B) 15. C)
16.	D) 17. C) 18. B) 19. D) 20. C)
Tap	pescript
Sec	tion A:

Stranger: Excuse me, Will you help me, please?

Li: Sure, if I can.

Stranger: Thank you. Would you please show me how to get to the First National Bank?

Li: Are you new here?

Stranger: Yes.

Li: Are you familiar with the subway system?

Stranger: No.

Li: All right. Cross the street. There is a subway entrance. The subway on that side

goes uptown. The First National Bank is at 110 Broadway. We are now at 86th

Street. Are you with me?

Stranger: Yes. But where should I get off then?

Li: Let me see. You get on at the 86th Street stop. There is a stop at 96th and 110th.

O. K, you get off two stops from the place where you get on.

Stranger: What shall I do after I get off at 110th Street?

Li: There are two exits. You should turn to the left, and go up the short stairway to

the street. Go straight forward a few steps to the intersection. Then cross the

street and you'll find the bank on your left. Clear?

Stranger: I appreciate your help so much. I'll be sure to find my way around after such de-

tailed directions. Sorry for taking so much of your time.

Li: No sweat! Good luck.

Section B

During the traditional wedding ceremony, the bridal couple promise each other lifelong devotion. Yet, about one out of four American marriages ends in divorce. Since 1940, the divorce rate has more than doubled, and experts predict that, of all marriages that occurred in the 1970s, about 50% will end in divorce. The U.S. A. has one of the highest divorce rates in the world, perhaps even the highest.

What goes wrong? The fact that divorce is so common in the United States does not mean that Americans consider marriage a casual, unimportant relationship. Just the opposite is true. Americans expect a great deal from marriage. They seek physical, emotional, and intellectual compatibility. They want to be deeply loved and understood. It is because Americans expect so much from marriage that so many get divorced. They prefer no marriage at all to a marriage without love and understanding. With typical American optimism, they end one marriage in hope that the next will be happier. With no-fault divorce laws in many states, it is easier than ever to get a divorce. Some American women stay in unhappy marriages because they don't have the education or job experience to support themselves and their children. But most American women believe that, if necessary, they can make it alone without a husband. All things considered, Americans have little reason to continue an unhappy marriage.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

Which marriages are most likely to end in divorce? Marriages between people with low incomes or limited education and marriages between teenagers are at greatest risk. The number of divorces between couples with children under the age of 18 is declining, and almost 45% of divorcing couples are childless.

When a couple get divorced, the court may require the man to pay his former wife a monthly sum of money called *alimony*. The amount of alimony depends on the husband's income, the wife's needs and the length of the marriage. If the woman is working and earns a good salary, she may receive no alimony at all. Occasionally, the court decides that a woman should pay her husband alimony. About 10% of American women outearn their husbands. If the woman has totally supported her husband during the marriage, the court may decide that she must continue to support him after the divorce. This is a rather new concept in the United States.

Section C

Passage 1

Not every service or product meets your satisfaction. When you are dissatisfied, you should voice your dissatisfaction. One reason for doing so is to help the vendor (卖主) know there is a problem. The problem may have been created at a lower level in the vendor's company, and the vendor himself may know nothing about it at all. You render him a service when you bring weaknesses or failures to his attention.

A second reason for writing a letter of complaint to a vendor is to seek redress. You may not wish to pursue the matter so far as to take legal action, but you may wish to give the vendor the opportunity of making good. Most vendors value your business and their reputation sufficiently to replace defective goods, re-supply work that did not meet specifications, or refund money when necessary. No vendor likes to do so, but your carefully worded letter of complaint may motivate him to do so.

When you write a letter of complaint, you'd better keep these TIPS in mind: First, be courteous though firm. You will not win a vendor's cooperation by anger. Secondly, be reasonable. Show logically and factually that the fault lies with the vendor or his claims. The vendor should be impressed with your fairness and quiet grasp of the facts in the matter. Thirdly, be specific about what is wrong. Be equally specific about what you want done about it. Lastly, tell how you have been hurt or inconvenienced by the problem. This strengthens your argument for redress.

Passage 2

If you are French, own a house in France and are getting on in years with nobody to inherit your property, there is a way to parlay (利用) your home into a kind of do-it-yourself old-age pension plan. It is called viager, which in simple English is an annuity. Classified advertisements appear in newspapers and magazines such as this one from an issue of Le Figaro: "sixty kilometres from Paris, viager, farm-house, central heating, bathroom, covered interior court, house 500 square metres, property 6000 square metres, two persons age 69 and 72."

The house is not exactly up for sale. But the old people who own it are looking for somebody who will be able to provide them with a guaranteed monthly income for the rest of their lives-in return for which the provider takes possession of their property and becomes its sole owner when they both die.

Despite the steadily increasing scope of state old-age assistance benefits in France, about 4,000,000 old people also receive viager income, not only on their houses or small farms but also on apartments and even houseboats. It is arranged by lawyers who specialize in property matters, with the system not only enshrined (保存) in law but also included in French income-tax regulations. There is nothing to prevent old people who take up viager arrangements from taking full advantage of French state benefits as well.

The government's goal is to have the average French worker retire with an income, Social Security plus private pension, which will be equal to two thirds of what he or she earned while working.

Passage 3

For many years, cotton and tobacco were the South's only agricultural products of any importance. In the mid-twentieth century, however, Southern farmers began sorely less and less upon one crop to earn a living. World prices of cotton and tobacco often vary greatly. Therefore, a sudden fall in the price of either can cause economic suffering to those who depend solely on one crop for income. Consequently, many Southern farmers now raise sugar, peanuts, corn, rice and a wide variety of garden vegetables. Citrus fruits are also grown in large quantities, especially in Florida where they can receive warmth and sunlight all year long.

The other major economic activities in the region include mining (in Kentucky and Tennessee), fishing (in all coastal states, particularly along the Gulf of Mexico), steel and other heavy industries (in some of the larger cities, such as Birmingham, Alabama, Memphis, and Tennessee), and tourism (in the coastal areas). In Florida, income from tourism accounts for more than half of the state's revenues during the winter months. The textile industry accounts for the employment of many people in the two Carolinas, and the U.S. military and space programs also contribute greatly to the economy of the region. The major launching center for NASA, where all of the space shuttle flights originate, is Cape Canaveral, on the east coast of Florida. In addition, there are more army, navy, air force, and marine bases in the South than in any other region of the United States.