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黑博士考研  英语系列

2002年硕士研究生入学考试

英语考点·重点·难点 精粹及名家预测

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THE

2002 年 硕士研究生入学考试

英语考点·重点·难点
精粹及名家预测


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2002 年硕士研究生入学考试
英 语
考点 · 重点 · 难点精粹
及名家预测



(预测版)

95079719

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世界图书出版公司

西安 · 北京 · 广州 · 上海

11.24

33

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

黑博士考研英语系列 / 黑博士考研工作室编
—西安: 世界图书出版西安公司, 2001.6
ISBN 7 - 5062 - 4862 - X

I. 英… II. 黑… III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H.31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核定 (2001) 第 033586 号

黑博士考研英语系列

考点·重点·难点精粹及名家预测

黑博士考研工作室 编

焦毓本 责任编辑

徐维英 总策划

世界图书出版西安公司 出版发行

(西安市南大街 17 号 邮编: 710001)

西安建筑科技大学印刷厂印刷

各地新华书店经销

开本: 787×1092 (毫米) 1/16 印张: 85 字数: 1700 千字

2001 年 9 月第 1 版 2001 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0001-5000 册

ISBN 7-5062-4862-X/H · 292
Wx4862 全套 (五册) 定价: 128.00 元

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第 1 部分

考研英语最新题型权威经典预测试卷三套 开门见山，抓纲举目

2002 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语权威经典预测试卷 I 及答案解析

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 woman is asking for tourist information about Sudeley Castle and Snowhill Manor. 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)

Information about Sudeley Castle	
opening hour	a. m. 1
closing hour	5 p. m.
cost for adults	£ 2
cost for children	£ 3

Information about Snowhill Manor	
collection that children like	3
payment for visit	£ 4
close from (month)	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)

By early morning showers will reach

 6

The minimum temperature in the south during the night will be no lower than

 °C 7

On what day of the week was this weather forecast given?

 8

The speaker feels that the weekend weather in much of France is

 9

It will be cloudy but dry over the weekend across

 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 Emily Dickinson, a well-known American poet. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11—13.

11. How long did Emily Dickinson live in the house where she was born?

A. almost all her life

B. less than half her life

C. until 1830

D. before 1872

12. Which of the following is true of Emily Dickinson?

A. She was not a productive poet.

B. She saw many of her poems published.

C. She was not a sociable person.

D. She communicated only with seven poets.

13. Emily Dickinson was widely recognized after

A. Henry James referred highly to her.

B. seven of her poems were published.

C. her poems became known to others.

D. she had been dead for many years.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to questions 11—13.

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

14. Which of the following may be included in BCD International programs?

A. interviews with radio producers

B. a variety of classic pop songs

C. latest news of the music library

D. stories about the good old days

15. Which program gives us the ideas behind the pop songs?

A. the History of Pop

B. the Road to Music

C. Pop Words

D. About the Big Hits

16. Which word best describes native speakers' understanding of English pop songs?

A. effortless

B. impossible

C. difficult

D. unnecessary

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to questions 14—16.

Questions 17—20 are based on a conversation between Dr. Francis and Li Ming about Li Ming's planned visit to Cambridge. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17—20.

17. What is Dr. Francis?

- A. a teacher of English in Cambridge
 - B. a specialist in computer science
 - C. a consultant to a Scottish company
 - D. a British tourist to China
18. What is the approximate temperature in Cambridge in summer?
- A. 22°C
 - B. 23°C
 - C. 25°C
 - D. 34°C
19. Where does Dr. Francis suggest Li Ming should stay in Cambridge?
- A. with an English family
 - B. in a flat near the college
 - C. with a language teacher
 - D. in a student dormitory
20. What is the point Dr. Francis is making when he mentions Ali?
- A. Certain things cannot be learned from books.
 - B. Foreign students had better live on campus.
 - C. Choice of where to live varies from person to person.
 - D. British families usually welcome foreign students.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to questions 17—20.

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)

Business and government leaders also consider the inflation rate to be an important general indicator. Inflation is a period of increased 21 that causes rapid rises in prices. 22 your money buys fewer goods so that you get 23 for the same amount of money as before, inflation is the problem. There is a general rise 24 the price of goods and services. Your money buys less. Sometimes people describe inflation as a (n) 25 when “a dollar is not worth a dollar anymore”.

Inflation is a problem for all consumers. People who live on a fixed income are hurt the 26. Retired people, for instance, cannot 27 on an increase in income as prices rise. Elderly people who do not work face serious problems in stretching their incomes to 28 their needs in time of inflation. Retirement income 29 any fixed income usually does not rise as fast as

prices. Many retired people must cut their spending to 30 rising prices. In many cases they must stop 31 some necessary items, such as food and clothing. Even 32 working people whose incomes are going up, inflation can be a problem. The 33 of living goes up, too. People who work must have even more money to keep up their standard of living. Just buying the things they need costs more. When incomes do not keep 34 with rising prices, the standard of living goes down. People may be earning the same amount of money, but they are not living 35 because they are not able to buy as many goods and services.

Government units gather information about prices in our economy and publish it as price indexes 36 the rate of change can be determined. A price index measures changes in prices using the price for a 37 year as the base. The base price is set 38 100, and the other prices are reported as a 39 of the base price. A price index makes 40 possible to compare current prices of typical consumer goods, for example, with prices of the same goods in previous years.

21. ~~A. spending~~

B. demanding

~~C. consuming~~

D. saving

22. ~~A. Because~~

B. While

C. Since

~~D. When~~

23. A. much

B. little

C. more

~~D. less~~

24. ~~A. in~~

~~B. on~~

C. at

D. to

25. A. chance

~~B. time~~

~~C. moment~~

D. occasion

26. A. best

B. least

~~C. most~~

~~D. worst~~

27. ~~A. rely~~

B. rest

~~C. depend~~

~~D. count~~

28. ~~A. meet~~

~~B. obtain~~

~~C. care~~

~~D. acquire~~

29. A. or

B. and

C. excluding

~~D. including~~

30. ~~A. live up to~~

B. catch up on

C. put up with

~~D. keep up with~~

31. ~~A. to buy~~

~~B. buying~~

C. having bought

D. from buying

32. A. for

B. to

C. of

~~D. if~~

33. A. price

B. level

~~C. cost~~

~~D. standard~~

34. A. race

~~B. pace~~

~~C. speed~~

~~D. step~~

35. A. as usual

~~B. as well~~

~~C. as before~~

D. as such

36. ~~A. in which~~

~~B. from which~~

C. of which

D. by which

37. A. last

~~B. given~~

C. fixed

~~D. definite~~

38. ~~A. on~~

B. by

~~C. at~~

D. against

39. A. portion

~~B. percentage~~

C. proportion

D. fraction

40. A. it

B. us

C. one

D. you

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

Roller skating is a recreation and sport of gliding over a surface on roller skates, which have wheels built onto a special boot. Formerly, roller skates were made of metal wheels attached to frames that were fixed onto conventional shoes. Roller skating is popular throughout the world, especially in North America, Europe, and Austria, and has increased in general popularity since the 1930s with the building of indoor rings. The introduction in the 1970s of plastic wheels, which allow for greater freedom of movement and more intricate maneuvers increased the popularity of roller skating, both indoors and outdoors. Manufacturers borrowed further from the design of ice skates to produce in-line skates, also called Rollerblades after a principal manufacturer of the equipment. The wheels on in-line skates are arranged in a single row, and the faster skates became popular during the late 1980s and early 1990s. Another modification of roller skates is the skateboard. Skateboards are small, narrow boards, about 60 cm long and 25 cm wide, and are made of wood or a manufactured material such as plastic or fiberglass. The boards are mounted on four wheels and require balance to ride, in a technique similar to surfing.

The four main types of competition in roller skating are artistic skating, speed skating, roller hockey, and the roller derby. Artistic skating includes figures similar to those of ice skating and dancing with a partner. Speed-skating contests take place over various distances. Roller hockey is played informally or on special rings, according to rules similar to those of ice hockey.

The invention of roller skates is usually attributed to Joseph Merlin, a Dutchman of the early 18th century, who conceived the idea of adapting ice skating for dry ground by affixing wooden spools to a supporting plate. The first skates with metal wheels were made in 1763; the first modern, so-called rocking skates, which enable a person to move easily through alternate shiftings of weight, were patented in 1863 by the American inventor James Leonard Plimpton. More durable ball-bearing skates with ball-bearing wheels were introduced later in the 19th century. These popularized roller skating.

41. From the first and third paragraph, we learn that roller skating C.
- A. is similar to surfing
 - B. takes place on a plastic board
 - C. is developed from ice skating
 - D. uses blades gliding over a surface
42. Plastic wheels made roller skating all the more popular chiefly because D.
- A. they became less expensive
 - B. they were lighter
 - C. they made more skills possible
 - D. they allowed faster movement
43. The skateboard D

- A. is a balancing device
B. is the playground of the game
C. is a new sport
D. is a technique similar to surfing
44. In roller hockey, DA
A. the team that scores more wins
B. the sportsman that uses the least time wins
C. the sportsman that skates the farthest wins
D. the team that is capable of most complicated skills wins
45. Roller skates started B
A. in the early 18th century
B. in the latter part of the 18th century
C. in the latter part of the 19th century
D. in the late 19th century

Text 2

Rising energy costs increase operating costs drastically for many older air-conditioning systems in large buildings, causing owners to seek help. In some cases, existing equipment must be replaced completely with more efficient new systems. Most of the time, however, the old system can be reengineered, with some new components, replacing older ones.

Often engineers achieve large energy savings by reviewing operations, making adjustments so that the system operates according to original design, and setting up a program of careful maintenance. A single dirty filter or slipping fan belt does not in itself waste much energy. But many such problems in a large system add up to large system with large efficiency losses.

Engineers also make changes to reduce the resistance to air flow in ducts (导管), grills, and piping. Lowered resistance results in less energy needed to drive the fan or pump, and sometimes a lower horsepower fan can be used.

Turning down the entire system is another way to save energy. Without seriously affecting the comfort of living, the engineer can reduce the extent to which the air is heated or cooled.

Each type of large-building system presents engineers with its own unique set of problems. For example, the single-duct-single-zone system which is probably the most common supplies air at a constant temperature to one complete zone, or area of a building or to the entire structure all at once. Because it is not easy to control zones, this system wastes energy by heating or cooling unoccupied rooms.

The terminal reheat system allows for better zone control. It has a heating coil in each branch duct to zones of similar loads. In this system energy is used twice, first to cool the air, then to reheat it. Two improved systems multi-zone and dual duct have better zoning capabilities but still waste energy.

In variable air volume (VAV) systems, a central unit supplies cooled or heated air at constant,

controllable temperatures to VAV boxes for each zone. These boxes vary the quantity rather than the temperature of the air. This mode of operation is energy efficient because no air is heated or cooled beyond need. In structures where zoned air conditioning is required, engineers selecting systems often choose VAV for its energy efficiency without even considering other systems.

46. By saying "... the old system can be reengineered..." (In the first paragraph), the author means B.
- A. the old system can be replaced with a more efficient new system
 - B. some parts in the old system can be replaced by new ones ✓
 - C. the faulty parts can be repaired or improved
 - D. the old system can be improved through better maintenance
47. Energy may be saved by all the following except D.
- A. carefully cleaning the dirty parts
 - B. replacing the slipping fan belt
 - C. reducing the resistance to air flow
 - D. changing the original design greatly
48. The single-duct-single-zone system wastes energy A.
- A. because it has to cool unnecessary parts of the room.
 - B. because it supplies air at a constant temperature
 - C. because it has to be used to heat large buildings
 - D. because it is too old-fashioned
49. What is the disadvantage of the terminal reheat system? C
- A. It allows for better zone control.
 - B. It uses energy twice.
 - C. It has to cool heated air.
 - D. It has a heating coil in each branch duct.
50. Which of the following air-conditioning systems is highly recommended by the author? A
- A. The VAV system.
 - B. The terminal reheat system.
 - C. The single-duct-single-zone system.
 - D. The large-building system.

Text 3

Mankind's fascination with gold is as old as civilization itself. The ancient Egyptians esteemed gold, which had religious significance to them, and King Tutankhamun was buried in a solid-gold coffin 3,300 years ago. The wandering Israelites worshiped a golden calf, and the legendary King Midas asked that everything he touched be turned into gold.

Not only is gold beautiful, but it is virtually indestructible. It will not rust or corrode; gold coins and products fabricated from the metal have survived undamaged for centuries. Gold is

extremely easy to work with; one ounce, which is about the size of a cube of sugar, can be beaten into a sheet nearly 100 square feet in size, and becomes so thin that light passes through it. An ounce of gold can also be stretched into a wire 50 miles long. Gold conducts electricity better than any other substance except copper and silver, and it is particularly important in the modern electronics industry.

People have always longed to possess gold. Unfortunately, this longing has also brought out the worst in the human character. The Spanish conquistadors robbed palaces, temples, and graves, and killed thousands of Indians in their ruthless search for gold. Often the only rule in young California during the days of the gold rush was exercised by the mob with a rope. Even today, the economic running of South Africa's gold mines depends largely on the employment of black laborers who are paid about 40 pounds a month, plus room and board, and who must work in conditions that can only be described as cruel. About 400 miners are killed in mine accidents in South Africa each year, or one for every two tons of gold produced.

Much of gold's value lies in its scarcity. Only about 80,000 tons have been mined in the history of the world. All of it could be stored in a vault 60 feet square, or a supertanker.

Great Britain was the first country to adopt the gold standard, when the Master of the Mint, Sir Isaac Newton, established a fixed price for gold in 1717. But until the big discoveries of gold in the last half of the nineteenth century—starting in California in 1848 and later in Australia and South Africa—there simply wasn't enough gold around for all the trading nations to link their currencies to the precious metal.

51. The main idea of the first paragraph is that A.

- A. human beings began to love gold with the emergence of civilization
- B. the ancient Egyptians valued gold for its religious importance
- C. king Midas was a person who could turn everything into gold
- D. king Tutankhamun buried a solid-gold coffin 33 centuries ago

52. Gold is highly valued because of its D.

- A. beauty
- B. rarity
- C. size
- D. both A and B

53. Even at present, in South Africa AL.

- A. the black laborers are killed for mining gold
- B. the black laborers have got rid of the control of white rulers
- C. the black laborers who mine gold are still exploited cruelly
- D. the life of the black laborers is highly improved

54. In young California during the days of the gold rush DH.

- A. people usually used a rope as a weapon
- B. it was very common to hang people with a rope

- C. gold-mining areas were measured by miners with a rope
 - D. laborers were often whipped with a rope as a punishment
55. Which of the following statements is NOT MENTIONED in the passage?
- A. As far as conductivity of electricity is concerned, gold is placed third.
 - B. People usually think highly of gold because of its scarcity.
 - C. The author thinks that gold is the source of all evils.
 - D. All the trading nations began to adopt the gold standard during 1850 and 1899.

Text 4

Western states were the first to give women the vote. Between 1869 and the outbreak of World War I, seventeen states west of the Mississippi gave women the right to vote in state elections and Representatives. It was not until 1920 that the Federal Government under pressure by suffragettes (women insisting on their right to vote), followed the states' lead and permitted women to take part in national elections for Congresswomen and the President.

Women have made great strides since then in achieving political equality. Recently, American feminists have been working hard to achieve social and economic equality as well as political. Their belief is that, as there is nothing that women cannot do just as men, they should be shown the same respect and have the same social rights and the same pay as their male counterparts. Anything less is discrimination and sexism.

Few American girls agree with the extreme feminists who deride marriage and romantic love, but more and more of them are prepared to live with a man outside marriage, often with the intention of buying a home and marrying only when, between them, they have saved enough money. Young couples today share both the household chores and care of the baby.

The old generations, especially those that live in the city suburbs, are bewildered and disturbed by this trend. It is all against the great American tradition of the "home" as the symbol of the unified family.

The American woman makes the most of her free time. She helps with political campaigns. She sits on committees. She goes to classes of all kinds, from health foods to English literature, from environmental studies to karate. She swims, plays tennis, and she takes an active interest in her children's education. In most of these activities her companions are other housewives from her neighborhood.

There are women executives of some important industries and businesses. In fact there are women in most jobs which were formerly reserved for men. There are women lawyers, doctors, architects, as well as women bus drivers, but the ordinary working women will earn less than a man gets for doing the same job—although there is a law which makes this illegal. American girls tend to marry young, which means that 60 % of the women in work are married. This also helps to explain why so many young married couples have such a high standard of living.

American women seem to have more self-confidence than women from most other countries. For years they have felt no inferiority whatsoever the male sex. Therefore visitors to the USA