

研究生英语

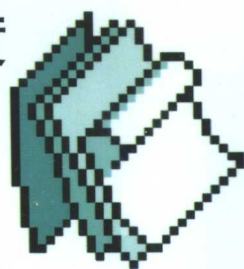
Y A N J I U S H E N G Y I N G Y U

考试全真模拟训练



■ 梁超启/主编

2002年度



全真模拟



解题思路点拨



指导详细说明



含听力新题型



配录音磁带

大连理工大学出版社

考研必备

研究生英语考试 全真模拟训练

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全国硕士研究生入学考试是为高等学校和科研机构招收硕士生而设置的。其中,英语实行全国统一考试。它的评价标准是高等学校非英语专业优秀本科毕业生能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校和科研机构在专业上择优选拔。在考研复习的冲刺阶段,进行适量的练习是十分必要的。

做成套的模拟练习题可以帮

助考生从整体上检查自己的复习效果,还可以使考生增加一些临场经验。在做题的过程中如果发现某一方面是自己的薄弱环节,还可以进行专门训练。为此,我们在研究历年考题的基础上对考研试题在难度和命题角度上进行了分析,并根据 2001 年考试大纲编写了与真题的难度相当的模拟试卷共 25 套约 2000 多道题,而且还提供了详细的解题指导说明。以便考生在复习时能熟悉考题思路,做好得分和失误分析,有针对性地进行复习。作为一项大规模的考试,考研试题有其独特的命题思路。考生只要能系统地将本书研读一遍,充分体会和理解各个部分的命题思路,熟悉考题的命题角度以及在复习时应掌握的重点和难点,找出自己的主要问题所在,然后再进行有针对性的复习,这样一定会大大提高自己的考研应试能力。



编者

2001.10

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第一部分 听力部分

研究生英语考试全真模拟训练

1

考生注意事项:

1. 严格遵守考场规则,考生得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
2. 本试题的答案必须填写在规定的答题卡上,仅写在试题册上不给分。
3. 听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解 A 节的答案按要求写或填涂在答题卡 1 上,阅读理解 B 节和写作答案写在答题卡 2 上。
4. 听力考试进行时,考生先将答案写或划在试题册上,然后在听力部分结束前专门留出的 5 分钟内,将试题册上的全部答案整洁地誊写或转涂到答题卡 1 上。
5. 各项填涂部分一律用 2B 铅笔按照答题卡上的要求填涂。如要改动,必须用橡皮擦干净。
6. 听力部分 A、B 两节必须用蓝(黑)圆珠笔将答案誊写在答题卡 1 上;阅读理解部分 B 节和写作部分必须用蓝(黑)圆珠笔在答题卡 2 上答题。注意字迹清楚。
7. 考试结束后,将答题卡 1、答题卡 2 一并装入原试卷袋中,试题交给监考人员。

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	£ 3.00	
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
Or 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.*

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: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D beneath the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single



line through the center.

The energy problem is not merely a short-term crisis. Geologists 21 that 80 percent of all the oil 22 in the US will be used 23 before the year 2000. We might even come to the end of our coal reserves, abundant as they are, before another century is over. Americans have been 24 this situation suddenly. Many unprepared even to recognize 25, and most of us are unprepared to meet it. We are unprepared 26 our habits and traditions, and our national life 27 based on a history of material abundance.

With about 6 percent of the world's 28, we in the US 29 nearly 50 percent of the world's energy resources. Such resources within the US 30 are still ample by any standards except our own. 31 we are still one of the world's largest producers of 32 petroleum. Yet this immense production falls well short of our consumption.

Moreover, much of our energy 33 of all kinds is wasted. The industrial and personal practices that create this 34 are habitual, even traditional whether in designing and 35 a new building, 36 manufacturing another conveniently disposable item, in tossing used containers in the garbage, 37 in any number of things we do as a matter of course, wasting of energy is 38. We have integrated waste into the fabric of economic lives to the point 39 we are seldom really conscious of it on a day-to-day basis. Changing this deep-rooted attitude is as much a part of coping with our long-range energy problem 40 are the practical steps we must take.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. estimate | B. decide | C. guess | D. develop |
| 22. A. sources | B. minerals | C. energy | D. reserves |
| 23. A. up | B. out | C. on | D. over |
| 24. A. contacted with | B. devoted to | C. faced with | D. confronted with |
| 25. A. that | B. it | C. them | D. us |
| 26. A. for the purpose of | B. in spite of | C. because of | D. for the sake of |
| 27. A. fashion | B. way | C. style | D. method |
| 28. A. population | B. energy | C. area | D. petroleum |
| 29. A. cost | B. consume | C. store | D. waste |
| 30. A. where | B. itself | C. it | D. there |
| 31. A. For example | B. However | C. In addition | D. Instead |
| 32. A. wild | B. rude | C. rough | D. crude |
| 33. A. presumption | B. expansion | C. consumption | D. assumption |
| 34. A. industry | B. waste | C. practice | D. energy |
| 35. A. constructing | B. producing | C. manufacturing | D. making |
| 36. A. as | B. about | C. in | D. for |
| 37. A. or | B. and | C. if | D. but |
| 38. A. concerned | B. involved | C. survived | D. covered |
| 39. A. which | B. where | C. that | D. when |
| 40. A. with | B. whether | C. for | D. as |

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

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

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

G.V. Nikolskii, of Moscow State University, develops his theory from a different approach. He is non-Darwinian and is (he says) a non-mathematician; rather he considers himself as ecologist and morphologist. He argues that Darwin's concept of constant overpopulation has led to the neglect of the problem of protecting spawns and young fish. He argues also that Darwin's concept of a variety as an incipient species has led to extensive mathematical analysis of racial characters. Nikolskii considers the main laws of population dynamics to be concerned with the succession of generations; their birth, growth, and death. The details are governed by the relative rates of adaptation and environmental change. The mass and age structure of a population are the result of adaptation to the food supply. The rate of growth of individuals, the time of sexual maturity, and the accumulation of reserves vary according to the food supply. These factors in turn influence the success of reproduction in ways that tend to bring the size of the population in-



to balance with its food supply.

41. Nikolskii theorizes that fish population is controlled mainly by the _____.
A. size of the fish caught within a species B. racial characteristics of the species
C. amount of food available to the species D. death rate within a species
42. The author indicates the main difference between the theories of Darwin and Nikolskii is the _____.
A. effect of food supply on the size of the fish B. the amount of fish that can be harvested
C. methods used to catch fish D. cause of population variation in fish
43. The theories based on the concepts of Darwin assume that fish population is controlled mainly by the _____.
A. size of the fish caught within a species B. amount of fishing pressure of the species
C. racial characteristics of the species D. life expectancy within the species
44. The researchers discussed in the passage were mainly concerned with _____.
A. species of fish faced with extinction B. the ecology of fishing
C. the effects of pollution on fishing D. commercial fishing

Passage 2

There are people in Italy who can't stand soccer. Not all Canadians love hockey. A similar situation exists in America, where there are those individuals you may be one of them who yawn or even frown when somebody mentions baseball. Baseball to them means boring hours watching grown men in funny tight outfits standing around in a field staring away while very little of anything happens. They tell you it's a game better suited to the 19th century slow, quiet, gentlemanly. These are the same people you may be one of them who love football because there's the sport that glorifies "the hit".

By contrast, baseball seems abstract, cool, silent, still. On TV the game is fractured into a dozen perspectives, replays, close-ups. The geometry of the game, however, is essential to understanding it. You will contemplate the game from one point as a painter does his subject; you may, of course, project yourself into the game. It is in this projection that the game affords so much space and time for involvement. The TV won't do it for you. Take, for example, the third baseman. You sit behind the third base dugout and you watch him watching home plate. His legs are apart, knees flexed. His arms hang loose. He does a lot of this. The skeptic still cannot think of any other sports so still, so passive. But watch what happens every time the pitcher (投手) throws. The third baseman goes up on his toes, flexes his arms or bring the glove to a point in front of him, takes a step right or left, backward or forward, perhaps he glances across the field to check his first baseman's position. Suppose the pitch is a ball. "Nothing happened," you say. "I could have had my eyes closed."

The skeptic and the innocent must play the game. And this involvement in the stands is no more intellectual than listening to music is. Watch the third baseman.



Smooth the dirt in front of you with one foot; smooth the pocket in your glove; watch the eyes of the batter, the speed of the bat, the sound of horsehide on wood. If football is a symphony (交响乐) of movement and theatre, baseball is chamber (室内) music, a spacious interlocking of notes, chores and responses.

45. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.
A. the different tastes of people for sports B. the different characteristics of sports
C. the attraction of football D. the attraction of baseball
46. Those who don't like baseball may complain that _____.
A. it is only to the taste of the old B. it involves fewer players than football
C. it is not exciting enough D. it is pretentious and looks funny
47. The author admits that _____.
A. baseball is too peaceful for the young
B. baseball may seem boring when watched on TV
C. football is more attracting than baseball
D. baseball is more interesting than football
48. We can safely conclude that the author _____.
A. likes football B. hates football C. hates baseball D. likes baseball

Passage 3

Aleister Crowley is probably considered to be the most infamous Black Magician of the 20th century although, in fact, he was not a Black Magician and never claimed to be. He practiced his own form of magic which only partly resembled the rites of devil worshippers, and it was certainly not performed for the same ends.

Rather than worshipping God, the devil, or anything else, Crowley devised a "religion" with himself as a saviour showing the people the way to freedom through their own "true will". In other words, he said, people should throw off all constraints and conventions and gain control of themselves and others through their own will power.

In his famous books, "Magic in Theory and Practice", Crowley explains what magic is, namely, a technique of making nature obey man's will by capturing natural power through speaking the appropriate words and performing the correct actions. All this must be done while in the right state of mind: a state that Crowley often produced by the use of drugs.

His experiments with various drugs were to have serious consequences and by the time he was in his thirties he was taking too much heroin. At the end of his life he was taking a massive daily dose of 11 grams, enough to kill a roomful of people. It was only his extraordinary physical strength and conditioning through the years, that stopped it being fatal. Rather ironically, considering his excessive intake of drugs, Crowley died of natural causes at the age of 72. Opinion has always been sharply divided about him, for as well as being a self-confessed magician, Crowley also painted, wrote plays, stories and poetry. Some see him as a clever but misguided man, while others, especially after the scandals attached to his life at Ce-

fall in Cicely, view him as truly evil.

49. Through the doctrine of "true will", Crowley encouraged people to _____.
A. ignore the normal morality
B. find freedom through self-worship
C. control everything by will power
D. invent a new unconventional religion
50. How is magic defined in "Magic in Theory and Practice"?
A. As a means of acquiring a certain state of mind.
B. As a technique of speaking and acting in a certain way.
C. As a form of natural power gained through using drugs.
D. As a way of subduing natural laws by will power.
51. What kind of person was Crowley?
A. Self-seeking and violent.
B. Strong-willed and dissatisfied.
C. Rash and weak-willed.
D. Strong-willed and determined.
52. Why didn't the large amounts of heroin taken by Crowley prove fatal?
A. He took too large a dose for it to be fatal.
B. He did not take enough to kill a man of his size.
C. He had conditioned his body not to die.
D. He had accustomed his body to large dosage.

Passage 4

I have yet to witness one example just one of compliance on the part of those people who have the power to move those little thermostat buttons. Don't they know about the fuel shortage?

The subways are too hot. Heat pours out of the vents. People stand bumper to bumper breathing hotly down each other's necks with their heavy winter coats on and sweating. The subways could probably be heated by body heat alone. Why is it still August down there?

Department stores are too hot. The customers are wearing those same heavy winter coats. Even if you take your coat off, it's still too hot, and then you've got to lug your coat around as well as all the holiday packages.

My apartment is too hot. Even with the radiators turned off steam pours out of every nook and cranny. It's a bit ludicrous that I go running around turning off lights to save electricity while I'm wearing shirts and my windows are wide open.

Museums are too hot. Movies are too hot. Buses are too hot. This morning the Fifth Avenue bus was so hot that everybody was opening the windows. And it was raining out. Better wet than hot.

And now I sit sweating in my office. The heat is on, and so is the air-conditioning, but even that doesn't help.

I think ordinary people are willing to make sacrifices. All the ordinary people I know are cutting down on electricity and gas. I am sure the ordinary people would be willing to conserve sweat, too.

But the ordinary people, unfortunately, don't have power over the thermo-



stat.

53. In this passage, the author _____.
A. is calling for the saving of energy
B. is talking about the earth's greenhouse effect
C. is complaining about the crowdedness of public places
D. expresses dissatisfaction with urban life
54. The author lists so many places in order to make clear the idea that _____.
A. some public places are too hot to work in
B. energy used for heating can be saved in some places
C. life in big cities is rather unpleasant
D. public places should be better air-conditioned
55. By saying that "...ordinary people would be willing to conserve sweat, too" the third sentence in paragraph 7, the author really means that ordinary people _____.
A. would agree to turn off power where possible B. prefer winter to summer
C. don't like hot places D. are willing to give up a comfortable life
56. The tone of the passage is one of _____.
A. complaint B. despair C. persuasion D. criticism

Passage 5

Increasingly, the development of tourism is seen to have an effect on the environment. Erosion is one problem. The steps and stones of major popular sites like Shakespeare's birthplace or Stonehenge are literally being worn away by millions of foreign feet. The remedy in the case of Britain's best-known prehistoric monument has been to use railings to keep visitors at a distance. Such measures can hardly be adopted in the house of the Bard, however, where tourists want to enter the actual building.

Overcrowding in cities, towns and villages is another problem. Traffic jams are an outcome. In narrow roads, tourist vehicles cause congestion. Local traders and residents cannot get around to do their work. Car parks fill up, so strangers park their cars where they can; in streets, across gateways, in lay-bys, or even in private driveways. This causes obstruction. The sheer weights of incomers can be a hazard. Thus Venice, a city built for half a million inhabitants, is swollen by another half million who populate the city daily in the tourist season eight million visits each year. The mayor recently decided to limit visitors to 90 000 a day: the only way to save the city from inundation.

Pollution is a further consequence. The Lakes are popular for people who enjoy water sports, such as water-skiing, power boat racing and swimming, but boats pump sewage directly into the water. Facilities can be provided to prevent this happening, but this is costly. There are also problems with litter.

The threat to wildlife habitats is yet another result. Tourists around the Lakes destroy vegetation. This is harmful to animals which build their nests along the shores.

Wildlife refuges have been created which have helped protect these natural sites. On the Greek island of Zakynthos, the breeding beaches of the rare loggerhead turtle are being threatened by tourist disturbance. Local conservationists try to monitor and protect the turtles but they have been attacked by the angry owners of taverns and hotels who make lucrative profits from bars or renting sun beds and umbrellas. Government compensation payments for the loss of business might be the answer, but this would be costly.

57. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A. The development of tourism has brought about environmental problems.
- B. Tourism should not develop at the cost of the environmental destruction.
- C. Measures taken to protect the environment prove to be ineffective.
- D. Tourism is developing for the sole purpose of making money.

58. As a result of over development of tourism, Venice _____.

- A. is overcrowded with cars
- B. is overloaded
- C. is worn away
- D. is badly polluted

59. Paragraph 3 points out that the Lakes _____.

- A. have too many boats on them
- B. are overcrowded on the beaches
- C. are polluted by wastes
- D. are no longer attractive

60. On the island of Zakynthos, measures to protect the turtles meet resistance chiefly for _____.

- A. political reasons
- B. economic reasons
- C. environmental reasons
- D. developmental reasons

Section III B English Chinese Translation

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)

The sudden upthrust of warm, moist air into the terrible cold of the frozen heights is what creates thunder. The sudden stronger rubbing together of two unlike forces (very warm air against very cold air) develops a kind of electricity called "static electricity". Its charges produce lightning and thunder. (61) Thus the violence of the thunderstorm is an almost direct result of millions of warm water drops being thrown into compatible masses of ice crystals-hitting them, rolling over them, melting them, or being frozen by them into snow or hail.

Exactly how the electric charge is developed by the many and complex forces of this battle of heat and cold is still a matter of opinion. Some scientists think the action of wind against the rain is the principal factor. (62) These scientists believe the wind tears off the outer surface of each falling drops, like pulling a sweater over a child's head, making a fine negative charge while leaving the main part of the raindrop positive. Other scientists believe that the friction of snow crystals breaking in the wind sets up the electrical charge. In reality it may well be all these factors-and more-that combine to do the work.