

何福胜 主编

2007

硕士学位研究生  
入学资格考试

GCT

英语

模拟试题与解析

清华大学出版社  
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内容简介

本书(2007)是教育部指定的全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语科目考试大纲(2007)的配套教材,由教育部考试中心组织编写,旨在帮助考生了解考试大纲的要求,掌握考试的重点和难点,提高应试能力。本书可作为全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语科目的复习用书,也可作为英语专业及相关专业的参考书。

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## 内 容 简 介

本书根据国务院学位委员会办公室最新颁布的《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试指南(2007年版)》编写完成,是《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语考前辅导教程》的配套资料。全书内容共包括2003—2006年外语运用能力测试真题和详细注释以及10套英语模拟试题以及答案和详尽的注释,每套模拟试题都按照考试指南的要求并且参照历年的考试真题进行编写,突出了GCT考试的重要考点。解析部分不仅涉及考点的讲解,更强调了答题的策略和技能。本书有助于考生系统地备考,并顺利通过考试。

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出版

硕士学位研究生入学资格考试 模拟试题与解析

说明

Introduction

**硕**士学位研究生入学资格考试 (Graduate Candidate Test, GCT) 是国务院学位委员会办公室组织的全国统一考试。考试始于 2003 年, 当时名为“工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试”(简称 GCT-ME), 考试适用范围为报考工程硕士的考生。2004 年, 适用范围增加了报考农业推广和兽医专业硕士的考生, 考试名称去掉了“工程”二字。2005 年, 国务院学位委员会办公室组织专家对 2003 版考试大纲进行了修订, 同时考试适用范围又增加了报考风景园林硕士, 以及高等学校教师、中等职业学校教师在职攻读硕士学位的考生, 考试名称改为“硕士学位研究生入学资格考试”。GCT 考试属于综合素质型考试。考试试卷由四部分构成: 语言表达能力测试、数学基础能力测试、逻辑推理能力测试、外国语运用能力测试。试卷满分 400 分, 每部分各占 100 分。考试时间为 3 个小时, 每部分为 45 分钟。考试试题均为客观选择题。

清华大学出版社是国内最早出版 GCT 考前辅导用书的出版机构。2003 年, 我们出版了由全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会组织编写的《全国工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试考前辅导教程》丛书, 包括语文、数学、英语、逻辑共 4 册。2004 年, 在对考前辅导教程系列进行修订再版的基础上, 又特别邀请教程系列的作者编写了《硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试模拟试题与解析》系列, 同样分为语文、数学、英语、逻辑 4 册, 作为考前辅导教程的配套资料, 供考生复习时进行强化训练使用。此后, 我们又先后增加了《英语核心词汇精解》和《综合模拟试卷》两本书, 从而形成了覆盖系统复习、

训练提高、模拟冲刺等考生备考各阶段需求的比较完整的备考辅导书体系。为及时反映 GCT 考试命题发展趋势的变化,不断提高图书质量,我们每年都要对上述图书修订改版一次。经过多年的积累和提高,清华版 GCT 考前辅导用书以其权威性、严谨性、全面性和实用性,给广大考生复习和备考提供了方便,赢得了广大考生的欢迎和信赖。

即将与大家见面的 2007 年版 GCT 考前辅导用书是在对 2006 年版图书进行精心修订的基础上形成的。为更好地帮助考生备考,在考前辅导教程四册书中特别各附赠清华在线—清华大学出版社联名学习卡一张。读者可使用该学习卡上的序列号和密码访问与图书配套的交互式辅导网站([www.qinghuaonline.com](http://www.qinghuaonline.com)),浏览最新的备考资料和信息,内容包括“2007 年考试方向以及答题技巧”网络课程(视频录像)、补充习题及解析、图书勘误信息、GCT 报考信息等;还可以通过“专家答疑”专栏获取专家的辅导和帮助,让专家帮你答疑解惑。

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清华大学出版社

2007 年 4 月

# 前

硕士学位研究生入学资格考试 模拟试题与解析

# 言

## Foreword

**根**据国务院学位委员会办公室最新颁布的《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试指南(2007年版)》规定,2007年硕士学位研究生的入学资格考试的试卷由四部分构成:语言表达能力测试、数学基础能力测试、逻辑判断能力测试和外语(英语)使用能力测试。

英语运用能力测试,旨在考查考生目前所具备的实际外语水平、阅读外语能力和运用英语能力。通过外语词汇量、语法、阅读、理解、日常口语等内容的测试,了解考生运用外语的综合能力。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内恢复和提高英语水平,系统地备考,并顺利通过本次考试,我们特别编写了《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语考前辅导教程》和其配套的《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语模拟试题与解析》、《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语核心词汇精解》。

本书共包括 GCT 英语测试整体介绍与真题精解以及 10 套英语模拟试题以及答案和详尽的注释。每套试题都按照考试指南的要求并且参照历年的考试真题进行编写,突出了 GCT 考试的重要考点。注释部分不仅涉及考点的讲解,更强调了答题的策略和技能。应该说,本书是对此种考试的词汇、语法、阅读、完型填空和会话技能五个部分的综合和整体性练习及测验,有助于考生系统地备考,并顺利通过考试。

在编写本书过程中,编者注意了以下几个方面的问题:

1. 严格按照考试大纲的要求,确定本套书的难度及题材的选择。词汇基本控制在相关的考试大纲词汇表内。对于出现的个别难词和超纲词一般给出

英语或汉语注释。各方面的要求尽可能与考试大纲相一致。

2. 选用材料力求带有一定的特点。注意了选材的广泛性以及内容的新颖性。突出了考试的针对性和实用性。所选材料主要来源于近几年的国内外考试书籍,以及各种教材、杂志和报纸的内容。

3. 除了提供考试各种题型的系统性应对方式和技巧以外,还重点强调了各部分基础知识的讲解和运用。同时对每道题详细的解释能在很大程度上提高考生英语能力和应试水平。

4. 强调了语言的规范性以及内容的共核性。充分考虑了在职攻读硕士学位人员的英语水平现状,尽可能使词汇、语法及练习具有通用性及可模仿性,使答案和范文通俗易懂,以便考生记忆和模仿。

2007年《GCT英语模拟试题与解析》与原版本相比较有了较大的变化:一是将历年的GCT英语运用能力测试真题提供给大家,特别是提供了详尽的注释。二是每套模拟题尽量根据真题的原则设计和编排,以利于考生有针对性地复习备考。

清华大学出版社同时推出了《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语考前辅导教程》与《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语核心词汇精解》,这三本书同时使用,效果更好。

本书在编写过程中得到了清华大学研究生院、清华大学继续教育学院、清华大学外语系以及其他一些院校和有关单位的部分人士和教师的大力支持和帮助,特此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2007年4月于清华园

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硕士学位研究生入学资格考试 模拟试题与解析

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# 第一部分

## 历年GCT外语运用能力 测试真题与详解

Part 1

GCT 外语运用能力测试的目的旨在考查考生目前所具备的实际英语水平、阅读英语能力和运用英语能力。通过英语词汇量、语法、阅读、日常口语等内容的测试,了解考生使用英语的综合能力。命题难度相当于四年制大学非英语专业毕业生应达到的水平。要求考生熟练掌握 4 000 个以上的英语词汇和基本语法内容,具有一定的阅读和表达能力,并具有一定的社会、生活和工作背景知识。

本测试共有 50 道题,考试时间为 45 分钟。试卷包括语法和词汇、阅读理解、完型填空和会话技能共五种题型、四个部分。试题满分为 100 分,每道题 2 分。考生须从每道题所列的 A、B、C、D 四个备选答案中选出一个正确答案。

至今为止,GCT 外语运用能力测试共进行过四(年)次。本部分首先将这四次测试的真题介绍给考生,同时提供了答案以及详尽的注释,以帮助考生熟悉本测试并有效备考。

### 2006 年外语运用能力测试 英 语

(50 题,每题 2 分,满分 100 分,考试时间 45 分钟)

#### Part One Vocabulary and Structure

#### Directions:

*There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices*

1. Every plant, animal, and human being needs water to \_\_\_\_\_ alive.  
A. stay                                      B. make  
C. run                                        D. glow
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ commonplace to think of sport as a “leisure industry” now.  
A. became                                  B. will become  
C. is becoming                             D. had become
3. Changes in climate \_\_\_\_\_ slowly through the years.  
A. make progress                         B. take place  
C. keep pace                                D. set sail
4. Scientists can predict regions \_\_\_\_\_ new species are most likely to be found.  
A. where                                     B. when  
C. why                                        D. how
5. You should use \_\_\_\_\_ and natural language when you write a personal letter.  
A. formal                                    B. political  
C. magic                                      D. plain
6. Radios today seldom need \_\_\_\_\_ or the attention of a technician.  
A. to repair                                  B. repaired  
C. repairing                                 D. to have repaired
7. It is a great pity for \_\_\_\_\_ to be any quarrel in the school board meeting.  
A. where                                     B. here  
C. there                                        D. why
8. Magicians \_\_\_\_\_ use techniques from science and the arts to deceive the mind and eye.  
A. generously                                B. genetically  
C. cleverly                                    D. subsequently
9. To get the best view of Sydney Harbour, take a Sydney Seaplane flight \_\_\_\_\_ the Harbour and Bondi Beach.  
A. above                                      B. under  
C. over                                        D. across
10. Chocolate manufacturers blend many types of beans to yield \_\_\_\_\_ and color desired in the final product.

- A. the shape  
C. the function

- B. the flavor  
D. the brand

## Part Two Reading Comprehension

### Directions:

*In this part there are three passages and one announcement, each followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

**Questions 11—15 are based on the following passage:**

Jessica Bucknam shouts “tiao!” (tee-ow) and her fourth-grade students jump.

“Dun!” (doo-wen) she commands, and they crouch (蹲). They giggle (吃吃地笑) as the commands keep coming in Mandarin Chinese.

Half of the 340 students at the K-5 school are enrolled in the program. They can continue studying Chinese in middle and high schools. The goal: to speak like natives.

About 24 000 American students are currently learning Chinese. Most are in high schools. But the number of younger students is growing in response to China’s emergence as a global superpower.

“China has become a strong partner of the United States,” says Mary Patterson, Woodstock’s principal. “Children who learn Chinese at a young age will have more opportunities for jobs in the future.”

Isabel Weiss, 9, isn’t thinking about the future. She thinks learning Chinese is fun. “when you hear people speaking in Chinese, you know what they’re saying,” she says. “And they don’t know that you know.”

11. What do the fourth-grade students seem to be doing in the first paragraph?
  - A. They are learning how to jump.
  - B. They are learning how to crouch.
  - C. They are learning how to giggle.
  - D. They are learning Chinese.
12. The purpose of the program for Jessica’s students is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. enable them to learn how to command
  - B. get them enrolled in the language program

- C. help them to speak like a Chinese
  - D. continue enrolling more students to learn Chinese
13. In response to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_, more American students are learning Chinese.
- A. the United States is the only superpower in the world
  - B. international trading is becoming globalized
  - C. partnership is encouraging business and trade
  - D. China is emerging as a new superpower in the world
14. Why do more and more young students personally choose to learn Chinese in the United States?
- A. They will have more job opportunities in the future.
  - B. They are more interested in the international trade.
  - C. They will visit China for further education.
  - D. They are curious about the corporate partnership.
15. Isabel Weiss has also chosen to learn Chinese because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she wants a brighter future
  - B. she finds it fun to learn the language
  - C. she likes to do business in China
  - D. she watches people speak the language

**Questions 16—20 are based on the following passage:**

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has announced plans to return people to the moon by 2018. "And this time," according to a NASA press release, "we're going to stay."

NASA wants to make a new spaceship for the missions using parts from the Apollo program, which first took people to the moon in 1969, and the space shuttle. NASA says the new Crew Exploration Vehicle (CEV) will be "affordable, reliable, and sage."

The CEV will be able to hold four astronauts. The plan is to have the CEV dock (对接) in space with the lunar lander—the vehicle astronauts will use to land on the moon—which will be launched separately into space. The CEV will then travel to the moon and all four astronauts will walk on the moon.

The first moon missions are expected to last up to seven days. Exploration and construction of a moon base will be the astronauts' top priorities (最优先考虑的事). NASA hopes to have a minimum of two moon missions a year starting in 2018. This will allow for quick moon base construction, constant scientific study, and training for future missions to Mars.



16. What is new in NASA's plan to return to the moon by 2018?
  - A. People will land and remain on the moon.
  - B. Equipment will be carried and installed there.
  - C. More CEVs will be made regularly.
  - D. A special device will be used in landing.
17. How will NASA make its new spaceship?
  - A. It will base its design on that of the Apollo program.
  - B. It will use parts only from the Apollo program.
  - C. It will make use of the Apollo program and the space shuttle.
  - D. It will develop new designs and make new components.
18. How will CEV and the moon lander be launched?
  - A. They will be launched separately.
  - B. CEV will dock with the moon lander.
  - C. They will be launched together.
  - D. The moon lander will hold four astronauts.
19. What will be the astronauts' top priorities?
  - A. Entering the orbit and landing on the moon.
  - B. Landing and walking on the moon surface.
  - C. Exploration and researches into the moon composition.
  - D. Exploration and construction of a moon base.
20. The reason why NASA hopes to carry out at least two moon missions a year starting in 2018 is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. ensure the moon traveling and the moon base construction
  - B. speed up the moon base construction and other activities
  - C. guarantee the quality of the researchers' scientific study
  - D. set up new training laboratories for future missions to Mars

**Questions 21—25 are based on the following passage:**

At the end of the U. S. Civil War, about four million slaves were freed. Now, people around the world can hear some of the former slaves' stories for the first time ever, as told in their own voices.

"That was in slavery time," says Charlie Smith in one interview. "They sold the colored people. And they were bringing them from Africa. They brought me from Africa. I was a child."

The Library of Congress released the collection of recordings, *Voices from the Days of Slavery*, in January. The recordings were made between 1932 and 1975. Speaking at least 60 years after their emancipation (解放), the storytellers discuss their experiences as slaves. They also tell about their lives as free men and women.

Isom Moseley was just a boy at the time of emancipation, but he recalls that things were slow to change. "It was a year before the folks knowed they was free," he says.

Michael Taft, the head of the library's archive of folk culture, says the recordings reveal something that written stories cannot. "The power of hearing someone speak is so much greater than reading something from the page," Taft says. "It's how something is said—the dialect, the low pitches, the pauses—that helps tell the story."

21. What is new about the slaves' stories?
  - A. They are told in the slaves' own voices.
  - B. People travel around the world to hear them.
  - C. Colored people were sold.
  - D. They happened in the slavery time.
22. What is the title of the collection of recordings?
  - A. *The End of the U. S. Civil War*
  - B. *The Library of Congress*
  - C. *Voices from the Days of Slavery*
  - D. *The Recordings of Written Stories*
23. How many years did it take to complete the collection of recordings?
  - A. 26 years.
  - B. 33 years.
  - C. 44 years.
  - D. 57 years.
24. What do the storytellers tell us about?
  - A. How they were brought to the United States from Africa.
  - B. The release of the collection of recordings.
  - C. What happened 60 years after their emancipation?
  - D. Their experiences as slaves and their lives as free men and women.
25. The recordings differ from written stories in that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the tellers and the government are contributing together
  - B. the dialect, the low pitches, and the pauses are more revealing
  - C. the hearing and reading both help tell the stories
  - D. the power of watching someone write is more engaging

Questions 26—30 are based on the following advertisement:

**THE SOCIETY FOR BIOMATERIALS**  
**Takes Pleasure in Announcing**  
**its**  
**STUDENT AWARD**  
**FOR**  
**OUTSTANDING RESEARCH**  
**Which will be awarded to student researchers**  
**Who have shown outstanding achievement in**  
**biomaterial research**

Applications may be made in one of the following categories:

1. Hospital intern (实习医生), resident or clinical fellow
2. Undergraduate, Master or Health Science degree candidate
3. Ph. D. degree candidate or equivalent

Recipient will present their paper at the Society for Biomaterials meeting in Clemson, South Carolina, and be the guest of the Society during its meeting, April 28 to May 1, 2007.

Each recipient will receive:

1. Travel and living expenses up to \$ 300
2. Certificate of Award
3. Registration for the Scientific Session
4. Tickets to all official functions
5. Publication of abstract in the *Transactions of the Society for Biomaterials*
6. Publication of paper in *Journal of Biomedical Materials Research*

Recipient will be selected on the basis of submitted papers which must be received along with completed application forms no later than November 30, 2006.

For application, write to

Student Awards

Society for Biomaterials

c/o Robert A. James, Doctor of Dental Science

Loma Linda University SD

Loma Linda, California 92354

26. In order to be chosen, applicants must send in \_\_\_\_\_ before Nov. 30, 2006.
- A. their papers and application forms
  - B. their papers and degree certificates
  - C. their application forms and diplomas
  - D. their applications and registrations
27. The number 92354 is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Loma Linda University SD.
- A. fax code
  - B. phone number
  - C. zip code
  - D. street number
28. The qualifications for the application for the award include all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hospital interns, resident or clinical fellows
  - B. undergraduates, masters or Health Science degree candidates
  - C. doctoral degree candidates or equivalents
  - D. Ph. D. supervisors or former student award winners
29. *Journal of Biomaterials Research* will publish \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the abstract of the paper of the applicant chosen
  - B. the presented paper of the applicant chosen
  - C. the abstract and paper of the applicant selected
  - D. the application form and paper of the applicant
30. It can be inferred that the criterion/criteria for the selection of qualified candidates is/are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the qualification of the applicants
  - B. the quality of the applicants' papers
  - C. the number of the papers presented
  - D. the abstract of the papers submitted

### Part Three Cloze

#### Directions:

There are ten blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.