

2005 年硕士研究生入学考试

# 英语预测试卷 & 解析

考研英语命题研究组 编写

根据新大纲最新题型精心编写 立足于  
准确把握 05 年考研英语命题趋势 预测性强

# 硕士研究生入学考试

## 英语预测试卷

本套预测试卷共十套，专家建议：

1. 将心态调整到真实考场状态，每周自我测试一次。
2. 测试时间自己安排，但必须不间断地进行 180 分钟，自测时不可参考答案。
3. 测试结束后对照答案，认真消化此次自测没有答对的题，并找出自己的薄弱环节，在以后的学习中重点突破。
4. 考前冲刺阶段认真消化后面三套重点预测题。

### 考生考场注意事项

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规定。
2. 答题前，考生应按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“报考单位”、“考生姓名”、“考生编号”等信息。
3. 答案必须按要求填涂或写在指定的答题卡上。
  - (1) 英语知识运用、阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案填涂在答题卡 1 上。填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如有改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。
  - (2) 阅读理解 C 节的答案和作文必须用（蓝）黑色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔在答题 2 卡上作答，字迹要清楚。
4. 考试结束后，将答题卡 1、答题卡 2 一并装入原试卷袋中，将试题交给监考人员。

2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试卷结构表

部 分	节	为考生提供的信息	测试要点	题 型	题目数量	计分	答题卡种类
I 英语知识运用 (10 分)		1 篇文章 (240-280 词)	词汇、语法和结构	完形填空 多项选择题 (四选一)	20 <i>20</i>	10 <i>6.5-7</i>	答题卡 1 (机器阅卷)
II 阅读理解 (60 分)	A	4 篇文章 (共约 1600 词)	理解具体信息，掌握文章大意，猜测生词词义并进行推断等	多项选择题 (四选一)	20 <i>20</i>	40	
	B	1 篇文章 (共约 500-600 词)	理解文章结构	选择搭配题	5 <i>5</i>	10	
	C	1 篇文章 (约 400 词) 5 处划线部分 (约 150 词)	理解的准确性	英译汉	5 <i>5</i>	10	
III 写 作 (30 分)	A	规定情景	书面表达	应用文 (约 100 词)	1 <i>1</i>	10	答题卡 2 (人工阅卷、机器登分)
	B	主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表	书面表达	短文写作 (160-200 词)	1 <i>1</i>	20	
总 计					50+2	100	

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# 硕士研究生入学考试英语预测试卷 (一)

## (NETEM Model Test I)

### 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 on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

"Intelligence" at best is an assumptive construct -- the meaning of the word has never been clear. There is 1 agreement on the kinds of behavior 2 by the term than there is on how to interpret or classify them. 3 it is generally agreed that a person of high intelligence is one who can grasp ideas 4, make distinctions, reason logically, and make use of verbal and mathematical 5 in solving problems. An intelligence test is a 6 measure of a child's capacity for learning, 7 for learning the kinds of things required in school. It does not measure character, social adjustment, physical 8, manual skills, or artistic abilities. It is not 9 so -- it was not designed for such purposes. To criticize it for such failure is roughly 10 to criticizing a thermometer for not measuring wind velocity.

The other thing we have to 11 is that the assessment of the intelligence of any 12 is essentially a comparative affair. We must be sure that the 13 with which we are comparing our subjects provides a "valid" or "fair" comparison. 14 this, any test performed involves at least three factors: the 15 to do one's best, the knowledge required for understanding 16 you have to do, and the 17 ability to do it. The first two must be equal for all that are being compared, if any comparison 18 intelligence is to be made.

No one is 19 interested in the marks a little child gets on his tests; instead we are interested in 20 we can conclude from his mark on the test that the child will do better or worse than other children of his age at tasks which we think require "general intelligence".

- |                       |                    |                 |                     |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. too much        | B. less            | C. more         | D. so much          |
| 2. A. related with    | B. referred to     | C. applied to   | D. brought forward  |
| 3. A. So              | B. But             | C. Otherwise    | D. Even             |
| 4. A. readily         | B. conveniently    | C. smoothly     | D. accessibly       |
| C 5. A. formulas      | B. marks           | C. symbols      | D. signals          |
| B 6. A. tough         | B. rough           | C. thorough     | D. harsh            |
| 7. A. specially       | B. specifically    | C. evenly       | D. particularly     |
| A 8. A. endurance     | B. durability      | C. figure       | D. elasticity       |
| 9. A. for             | B. on              | C. by           | D. with             |
| 10. A. comparative    | B. comparable      | C. incompatible | D. comparing        |
| 11. A. spot           | B. identify        | C. detect       | D. notice           |
| 12. A. subject        | B. object          | C. subordinate  | D. target           |
| 13. A. ruler          | B. parameter       | C. scale        | D. variable         |
| X 14. A. In line with | B. With respect to | C. In spite of  | D. In contrast with |

15. A. faculty B. facilities C. proficiency D. intention  
 16. A. what B. how C. that D. which  
 17. A. intelligence B. intellect C. intellectual D. intellectually  
 18. A. according to B. in terms of C. in disregard of D. as to  
 19. A. at least B. in the least C. at the least D. least of all  
 20. A. that B. how C. whether D. when

## 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. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

September 11 should have driven home a basic lesson for the Bush administration about life in an interconnected world: misery abroad threatens security at home. It is no coincidence that Osama Bin Laden found warm hospitality in the Taliban's Afghanistan, whose citizens were among the most impoverished and oppressed on earth. If the administration took this lesson seriously, it would dump the rules of real-politic that have governed U.S. foreign aid policy for 50 years. Instead, it is pouring money into an ally of convenience, Pakistan, which is ultimately likely to expand the ranks of anti-American terrorists abroad.

To enlist Pakistan in the fight against the Taliban, the Bush administration resurrected the Cold War tradition of propping up despotic military regimes in the name of peace and freedom. Its commitment of billions of dollars to Pakistan since September 11 will further entrench the sort of government that has made Pakistan both a development failure and a geopolitical hotspot for decades. Within Pakistan, the aid may ultimately create enough angry young men to make up Al Qaeda's losses in Afghanistan. In South Asia as a whole, the cash infusion may accelerate a dangerous arms race with India.

Historically, the U.S. government has cloaked aid to allies such as Pakistan in the rhetoric of economic development. As a Cold War ally, Pakistan received some \$ 37 billion in grants and loans from the West between 1960 and 1990, adjusting for inflation. And since September 11, the U. S. administration has promised more of the same. It has dropped sanctions imposed after Pakistan detonated a nuclear bomb in 1998, pushed through a \$ 1.3 billion IMF loan for Pakistan, and called for another \$ 2 billion from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The Bush administration is also, ironically, pressing allies to join it in canceling or rescheduling billions of dollars of old ( and failed) loans that were granted in past decades in response to similar arm-twisting.

Despite -- even because of-- all this aid, Pakistan is now one of the most indebted, impoverished, militarized nations on earth. The causes of Pakistan's poverty are sadly familiar. The government ignored family planning, leading to population expansion from 50 million in 1960 to nearly 150 million today, for an average growth rate of 2.6 percent a year. Foreign aid meant to pave rural roads went into unneeded city highways -- or pockets of top officials. And the military grew large, goaded by a regional rivalry with India that has three times bubbled into war. The result is a government that, as former World Bank economist William Easterly has observed, "cannot bring off a simple and cheap measles (麻疹) vaccination (预防接种) program, and yet.... can build nuclear weapons."

21. The author's purpose of writing this article is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. search for the source of Pakistan's poverty.  
B. seek for the reason for terrorism.  
C. criticize the realpolitik in U. S foreign aid policy.  
D. find a solution to the tension in South Asia.
22. By saying "It is no coincidence that Osama Bin Laden found warm hospitality in the Taliban's Afghanistan," the author means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Osama Bin Laden and Taliban are good friends.  
B. America's foreign policy is one of the source of the misery in Afghanistan.  
C. it is not difficult for Bin Laden to find warm hospitality in Afghanistan.  
D. Osama Bin Laden is the source of misery abroad.
23. America supports the military regime in Pakistan in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. control the government of Pakistan.  
B. get the natural resources of Pakistan.  
C. keep peace and freedom.  
D. draw the support of Pakistan in fighting against Taliban.
24. It implies in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the U.S. government has been helping Pakistan's economic development.  
B. the U.S. approved Pakistan's detonating nuclear bomb.  
C. the Pakistan government is corrupt.  
D. the Pakistan government didn't pay much attention to family planning.
25. All of the following can be learned from the passage EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. realpolitik has a long history in U. S. foreign aid policy.  
B. in the cold war, the U.S. supported some military regimes in Asia.  
C. the Pakistan government has intensified the tension in South Asia.  
D. the Pakistan government won't spend foreign aid on developing nuclear weapons in future.

## Text 2

John Harold Drake is a man of deep compassion, and has written a book that argues for the cause of children in need of love. "Children, Little Children" is an honest book, showing great concern and dissatisfaction with the care for children.

The difficult trick of living inside another person's mind and being able to put your reader inside that same mind, is a capability held only by writers of exceptional skill and talent. Mr. Drake has approached the problem by making a 10-year-old boy his central character. The boy does not for a moment come across as a real child. Irresponsible parents abandoned him, his grandfather disliked him, he took everything literally, and begged everyone for love. Bret is being used to make a point. His ideas are too poetic, his response too direct, and the contrasts of good and evil too simplistic for real life. He is being manipulated by someone behind the scenery trying to tell us something.

For fifteen years the authors has been dealing with people with psychological trouble at the V.I.T. Neuropsychiatry Institute. He has actively been involved in this field at other institutions for a quarter of a century. This book is a form of

acting out, through the character, Bret, the pain of a rejected child. If one understands the book in those terms, one may be willing to believe the imaginary story. If viewed in this light, the exaggerated movements and reactions of the characters became less unbelievable and therefore more meaningful. The excessively poetic passages of description and emotion, seen as stage flats made more colorful than nature in order to look real from afar, are acceptable in a drama whereas they are irritating in a novel. The one-sided characterizations insane father, immature mother, mean old grandmother, selfish aunt, cruel neighbors, and totally misunderstood Bret are figures moving across a lit stage to dramatize a message. The true to life ending, without resolution or growth or development, might work on a stage, however, it is contrary to everything a novel should do.

Calling the book a novel is the publisher's mistake, the work is more nearly a drama. Perhaps it is one of Mr. Drake's psychodramas in print and should so be judged.

26. The author of the passage feels that \_\_\_\_.

- A. Mr. Drake's character, Bret, is too unrealistic
- B. the central character should not be manipulated
- C. the message conveyed by the characterization is important
- D. Mr. Drake is not good at writing novels

27. It seems that \_\_\_\_.

- A. Bret isn't created for the stage
- B. Bret is surrounded by a hostile environment
- C. Bret is too simple-minded to be liked by anyone
- D. Bret himself is indifferent to his environment

28. Mr. Drake \_\_\_\_.

- A. is using his book to send a message to people
- B. does not like his character himself
- C. does not have a pleasant experience as a child
- D. is too impersonal in writing the story

29. It can be inferred that the author of the passage think the writing-style of novel should be \_\_\_\_

- A. poetic
- B. exaggerated
- C. natural
- D. romantic

30. This passage is most likely to be \_\_\_\_.

- A. a drama review
- B. a novel review
- C. a comment on lack of parental love or children
- D. a comment on story-writing styles

### Text 3

The traditional distinction between products that satisfy needs and those that satisfy wants is no longer adequate to describe classes of products. In today's prosperous societies the distinction has become blurred because so many wants have been turned into needs. A writer, for instance, can work with paper and pencils. These are legitimate needs for the task. But the work can be done more quickly and efficiently with a word processor. Thus a computer is soon viewed as a



need rather than a want.

In the field of marketing, consumer goods are classed according to the way in which they are purchased. The two main categories are convenience goods and shopping goods. Two lesser types are specialty goods and unsought goods. It must be emphasized that all of these types are based on the way shoppers think about products, not on the nature of the products themselves. What is regarded as a convenience item in France (wine, for example) may be a specialty good in the United States.

People do not spend a great deal of time shopping for such convenience items as groceries, newspapers, toothpaste, razor blades, aspirin, and candy. The buying of convenience goods may be done routinely, as some families buy groceries once a week. Such regularly purchased items are called staples. Sometimes convenience products are bought on impulse: someone has a sudden desire for an ice cream sundae on a hot day. Or they may be purchased as emergency items.

Shopping goods are items for which customers search. They compare prices, quality, and styles, and may visit a number of stores before making a decision. Buying an automobile is often done this way.

Shopping goods fall into two classes: those that are perceived as basically the same and those that are regarded as different. Items that are looked upon as basically the same include such things as home appliances, television sets, and automobiles. Having decided on the model desired, the customer is primarily interested in getting the item at the most favorable price. Items regarded as inherently different include clothing, furniture, and dishes. Quality, style, and fashion will either take precedence over price, or they will not matter at all.

Specialty goods have characteristics that impel customers to make special efforts to find them. Price may be no consideration at all. Specialty goods can include almost any kind of product. Normally, specialty goods have a brand name or other distinguishing characteristics.

Unsought goods are items a consumer does not necessarily want or need or may not even know about. Promotion or advertising brings such goods to the consumer's attention. The product could be something new on the market as the Sony Walkman once was or it may be a fairly standard service, such as life insurance, for which most people will usually not bother shopping.

31. A word processor can be looked on as satisfying a need rather than a want if \_\_\_\_.

- A. it is used at home to do paper work
- ☒ B. it is used by a writer to type a novel
- C. it becomes the only means to an end
- D. a writer does not want to use it

32. Staples (in the third paragraph) are commodities \_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A. that people are in constant need of
- B. that people do not really want
- C. that people want but don't need
- ☒ D. that are convenient to purchase

33. Shopping goods that are considered as basically the same are those \_\_\_\_.

- ☒ A. that satisfy similar needs of the consumer
- B. that consumers don't care where to buy them
- C. that consumers spend much time to look for



- D. that can be found in nearly every shop
34. Unsought goods \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have to be new  
B. have to be standardized  
C. have to be promoted  
D. have to be sent to consumers' s homes
35. The main idea of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tell us how to purchase proper goods  
B. explain the distinctions between the goods of needs and wants  
C. discuss the characteristics of several categories of goods  
D. illustrate how to classify the different goods

#### Text 4

As America's air becomes steadily more contaminated, activities across the nation to cope with smog appear to be lagging further and further behind actual needs despite a rising public clamor for improvement.

There has been a considerable progress in the last couple of years. But the over-all picture is that so many localities haven't really come to grips with the air pollution problem that people might be dismayed if they knew how their welfare was being trifled with.

Air pollution sources are now hurling more than 140 million tons of contaminants into the atmosphere every year, by Federal estimates. Two years ago it was only 130 million tons.

The increase has been caused by many things -- more people, more automobiles, more industry, more space heating, little if any reduction that more often than not are inadequate.

The adverse health effects of air pollution are becoming more widely recognized, although specific medical evidence is still fragmentary. As a psychological annoyance, often called an "esthetic" factor, it translates into decreased property values. In damage to crops and other plants, its cost is reckoned in millions of dollars; in damage to structures and materials, in billions.

Federal and state pollution control officials report the following highlight of the current situation. States and localities generally still have penalties for air pollution that are little more than a wrist slap (with fines as low as \$10). Enforcement is generally sketchy and weak. And the remedial procedures are so cumbersome that more and more they are being bypassed by simple lawsuits brought by public officials or citizens.

Although Federal law has required auto makers to provide vehicles with fume control equipment, few states have done anything to assure its effectiveness, after a car has left the factory, by providing for regular inspection of the equipment.

Public officials in many places still seem to consider bursts of complaints from citizens preferable to complaints they might get from instituting effective air quality programs. Industries and other polluters, such as municipalities, still exert great influence, opposing or weakening regulatory laws and "packing" regulatory boards with their own spokesmen.

Public resentment over air pollution is growing, as is shown by recurring incidents of picketing (设置纠察员) and increasing number of legal actions.

The big Federal program to combat air pollution, under way for several years, is proceeding fairly close to schedule. But Federal auto-fume regulations will not be very productive for nearly a decade--until around 100 million unregulated, older-generation cars have been replaced on the highways.

The part of the Federal effort that deals with stationary pollution sources, like factories, is still largely in an organizational phase, yielding little immediate reduction in fumes.

36. The general situation of air pollution has worsened partially because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. many local authorities haven't gasped the essence of pollution
- B. a lot of people haven't started to deal seriously with the problem
- C. a good number of places haven't located the sources of contamination
- D. plenty of health organizations haven't realized its disastrous consequences

37. The word "hurling" in Par. 3 may be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_

- A. generating
- B. dumping
- C. releasing
- D. discharging

38. An example of the "esthetic" factor associated with air pollution would be \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a thick mist hiding what would be a fine skyline
- B. the destruction of a flower garden caused by polluted water
- C. a layer of dust accumulated on a building's windows
- D. the poor visibility hindering the smooth traffic

39. Public complaints go unattended due to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the majority of common people are poorly represented in Congress
- B. many politicians are still yielding to forceful corporate influence
- C. the establishment of pollution regulations is considered imperferable
- D. representatives of polluters enclose regulatory boards to interfere with their work

40. People's indignation aroused by air pollution is reflected in the fact that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. repeated demonstrations against steady contamination are waged by citizens
- B. a series of strikes against neglect of the problem are staged by workers
- C. more and more lawsuits against polluters are brought by the public
- D. replacement of old cars are required for immediate reduction in auto-fumes

## Part B

Directions: In the following articles, 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. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

41) B. The problem is most acute in developing countries, where an increase in prosperity leads to greater purchasing power and freedom of movement. Hollywood movies and celebrity stars support the popularity of the car, which often lead Western countries to exploit their images for economic reasons. This further promotes the image of car ownership with class privilege and social freedom.

In the United States, there is probably no better symbol of car ownership and its cultural supremacy than Southern California and Hollywood. The image peddled by the movie industry of the traditional American family includes several

cars, with great emphasis on newer models and expensive designs. 42)                     .

43)                     . But even as governments struggle to meet the needs of a rapidly urbanizing society, social forces often overwhelm city budgets by the cost and complexity of providing for clean and effective substitutes to the ease and independence of car ownership.

44)                     . Once set in motion, though, the effects of car ownership are hard to curb. Increased use of roads often leads to pressure for more freeways and expanded vehicular infrastructure. Since space is often at a premium in large cities, development exacerbates the cost of major subway systems while car users become reluctant to change to public transportation systems.

45)                     . Compared to Los Angeles, where car ownership is a prerequisite for finding a job, the contrast is quite stark. Nevertheless, in both locations the demand for car increases unabated.

How will cities, new and old, deal with the pressure for car ownership? In the end, it seems likely that new technology that reduces car pollution and a mixture of public transportation and private car use will result in sustainable transportation solutions. However, governments and citizens must be willing to sacrifice some personal convenience for long-term goals in efficiency and well-being.

- [ A ] Developing nations have learned lessons from the problems associated with cars by developing a mixture of public transportation networks, including subway systems, bus routes and light rail service.
- [ B ] As any city increases in size, there is a corresponding surge in vehicular traffic, a problem that, if left unsettled, can hinder the well being of its residents.
- [ C ] Personal sacrifices are not sufficient to solve the problem of urbanization.
- [ D ] Increased car use leads to increased demand for roads. So, more and more highways and subways are built in the cities.
- [ E ] As a result, many countries fall prey to common and perhaps avoidable problems of pollution and traffic congestion, even though these results have negative health and economic consequences.
- [ F ] In Singapore, the government has imposed draconian restrictions on car ownership by heavily taxing vehicle imports to the island, imposing a hefty license fee and a variety of administrative costs. Travel to the center of the city is also heavily restricted and public transportation is cheap and easily accessible.
- [ G ] Behind this image of escapism, however, lie clogged freeways, smog-covered boulevards and frustrated commuters. The once famous light rail system that covered most of Los Angeles country has been replaced with mammoth freeways but at the expense of the health of neighboring residential communities.

## Part C

Directions: Reading the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

When offices are planned the attention paid to the correct use of space, and individual and company needs, is often totally inadequate. (46) Bad planning can frustrate the manager and employee and reduce their level of performance. This is why so much research has been undertaken since the war into effective office planning.

There is a growing realization that investment in people means that their needs should be thoroughly analyzed and provided for. It has encouraged a number of office planning approaches. (47) The best of these approaches take into account not just the physical aspects of a building but the complex individual and group relationships which need to be

understood before a plan is implemented.

A man's personal preference is always for his own separate office. Where this can be achieved it provides privacy and special advantages for him. However, it is quite uneconomic for most organizations to provide such facilities on anything but a limited scale. (48) Moreover the corporate needs for good communications, smooth exchange of ideas and paper work, and flexibility demand a different form of planning. Preoccupation with rental costs has led in the past to open plan offices which in the worst circumstances are laid out in such a regimented fashion that the atmosphere is totally impersonal.

Nevertheless, costs must be faced realistically. Perhaps the best balance between the needs of most of the employees and the needs of the company are to be found in landscaped offices.

Developed in Germany in the late 1950s, landscaping, or Burolandschaft as it is sometimes called, seeks to achieve good communications and information flow by the correct juxtaposition of departments.(49) Its aim is to provide a pleasing working environment for all, coupled with economic use of space and the ability on management's part to alter office layout to cope with changes in working methods.

Ideally a floor area of not less than 6000 sq. ft. is required, generally in the form of a square or rectangle the sides of which have a ratio of less than two to one. Employees are grouped together in clusters, in accordance with a plan that takes into account work flow and desirable relationships across traditional organizational barriers. Such groups are identified and separated by movable screens.(50) An acceptable general noise level is achieved by careful acoustic control to provide aural privacy and mask intrusive noise.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

Directions:

Susan invited you to dinner at her home last wendesday night. So you are writing a thank-you letter for her hospitality and invite her to your hometown.

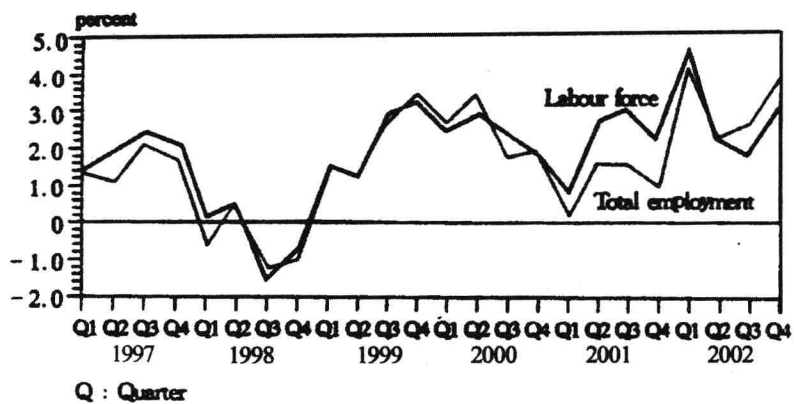
You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.Do not sign you own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming"instesd. You do not need to write the address. (10 ponints)

### Part B

Directions:

- A. writes an essay that conveys the information in the following chart accompanied by your comments.
- B. Time limit: 40 minutes
- C. Words limit: about 160--200 words
- D. Your essay should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET

Labor Force and the Employed Population of Hong Kong  
(Year-on-year growth rate)



# 硕士研究生入学考试英语预测试卷（二）

## (NETEM Model Test II)

### 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 on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The Industrial Revolution began sometime in the eighteenth century. It 1 greater changes in technology than there had been in all the 2 history of mankind. By the mid1800's the revolution had run its 3, and advanced countries began to enjoy such 4 as railways, steamships, electricity and a variety of steam-driven 5 that increased production tremendously and made the industrial countries richer and more powerful.

Technology, also enriched, was 6 refined to produce the telephone, wireless telegraphy, the automobile and the airplane. Improvements 7 mass production soon made these new things 8 to ordinary people, and by the 1930's new entertainment industries, 9 the radio and sound motion pictures, 10 the age of mass consumption.

All of this took about 200 years, 11 in the later stages the pace of development 12. If the First World War 13 up the pace of industrial development dramatically, the second global 14 was the catalyst (催化剂) for a real 15 of technology. It 16 to us the 17 blessings of nuclear energy and weapons, space travel and intercontinental ballistic (弹道的) missiles, automation and petrochemicals. Some inventions changed the face of industry, while others began to 18 the character of society and family life.

19, the process of technology made life more productive, safer and more agreeable, but also more 20.

- |                    |                    |                |                  |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. brought up   | B. brought forward | C. brought out | D. brought about |
| 2. A. preceding    | B. proceeding      | C. processing  | D. presenting    |
| 3. A. course       | B. way             | C. route       | D. road          |
| 4. A. discoveries  | B. novelties       | C. equipment   | D. techniques    |
| 5. A. devices      | B. facilities      | C. appliances  | D. machinery     |
| 6. A. quite        | B. further         | C. rather      | D. already       |
| 7. A. in           | B. for             | C. of          | D. with          |
| 8. A. accessible   | B. available       | C. adaptable   | D. additional    |
| 9. A. excluding    | B. concluding      | C. including   | D. comprising    |
| 10. A. enlivened   | B. enriched        | C. enhanced    | D. enlightened   |
| 11. A. otherwise   | B. therefore       | C. but         | D. moreover      |
| 12. A. slowed      | B. enlarged        | C. accelerated | D. stepped up    |
| 13. A. made        | B. turned          | C. picked      | D. stepped       |
| 14. A. conflict    | B. confusion       | C. conquest    | D. conduct       |
| 15. A. destruction | B. deterioration   | C. devotion    | D. explosion     |
| 16. A. provided    | B. furnished       | C. introduced  | D. supplied      |

- |                                     |                                     |                              |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 17. A. changed                      | B. affected                         | C. mixed                     | <u>D. confused</u>                |
| 18. A. differ                       | B. vary                             | C. alternate                 | <u>D. alter</u>                   |
| 19. A. In particular <i>W88/1/8</i> | <u>B. In short</u> <i>V. 7/9/22</i> | C. In consequence <i>ABC</i> | <u>D. In the end</u> <i>PS1/5</i> |
| 20. A. fascinating                  | B. challenging                      | C. amusing                   | D. overwhelming                   |

## 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. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

A new era is upon us. Call it what you will; the service economy, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a fundamental change in the way we work. Already we're partly there. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen dramatically in the Western World. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the work force than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breadth of the economic transformation can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to a radical new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held notions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between individuals and employers—all these are being challenged.

We have only to look behind us to get some of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the chip, would transform our world thanks to its applications in persons in personal computers, digital communications and factory robots. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of dramatic changes. But one thing is certain: information and knowledge will become even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they work in manufacturing or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth, computer knowledge will become as basic a requirement as the ability to read and write. The ability to solve problems by applying information instead of performing routine tasks will be valued above all else. If you cast your mind ahead 10 years, information services will be predominant. It will be the way you do your job.

21. A characteristic of the information age is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the service industry is relying more and more on the female work force  
 B. manufacturing industries are steadily increasing  
 C. people find it harder and harder to earn a living by working in factories  
 D. most of the job opportunities can now be found in the service industry
22. One of the great changes brought about by the knowledge society is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the difference between the employee and the employer has become insignificant  
 B. people's traditional concepts about work no longer hold true  
 C. most people have to take part-time jobs  
 D. people have to change their jobs from time to time
23. By referring to computers and other inventions, the author means to say that \_\_\_\_\_



- A. people should be able to respond quickly to the advancement of technology
  - B. future achievements in technology will bring about inconceivable dramatic changes
  - C. the importance of high technology has been overlooked
  - D. computer science will play a leading role in the future information services
24. The future will probably belong to those who \_\_\_\_\_
- A. possess and know how to make use of information
  - B. give full play to their brain potential
  - C. involve themselves in service industries
  - D. cast their minds ahead instead of looking back
25. Which of the following following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Computers and the Knowledge Society
  - B. Service Industries in Modern Society
  - C. Features and Implications of the New Era
  - D. Rapid Advancement of Information Technology

## Text 2

Anthropologist David Mandelbaum makes a distinction between life-passage studies and life-history studies that emerged primarily out of research concerning Native Americans. Life-passage studies, he says, emphasize the requirements of society, showing how groups socialize and enculturate their young in order to make them into useful members of society. Life-histories, however, emphasize the experiences and requirements of the individual, how the person copes with society rather than how society copes with the stream of individuals. Life-passage studies bring out the general cultural characteristics and conventions that broadly define a culture, but are unconcerned with an individual's choices or how the individual perceives and responds to the demands and expectations imposed by the constraints of his or her culture. This distinction can clearly be seen in the autobiographies of Native American women.

For example, some early recorded autobiographies, such as *The Autobiography of a Fox Indian Woman*, a life passage recorded by anthropologist Truman Michelson, emphasizes prescribed roles. The narrator presents her story in a way that conforms with tribal expectations. Michelson's work is valuable, as a reflection of the day-to-day responsibilities of Mesquakie women, yet as is often the case with life-passage studies, it presents little of the central character's psychological motivation. The Fox women's life story focuses on her tribal education and integration into the ways of her people, and relates only what Michelson ultimately decided was worth preserving. The difference between the two types of studies is of ten the result of the amount of control the narrator maintains over the material: autobiographies in which there are no recorder-editors are far more reflective of the life-history category, for there are no outsiders shaping the story to reflect their biased notions of what the general cultural patterns are.

For example, in Maria Campbells account of growing up as a Canadian Metis who was influenced strongly by the non-native American world around her, one learns a great deal about the life of native American women, but Campbell's individual story, which is told to us directly, is always the center of her narrative. Clearly it is important to her to communicate to the audience what her experiences as a Native American have been. Through Campbell's story of her family the reader learns of the effect of poverty and prejudice on a people. The reader shares her pain and celebrates her small victories. Although Campbell's book is written as a life history, it reveals much about racial relations in Canada

while reflecting the period in which it was written.

26. What is the main point of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ A. Life-history studies are more important to anthropology than life-passage studies.
- ☒ B. Despite their differences, life-history and life-passage studies have similar goals.
- ☐ C. The autobiographies of native American women best indicate the differences between life-history and life-passage studies.
- ☐ D. Despite its shortcomings, the life-passage study is a more effective tool than life-history study for identifying cultural patterns.

27. The phrase "prescribed roles" (Para. 2) refers to the \_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ A. function of life-passage studies in helping anthropologists to understand cultural tradition.
- ☐ B. function of life-history studies in helping anthropologists to gather information.
- ☐ C. way in which a subject of a life-passage views himself or herself.
- ☐ D. roles generally adopted by individuals in order to comply with cultural demands.

28. Which of the following statements about Maria Campbell can be inferred from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ A. She was familiar with the early history of her tribe and those of non-native Americans.
- ☐ B. She had probably read a number of life-passage studies about native Americans.
- ☐ C. She had training as a historian but was not qualified as an anthropologist.
- ☒ D. Her life history provides more than a record of her personal experience.

29. According to the passage, one of the differences between life-history and life-passage studies is that life-history \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ A. is usually told in the subject's native language.
- ☐ B. is less reliable because it depends solely on the subject's recall.
- ☒ C. is more likely to be told without the influence of an intruder.
- ☐ D. is more representative of the historian's point of view than of the anthropologist.

30. A study of the way a military organization establishes and maintains discipline would be classified as \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ A. a life-passage study
- ☐ B. a life-story study
- ☒ C. both of the above
- ☐ D. neither of the above

### Text 3

The free enterprise has produced a technology capable of providing the American consumer with the largest and most varied marketplace in the world. Technological advances, however, have come hand in hand with impersonal mass marketing of goods and services. Along with progress, too, have come some instances of manipulative advertising practices and a great increase in products whose reliability, safety and quality are difficult to evaluate.

Today's consumers buy, enjoy, use and discard more types of goods than could possibly have been imagined even a few years ago. Yet too often consumers have no idea of the materials that have gone into the manufacturer's finished product or their own motivation in selecting one product over another.

Easy credit and forceful techniques of modern marketing persuade many consumers to buy what they cannot afford. The consequent overburdening of family budgets is a problem for consumers at all economic levels. It is not unusual for families to allocate 20 percent or more of their income to debt repayments without understanding the effect this