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# 英语分册

第3版

GCT入学资格考试模拟试卷编审委员会 编著

附2003~2006年  
GCT入学资格考试真题及详解

# GCT



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GCT 入学资格考试模拟试卷《英语分册》(第3版)是根据 GCT 联考大纲编写的,题型和题量与实际考试试题一致。本书紧密联系当前的考试动态以及形式与政策,注重实际操作演练,共有 12 套标准模拟试卷及详细的解析。每套试卷均由一线专家题题推敲、优化设计命制完成。考生可以进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时进行查漏补缺,有针对性地进行复习备考。本书最后还附有 2003、2004、2005 和 2006 年 GCT 考试试题与解析,让考生能把握命题脉搏,赢得考试高分。

本书适合参加 2007 年 GCT 联考的考生进行考前模拟与自测。

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## 第3版前言

2004年,国务院学位办对考试大纲进行了修订,发布了《硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试指南(2004年版)》,适用范围除工程硕士外,还增加了农业推广和兽医专业硕士。硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试(Graduate Candidate Test,简称GCT)作为国务院学位办新实行的一种考试,考试名称虽然在原来的基础上去掉了“工程”二字,但其考试对象主要还是工程硕士考生。

自1997年国务院学位委员会正式通过设置工程硕士专业学位以来,已批准205个培养单位,涉及到40个工程领域,共招收工程硕士研究生28.9万余人,累计授予工程硕士学位5万余人。随着工程硕士研究生教育的蓬勃发展,2001年底国家成立非全日制研究生入学资格考试研究小组,在借鉴国外研究生选拔方式的基础上,提出了改革我国非全日制硕士研究生入学资格考试的新办法。国务院学位办工程硕士入学考试研究小组经过充分的调查研究,提出了两段制考试录取办法,并于2003年开始实施,考试大纲也随之改变。

GCT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(语种为英语、俄语、德语和日语)运用能力测试。GCT试卷满分400分,每部分各占100分。考试时间为3小时,每部分为45分钟。

语言表达能力测试主要以语文为工具,测试考生在知识积累基础上的语言表达能力。通过考生对字、词、句、篇的阅读、分辨与理解,考查考生掌握基本的自然科学和人文社会科学知识的水平,特别是运用语言工具对知识进行表达的能力。

数学基础能力测试主要以数学基础知识为背景,重点考查考生所具有的基本数学素养、对基本数学概念的理解,考查考生逻辑思维能力、数学运算能力、空间想象能力以及分析、解决问题的能力。

逻辑推理能力测试主要考查考生应用常用的逻辑分析方法,通过对已获取的各种信息和综合知识的理解、分析、综合、判断、归纳等,引出概念、寻求规律,对事物间的关系或事件的走向趋势进行合理的判断与分析,确定解决问题的途径和方法。

外语运用能力测试所涉及的基本内容相当于四年制大学非外语专业毕业生应达到的水平,通过词汇与语法、阅读理解、完形填空等题型,着重测试考生运用外语的能力。

GCT试题均采用客观选择题,含阅读理解、分析判断、正误辨识、情景分析、数理解题、逻辑推理等。答题形式为选择、填空等。试题知识面覆盖哲学、经济学、法学、教育学、文学、历史、理学、工学、农学以及医学等。

为帮助考生掌握考试的内容,进行考前实战模拟,我们倾力推出这套“GCT入学资格考试模拟试卷”。

本套模拟试卷的编写特色如下:

1. 教授亲自主笔,编写阵容强大

本书由我国GCT入学资格考试模拟试卷编审委员会编著。编者多年来一直从事GCT考试的考前辅导工作,积累了丰富的教学辅导经验,对历年考试情况比较了解,对考生在

复习和考试过程中可能遇到的问题把握得比较准确。

## 2. 注重模拟实战，高效预测

本书精辟阐明解题思路，全面展现题型变化，为考生全程领航和理性分析，引领考生高效通过考试难关。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的学习成果，及时进行查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。希望考生能在仿真的环境下进行模拟训练，这样效果最佳。

本套模拟试卷的出版得到了北京大学和清华大学部分专家和教授的大力支持，在此表示深深的谢意。

本书附有超值赠送服务。凡是购买本书者，都将免费获得由 GCT 联考著名辅导专家主讲的、价值 20 元的“中国大手笔教育在线一卡通”。考生可以登录 [www.firstedu.org.cn](http://www.firstedu.org.cn)，免费注册“用户名”和“密码”，登录系统，进行“学习卡注册”，然后可以自由选择 GCT 联考精讲班和模拟冲刺班的相关辅导课程进行学习。

GCT 联考辅导班课程均由 GCT 入学资格考试模拟试卷编审委员会与辅导专家团名师主讲，领衔主讲老师具有丰富的命题研究、讲课和阅卷评卷经验。

本书由中国大手笔教育在线提供全程的技术服务与网络课堂支持。凡是购买本书的考生均可享受中国大手笔教育在线提供的一系列教学服务，如免费下载网络教学资料、最新大纲信息以及本书修订内容的补充、权威考试资讯等。

最后祝各位考生在 GCT 联考中取得优异成绩！

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## 模拟试卷一

(50 题, 每题 2 分, 满分 100 分, 考试时间 45 分钟)

### Part One Vocabulary and Structure

#### Directions:

*In this part there are ten incomplete sentences, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.*

1. In general, the amount that a student spends for housing should be held to one-fifth of the total \_\_\_\_\_ for living expenses.  
A. acceptable                      B. available                      C. advisable                      D. applicable
2. We are all for your proposal that the discussion \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be put off    B. was put off  
C. should put off    D. is to put off
3. I hate people who \_\_\_\_\_ the end of a film that you haven't seen before.  
A. reveal                                      B. rewrite                                      C. revise                                      D. reverse
4. He's watching TV? He's \_\_\_\_\_ to be cleaning his room.  
A. known                                      B. supposed                                      C. regarded                                      D. considered
5. I'm sure he is up to the job \_\_\_\_\_ he would give his mind to it.  
A. if only                                      B. in case                                      C. until                                      D. unless
6. Research findings show we spend about two hours dreaming every night, no matter what we \_\_\_\_\_ during the day.  
A. should have done    B. would have done  
C. may have done    D. must have done
7. All flights \_\_\_\_\_ because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.  
A. had been canceled    B. have been canceled  
C. were canceled    D. having been canceled
8. As early as 1637 Ohio made a decision that free, tax supported schools must be established in every town \_\_\_\_\_ 40 households or more.  
A. having                                      B. to have                                      C. to have had                                      D. having had
9. People appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ with him because he has a good sense of humor.  
A. to work                                      B. to have worked                                      C. working                                      D. having worked
10. The man in the corner confessed to \_\_\_\_\_ a lie to the manager of the company.  
A. have told                                      B. be told                                      C. being told                                      D. having told

## Part Two Reading Comprehension

### Directions:

*In this part there are four passages, each followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four suggested answers. Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.*

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage:

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away- straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide(杀虫剂)spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that don't have pest (害虫) problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. Mounted on a plane flown at 3,000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers". Farmers could then spot-spray, using 40 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt the technology works. "This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States," says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

11. Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sprayed with pesticides  
B. facing an infrared scanner  
C. in poor physical condition  
D. exposed to excessive sun rays
12. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. estimate the damage to the crops  
B. measure the size of the affected area  
C. draw a color-coded map  
D. locate the problem area
13. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. resorting to spot-spraying



- B. consulting infrared scanning experts
  - C. transforming poisoned rain
  - D. detecting crop problems at an early stage
14. The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficulties: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the lack of official support  
 B. its high cost  
 C. the lack of financial support  
 D. its failure to help increase production
15. Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operation because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produce  
 B. growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on crops  
 C. the forceful promotion by the Department of Agriculture  
 D. full support from agricultural experts

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage:

After a 300 million yuan renovation project, Lidai Diwang Miao, or the Imperial Temple of Emperors of Successive Dynasties, was reopened to the public last weekend.

Originally constructed about 470 years ago, during the reign of Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty, the temple was used by emperors of both the Ming and Qing to offer sacrifices to their ancestors.

It underwent two periods of renovation in the Qing Dynasty, during the reigns of emperors Yongzheng and Qianlong. From 1929 until early 2000, it was part of Beijing No. 159 Middle School.

The temple's Jingdechongsheng Hall contains stone tablets memorializing 188 Chinese emperors. The jinzhuang bricks used to pave the floor, the same as those used in the Forbidden City, are finely textured and golden-yellow in color. According to Xi Wei, an official from the Xicheng District government present at the reopening of the temple, jinzhuang bricks were made in Yuyao, Suzhou, specially for imperial use.

The renovation was done strictly according to that carried out at the orders of Emperor Qianlong, and only those sections of the temple too damaged to repair have been replaced.

16. What does the verb form of the word "renovation" mean in Paragraph 1?  
 A. Reform.                      B. Rearrange.                      C. Retreat.                      D. Restore.
17. Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
 A. The temple is still not reopened yet to the public.  
 B. The jinzhuang bricks were made in Hangzhou for imperial use.  
 C. The jinzhuang bricks used to pave the wall in the temple.  
 D. The temple was at first constructed 470 years ago.
18. How long has Lidai Diwang Miao been in part of a middle school in Beijing?  
 A. 470 years.                      B. 159 years.                      C. 71 years,                      D. 188 years.

19. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. The temple has a long history.
  - B. The renovation of the temple was easy with modern technology.
  - C. The bricks in the temple are not so valuable as those in the Forbidden city.
  - D. The renovation was done according to the orders of Emperor Qianlong.
20. Which of the following is NOT true according to the author?
- A. The renovation project cost 300 million yuan.
  - B. The temple was once a part of Beijing No. 159 Middle School.
  - C. Those parts of the temple too destroyed to repair are still there.
  - D. The temple was built about 470 years ago.

Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage:

The way people hold to the belief that a fun-filled, painfree life equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever attaining real happiness. If fun and pleasure are equal to happiness, then pain must be equal to unhappiness. But in fact, the opposite is true: more often than not things that lead to happiness involve some pain.

As a result, many people avoid the very attempts that are the source of true happiness. They fear the pain inevitably brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievement, religious commitment (承担的义务), self-improvement.

Ask a bachelor (单身汉) why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he is honest he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word "fun" to describe raising children. But couples who decide not to have children never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

21. According to the author, a bachelor resists marriage chiefly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he is reluctant to take on family responsibilities  
B. he believes that life will be more cheerful if he remains single  
C. he finds more fun in dating than in marriage  
D. he fears it will put an end to all his fun adventure and excitement
22. Raising children, in the author's opinion, is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a moral duty
  - B. a thankless job
  - C. a rewarding task
  - D. a source of inevitable pain
23. From the last paragraph, we learn that envy sometimes stems from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. hatred  
 B. misunderstanding  
 C. prejudice  
 D. ignorance
24. To understand what true happiness is one must \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have as much fun as possible during one's lifetime  
 B. make every effort to liberate oneself from pain  
 C. put up with pain under all circumstances  
 D. be able to distinguish happiness from fun
25. What is the author trying to tell us?  
 A. Happiness often goes hand in hand with pain.  
 B. One must know how to attain happiness.  
 C. It is important to make commitments.  
 D. It is pain that leads to happiness.

Questions 26-30 are based on the following passage:

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states, at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than 2 million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens County have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that paid less than \$6 an hour. The result: The Athens County poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent—twice the national average.

For advocates (代言人) for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Lairn, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a toxin (毒素) that was poisoning the family," says Robert Rector, a welfare-reform policy analyst. "The reform is changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to rebuild the work ethic (道德观), which is much more important."

Mr. Rector and others argued that once "the habit of dependency is cracked", then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

26. From the passage, it can be seen that the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. believes the reform has reduced the government's burden
  - B. insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor
  - C. is overenthusiastic about the success of welfare reform
  - D. considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful
27. Why aren't people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?
- A. Because many families are divorced.
  - B. Because government aid is now rare.
  - C. Because their wages are low.
  - D. Because the cost of living is rising.
28. What is worth noting from the example of Athens County is that \_\_\_\_.
- A. greater efforts should be made to improve people's living standards
  - B. 70 percent of the people there have been employed for two years
  - C. 40 percent of the population no longer relies on welfare
  - D. the living standards of most people are going down
29. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at \_\_\_\_.
- A. saving welfare funds
  - B. rebuilding the work ethic
  - C. providing more jobs
  - D. cutting government expenses
30. According to the passage, before the welfare reform was carried out, \_\_\_\_.
- A. the poverty rate was lower
  - B. average living standards were higher
  - C. the average worker was paid higher wages
  - D. the poor used to rely on government aid

### Part Three Cloze

#### Directions:

*For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given below. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.*

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They 31 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the 32 man. But they insisted that its 33 results during the period from 1740 to 1840 were widespread poverty and misery for the 34 of the English population. 35 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1640 to 1740, when England was still a 36 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, 37 is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 38 history and economics, have 39 two things: that the period from 1640 to 1740 was 40 by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved

the conditions for the majority of the populace.

- |                   |               |              |               |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 31. A. admitted   | B. believed   | C. claimed   | D. predicted  |
| 32. A. plain      | B. average    | C. mean      | D. normal     |
| 33. A. momentary  | B. prompt     | C. instant   | D. immediate  |
| 34. A. bulk       | B. host       | C. gross     | D. magnitude  |
| 35. A. On         | B. With       | C. For       | D. By         |
| 36. A. broadly    | B. thoroughly | C. generally | D. completely |
| 37. A. however    | B. meanwhile  | C. therefore | D. moreover   |
| 38. A. at         | B. in         | C. about     | D. for        |
| 39. A. manifested | B. approved   | C. shown     | D. speculated |
| 40. A. noted      | B. impressed  | C. labeled   | D. marked     |

#### Part Four Dialogue Completion

##### Directions:

*There are ten short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that appropriately suits the conversational context and best completes the dialogue. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.*

41. James: Hey, how was the Italian restaurant you tried last night?  
Bill: It was wonderful. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. They offer very cheap food.                      B. I highly recommend it.  
C. I bet I like it.                                        D. They don't have seafood.
42. Max: I never knew Nick is so fault-finding.  
Scott: You didn't? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. I've known him for some time.                      B. What a shame.  
C. Bless you.    D. I'm fed up with his complaints.
43. Man: \_\_\_\_\_  
Woman: No...but it's a non-smoking section, I'm afraid.  
A. Cigarette?    B. Mind if I have a smoke here?  
C. Is this a smoking zone?                              D. Is smoking allowed in here?
44. James: How's Kelly doing?  
Joan: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. She is doing housework right now.  
B. Her husband is ten years older than she is.  
C. Her husband works for ZIGUANG, and she is married.  
D. She's married, and her husband is an engineer.
45. Man: What's the noise upstairs?  
Woman: It seems they're wrestling.  
Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I can't stand it any more. B. I don't like it.  
C. What a shame! D. It's a storm in a tea cup.
46. A: May I use your phone for a local call?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_, sir!  
A. Ask me another B. Certainly, by no means  
C. It's out of the question D. As you wish
47. Jean: Hello, Wilson, this is Jean. Listen, Wilson...  
Ted: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Just a minute, let me get a pencil.  
B. I beg your pardon. Who is it, please?  
C. Speaking.  
D. Good morning. Greenwood Car Rental.
48. Peter: Haven't seen you for weeks. \_\_\_\_\_  
Pat: Can't complain.  
A. I'm very happy to see you again. B. How are things?  
C. Fancy meeting you here. D. Have you been very busy?
49. Patient: I strained my back the other day working in the garden.  
Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Why so careless? B. Well, you need an X-ray.  
C. When did it start? D. Well, go and stay in bed.
50. Receptionist: \_\_\_\_\_  
Caller: Hello. I'd like to book a double-room for next weekend.  
A. Hello. Can I help you? B. Just a moment, please.  
C. Good morning, Royal Hotel. D. Hello. This is Joanne Taylor speaking.

## 模拟试卷二

(50 题，每题 2 分，满分 100 分，考试时间 45 分钟)

## Part One Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:**

*In this part there are ten incomplete sentences, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.*

1. After a few rounds of talks, both sides regarded the territory dispute \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. being settled                      B. to be settled  
C. had settled                        D. as settled
2. The relationship between employers and employees has been studied \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. originally                          B. extremely  
C. violently                             D. intensively
3. The girl will not become a nurse because she will faint at the \_\_\_\_\_ of blood.  
A. vision                                B. eyes                                  C. sight                                D. view
4. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no \_\_\_\_\_ to the health service.  
A. assessment                        B. assignment                        C. exception                        D. access
5. As a result of careless washing the jacket \_\_\_\_\_ to a child's size.  
A. compressed                        B. shrank                              C. dropped                            D. decreased
6. Ann never dreams of \_\_\_\_\_ for her to be sent abroad very soon.  
A. there being a chance              B. there to be a chance  
C. there be a chance                  D. being a chance
7. The last half of the nineteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ the steady improvement in the means of travel.  
A. has witnessed                      B. was witnessed  
C. witnessed                            D. is witnessed
8. Frequently single-parent children \_\_\_\_\_ some of the functions that the absent adult in the house would have served.  
A. take off                                B. take after                        C. take in                              D. take on
9. He gives people the impression \_\_\_\_\_ all his life abroad.  
A. of having spent                      B. to have spent                      C. of being spent                      D. to spend
10. He's only got one shirt because all the rest \_\_\_\_\_ being washed.  
A. is to be                                B. Is                                      C. will be                                D. are

## Part Two Reading Comprehension

### Directions:

*In this part there are four passages, each followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four suggested answers. Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.*

### Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage:

It is hard to track the blue whale, the ocean's largest creature, which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it is difficult, and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.

So biologists were delighted early this year when with the help of the Navy they were able to track a particular blue whale for 33 days monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans.

Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies.

Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that they had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic eruption (爆发) for the first time and that they plan similar studies. Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures.

The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second—slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important, different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds, focusing them in the same way a stethoscope (听诊器) does when it carries faint noises from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean, especially low-frequency ones, can often travel thousands of miles.

11. The passage is chiefly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an effort to protect an endangered marine species  
B. the civilian use of a military detection system  
C. the exposure of a U.S. Navy top-secret weapon  
D. a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales
12. The underwater listening system was originally designed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to trace and locate enemy vessels  
B. to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions  
C. to study the movement of ocean currents



- D. to replace the global radio communications network
13. The deep-sea listening system makes use of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water  
B. the capability of sound to travel at high speed  
C. the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound  
D. low-frequency sounds travelling across different layers of water
14. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales  
B. blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system  
C. opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology  
D. military technology has great potential in civilian use.
15. Which of the following is true about the U.S. Navy underwater listening network?  
A. It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.  
B. It has been replaced by a more advanced system.  
C. It became useless to the military after the cold war.  
D. It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage:

President Coolidge's statement, "The business of America is business," still points to an important truth today — that business institutions have more prestige (威望) in American society than any other kind of organization, including the government. Why do business institutions possess this great prestige?

One reason is that Americans view business as being more firmly based on the ideal of competition than other institutions in society. Since competition is seen as the major source of progress and prosperity by most Americans, competitive business institutions are respected. Competition is not only good in itself, it is the means by which other basic American values such as individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and hard work are protected.

Competition protects the freedom of the individual by ensuring that there is no monopoly (垄断) of power. In contrast to one, all-powerful government, many businesses compete against each other for profits. Theoretically, if one business tries to take unfair advantage of its customers, it will lose to competing business which treats its customers more fairly. Where many businesses compete for the customers' dollar, they cannot afford to treat them like inferiors or slaves.

A contrast is often made between business, which is competitive, and government, which is a monopoly. Because business is competitive, many Americans believe that it is more supportive of freedom than government, even though government leaders are elected by the people and business leaders are not. Many Americans believe, then, that competition is as