



2003 年硕士研究生入学考试

辅导教材



2003

硕士研究生入学考试

模拟试题

英语专项训练

丛书主编 北京大学英语系 李培
本书主编 刘五宁
编写 双博士考研英语课
总策划 胡东华



机械工业出版社
China Machine Press

783

131
1759

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

硕士研究生入学考试英语专项训练.模拟试题/刘五宁主编.

-北京:机械工业出版社,2002.9

考研辅导教材

ISBN 7-111-10728-4

I. 硕... II. 刘... III. ①英语-研究生-入学考试-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 054525 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮编:100037)

责任编辑:邝 鸥

责任校对:彭海华

封面设计:胡东华

责任印制:何全君

北京印刷一厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行

2002 年 9 月第 1 版 第 1 次印刷

850mm×1168mm 1/32 印张 9.375 字数 322 千字

定价:12.00 元

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盗版举报电话:(010)62534708(著作权者)

<http://www.bbdd.cc>(中国教育考试双博士网站)

<http://www.cmpbook.com>(机械工业出版社网站)

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郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士:

您好!

收到您的回信十分高兴,您能如此重视一名普通读者的意见,在百忙之中给予回复,并提供赠书,令我这名学管理的学生看到了贵公司完善的管理机制,也看到了“双博士”品牌光辉的前景。

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册,并且我认为质量很好,因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料,仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点,另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇,而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩,真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士,也相信考研中借助双博士的力量,会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下,如果可以的话,我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》,或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇备考手册》。两本书中的任何一本,我都相信会给我带来好运!

另外,……

最后,预祝双博士前途无量,事业有成!

李 XX

2001年11月22日

天津某高校学生的来信

双博士:

你们好!

期待中,我们收到了所需要的书目,同时也收到了对我们学生工作热情的支持与无偿的帮助,这更加证明“双博士”是我们真诚的朋友,你们已经用你们的信誉与忠诚占领了一个将永远信任你们的市场!我在此代表我校所有爱好英语的同学,向你们道一声:谢谢!

我们都知道,英语学习中,口语是非常重要的,而《英美流行口语》正是我们所需要的,是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后,我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛,我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学,相信他们会很意外,也很高兴的。双博士为我们着想,我们也希望能以微小之力量,给她的工作以支持和回报。其实,我想,只要我们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事,使他们从中受了益,英语有了提高,就是对“双博士”最好的回报了,对不对?

还有,我校对购买“双博士”图书比较困难,到书店买,常被抢购一空,由老师定购又“姗姗来迟”,所以,我想与你们联系,能否帮同学们统一定购?如可以,请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

好了,再次感谢我们的朋友——双博士!

祝:

一马当先!

马到成功!

英语俱乐部部长:于 XX

2002年1月

前言

英语是全国硕士研究生入学考试的必考科目。为了帮助广大考生行之有效,有的放矢地进行复习,以获得最佳成绩,我们在总结去年编写该书经验的基础上,对本书进行了大量的更换、修改与充实,不仅能使新读者从中获益,而且能使老读者耳目一新。本书的主要特点如下:

1. **最新模拟**:本书根据最新调整后的考试模式,严格按照国家教委颁布的 2003 年考试大纲编写,题型和题量与实际考试毫无二致。该书中的模拟试题均紧密联系当前的最新考试动态,侧重于培养考生的理解和表达综合能力,并根据 2002 年真题和新大纲样题的趋势,适当加强了完形填空的考查深度和难度,对写作范围进行了详细解析。

2. **全真模拟**:各套试题所选材料新颖,既注意到知识的系统性、条理性,又有对重点、难点的把握和突破;既有基础知识的强化、检测,又有综合能力的训练和提高,内容丰富,对于考生的备考有很大帮助。

3. **高效模拟**:各套试题由最富有代表性和实战性的试题加以精编而成,省去了一般模拟试卷常见的陈题、送分题及大众题,这样不仅可以节约考生的时间,而且每道题能使考生举一反三,融汇贯通。此外,在答案中附有详细的注释。

4. **权威模拟**:参编者均为北京大学英语系专业人员,对研究生入学考试很有研究。

另外,本书附有外籍专家录制的配套磁带两盘,共约 180 分钟,不仅可以供模拟练习听力部分所用,更有助于提高同学们的口头表达能力,以便轻松应对口语关。

由于本书必竟是为应试而备的“急就篇”,是作者在教学之余赶出来的,疏漏错误之处在所难免,恳请考生与同行不吝指正。

编者

2002 年 9 月于北京

目 录

Model Test One	(1)
参考答案及解析	(19)
Model Test Two	(29)
参考答案及解析	(46)
Model Test Three	(55)
参考答案及解析	(71)
Model Test Four	(81)
参考答案及解析	(98)
Model Test Five	(109)
参考答案及解析	(127)
Model Test Six	(139)
参考答案及解析	(155)
Model Test Seven	(168)
参考答案及解析	(184)
Model Test Eight	(193)
参考答案及解析	(210)
Model Test Nine	(220)
参考答案及解析	(236)
Model Test Ten	(246)
参考答案及解析	(265)
附录 1: 主要翻译文章词汇表	(286)
附录 2: 考试说明	(292)



Model Test One

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded material and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B, and Part C. (20 points)

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 question, 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:

*For questions 1~5, you will hear a short passage about Marketing. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)*



Activities Marketing Encompasses		
The main idea of the passage is: the success or failure of a firm depends upon		(1) _____ decisions.
Four strategies of marketing	The (2) _____ strategy is to	satisfy consumer needs.
	(3) _____ strategy involves	selecting the channels for moving products into the hands of the ultimate consumers
	(4) _____ strategy deals with	setting product prices that will be all right both to target consumers and also for the firm.
	(5) _____ strategy	is to help the firm communicate information about its products and their characteristics to the marketplace.

Part B

Directions :

For questions 6~10, you will hear a talk about world trade . While you listen , complete the sentences or answer the questions . 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 questions below . (5 points)

A. WTO _____ GATT(General Agreement of

Tariff and Trade), which was the predecessor
of it. →

	(6)
--	-----

B. When was GATT established? →

	(7)
--	-----

C. In the mid - 1970s, the poor countries with
4/5 of the world population, accounted for only
15% of _____. →

	(8)
--	-----

D. In the 1970s, as oil prices largely increased,
_____ declined. →

	(9)
--	-----



- E. Higher oil prices rise in the cost of western industrial products resulted in the fluctuation of prices of Third World _____.

→

	(10)
--	------

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C, or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

Questions 11~13 are based on a dialogue about a new treatment for children's mental illness. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11~13.

11. What is carried out to treat children's mental illness in Anzhen Hospital?
- A. Cooperation with parents for mentally disordered children.
 - B. Setting up a special playing room for children.
 - C. Play Therapy.
 - D. Doing analyzing work for children's diseases.
12. What are placed there in the treating room?
- A. Newspapers
 - B. Children
 - C. Toys
 - D. Children accompanied by their parents
13. According to the father, not being able to concentrate on the things one is doing is _____.
- A. common among children
 - B. unusual among children
 - C. something worth paying attention to
 - D. the thing children do on purpose



You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11~13

Questions 14~16 are based on a talk about human beings' senses.

You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14~16.

14. What percentage of information do the senses give us beyond sense of sight?
A. 20 % B. 22 % C. 78 % D. 80 %
15. Without senses of balance and kinesthesia, we would _____.
A. not know what is happening
B. act like a drunk and have no idea about our own motion
C. know nothing about the world outside our bodies
D. not know how to move our muscles
16. According to the article, senses of balance and kinesthesia _____.
A. are very well noticed
B. give us other 20 % of information
C. are useful for body movement
D. make us aware of our own motion

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14~16.

Question 17~20 are based on a story about nice language. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17~20.

17. The mother went huts when she _____.
A. was preparing Christmas dinner
B. saw her son playing with a train
C. got off the train
D. heard her son's dirty words
18. The boy was asked to stay in his room for two hours because _____.
A. he had to find out right words to use for his mother
B. he was expected to work out a mysterious word puzzle
C. the words he had used irritated his mother
D. there was a son of the bitch in the house



19. When the boy came out of the room he became totally different in the _____.

- A. appearance on casual occasions
- B. language he chose to address his passengers on his toy train
- C. expressions on his face
- D. way he behaved and talked to his mother

20. It must be to the mother's great astonishment, the boy later _____.

- A. returned to his original state of using the same ugly language, against his mother
- B. disappointed his mother by holding another baby animal
- C. went out to have a pleasant relaxing journey with other people
- D. saw a small animal in the kitchen

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:

For each numbered blank in the following text, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

On April 3, 1974, Bob Stewart, city manager of Xenia, Ohio, sat in his city-hall office. He watched a heavy 21 of dark clouds hanging low on the horizon. But he was thinking of things other 22 the weather. He was waiting for his wife, Yvonne, to pick him up 23 their



20th wedding anniversary dinner.

As he waited for his wife, Bob did not know that huge storm was 24 down on Xenia, a town of 27,000 people. It was a storm 25 would threaten everything he loved and give him the 26 challenge of his life.

Bob saw an angry cloud 27 his office. Shocked, he realized the cloud was a tornado, and he called Yvonne. She said, "I've got the kids in the cellar." 28 the tornado only a short distance away, Bob and other city workers ran into the street to warn people who were 29 out shopping. They all made 30 back to the city hall just in time. Trying to protect their heads, they lay 31, feeling their ears pop violently as the atmospheric pressure dropped sharply. The 32 had arrived.

Broken glass, plaster, books and papers fell on the ground. All 33 Xenia, buildings were exploding and collapsing. 34 trees were caving in roofs. Gas lines ripped 35 and gas gushed into the air. Just outside the town 36 electricity lines sent great arcs of lightning through the sky.

Sheila Fife was with her two sons and three other children when the tornado 37. she pushed the children into the bedroom 38 made them lie on the floor and cover their 39. the storm roared, and bricks, boards and chunks of cement sailed into the front yard. Nails suddenly tearing from rafters sounded like screams. The roof ripped away, and as Sheila held the 40 children, something heavy hit her head.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 21. A. piece | B. bank |
| C. bar | D. pile |
| 22. A. that | B. those |
| C. then | D. than |
| 23. A. to | B. for |
| C. on | D. with |
| 24. A. reaching | B. breaking |
| C. getting | D. bearing |



- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 25. A. what | B. as |
| C. that | D. then |
| 26. A. shortest | B. smallest |
| C. largest | D. greatest |
| 27. A. approach | B. get |
| C. arrive | D. come |
| 28. A. For | B. As |
| C. Since | D. With |
| 29. A. yet | B. still |
| C. even | D. already |
| 30. A. themselves | B. it |
| C. itself | D. him |
| 31. A. flat | B. sharp |
| C. happy | D. sudden |
| 32. A. wind | B. cloud |
| C. storm | D. snow |
| 33. A. over | B. above |
| C. on | D. ahead |
| 34. A. Exploded | B. Cut |
| C. Uprooted | D. Ripened |
| 35. A. along | B. apart |
| C. out | D. back |
| 36. A. living | B. alive |
| C. live | D. lively |
| 37. A. left | B. went |
| C. heated | D. hit |
| 38. A. after | B. and |
| C. before | D. while |
| 39. A. heels | B. hands |
| C. heads | D. feet |
| 40. A. horrible | B. terrible |



C. frightened

D. awful

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Each of the texts 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 question. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Text One

People who live and work in areas with elevated levels of ozone and other airborne pollutants appear to run an increased risk of lung cancer, US researchers report in the December issue of the journal *Environmental Health Perspectives*. The researchers, Dr. Beeson of Texas University and colleagues studied more than 4,000 female and 2,000 male, white, non-smoking volunteers from 1977 to 1992.

At the start of the study, the volunteers filled out questionnaires about their occupations, their exercise patterns, diet and other lifestyle choices, and their family's health history. The Questionnaires also asked whether the volunteers had any respiratory symptoms, how many hours they spent outdoors, and where they lived and worked. The researchers updated this information in 1987 and again in 1992.

Using air quality monitoring station data, Beeson and colleagues then determined the levels of particle soot, ozone or "smog", sulfur dioxide, and other pollutants that the volunteers were exposed to, given where they lived and where they worked. Over the course of the 15-year study, 20 of the women and 16 of the men were diagnosed with lung cancer.



Analyzing the relationship between exposure to airborne pollutants and lung cancer risk, the researchers found that both men and women regularly exposed to levels of particle soot that were lower than the National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 50 microgram per meter cubed ran an increased risk of lung cancer. And both men and women exposed to elevated levels of sulfur dioxide ran an increased risk of lung cancer.

In addition, men regularly exposed to ozone levels of 80 parts per billion (ppb) ran more than three times the risk of lung cancer as men exposed to lower levels. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limit on ozone is 120 ppb, Beeson and colleagues report. Women, however, did not appear to run an increased risk of lung cancer if exposed to high levels of smog.

"This gender difference may be due to the males spending much more time outdoors than females," they write. "This was especially true for the summer when ozone levels are higher." The difference may also have been due to hormonal differences, they add. Some research findings also suggest that the female sex hormone estrogen may partly offset the consequences of exposure to high ozone levels.

"Our findings suggest that the current EPA standard of 120 ppb for ozone may not adequately protect the large portion of the US male population who live or work in communities where the current standard for ozone is frequently exceeded," Beeson and colleagues conclude. "More research with a larger number of incident cases of lung cancer is needed to better understand the observed gender difference in regard to ozone exposure as well as to better separate the independent effects of ozone, airborne particulate matter, sulfur dioxide," and other airborne pollutants.

41. Which of the following is not included in the questionnaire

- A. What kind of food they eat
- B. Their jobs
- C. Sleeping habits
- D. The family's health history



42. In the research done by Dr. Beeson and his colleagues, _____.
A. researchers asked the volunteers to fill out questionnaires once a year
B. researchers intentionally studied twice as many female as male volunteers
C. the volunteers were asked to expose to high levels of airborne pollutants
D. the volunteers were asked to fill out questionnaires three times in 15 years
43. It was found in the research that _____ did not seem to run an increased risk of lung cancer.
A. women exposed to high levels of sulfur dioxide
B. men regularly exposed to high levels of sulfur dioxide
C. women exposed to high levels of smog
D. men regularly exposed to high levels of smog
44. It can be inferred from the research mentioned in this passage _____.
A. Males are more vulnerable to dangers in life than females.
B. Female is stronger sex than male
C. Male sex hormone may not be able to decrease the effect of exposure to high ozone levels
D. Spending much time outdoors in summer is not harmful to females
45. The proper title for this passage should be _____.
A. Smog Appears to Up Lung Cancer Risk
B. Airborne Pollutants
C. Lung Cancer Risk
D. The Gender Difference

Text Two

Divorce rates have markedly increased in many countries since World War II and in some countries have been on the increase since the early 20th century. Attitudes toward divorce have changed dramatically in this