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硕士研究生英语考试专家命题研究组 编



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前 言

根据教育部考试中心颁布的最新考试大纲,全国硕士研究生英语入学考试的题目类型发生了较大变化。为了帮助广大考生复习迎考,我们在全中国范围内邀请了部分英语测试专家精心编写了九套全真模拟题,以供考生冲刺之用。这些英语测试专家长年战斗在高校英语教学第一线,经验之丰富,曾编写了许多考研英语复习材料,并在全国各地考研辅导班巡回讲课,深受广大考生欢迎。所有试题都是严格按新大纲进行编写,并附有详解,其难度系数与真题相近。我们深信本书的推出一定会为广大考生助一臂之力。

最新考研英语试题分试卷(一)和试卷(二)两部分。试卷(一)由听力理解组成。听力测试属首次在考研英语试卷中出现,很多考生对此心理准备不足。其实考生只要了解了听力测试的实质。听力试题也就变得不那么令人生畏了。书中每套试题分析中作者都给予了听力训练指导,在听力技巧和命题方式方面也给予了有理、有据的分析并附有听力原文材料。试卷(二)结构较以往无重大变化,只是合情合理地将翻译测试融入了阅读理解部分。参加本书编写的测试专家八仙过海各显其能,用不同的方法从各个角度对完型填空、阅读、翻译和写作进行了综合详尽的分析研究,指出了备考的重点、难点,讨论了答题技巧和命题思路,这无疑会使考生信心百倍,胸有成竹。

本书在编写过程中得到了中国人民大学外国语学院、北京大学英语系、清华大学英语系等单位的大力协助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

预祝广大考生金榜题名!

编 者

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全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(一)

Simulated National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

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

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1 - 5, you will hear a conversation about the lost watch. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've 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)

Lost Watch Information		
Place		1
Time		2
Make	Timex	
Face Color		3
Strap Color		4
Shape	round	
Year		5

Part B**Directions:**

For questions 6 – 10, you will hear a talk by a well-known U. S. journalist. 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)

What's the height of Pitchu?

	6
--	---

Pichu is a circus performer, who is
employed by Cottle & Austen Circus in

	7
--	---

Pichu believed he is the shortest man
after the death of an Indian guy in

	8
--	---

According to the record book rules, how many
times should be measured in one day?

	9
--	---

A spokeswoman said if all the rules were followed
they could make a

	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 conversation about something urgent. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 – 13.

11. Who is the male speaker?

- [A] The female speaker's husband.
- [B] One of the colleagues of the female speaker's husband.
- [C] The travel agent.
- [D] The hotel clerk.

12. Why did the woman ring the man?

- [A] She wants him to give a message to her husband.

- [B] She wants to know where her husband went.
 - [C] She wants to tell him that they're going on holiday next month.
 - [D] She wants to ask him what's wrong with the hotel they booked at.
13. Why does the woman want to talk to her husband as soon as possible?
- [A] She wants to cancel the hotel they booked.
 - [B] She wants to get more information about the hotel from her husband.
 - [C] The hotel manager wants to tell her husband that something has gone wrong with the hotel.
 - [D] The travel agent wants to ask her husband if they would like to change to another hotel.

Questions 14 – 16 are based on the following talk about tooth decay. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 – 16.

14. According to Mr. Tait, what should we do to improve the situation of tooth decay?
- [A] We should spend more money in fighting tooth decay.
 - [B] We should have better education.
 - [C] We should increase people's standard of living.
 - [D] We should get rid of some of our teeth.
15. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a well-spaced set of twenty to twenty-four teeth?
- [A] These teeth would work harder and become healthier.
 - [B] Adults needn't have extraction since all extraction would be done during childhood.
 - [C] Decay of teeth could not develop.
 - [D] Teeth can be extracted easily during childhood.
16. What's the attitude of most dentists toward Mr. Tait's ideas?
- [A] They agree with his ideas.
 - [B] They have different opinions.
 - [C] They will be persuaded by his ideas.
 - [D] They believe we should keep more teeth than we have now.

Questions 17 – 20 are based on a talk on public transportation in New York city. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17 – 20.

17. According to the talk, what problems do all big cities seem to have?
- [A] Drug addiction problems.
 - [B] Traffic problems.
 - [C] Robbery.
 - [D] Crime.
18. What would Tim do about private cars?
- [A] He would forbid all private cars from Manhattan.
 - [B] He would allow private cars to travel in Manhattan between 7:00 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

- [C] He would allow people who lived in that area to use their cars at any time.
 [D] He would tax private cars traveling in Manhattan area heavily.
19. Tim would introduce many innovations to improve the traffic situation. Which of the following is NOT mentioned?
- [A] He would increase the number of trains and buses in order to give people more chances to travel to and from work by them.
 [B] He would build a lot of new, cheap parking lots near the railway stations for city trains.
 [C] He would fix a standard fare for all bus or subway trips into Manhattan.
 [D] He would ask people to buy monthly passes.
20. What would Tim do if he couldn't ban cars from Manhattan?
- [A] He would ask people to pull the cars out there.
 [B] He would make the tolls on bridges and tunnels into the city twice as high for cars.
 [C] He would make all the buses in the area into express buses.
 [D] He would move some businesses to other places.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION I
 DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION
 UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO CONTINUE

Section II 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)

Throughout the 19th century and into the 20th, citizens of the United States maintained a bias against big cities. Most lived on farms and in small towns and believed cities to be centers of 21, crime, poverty and moral 22. Their distrust was caused, 23, by a national ideology that 24 farming the greatest occupation and rural living 25 to urban living. This attitude 26 even as the number of urban dwellers increased and cities became an essential 27 of the national landscape. Gradually, economic reality overcame ideology. Thousands 28 the precarious life on the farm for more secure and better paying jobs in the city. But when these people 29 from the countryside, they carried their fears and suspicions with them. These new urbanities, already convinced that cities were 30 with great problems, eagerly 31 the progressive reforms that promised to bring order out of the 32 of the city.

One of many reforms came 33 the area of public utilities. Water and sewerage systems

were usually operated by 34 governments, but the gas and electric networks were privately owned. Reformers feared that the privately owned utility companies would 35 exorbitant rates for these essential services and 36 them only to people who could afford them. Some city and state governments responded by 37 the utility companies, but a number of cities began to supply these services themselves. 38 of these reforms argued that public ownership and regulation would 39 widespread access to these utilities and guarantee a 40 price.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 21. [A] eruption | [B] corruption | [C] interruption | [D] provocation |
| 22. [A] disgrace | [B] deterioration | [C] dishonor | [D] degradation |
| 23. [A] by origin | [B] in part | [C] at all | [D] at random |
| 24. [A] proclaimed | [B] exclaimed | [C] claimed | [D] reclaimed |
| 25. [A] superb | [B] super | [C] exceptional | [D] superior |
| 26. [A] predominated | [B] dominated | [C] commanded | [D] prevailed |
| 27. [A] feature | [B] peculiarity | [C] quality | [D] attribute |
| 28. [A] deserted | [B] departed | [C] abolished | [D] abandoned |
| 29. [A] reallocated | [B] migrated | [C] replaced | [D] substituted |
| 30. [A] overwhelmed | [B] overflowed | [C] overtaken | [D] preoccupied |
| 31. [A] embraced | [B] adopted | [C] hugged | [D] contained |
| 32. [A] chaos | [B] chores | [C] chorus | [D] outbreaks |
| 33. [A] at | [B] by | [C] out | [D] in |
| 34. [A] public | [B] municipal | [C] republican | [D] national |
| 35. [A] charge | [B] take | [C] cost | [D] spend |
| 36. [A] distribute | [B] deliver | [C] transfer | [D] transport |
| 37. [A] degenerating | [B] generating | [C] regenerating | [D] regulating |
| 38. [A] Proponents | [B] Opponents | [C] Sponsors | [D] Rivals |
| 39. [A] secure | [B] ensure | [C] reassure | [D] incur |
| 40. [A] fair | [B] just | [C] square | [D] objective |

Section III 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

Just about everyone knows the meaning of "value" though you'd never know it from the excesses of the Eighties. Clever campaigns often allowed marketers to charge

more for their products and reap ever-higher profits. It worked like a dream-until suddenly, facing difficult economic times, consumers woke up.

Now, to the extent that they're buying, many consumers are choosing the car that delivers the most for the money — not necessarily the one they coveted as a status symbol a few years ago. They're shifting to the toothpaste that works for the ones with the slickest promotions. Companies that understand this new consumer have come up with something new: "value marketing".

A word of caution is necessary. In marketing, watchwords quickly metamorphose into buzzwords — and value is no exception. We're not talking about ads that merely boast of a product's value or even such legitimate sales tools as price cuts and discounts. Used correctly, value marketing amounts to much more than just slashing prices or distributing coupons. It means giving the customer an improved product, with added features and enhancing the role of marketing itself.

In value marketing, marketing becomes part of the system for delivering value to the consumer. Instead of merely shaping image, such a program might offer enhanced guarantees or longer warranties, ads that educate rather than hype, membership clubs that build loyalty, frequent-buyer plans, improved communications with customers through 800 numbers, or package design that makes the product easier to use or more environmentally friendly.

These and other value-marketing techniques can be expensive. They can mean added production and marketing costs added to lower unit prices. Even so, the principles involved in value marketing — value for money, an improved product, enhanced service, and added features — are just what U. S. business needs to enhance its competitiveness in the global marketplace. That's why it will be all to the good if the commonsensical virtues of value marketing become part of the permanent strategy of U. S. business.

41. Consumers have waken up because of _____.

- [A] the poor products they bought
- [B] the high price they paid for what they bought
- [C] the difficult economic times
- [D] a horrible dream

42. Many consumers are choosing the commodities that _____.

- [A] are precious
- [B] are warranted
- [C] can show their status
- [D] deliver the most for the money

43. The principle of value marketing is _____.

- [A] value for money
- [B] an improved product with added features
- [C] enhanced service
- [D] all above

44. In the 1990s, people would like to go after the products that _____.

- [A] were most expensive
- [B] were up-to-date
- [C] could show their status
- [D] were in fashion

45. Value marketing does not mean _____.

- [A] price cuts only [B] distributing coupons only
[C] gaudy advertisement [D] all above

Text 2

What do videocassettes, ice cream, pizzas, whisky and bouquets of flowers all have in common? The answer is that in Japan they can all be bought from a vending machine. Japan boasts more vending machines per person than any other country in the world, with one for every 22 people. America, by contrast, has one for every 46; the European Community only one for every 200.

Japanese vending machines are also more productive. Sales per machine are almost two-thirds higher than in America, because the Japanese machines sell high value products, like whisky, as well as the usual Coca-Cola and gum.

Craving a cigarette or bar of chocolate? In America or Britain the nearest vending machine is probably vandalized, empty, or accepts only the right money in the wrong coins. Thanks to its low crime-rate and sophisticated electronics, Japan's vending machines are much more reliable. They are also less likely to run out, thanks to on-line monitoring of stocks.

Despite what looks like saturation by anyone else's standards, the number of vending machines in Japan is set to grow. This is because the labor-saving advantages of vending machines have yet to be fully exploited. Declining birth rates, an aging population and tight controls on immigration are creating a shortage of low-wage workers in Japan and boosting the demand for ever clever machines. One of the fastest growing sectors is heated food such as pizzas. A vending machine can replace waitresses in hamburger joints, ticket vendors in cinemas and counter staff in all-night stores.

The latest craze is vending machines that sell love. Men looking for a girl-friend pay to have their vital statistics fed into the love machine-including their name, telephone number and, most important of all, the kind of car they drive. Women drop in a few coins, then choose the take-away man of their dreams.

46. In Japan, vending machines don't sell _____.

- [A] bouquets of flowers [B] ice cream
[C] garments [D] whisky

47. Vending machines are distributed the most densely in _____.

- [A] U. S. A [B] Japan
[C] France [D] the United Kingdom

48. There is a vending machine for every 46 people in _____.

- [A] America [B] Japan
[C] France [D] the United Kingdom

49. Which of the following items can be considered as high value product?

- [A] Video cassette. [B] Pizza.
[C] Ice cream. [D] Whisky.

50. Which of the following may be the title of the article?

- [A] Push-Button Lover. [B] Clever Machine.
[C] Vending Machine in Japan. [D] Convenient Machine.

Text 3

We of today get most of our impressions of the Old West from books, from movies, and from old yarns handed down by word of mouth. Is it any wonder that we often get a pretty poor picture of the old six-gun days?

A few books and articles, such as Studart N. Lake's biography of Wyatt Earp and articles by Ed McGivern, Elmer Keith, "Fitz" Fitzgerald, Major Hatcher, and a few others, are accurate and show an intimate knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of the six-gun. These writers give the old-timers the great credit they deserve without cheapening them with the cloak of questionable glamour and a long list of utterly impossible shooting feats. The same cannot be said of many writers of popular fiction, semi-historical books, and movie scenarios. As to word-of-mouth yarns, the average person loves a good story so well that he tries to outdo the one who told the tale to him. Often the true facts are lost in a colorful haze of imagination.

Few people can read one of the good Western novels without keen enjoyment; yet anyone who knows the West realizes that cowboys spend long, lonely months on range working cattle and are not continuously riding into town dressed in fancy trappings worth a couple of years' wages and performing marvelous shooting stunts with a six-shooter. A cowboy's life is far from the exciting round of pleasure and thrills depicted in most Western stories and pictures. These tales are thrilling fables.

51. Obviously, this article was written _____.

- [A] before television
[B] before movies
[C] very recently
[D] by a person who has never been to the West

52. That we often do not have an accurate idea of the Old West is _____.

- [A] a falsehood [B] understandable
[C] wonderful [D] incomprehensible

53. Stuart N. Lake is _____.

- [A] a cowboy [B] a hero of the West
[C] Wyatt Earp's real name [D] a biographer

54. Books giving an accurate portrayal of the Old West _____.

- [A] exist in large quantities [B] do not exist
[C] are ignored [D] are few

55. Actually, the old-timers of the West _____.

- [A] deserve no credit at all [B] performed impossible shooting feats
[C] deserve some recognition [D] were glamorous

Text 4

When I was 5 years old, a tornado lifted my family from our suburban neighborhood, in our Ford station wagon, and turned us onto our collective back like a bug. Then, strangely enough, the tornado lifted our car once more, and righted us. Flatter, yes, but restored to our wheels, bodies more or less intact. Inside the car were: my father, my mother-eight months pregnant with what would soon be my sister-two of my brothers, a family friend and I. My brother David and I were in what we called the "way back," the two facing seats in the rear of the car that folded down to create cargo space, up to accommodate children.

It was 1965; we lived in Wichita, Kan. We'd been out to dinner, a rare occasion in my family, when the storm began. Candles were lighted at the Ramada Inn when the lights went out; I was allowed a Shirley Temple, also rare. The mood was festive. There was neither a tornado watch nor warning in effect. As we drove home, lightning struck, one thick bolt still imprinted in my memory, sizzling across a field.

My father remembers electric lines suddenly snapping at the pavement, whipped by the wind from their poles. My older brother saw a roof fly off a house. It was dark dusk, the peculiar green of tornado weather, not unlike that sickly black-and-white pallor Dorothy Gale lives under before she lands among the Munchkins. My father steered us into a parking lot, where, amid all the unoccupied cars, ours alone was singled out by the storm.

Out the way-back window my 3-year-old brother flew. He cried for our mother, who, my some maternal miracle, had made her hugely pregnant way over two sets of seats to spread her arms, winglike, above us. The glass she took left a series of scars like small slugs crawling from wrists to shoulder. What must she have thought when my brother disappeared? What must he have thought, out there on the asphalt with a drinking straw driven into his cheek?

We fled our wrecked car to someone else's. In that car we waited, my mother bleeding on the back seat, my older brother furiously sounding the horn, my younger brother sobbing, me needing so badly to urinate I thought I'd wet myself. That's what I remember of the arrival of the ambulance, at last, of the photographer who took my picture as I was loaded into its chamber, of the ride to the hospital, of the arrival of my terrified grandparents: fierce pressure on my bladder, embarrassment of bursting.

We survived. My father's shoulder was injured, my mother had her stitches. The baby was fine, born five weeks later at the same hospital. Now there's a Dillon's Food Store where we were lifted, smashed down, lifted once more; my father prefers its selection to Safeway's. Whenever I'm back home in Wichita, I enter that parking lot without a lot of in-

ternal fanfare.

56. When the tornado hit, were they injured?
- [A] Yes, they were badly injured.
- [B] Yes, but they were only slightly injured.
- [C] No, they were not injured at all.
- [D] The text didn't mention that.
57. Where were the author and his brother David being seated during the storm?
- [A] Alongside in the front of the car.
- [B] Opposite each other in the front of the car.
- [C] Alongside in the back of the car.
- [D] Opposite each other in the back of the car.
58. Where was the author's 3-year-old brother? He was _____.
- [A] a long way away from our car
- [B] sucked outside the car from the back window
- [C] flying to the back window
- [D] sitting next to the back window
59. What did the author feel when they waited in someone else's car? He felt _____.
- [A] as if he would die
- [B] frightened
- [C] like passing water
- [D] that he was wet all over
60. What is the best title for this passage?
- [A] The Tornado in My Home Town.
- [B] The Tornado Blew Away My Brother.
- [C] My Family Survived a Tornado.
- [D] The Forceful Tornado.

Part B

Directions:

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

- 61) One of the generalities most often noted about Americans is that we are a restless, a dissatisfied, a searching people. We bridle and buck under failure, and we go mad with dissatisfaction in the face of success. We spend our time searching for security, and hate it when we get it.
- 62) For the most part we are an intemperate people; we eat too much when we can, drink too much, indulge our senses too much. Even in our so-called virtues we are intemperate: a teetotaler is not content not to drink — he must stop all the drinking in the world; a vegetarian among us would outlaw the eating of meat.
- 63) We work too hard, and many die under the strain; and then

to make up for that we play with a violence as suicidal.

The result is that we seem to be in a state of turmoil all the time, both physically and mentally. 64) We are able to believe that our government is weak, stupid, overbearing, dishonest, and inefficient, and at the same time we are deeply convinced that it is the best government in the world, and we would like to impose it upon everyone else. We speak of the American Way of Life as though it involved the ground rules for the governance of heaven. A man hungry and unemployed through his own stupidity and that of others, a man beaten by a brutal policeman, a woman forced into prostitution by her own laziness, high prices, availability, and despair — all bow with reverence toward the American Way of Life, although each one would look puzzled and angry if he were asked to define it. We scramble and scrabble up the stony path toward the pot of gold we have taken to mean security. 65) We trample friends, relatives, and strangers who get in the way of our achieving it, and once we get it we shower it on psychoanalysts to try to find out why we are unhappy, and finally—if we have enough of the gold—we contribute it back to the nation in the form of foundations and charities.

Section IV Writing

Direction:

66. Write an essay entitled “**Recreation**”, in which you should make your comments on recreation. You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

All people like recreational activities. Many people enjoy active, physical recreations like sports, athletics, and exercises. Other people prefer to spend their leisure time participating in more intellectual activities like reading, listening to music or going to a film. In your composition, you should discuss why recreations are so popular, describe one or two benefits of physical pastime and one or two benefits of intellectual pastime, compare these two ways of spending free time and present your view on what the correct attitude should be when participating in different sports. Your composition will consist of three paragraphs.

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(一)

答案及详解

Section I Listening Comprehension

说明:听是外语学习最重要的基本技能之一。冰冻三尺非一日之寒,听力水平的提高同样靠日积月累,持之以恒。目前研究生英语听力考试难度不大,以后会逐年加深。

第一部分要求考生按原文填补信息,应该听到什么写什么,不要发挥。多加注意数字辨音,如 13 和 30,14 和 40,15 和 50 等等。本部分也会涉及到有关常见的人名地名,都比较简单。每小题只填一词,要求拼写正确,注意表格形式,字母大小写暂不做要求,但对专有名词的拼写应按照英语拼写习惯进行要求。

第二部分稍难一些,但答案灵活,不惟一。每小题最多不能超过 3 个词(并不要求必须写满 3 个词),要求拼写和语法结构正确。虽然没有要求必须用原文的词汇填写答案,但我们鼓励考生尽量用原文的词汇答题,同时一定注意时态、语态。

第三部分题型常见,只是把问题印在了试卷上,使难度大大降低。听短文,关键要抓住 topic sentence,文章的第一句话往往就是主旨句。考生一定注意调整好情绪,争取把每段的第一句话听懂,其他问题就迎刃而解了。考生应利用放录音前有限的时间浏览一下问题,然后带着问题去听录音,效果会更好些。另外还应注意边听边记,特别是对解答推理、计算、引申类题目非常有效。

听力原文:

Part A

M: Excuse me, can you help me please? I've lost my watch.

W: Where do you think you lost it?

M: Well, I think I must have left it in the restroom.

W: Do you know what time?

M: Well, it was about 3 o'clock. Erm, I think I took it off to wash my hands and I left it on the window ledge just in front of the wash basin. And I went back to my room and I realized I'd lost my watch, so I went back to the restroom again to see if it was there, and it disappeared.

I wondered if maybe one of the cleaners had picked it up.

W: No, did you ask the attendant if he'd seen it?

M: Er, the attendant wasn't there at the time actually. I didn't see anyone else there.

W: Right, can you give me some details, then, please?

M: Well, it's erm an ordinary sort of watch, you know, not one of those fancy digital things.

W: No.

M: It's erm. . .

W: What make is it?

M: It's a wind-up watch, round face, made in 1976. I think it's a Timex. Yes, it's definitely a Timex. erm, it's got the date on it. Well you know, a date indicator and a second hand and it's got a, a brown leather strap on it as well.

W: Right. And what color's the face?

M: It's a creamy color.

W: O. K. well, leave it with me and I'll check with the attendant.

答案: 1. restroom 2. 3 3. creamy 4. brown 5. 1976

Part B

A 2ft 4in circus performer has disputed claims he has been pipped to the post for the title of world's shortest man.

Hungarian Pitchu Toth, who is employed in Britain by Cottle & Austen Circus, believes he inherited the mantle in 1997 following the death of 1ft 10in Indian Gul Mohammed.

But the Guinness Book of records states the world's smallest man is now "believed to be" a Jordanian, Younis Edwan, who measures 2ft 1.5in. Mr. Edwan has not been proved to be the world's shortest man, however, because his height was measured only once, and record book rules state contenders must be measured three times in one day.

Pitchu, 35, said, "It may not seem like a big issue, but it is highly important to me that I am proved the rightful heir of this title."

John Haze, publicity manager for the circus, said, "we have tried to trace this guy in Jordan through our Middle East agents, and we have found no trace. We have found no evidence and no papers to prove he exists, and I would dispute that he does."

A spokeswoman for the Guinness Book of Record said, "We cannot be absolutely sure Mr. Edwan is the world's shortest man because he has only been measured once. We would urge Mr. Toth to get in contact with us to make a claim, and if all the rules are followed we can make a judgement."

As part of his circus act, Pitchu, whose shoes are a children's size four, stands on his head and drinks and eats upside down.

答案: 1. 2ft 4in 2. Britain 3. India 4. three times 5. judgement

Part C

第一篇

W: I'm sorry but they tell me my husband is out and I do want to speak to him. It's rather urgent.

Do you think you could give him a message for me?