



ENGLISH

- ◆ 王监龙 主 编
- ◆ 李庆明 副主编
- ◆ 姜维焕 刘睿 编

全国硕士研究生 入学英语考试 模拟试题 (附参考答案)

● 本书配有听力测试磁带3盒

9.6
3c

人民邮电出版社
POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS PRESS

ENGLISH

...ER'S COMMENTS
...udent is a
...st is a
...ca

933

H319.6

W33C

全国硕士研究生入学 英语考试模拟试题

(附参考答案)

王监龙 主编 李庆明 副主编

姜维焕 刘 睿 编

本书附盘可从本馆主页 <http://lib.szu.edu.cn/>
上由“馆藏检索”该书详细信息后下载,
也可到视听部复制

人民邮电出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全国硕士研究生入学英语考试模拟试题 (附参考答案) / 王监龙主编; 李庆明副主编;
姜维焕, 刘睿编 —北京: 人民邮电出版社, 2002.6

ISBN 7-115-10294-5

I. 全... II. ①王...②李...③姜...④刘... III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—试题 IV. H319.6
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 031731 号

内 容 提 要

本书共有硕士研究生英语入学考试模拟试题 10 套, 其形式和内容严格按照国家教育部 2002 年制订的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)的要求编写, 其中听力部分配有磁带并附录音文稿。本书试题取材新颖, 命题标准规范, 难易程度适中, 针对性强, 准确地体现了新的考试大纲对考生掌握各项语言知识与技能的要求和原则, 是广大考生进行硕士研究生英语入学考试自测或考前强化训练不可多得的良好益友。

全国硕士研究生入学英语考试模拟试题 (附参考答案)

-
- ◆ 主 编 王监龙
副 主 编 李庆明
编 姜维焕 刘 睿
责任编辑 向 伟

 - ◆ 人民邮电出版社出版发行 北京市崇文区夕照寺街 14 号
邮编 100061 电子函件 315@ptpress.com.cn
网址 <http://www.ptpress.com.cn>
读者热线 010-67180876
北京汉魂图文设计有限公司制作
北京隆昌伟业印刷有限公司印刷
新华书店总店北京发行所经销

 - ◆ 开本: 787×1092 1/16
印张: 13
字数: 309 千字 2002 年 6 月第 1 版
印数: 1-5 000 册 2002 年 6 月北京第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-115-10294-5/TP · 2863

定价: 51.00 元 (附录音带三盘)

本书如有印装质量问题, 请与本社联系 电话: (010) 67129223

前 言

本书是根据国家教育部 2002 年《全国硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)(以下简称《考试大纲》),结合编者长期主编考研教材、辅导材料和担任大型考研辅导班主讲积累的经验,并参照近几年硕士研究生入学英语考试的一系列变化编写的,供参加非英语专业硕士研究生入学英语考试的考生自测和考前模拟训练之用。

全书由 10 套完整的模拟试题组成,其中包括听力、完形填空、阅读理解、英译汉和写作,并附有参考答案和听力录音磁带及听力录音文稿。

本书具有以下主要特点:

1. 本书是依据新的《考试大纲》精心编写而成的,而且编者均具有丰富的测试理论知识和实际的教学经验,因而本书具有较高的可信度和权威性。

2. 新的《考试大纲》增加了对听力的考查,并对评价目标、考试形式、考试内容和试卷结构都作了相应的调整,编者在编写过程中充分考虑到这些变化,因而本书针对性强,具有较高的参考价值。

3. 从 2003 年起,听力部分的分数将计入外语成绩,因而听力成绩的高低将是影响考研成败的关键因素之一。为此,我们精心选编了新的《考试大纲》规定的各类听力题型,以提高考生理解听力材料主旨要义、获取事实性的具体信息、理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义、进行有关的判断和推理、理解说话者的意图、观点或态度等各项能力。同时,聘请语音地道纯正的外国语言专家录音,为考生获取较理想的听力分数提供了可靠的保证。

4. 完形填空、阅读理解、英译汉和写作类型题均严格按照新的《考试大纲》对考生应熟练地运用基本的语法知识、应掌握 5300 个左右的词汇及相关词组和掌握各种题材类型文章的写作等要求取舍材料,10 套模拟题其难度与考研真题基本相同,因而具有较强的实用性。

由于编者水平有限,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者
2002 年 4 月

目 录

模拟试题一.....	1
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（一）	1
Section I Listening Comprehension.....	1
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（二）	5
Section II Use of English.....	5
Section III Reading Comprehension.....	6
Section IV Writing.....	12
参考答案、译文与范文	13
模拟试题二.....	20
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（一）	20
Section I Listening Comprehension.....	20
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（二）	23
Section II Use of English.....	23
Section III Reading Comprehension.....	25
Section IV Writing.....	31
参考答案、译文与范文	32
模拟试题三.....	39
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（一）	39
Section I Listening Comprehension.....	39
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（二）	42
Section II Use of English.....	42
Section III Reading Comprehension.....	44
Section IV Writing.....	50
参考答案、译文与范文	51
模拟试题四.....	58
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（一）	58
Section I Listening Comprehension.....	58
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（二）	62
Section II Use of English.....	62
Section III Reading Comprehension.....	63

Section IV Writing	70
参考答案、译文与范文	71
模拟试题五	78
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (一)	78
Section I Listening Comprehension	78
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (二)	81
Section II Use of English	81
Section III Reading Comprehension	83
Section IV Writing	89
参考答案、译文与范文	90
模拟试题六	97
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (一)	97
Section I Listening Comprehension	97
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (二)	100
Section II Use of English	100
Section III Reading Comprehension	102
Section IV Writing	109
参考答案、译文与范文	110
模拟试题七	118
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (一)	118
Section I Listening Comprehension	118
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (二)	121
Section II Use of English	121
Section III Reading Comprehension	123
Section IV Writing	130
参考答案、译文与范文	131
模拟试题八	138
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (一)	138
Section I Listening Comprehension	138
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (二)	141
Section II Use of English	141
Section III Reading Comprehension	143
Section IV Writing	150
参考答案、译文与范文	150

模拟试题九.....	158
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（一）	158
Section I Listening Comprehension.....	158
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（二）	161
Section II Use of English.....	161
Section III Reading Comprehension.....	163
Section IV Writing.....	170
参考答案、译文与范文	171
模拟试题十.....	178
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（一）	178
Section I Listening Comprehension.....	178
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（二）	181
Section II Use of English.....	181
Section III Reading Comprehension.....	183
Section IV Writing.....	191
参考答案、译文与范文	191

模拟试题一

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（一）

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.

If you have any questions, 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:

You will hear a conversation in which a woman is telephoning a travel agent to ask about a weekend break in Berlin. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1-5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Information about the woman	
name	Mrs. Roberts
telephone number	
information about the trip	
destination	Berlin
time	last week next month
departing date	

nights		3
cost	\$ /person	4
service included	scheduled flights	
	room	5
	continental breakfast	

Part B

Directions:

You will hear a short talk about higher education in USA. For questions 6-10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you listen. 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 the questions below. (5 points)

All the colleges and universities in the United States have their own admission

 6

"College" is used to refer to

 7

After the completion of general courses in arts or sciences students can choose a

 8

What can students get for the successful completion of each course?

 9

If a student has not done well in high school, where can he go before entering any degree-granting institutions?

 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 **only once**. (10 points)

Questions 11-13 are based on the following talk about jeans. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11-13.

11. What is the main idea of this talk?

- [A] The origin of jeans.
- [B] The history of Gold Rush.
- [C] Levi Strauss' life.

[D] How to make jeans.

12. Where does the name of the material used come from?

[A] The name of the inventor.

[B] The name of the inventor's wife.

[C] The name of the cloth used.

[D] The name of an Italian town.

13. What nationality was the inventor?

[A] American.

[B] German.

[C] Italian.

[D] None of the above.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to questions 11-13.

Questions 14-16 are based on a talk about some studies on only children. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14-16.

14. What is the purpose of this talk?

[A] To clarify a wrong idea.

[B] To make a suggestion.

[C] To explain a research.

[D] To defend an argument.

15. Which of the following is not a quality of only children showed by James Rourke's research?

[A] They think carefully before making decisions.

[B] They tend to be maladjusted and spoiled.

[C] They are generally more organized and more reliable.

[D] They tend to be mentally healthy.

16. Which of the following statements is true according to the talk?

[A] Only children are better educated than children from large families.

[B] Being an only child causes many problems.

[C] Only children are better off.

[D] Only children have different difficulties than other children.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to questions 14-16.

Questions 17-20 are based on a conversation between two students. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17-20.

17. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
- [A] How Tom can finish his paper quickly.
 - [B] How using a computer can affect one's eyes.
 - [C] Research Tom has done for his chemistry paper.
 - [D] The disadvantages of working in an office.
18. Why is blinking important?
- [A] It improves a person's vision.
 - [B] It helps the eyes absorb eye drops.
 - [C] It helps to keep the eyes moist.
 - [D] It prevents a buildup of chemicals in the eyes.
19. What should Tom do to improve his situation?
- [A] Go to an eye doctor
 - [B] Take long breaks.
 - [C] Drink more coffee.
 - [D] Take more frequent breaks.
20. What can be inferred about Tom?
- [A] He has been working for a long time.
 - [B] He doesn't know how to use a computer properly.
 - [C] His paper was delayed.
 - [D] He needs to get an office job.

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.

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题（二）

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)

When my turn came I was thinking hard about how to jump out properly, and not asking myself whether to jump or not. Then the green light went up, the man in front of me shot 21: I clutched the sides of the door-way, 22 the air outside the plane seemed to be screeching past. One, two—the dispatcher was beside me 23 with his arm like a boxing referee—then the order to jump, and 24 fixedly ahead so as not to look down, I wrenched with both arms.

The next half-second is 25 which no one who has experienced a first 26 can ever forget, or indeed contemplate calmly, 27 is anyone likely to be able to imagine it merely from a 28. The parachutist jumps 29 a static atmosphere inside the 30 into the slipstream flowing past outside 31 perhaps 240 to 320 km per hour, and immediately it seems that a 32 mighty wind or raging torrent has 33 one side of his body. I have never felt so 34 in the power of blind 35 forces, completely beyond the control of my own 36. To be rolled about and knocked over by waves might feel something like 37, if you could 38 the sea about you moving at twice the pace of a racing motorist.

Then suddenly there was a hard tug at my shoulders, and the 39 of being a snowflake in a maelstrom ceased as abruptly as it had begun. The parachute had 40.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. [A]up | [B]down | [C]out | [D]away |
| 22. [A]when | [B]as | [C]for | [D]while |
| 23. [A]shaking | [B]waving | [C]signaling | [D]counting |
| 24. [A]looking | [B]keeping | [C]seeing | [D]holding |
| 25. [A]nothing | [B]something | [C]that | [D]somewhat |
| 26. [A]chance | [B]time | [C]jump | [D]shot |
| 27. [A]nor | [B]either | [C]scarcely | [D]hardly |
| 28. [A]description | [B]jump | [C]referee | [D]dispatcher |
| 29. [A]in | [B]with | [C]around | [D]from |
| 30. [A]room | [B]plane | [C]space | [D]body |
| 31. [A]from | [B]between | [C]within | [D]at |
| 32. [A]growing | [B]gushing | [C]rushing | [D]coming |
| 33. [A]struck | [B]stuck | [C]stripped | [D]staked |
| 34. [A]hopeless | [B]helpless | [C]fearless | [D]dauntless |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 35. [A]vital | [B]ocean | [C]physical | [D]tidal |
| 36. [A]skill | [B]feat | [C]parachute | [D]will |
| 37. [A]those | [B]it | [C]floating | [D]diving |
| 38. [A]pretend | [B]dream | [C]imagine | [D]fancy |
| 39. [A]impression | [B]sensation | [C]excitement | [D]surprise |
| 40. [A]opened | [B]finished | [C]completed | [D]broken |

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

Technology today has stolen away our voices and robbed our children of memories. I've been keeping count of how often people sing around the house these days. The fact is, they don't.

My earliest memories are of my mother crooning lullabies (催眠曲) as she rocked each infant in turn. She said she "didn't have a singing voice", but her low, wavering alto (女低音) will always mean comfort to me. Every time I have sat through the night with a feverish baby or held a pre-schooler through a nightmare, the melodies returned, words appearing and disappearing like fragments of a dream but held together by the hum of love.

Today, young mothers are routinely presented with lullaby tapes at the baby shower. When baby cries, the idea goes, they will be able to switch on the high-tech audio system and the little one will drift off—the voices of strangers in his ears, perfectly on pitch. If I had my way, new parents would learn the songs themselves, throw out their stereos, and give their child the gift of their own sleepy voices through the midnight hours.

These days, when we go on a trip, my daughters take along tiny personal stereos and headphones. They are lost in their private worlds, and I can't help wishing that at least here, in the car my girls would be obliged to listen to their mother's voice, and I'm sure they might then pass down the out-of-tune songs to another generation. Those sophisticated earphones have robbed them of something I think every kid should carry from childhood car trips into adulthood.

When my father turned 70, my brothers and sisters and our kids gathered for a weekend of celebrating. My sister Mary hired a banjo player who knew all the old tunes, and in the autumn sunshine we sang away the day. The words returned to us as we heard our father's voice sing them again, and by the end even our little ones were learning the words and joining in.

I drove away from that party humming, and all the way home the good old songs kept tumbling out. Damn it, I thought, why did I ever stop singing in the car and start turning on the radio instead? Why don't I sing anymore while I'm doing the dishes? I'm going to yank those stereo

wires right out of the wall when I get home. We're going to sing grace before meals, sing carols around the piano, sing in the shower instead of switching on that waterproof radio that stole away our voices and our souls.

41. Though she travels by car, a product of modern technology, the author hates today's technology because _____.
[A] driving a car requires high concentration
[B] children are learning pop songs from tapes
[C] children have lost touch with good old songs
[D] high-tech systems do not record the voices of aged people
42. To the author, the voices of strangers _____.
[A] are not familiar to the baby
[B] lack the motherly love the baby needs
[C] work better to stop the baby's cry
[D] surely sound more pleasant
43. "If I had my way" (in Para.3) implies that the author _____.
[A] has good ways to deal with crying babies
[B] feels sorry that she has no little babies to take care of
[C] would like to have her advice followed
[D] could not find better ways of her own
44. Wearing your stereo headphone while travelling with your family in the same car, you _____.
[A] surely care nothing around you
[B] are likely to better enjoy the music
[C] can hardly enjoy your car trip
[D] surely can't remember your childhood car trips
45. What the author wishes to oblige her girls to do is nothing but _____.
[A] help memorize the words while she is singing
[B] listen and learn from her the old songs
[C] take off their sophisticated earphones
[D] remember their childhood car trips

Text 2

One of the greatest mysteries of the world, for which scientists have so far been unable to find any satisfactory explanation, is the Bermuda Triangle, sometimes called "The Graveyard of the

Atlantic." This is an area of the Western Atlantic between Bermuda and Florida, roughly triangular in shape, where since 1954 at least a hundred ships and planes and over a thousand people have disappeared. No wreckage has been found, no bodies, lifebelt or any other evidence of disaster. It is as if these planes, ships and people had never existed. In some cases a routine radio message has been received from aircraft reporting everything in order a few minutes before all contact was lost, in others a weak S. O. S. message has been picked up and, in perfect weather, inexplicable references to fog and loss of bearings (direction). In the extraordinary case of five U. S. navy planes disappearing on a routine mission from Florida, the rescue plane sent to locate them vanished also. There have been references to the curious white light which is a feature of the sea in part of this area, and it is interesting to note that not only was this light observed by the astronauts on their way to space, but was also noted by Columbus, five centuries ago. Whether this light has any connection with the mysterious disappearances is unknown—it is just another curious circumstance as yet unexplained.

Many theories, some bordering on the fantastic, have been advanced to account for the disturbing incidents that occur in the area of the Bermuda Triangle. It has been asked whether these disappearances are caused by extraterrestrial (地球以外的) activity, by some undiscovered source of energy, or some dimension of time or space unguessed at by man. There is no answer and speculation continues as anxiety increases.

46. What is the most puzzling feature of the incidents that have occurred in the Bermuda Triangle area?
- [A] The unexplained wreckage found in the area.
 - [B] The lack of evidence of disaster.
 - [C] The appearance of the wreckage.
 - [D] The disastrous losses in the area.
47. Before contact with missing aircraft has been lost _____.
- [A] unidentified signals have sometimes been received
 - [B] confusing signals have sometimes been received
 - [C] the pilot has invariably reported bad weather conditions
 - [D] the pilot has never made any request for assistance
48. The five United States navy planes that disappeared were _____.
- [A] trying to locate a missing plane
 - [B] trying to rescue a plane in trouble
 - [C] on a special mission
 - [D] on a normal flight
49. The curious white lights observed on the surface of the sea in the Bermuda Triangle area _____.

- [A] were only seen by astronauts
- [B] were unearthed by Columbus
- [C] were seen from a spacecraft
- [D] were not discovered for five centuries

50. The cause of the disappearances of ships and planes in the area is _____.

- [A] known only by laymen
- [B] inexplicable to scientists
- [C] known only to scientists
- [D] comprehensible only to scientists

Text 3

If the salinity (含盐量) of ocean waters is analyzed, it is found to vary only slightly from place to place. Nevertheless, some of these small changes are important. There are three basic processes that cause a change in oceanic salinity. One of these is the subtraction of water from the ocean by means of evaporation—conversion of liquid water to water vapor. In this manner, the salinity is increased, since the salts stay behind. If this is carried to the extreme, of course, white crystals of salt would be left behind; this, by the way, is how much of the table salt we use is actually obtained.

The opposite of evaporation is precipitation(雨量), such as rain, by which water is added to the ocean. Here the ocean is being diluted so that the salinity is decreased. This may occur in areas of high rainfall or in coastal regions where rivers flow into the ocean. Thus salinity may be increased by the subtraction of water by evaporation, or decreased by the addition of fresh water by precipitation or runoff.

Normally, in tropical regions where the sun is very strong, the ocean salinity is somewhat higher than it is in other parts of the world where there is not as much evaporation. Similarly, in coastal regions where rivers dilute the sea, salinity is somewhat lower than in other oceanic areas.

A third process by which salinity may be altered is associated with the formation and melting of sea ice. When seawater is frozen, the dissolved materials are left behind. In this manner, seawater directly beneath freshly formed sea ice has a higher salinity than it did before the ice appeared. Of course, when this ice melts, it will tend to decrease the salinity of the surrounding water.

In the Weddell Sea, of Antarctica, the densest water in the oceans is formed as a result of this freezing process, which increases the salinity of cold water. This heavy water sinks and is found in the deeper portions of the oceans of the world.

51. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- [A] The elements of salt.
- [B] The bodies of water of the world.
- [C] The many forms of ocean life.
- [D] The salinity of ocean water.

52. According to the passage, the ocean generally has more salt in _____.
[A] coastal areas
[B] tropical areas
[C] rainy areas
[D] turbulent areas
53. All of the following are processes that decrease salinity EXCEPT _____.
[A] evaporation
[B] precipitation
[C] runoff
[D] melting
54. Which of the following statements about the salinity of a body of water can best be inferred from the passage?
[A] The temperature of the water is the most important factor.
[B] How quickly the water moves is directly related to the amount of salt.
[C] Ocean salinity has little effect on sea life.
[D] Various factors combine to cause variations in the salt content of water.
55. Which of the following is NOT a result of the formation of ocean ice?
[A] The salt remains in the water.
[B] The surrounding water sinks.
[C] Water salinity decreases.
[D] The water becomes denser.

Text 4

Philosophy is a commitment to explain and understand the universe, an organization and clarification of the totality of human experience. It aspires to understand everything, in its full extension and to its ultimate origins, not in its multiplicity of detail, nor encyclopedically, but in its principles and bases. Naturally it cannot fulfill that aspiration adequately, just as science cannot attain a perfect knowledge of its various spheres. In philosophical knowledge, in scientific understanding, in the domination of natural forces, in the organization of society, humanity advances step by step; the rapid progress in some periods shouldn't make us forget the extreme slowness in overcoming the scourges (祸根) of war, hunger, and disease, evils that hurt him so cruelly, it sounds a little naive when some people blame philosophy because it has not found the solution to these enigmas. Philosophy advances slowly in its comprehension of the universe, with that slowness that is inevitable in man's greatest endeavors; perhaps its course is slower than that demonstrable in others of man's undertakings; because its objective could not be more vast or more ambitious — for the intellect to encompass all of reality, including that of the subject who is