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研究生英语 学位课统考 试题及精解

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北京市研究生英语教学研究会

主 编 李光立

主 审 胡德康

编 者 连 先 鲁显生 张天明

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A0963100

中国人民大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

研究生英语学位课统考试题及精解: 1999—2001/李光立主编.
北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2002

ISBN 7-300-03055-6/H·208

I. 研…

II. 李…

III. 英语-研究生-统一考试-试题

IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 098270 号

研究生英语学位课统考试题及精解

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出版发行: 中国人民大学出版社

(北京中关村大街 31 号 邮编 100080)

邮购部: 62515351 门市部: 62514148

总编室: 62511242 出版部: 62511239

E-mail: rendafx@public3.bta.net.cn

经 销: 新华书店

印 刷: 北京东方圣雅印刷有限公司

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 17 插页 1

2002 年 2 月第 1 版 2002 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

字数: 384 000

定价: 23.00 元

(图书出现印装问题, 本社负责调换)

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出版说明

1992年11月,国家教委研究生工作办公室颁布了“关于印发《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》的通知”(以下简称《大纲》)。通知指出:“为了贯彻实施学位条例,保证研究生英语教学质量,提高研究生实际应用英语水平,组织编写了《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》。”《大纲》颁布以后,从事研究生英语教学工作的教师们感到今后教学工作有了基本法规,可以做到有章可循,同时又感到美中不足,即缺少一套能全面体现《大纲》精神的教材,供他们使用,俾能正确贯彻《大纲》精神,达到《大纲》要求。

北京市研究生英语教学研究会1987年成立伊始,即制定了北京地区研究生英语教学大纲,为全国编写统一的研究生英语教学大纲作出了自己的贡献。国家教委的《大纲》颁布后,我研究会多数成员要求研究会组织力量尽快编写出一套完整的研究生英语系列教材,以实际行动促进研究生英语教学改革,贯彻《大纲》精神,不断提高质量和研究生实际应用英语的能力。

研究会常务理事会根据大家的意见,成立了“研究生英语系列教材”编委会,负责策划、研究、统筹编写工作。编委会下成立了相应的教材编写组,具体编写《精读教程》、《泛读教程》、《听说教程》和《写译教程》,以及与之配套的辅助教材。我们希望,通过这套系列教材能比较全面地贯彻《大纲》的指导思想,充实研究生英语的教学内容。这套教材于1994年起由中国人民大学出版社陆续出版,使用几年来效果良好。

“研究生英语系列教材”(修订版)是在第一版的基础上,在广泛地征求使用单位的意见后组织修订的。第一版教材在研究生英语教学及教学改革中起到了积极的作用,并产生了较好的影响。修订版保持了原有的特色及优点,加强了语言运用能力的培养,并修正了不足之处。修订版将会更好地满足研究生英语教学的需要。

本系列教材在编写、修订、出版过程中,除得到本研究会理事单位的全力支持外,还得到有关高校研究生院(部)领导和同仁的帮助和鼓励。特别是中国人民大学出版社的同志为本书的尽早出版做了大量的工作,在此我们一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,工作条件和物质条件等诸多限制,本系列教材的缺点和错误在所难免,敬请使用本书的教师和读者指正。

北京市研究生英语
教学研究会
1999年1月

前言

北京市研究生英语教学研究会自 1988 年开始组织北京地区研究生英语学位课统考以来, 现已有近 20 个省、市和自治区的院校参加了北京地区的统考, 还有部分院校的博士生英语学位课考试也采用了此考题。为了帮助广大考生了解北京地区研究生英语学位课统考, 提高考试成绩, 顺利通过考试, 我们现将近三年来的统考试题公开发表并附精解与模拟题 (前些年的试题已分别收录于中国人民大学出版社出版的《研究生英语学位课考试指南》和《硕士研究生英语学位课统考全真试题汇编、精解、模拟题》中)。

本书包括三个部分: 第一部分 1999 年至 2001 年北京地区研究生英语学位课统考试题及答案。第二部分 1999 年至 2001 年北京地区研究生英语学位课统考试题精解。第三部分研究生英语学位课统考模拟试题。

本书的编审人员均为北京市研究生英语教学研究会学位课统考命题和审题的组织者与参加者, 他们多是有多年研究生英语教学和测试经验的专家与教授。本书在编写工作中还得到了北京市研究生英语教学研究会常务理事会及参加命题和审题的其他成员的大力支持和帮助, 特别是清华大学的罗立胜教授、中国科学院研究生院的张文芝教授、中国人民大学的王敏教授、国防大学的陆佑珊教授、北京大学医学部的胡德康教授、北京理工大学的陈大明教授以及北京科技大学的彭漪教授等, 在命题及审题工作中做了大量的工作, 在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写人员水平有限, 且时间仓促, 本书的错误与不足之处在所难免, 我们衷心地希望广大师生和其他读者批评指正。

本书真题及模拟试题听力部分均配有录音磁带, 由中国人民大学出版社音像部出版发行。

编者

2001 年 9 月

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第一部分

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1999 年 1 月北京地区研究生英语学位课统考试题

GENERAL ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST
FOR NON-ENGLISH MAJOR GRADUATE STUDENTS
(GET 990117)
Jan. 17, 1999

==== 考试注意事项 =====

- 一、本考试由两份试卷组成：试卷一 (Paper One) 包括听力理解、词汇、完形填空与阅读理解四部分，共 80 题，按顺序统一编号；试卷二 (Paper Two) 包括翻译与写作两部分，共 3 题。
- 二、试卷一 (题号 1-80) 为客观评分题，答案一律用中性 (HB) 铅笔做在机读答题纸上，在对应题号下所选的字母中间划黑道，如 [A] [B] [☒] [D]。
- 三、试卷二为主观评分题，答案做在 ANSWER SHEET II 上，答题前，仔细阅读一下试卷二的注意事项。
- 四、试卷一、试卷二上均不得作任何记号，答案一律写在答题纸上，否则无效。
- 五、本考试全部时间为 150 分钟，采用试卷一与试卷二分卷计时的办法。
 - 试卷一考试时间为 80 分钟，听力理解部分以放完录音带为准，大约 15 分钟；其余部分共计时 65 分钟，每部分所占时间均标在试卷上，考生可自行掌握。
 - 试卷二共计时 70 分钟，每部分所占时间均标在试卷上，考生可自行掌握。
- 六、试卷一与试卷二采取分别收卷的办法。每次终了时间一到，考生一律停笔，等候监考教师收点试卷及答题纸。全部考试结束后，须待监考教师将全部试卷及答题纸收点无误并宣布本考试结束，方可离开考场。

PAPER ONE

Part I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A (1 point each)

Directions: In this part, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The questions will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

1. A. It is important to care for the balance of our diet.
B. Vitamin pills are absolutely useless in preventing colds.
C. Vitamins are also medicine.
D. We need to take vitamin pills besides balanced meals.
2. A. Two days ago, 50 families tried to leave the town.
B. Two days ago, there was a bloody murder in the town by the river.
C. Fifty families in the town fought against the flood by the river.
D. Two days ago, the disaster made a lot of people homeless.
3. A. They did go on honeymoon immediately after their wedding .
B. They spent a week having honeymoon.
C. They went on their honeymoon a week after their wedding.
D. They thought a honeymoon of one week was too short.
4. A. Jean was too busy to go shopping.
B. Jean saw her sister downtown yesterday.
C. Jean and her sister had a lot of time to spend.
D. Jean wasn't a good buyer of dresses like her sister.
5. A. The monkey made fun of Laura.
B. Laura's monkey couldn't dance.
C. Laura's monkey made funny expressions.
D. Laura's monkey danced in the corridor.
6. A. He isn't aware of the consequences of smoking.
B. He believes that smoking helps to keep his figure.
C. He's afraid of losing weight if he quits smoking .
D. He thinks smoking can make him handsome.

7. A. Mr. Scott was late for the party.
B. Mr. Scott didn't attend the party at all.
C. Mr. Scott attended the late party.
D. Mr. Scott did not like attending parties.
8. A. No person had been found missing by nightfall.
B. The rescue work had come to an end by nightfall.
C. Nine persons couldn't be found by nightfall.
D. All the people had been rescued by nightfall.
9. A. He answered all the questions very well.
B. He left as soon as he heard the last question.
C. He left after he asked only one question.
D. He answered all the questions but one very well.

Section B (1 point each)

Directions: In this part you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, there will be some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

10. A. Because it was easier to train the recruits on a lake than on the ocean.
B. Because about half of the recruits came from the area.
C. Because a canal could be used to connect the lake with the ocean.
D. Because the enemy came from the lake at that time.
11. A. To train recruits to stay physically fit and hygienic.
B. To provide education on the problem of drugs.
C. To train recruits and give them specific skill training.
D. To assign recruits to ships or aircraft for service.
12. A. Less emphasis on the military training.
B. More emphasis on the human aspects of working in the military.
C. More emphasis on the education on drugs.
D. Less emphasis on the education on tradition.

13. A. One-half B. One-third
C. Two-thirds D. One-fourth
14. A. Most of them are left-handed.
B. They have their own language.
C. They don't seem to think alike when they are far apart.
D. They have strong power to know something happens or will happen.
15. A. How twins are born.
B. Twins and their parents.
C. The characteristics of twins.
D. Twins' proportion in population.

Part II VOCABULARY (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A (0.5 point each)

Directions: There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with one word or phrase underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

16. It is doubtful whether anyone can be a truly impartial observer of events.
A. related B. impassive C. genius D. unprejudiced
17. It is difficult to discern the sample that is on the slide unless the microscope is adjusted properly.
A. overlook B. disclaim C. discard D. detect
18. After three months' training, these students can explicitly interpret what they have observed.
A. inextricably B. roughly C. cleverly D. clearly
19. At every stage of life we sustain losses and grow in process.
A. endure B. make C. overcome D. fight against
20. The nurse was dismissed because she was found to be negligent.
A. disregardful B. negative C. lethal D. legible

21. Don't meddle in my affairs, and in fact I can handle them properly by myself.
A. interfere B. interest C. involve D. attend
22. Deceptively simple in design, the sculptural works of George Norton incorporate a broad range of textures, sizes, and contours.
A. Misleadingly B. Generally C. Noticeably D. Exceptionally
23. This improvement meant that the exposure time was reduced to only a fraction of a second in bright light.
A. fracture B. number C. fragment D. minority
24. The lawyer made an appeal to the judge, asking him to be gentle with his clients.
A. a pledge B. a demand C. a plea D. an excuse
25. Yet beyond that tragic picture, there is a revolution at work in world agriculture.
A. reflective B. grievous C. intolerable D. illusive

Section B (0.5 point each)

Directions: There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with something missing. Below each sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

26. The meeting was _____ over by the mayor to discuss the tax raise in the city.
A. presumed B. propelled C. presided D. pricked
27. He gradually _____ that her parents had been right and his decision had to be modified.
A. perceived B. pioneered C. plagued D. transformed
28. A man who could _____ such treatment was a man of remarkable physical courage and moral strength.
A. bear upon B. take on C. stand up to D. persist in
29. A passion for the theatre which may demonstrate all the ways of life can be a fairly satisfying _____ for life.
A. substance B. imitation C. repetition D. substitute

30. His strange behavior greatly _____ me and my friends as well that evening.
A. perplexed B. exhausted C. exclaimed D. exceeded
31. They _____ those who didn't conform to their ideas, and took advantage of those who agreed with them.
A. explored B. persecuted C. extended D. pinched
32. According to the international regulation, the playing of the national anthem _____ all sports events.
A. repels B. remarks C. precedes D. requires
33. We all knew from the very _____ that the plan would fail. Now you see it becomes true.
A. outcome B. outset C. upshot D. outbreak
34. His constant attempts to _____ his colleagues' achievement eventually caused his dismissal.
A. withdraw B. diminish C. restrain D. confine
35. They have _____ the dance many times for the better effect before they perform in the theater.
A. overtaken B. interchanged C. entreated D. rehearsed

Part III CLOZE TEST (10 minutes, 15 points, 1 point each)

Directions: There are 15 questions in this part of the test. Read the passage through. Then, go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C, or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word or phrase you have chosen with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

Anyone trying to recover in the wake of last week's visit by Hurricane Bonnie probably isn't feeling especially lucky at the moment. Good fortune isn't the first thing you think of when your living room is full of 36, your roof is missing, your power has been out for days on 37. But considering the destruction that often accompanies storms of this 38, residents of North and South Carolina and Virginia 39 remarkably lightly. Only three people died. Property 40 was far lower than it might have been. Beaches remained largely intact.

41 , the storm reinforced the popular belief that hurricanes are so thoroughly tracked, probed and forecast these days that they cannot possibly cause great loss of life. Scientists don't share that optimism, 42 . Many believe we're entering a cycle in which violent storms are going to be more frequent, and in which the likelihood of a 43 strike will be greater than ever. The scientists' pet nightmare is of the Big One—a catastrophic storm that could do \$ 100 billion dollars' 44 of damage and kill thousands of people. No one knows when or where the Big One will 45 but the certainty is growing that it will.

Even a Little One like Bonnie, of course, can do plenty 46 . Some half a million people were forced to flee inland last week, as the 400-mile-wide storm—mammoth in size even by hurricane standards— 47 toward Cape Fear, N.C. . And though Bonnie's 115-m.p.h. winds slowed rapidly as she lumbered inland, her forward progress 48 too, with the result that the storm 49 the state and struck it repeatedly for more than a day. Downed power lines robbed over 240,000 people of electricity. Even worse than the winds were the rains more than 12 inches in some places—which caused the flooding in North and South Carolina. When the crisis seemed to be over, Bonnie regained some of her 50 to pound Virginia before heading out to sea.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. mud | B. earth | C. soil | D. grease |
| 37. A. hand | B. purpose | C. standing | D. end |
| 38. A. magnitude | B. magnet | C. majesty | D. manifestation |
| 39. A. got up | B. got out | C. got off | D. got on |
| 40. A. casualty | B. damage | C. hazard | D. harm |
| 41. A. If everything | B. If something | C. If nothing | D. If anything |
| 42. A. whatever | B. whereas | C. however | D. as well |
| 43. A. strategic | B. overwhelmed | C. notorious | D. disastrous |
| 44. A. worth | B. value | C. price | D. worthy |
| 45. A. fall | B. knock | C. hit | D. beat |
| 46. A. for destruction | B. as damage | C. of harm | D. on loss |
| 47. A. swirled | B. hurried | C. removed | D. flowed |
| 48. A. quickened | B. slowed | C. shortened | D. strengthened |
| 49. A. rode in | B. suspended on | C. hovered over | D. headed for |
| 50. A. fuss | B. fusion | C. fringe | D. fury |

Part IV READING COMPREHENSION (45 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

Direction: In this part of the test, there are five short passages for you to read. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the

Passage One

The list of “should” is very long. You should give more than 100 per cent at work. You should never stop learning and developing. You should read and keep up with events. You should spend time with your family and take care of your myriad of daily chores.

At work, it’s not enough to be qualified for your job. You have to have excellent people skills and problem-solving abilities. Your IQ had better be high, and you should welcome anything and everything new. Commitment and enthusiasm are the bottom line.

At home, it’s not enough to have money in the bank. There are children to raise, hobbies to encourage and daily routines to organize. Contacts between home and the day care center or school are another priority. You have to keep up your friendships and your family relationships. You have to have empathy for everyone around you. You have to have time.

How do we catch a guilty conscience? Finns in Business asked family counselor Hannu Kuukka from the Helsinki parish services. “A bad conscience comes from conflicting pressures, from the feeling that you just can’t manage everything that you consider important. Frustration and stress are the result.”

“Our internalized roles—the role models that we subconsciously follow—also contribute to the problem. Throughout our lives, we carry with us the part we played in our own family. This can be a source of encouragement and support, or the seeds of a bad conscience.”

What can we do for a bad conscience? “Our failures tend to become exaggerated in our minds, especially if someone close to us verbalizes them. You have to set priority. Couples should decide together if one of them is going to concentrate on work and the other on family. The couple is the foundation of the home, so they have to find common ground,” comments Hannu Kuukka.

At work, you spend your time with adults, and you can excel in your own field. Are you more comfortable at work than at home? This is a common feeling—and another source of guilt. “It is not unusual for relationships at work to be easier and more straightforward than those at home. The everyday life of a family with children can be exhausting. And today, with growing competition and more friction at work, even these relationships have become more difficult,” says Kuukka.

51. The purpose of the first paragraph is to _____.
- A. itemize what people have to accomplish in their lives
 - B. brief a real but tough situation for couples to cope with
 - C. explain why some people long for a break of routine

- D. show how a full-time job goes against a family life
52. According to the author, the decisive factor for one to perform well at work is _____.
- A. responsibility and devotion
 - B. right qualifications
 - C. originality and open-mindedness
 - D. an IQ at least above 130
53. What seems always problematic for one's family life is that _____.
- A. money never seems to be enough
 - B. friendships and family relationships are hard to keep up
 - C. one simply can't afford the time
 - D. it's impossible to share feelings with everyone around
54. According to the passage, the constant cause of a bad conscience lies in the fact that _____.
- A. one attempts to achieve a good balance between work and family-life
 - B. people have unknowingly played stereotyped sex roles in family
 - C. our minds are beset with exaggerated information about family problems
 - D. no couple is capable of handling more than one thing at a time
55. What does the underlined pronoun 'them' (line 19) refer to in the context?
- A. Minds
 - B. Parents
 - C. Failures
 - D. Priorities
56. As suggested by Kuukka, the right way to approach the problem is to _____.
- A. exchange role models between the couple in the same boat
 - B. look at the same problem from a different perspective
 - C. turn a deaf ear to whatever other people would say
 - D. get the couple's priorities right to ensure a rewarding life
57. From the last paragraph, it can be safely inferred that _____.
- A. work relationships are as difficult to keep up as family relationships
 - B. working parents usually feel more comfortable at work than at home
 - C. growing competition has affected the otherwise good terms with co-workers
 - D. the best moment of the day is when you might have escaped from family chores

Passage Two

It was clear from the start that the cave that park ranger Jean-Marie Chauvet stumbled upon in the south of France last year was a major archaeological find. Like the famous Lascaux cave nearby, the limestone cavern was covered with spectacular paintings from the depths of prehistory. This one seemed much older, though—maybe 20,000 years, compared to 17,000 for Lascaux—and it contained much more artwork, including images of animals, such as owls, panthers and hyenas, that had rarely if ever been seen on cave walls.

But as electrifying as the discovery was, the news just announced by the French Ministry of Culture is equally astonishing. Radiocarbon dating showed that the images aren't 20,000 years old, or even 27,000 (the age of what had been believed to be the earliest cave painting, at Cosquer cave near Marseilles), but 30,000 years or more—making these the oldest cave paintings ever found. The dating is based on eight paint samples tested at three laboratories. If it holds up, says a New York University expert on prehistoric art, "it's a pretty big shock".

It's the quality of the paintings, however, as much as their great antiquity, that makes them so surprising. The artwork in the Cosquer cave is nothing more than the crude outline of a human hand. The Chauvet cave drawings, made 30 centuries earlier, are exquisitely rendered likenesses that use the caverns' natural contours (轮廓线) to heighten a sense of perspective. The contrast suggests that the art of early man did not mature steadily in any simple linear fashion. Says Patrice Beghain, a regional director of the French Culture Ministry: "It throws the entire notion of progressive artistic development into question."

The cave-rich Ardeche region may not be finished yielding treasures. Some 200 painted caves have already been found in the area. As the Chauvet cave has shown—twice so far—it is premature to conclude that there are no big surprises left.

58. What did Jean-Marie Chauvet do?

- A. He found some ancient paintings by chance.
- B. He investigated the images of ancient animals.
- C. He discovered a prehistoric cave full of animals.
- D. He found the limestone Cosquer cave with ancient paintings.

59. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as surprising about the Chauvet cave?

- A. The discovery of its paintings.
- B. The antiquity of its paintings.
- C. The excellence of its paintings.
- D. The rarity of the animals in its paintings.