



# 硕士研究生学位课程考试 英语统测试题集

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【内容简介】 本书共有非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试统测模拟试题 10 套和参考答案及注解,并附有国家教育部(原国家教委)《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》及样题。

本书主要供研究生在统测考前进行模拟强化自测,也可用做课堂教学辅助教材。同时,本书也适用于全国在职人员以研究生同等学力申请硕士学位英语课程考试。

本书配有 1 张 MP3 光盘。

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# 前 言

国家教育部颁布施行的《非英语专业硕士研究生英语教学大纲》(简称《教学大纲》)明确规定:硕士研究生英语学位课程考试“目前各地区可试行统考,在条件成熟时,再逐步做到全国统考”。为了更好地贯彻落实《教学大纲》精神,促进研究生英语教学水平的提高和确保硕士学位的质量,北京、陕西、江苏等省市已开始地区性的非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程统一考试,并收到良好效果。国务院学位委员会主办的《学位与研究生教育》杂志曾发表文章,探讨全国非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程统一考试问题。根据全国和地区性统考的实际需要,我们编写了这本《硕士研究生学位课程考试英语统测试题集》。

我们的宗旨是,根据《教学大纲》规定的各项指标要求,向研究生提供更多的语言材料,使他们在训练的过程中巩固英语知识和提高语言综合运用能力,以适应 21 世纪对高层次人才外语水平的要求。同时,我们期望,研究生经过考前模拟强化,熟悉和掌握英语学位课程考试的内容和形式,提高应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过该学位课程的统一考试。

本书是严格按照国家教育部颁布的《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》和样题编写的。全书共有 10 套模拟题。每套试题包括听力理解、词汇、完形填空、阅读理解、英译汉、汉译英和写作 6 个部分。为了便于学习者理解和掌握,我们对全部模拟题进行了注解。书中附有国家教育部《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》、考试样题及答案注解,供参考。

本书由西安交通大学、西北工业大学、空军工程大学、西北大学和陕西师范大学等高校的研究生英语教师合作编写,参编者长期从事研究生英语教学和测试工作,积累了丰富的教学和测试经验,因此,本书测试题的难度和效度与全真试题基本一致,具有较高的可靠性和权威性。

本书听力理解部分配有 1 张 MP3 光盘,可供课堂教学使用,也有利于研究生自主学习时使用。

本书不仅适用于硕士研究生英语学位课程考试,同样也适用于全国在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位英语课程考试。

限于水平,书中难免有错误和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2006 年 8 月



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# 非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位 课程考试大纲

(试行稿)

《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》(Non-English Major Graduate Student English Qualifying Test, 简称 GET) 是根据《非英语专业硕士研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》制定的。本大纲规定了硕士研究生英语学位课程通过考试的内容、形式、时间和计分。考试目的在于考核已修完研究生英语课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求以及实际掌握和运用英语的能力。

## 一、基础英语部分

本考试共有 6 个部分:听力理解(占 15%)、词汇(占 10%)、完形填空(占 15%)、阅读理解(占 30%)、翻译(占 20%)、写作(占 10%)。分两份试卷:试卷一(Paper One)包括前 4 个部分,共 80 题;试卷二(Paper Two)包括翻译和写作,共 3 题。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

第一部分听力理解(Part I Listening Comprehension):主要测试考生掌握听力材料中心思想和主要内容的能力,判断对话情景、场合、人物关系、身份和说话人的意图及话语含义的能力。共 15 题,考试时间约为 15 分钟。主要测试考生能否一遍听懂语速为每分钟 120 个词的对话和短文。本部分共有两节。

A 节(Section A):共 9 题,每题为一段对话。问句后有 15 秒间隙,要求考生从所给出的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

B 节(Section B):共 6 题,题目或为问句或为未完成的句子,分别安排在 2~3 篇听力材料之后。要求考生在 15 秒的间隙中从所给出的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第二部分词汇(Part II Vocabulary):主要测试考生运用词汇和短语的能力。测试教学大纲的词汇表、词组表及词根词缀表所覆盖的内容。着重测试研究生阶段所学的词和基础词的多种词性及词义搭配、易混词的区别及难词的认知。词汇与词组的比例为 7:3。共 20 题,分 A 和 B 两节,考试时间为 10 分钟。

A 节(Section A):共 10 题,每题为一英文句,句中有一词或固定词组下面划有横线,要

求从所给的 4 个选择项中选出该划线词或词组的最佳同义词或最佳释义。

B 节(Section B):共 10 题。每题为一英文句,句子中有一个空白,要求从所给的 4 个选择项中选出最恰当的词或词组使该句成为逻辑合理、表达正确的英文句。

第三部分完形填空(Part III Cloze Test):主要测试考生在语篇水平上的理解能力和实际运用语言的能力。测试内容可以是句型、结构,也可以是词汇、词组和习惯用语。共 15 题,考试时间为 10 分钟。测试的形式是在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约 200~250 词)中留有 15 个空白,每个空白为一题。要求考生从所给出的 4 个选择项中选择最佳答案。选择项可以是单词,也可以是短语。

第四部分阅读理解(Part IV Reading Comprehension):这部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定速度。主要测试下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的中心思想、主要内容和细节;
2. 对所读材料的内容进行一定的判断和推理;
3. 理解某些词和句子的意义及上下文之间的逻辑关系;
4. 领会作者的观点和判断作者的态度。

阅读材料的选择原则:

1. 题材广泛,可以包括社会、文化、科普常识、史地、日常生活知识、人物传记等。所涉及的背景知识应能为考生所了解。
2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙事、议论、描述、说明、应用文等。
3. 文章应有一定的难度。

共 30 题,考试时间为 45 分钟。

测试要求考生阅读若干篇材料。每篇材料后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。此部分总阅读量(不包括题目及选择项)为 1 600~1 800 个词。

第五部分翻译(Part V Translation):共 2 题,考试时间为 40 分钟。本部分分为两节。

A 节(Section A):英译汉。内容为一般性或科学常识性论述文。要求译文忠实于原文,表达正确。考试时间为 20 分钟。这一节是总量为 120 个词左右的英语短文或难句。

B 节(Section B):汉译英。内容为一般性或科学常识性的短文。要求译文忠实于原文,表达基本正确,无重大语言错误。考试时间为 20 分钟。这一节是总量为 80 个左右汉字的段落或语句。

第六部分写作(Part VI Writing):这部分的目的是测试考生用英语书面表达思想的一般能力。写作要求切题,能正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语言错误。摘要要求概括内容准确。考试时间为 30 分钟。要求考生写出不少于 120 个词左右的短文(或段落)。试卷上可能给出题目、情景、写作提纲或材料表格,要求写出短文;或给出文章(中文或英文),要求写英文摘要或大意。考摘要或大意时,应适当增加阅读原文时间。

试卷 6 个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

| 卷别          | 序号  | 节号  | 题号    | 各部分名称   | 题数 | 计分/分 | 考试时间/分钟 |
|-------------|-----|-----|-------|---------|----|------|---------|
| 试<br>卷<br>一 | I   | A 节 | 1~9   | 听力理解:对话 | 9  | 9    | 15      |
|             |     | B 节 | 10~15 | 听力理解:短文 | 6  | 6    |         |
|             | II  | A 节 | 16~25 | 选择释义    | 10 | 5    | 10      |
|             |     | B 节 | 26~35 | 填空      | 10 | 5    |         |
|             | III |     | 36~50 | 完形填空    | 15 | 15   | 10      |
|             | IV  |     | 51~80 | 阅读理解    | 30 | 30   | 45      |
| 试<br>卷<br>二 | V   | A 节 |       | 英译汉     | 1  | 10   | 20      |
|             |     | B 节 |       | 汉译英     | 1  | 10   | 20      |
|             | VI  |     |       | 短文写作    | 1  | 10   | 30      |
| 合 计         |     |     |       |         | 83 | 100  | 150     |

二、专业英语部分

本考试共有两部分:翻译(占 50%),阅读和写作(占 50%)。

第一部分翻译(Part I Translation):主要测试学生专业英语的翻译能力。考试时间为 60 分钟。本部分共有两节。

A 节(Section A):英译汉,考试时间为 30 分钟。这一节是总量为 170 个词左右的有关专业的短文或若干段落,要求译文忠实于原文,汉语通顺。

B 节(Section B):汉译英,考试时间为 30 分钟。这一节是总量为 120 个词左右的一篇有关专业的短文或若干段落,要求译文忠实于原文,表达正确,无重大语言错误。

第二部分阅读和写作(Part II Reading and Writing):主要测试考生阅读本专业英语材料的能力及用英语书面表达本专业内容的写作能力。考试时间为 60 分钟。要求考生在阅读完 2 700 个词的有关专业材料后,根据要求用英文写出 150 个词左右的摘要或报告,或根据要求回答问题或写出短文。

试卷两个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

| 序号  | 节号  | 题号 | 各部分名称 | 题数 | 计分/分 | 考试时间/分钟 |
|-----|-----|----|-------|----|------|---------|
| I   | A 节 | 1  | 英译汉   | 1  | 25   | 30      |
|     | B 节 | 2  | 汉译英   | 1  | 25   | 30      |
| II  |     | 3  | 阅读和写作 | 1  | 50   | 60      |
| 合 计 |     |    |       | 3  | 100  | 120     |

注:硕士研究生英语考试时不得使用字典。

# Simulated Test One

## Non-English Major Graduate Student English Qualifying Test(GET)

### 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 4 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画黑道,如[A][B][C][D]。
- 三、试卷二为主观评分题,答案分别做在 ANSWER SHEET II 上。答题前,仔细读一下试卷二前的注意事项。
- 四、试卷一、试卷二上均不得做任何记号,答案一律写在答题纸上,否则答案无效。
- 五、试卷一为 80 分钟。听力理解部分时间以放完录音为准,大约 15 分钟;其余部分所占时间与得分均标在试卷上,由考生自行掌握。
- 六、试卷二为 70 分钟。考试终了时间一到,考生一律停笔,将试卷及答题纸留在座位上,待监考教师收点无误后,经主考教师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 section, 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 question 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 Answer Sheet.

1. A. The woman should turn to the store for help.  
B. She should read the instruction book.  
C. He is happy to help the woman out.  
D. He will explain the instruction book to the woman.

2. A. They bought the motorbike.  
B. They had no time.  
C. They didn't want a refrigerator.  
D. There's nothing wrong with the old one.
3. A. Her chance of landing the job is rather slim.  
B. The talk show is not interesting.  
C. The standards at the TV station are too high for her to fulfill.  
D. She doubts the quality of the programs.
4. A. The man often has power failure at home.  
B. The man needs the woman's help.  
C. The man didn't watch TV last night.  
D. The man is a football fan.
5. A. Books on software.  
B. A book review.  
C. Buying tickets for a book show.  
D. An exhibition of books.
6. A. One is completely different from the other.  
B. Both of them are not suitable for the woman.  
C. Any one should be fine for the woman.  
D. It can be safer to travel by train.
7. A. At the library.  
B. At the airport.  
C. At the post office.  
D. At the teacher's office.
8. A. Doctor and patient.  
B. Policeman and car driver.  
C. Librarian and student.  
D. Post clerk and customer.
9. A. It is the best city he's ever visited.  
B. It was worse than he had expected.  
C. It is difficult to get around in the city.  
D. The hotel service is terrible in the city.

**Section B (1 point each)**

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, there will be some questions. Both the passage 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 Answer Sheet.*

10. A. Jurors play a very important part in an American court.  
B. What judges do in an American court.  
C. What lawyers do in an American court.  
D. What kind of roles juries, judges and lawyers play in an American court.
11. A. The defense lawyer has the right to dismiss a proposed juror if he or she believes that the person cannot decide the case fairly.  
B. The defense lawyer has to try every means to prove that the defendant is innocent.  
C. If a defendant does not want a jury to make the decision, he can waive a jury trial.  
D. Before the accused can be found guilty or not guilty all the jury members must agree.
12. A. Over two thousand years ago.  
B. Since Shakespeare was at the best of his career.  
C. Four hundred years ago.  
D. Over fifteen hundred years ago.
13. A. There were many armies, navies, companies and expeditions.  
B. People traveled to every corner of the globe.  
C. The Scots, Irish, Welsh, and Americans spoke English.  
D. English speakers from many countries traveled widely.
14. A. You have to undo yourself before creating the new you.  
B. You should rewrite and redraw who you are.  
C. You should lay a foundation of education for yourself.  
D. You should discover yourself.
15. A. Because it is exactly the way the average person goes.  
B. Because you should follow your own fate.  
C. Because you must in a way develop yourself.  
D. Because it is not the way the average person goes.

## Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

### Section A (0.5 point each)

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has one word or a set of words 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 Answer Sheet.

16. There is discrepancy between what you have said and what you have done. So I don't know whether I should believe you or not.  
A. similarity      B. inconsistency      C. resemblance      D. analog
17. At the international conference on the nuclear weapons several dissenting statements were made.  
A. lengthy      B. novel      C. unexpected      D. opposing

18. The restaurant benefits from its proximity to several cinemas. Otherwise it would soon get closed down.  
A. restriction      B. prominence      C. authorization      D. vicinity
19. The car of our neighbor which had lost last month was found abandoned in the woods off the highway.  
A. distracted      B. scattered      C. discarded      D. disregarded
20. The ritual household duties are always considered a dreary grind, for efforts in these areas are generally not appreciated.  
A. conventional      B. trivial      C. redundant      D. routine
21. Susan deliberately missed the first train from New York to Washington so as to travel on the same one as John.  
A. purposely      B. decisively      C. objectively      D. desperately
22. The Chinese nation which has the historical record of 5,000 years' civilization is distinguished for its diligence and courage.  
A. distracted      B. distorted      C. celebrated      D. consolidated
23. We have a female lawyer whose integrity is above suspicion to our mind.  
A. modesty      B. intelligence      C. uprightness      D. capability
24. The secretary with a pair of glasses, standing on the platform, is very careful and never overlooks any little points.  
A. neglect      B. forget      C. overstress      D. underestimate
25. All his attempts to unlock the car were futile, because he was using the wrong key.  
A. effective      B. versatile      C. fruitless      D. petty

**Section B(0.5 point each)**

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has something omitted. Choose the word or words from the four choices given to best complete each sentence.

26. It is laid down in the constitution that his younger brother will become \_\_\_\_\_ to vote on his next birthday.  
A. capable      B. eligible      C. competent      D. qualified
27. She was so excited to find that the audience seemed to be \_\_\_\_\_ on what she was saying.  
A. adverse      B. tolerant      C. intent      D. intensified
28. The quarrels of the different political parties in the turbulent country seemed likely to \_\_\_\_\_ the state.  
A. abrupt      B. disrupt      C. interrupt      D. erupt
29. Many teenagers today tend to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves in playing games without paying attention to their study.

- A. indulge      B. invest      C. treat      D. intensify
30. Despite the news that her son had been dead years ago, she still \_\_\_\_\_ to the hope that he would return some day.
- A. surrendered      B. clung      C. confessed      D. appealed
31. Though the main characters in the novel by the American distinguished writer, Mark Twain, are so true to life, they are certainly \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. imaginary      B. imaginative      C. imaginable      D. imagining
32. An honorary doctorate of law was \_\_\_\_\_ on the general secretary of the International Law Association by this university.
- A. dedicated      B. conferred      C. ascribe      D. awarded
33. He had always been \_\_\_\_\_ the way Ruth looked, and had never once paid her a compliment.
- A. oblivious to      B. guilty of      C. wary of      D. subject to
34. The completion of the hydroelectric power station has given a great \_\_\_\_\_ to the construction of east China.
- A. impulse      B. impetus      C. inspiration      D. incentive
35. The police who was lack of experiences was completely \_\_\_\_\_ by the thief's disguise.
- A. taken back      B. taken on      C. taken in      D. taken down

### Part III Cloze Test(10 minutes,15 points)

Directions: Read the passage through. Then go back and choose one item of suitable word (s) marked A,B,C or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word(s) you have chosen with a single bar across the square bracket on your Answer Sheet.

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. Shy people are anxious and 36; that is, they are 37 concerned with their own appearance and actions. 38 thoughts are constantly occurring in their minds: What kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? Am I wearing 39 clothes?

It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must affect people 40. A person's self concept is reflected in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's 41. In general, the way people think about themselves has a 42 effect on all areas of their lives. Shy people are very 43 to criticism; they feel it confirms their 44. They also find it difficult to be pleased by 45 because they believe they are unworthy of praise. A shy person may 46 to a praise with a statement like this one: "You're just saying that to make me feel good. I know it's not true." It is clear that, 47 self awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is harmful.

Can shyness be completely 48, or at least reduced? 49 shyness goes hand in hand with lack of self-esteem, it is important for people to accept their weaknesses as well as



their strengths. People's expectations of themselves must be realistic. Living on the 50 leads to a sense of inadequacy.

- |                      |                  |                   |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. self-composed | B. self-centered | C. self-conscious | D. self-content |
| 37. A. exceedingly   | B. exceptionally | C. extremely      | D. excessively  |
| 38. A. worried       | B. pleasant      | C. worrisome      | D. satisfactory |
| 39. A. charming      | B. unattractive  | C. indelicate     | D. indecent     |
| 40. A. adversely     | B. advisably     | C. abominably     | D. amiably      |
| 41. A. remarks       | B. reactions     | C. reversions     | D. revisions    |
| 42. A. profound      | B. fundamental   | C. critical       | D. elemental    |
| 43. A. sensible      | B. sensitive     | C. sentimental    | D. senseless    |
| 44. A. superiority   | B. minority      | C. inferiority    | D. majority     |
| 45. A. compliances   | B. components    | C. commissions    | D. compliments  |
| 46. A. contribute    | B. amount        | C. respond        | D. dedicate     |
| 47. A. nevertheless  | B. yet           | C. since          | D. while        |
| 48. A. eliminated    | B. discriminated | C. extinguished   | D. diminished   |
| 49. A. Though        | B. Since         | C. Despite        | D. Given        |
| 50. A. incapable     | B. irresponsible | C. irreplaceable  | D. impossible   |

**Part IV Reading Comprehension(45 minutes,30 points)**

Directions: In this part of the test ,there are six 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 square bracket on your Answer Sheet.

**Passage One**

Today's cars are smaller, safer, cleaner, and more economical than their predecessors, but the cars of the future will be far more pollution-free than those on the road today. Several new types of automobile engines have already been developed that run on alternative sources of power, such as electricity, compressed natural gas, methanol, steam, hydrogen, and propane. Electricity, however, is the only zero-emission option presently available.

Although electric vehicles will not be truly practical until a powerful, compact battery or other dependable sources of current is available, transportation experts foresee a new assortment of electric vehicles entering everyday life: shorter-range commuter electric cars, three-wheeled neighborhood cars, electric delivery vans, bikes, and trolleys.

As automakers work to develop practical electrical vehicles, urban planners and utility engineers are focusing on infrastructure systems to support and make the best use of the new cars. Public parking spots on the street or in commercial lots will need to be equipped with devices that allow drivers to charge their batteries while they shop, dine, or attend a concert. To encourage the use of electric vehicles, the most convenient parking in

transportation centers might be reserved for electric cars.

Planners foresee electric shuttle buses, trains, buses, and neighborhood vehicles all meeting at transit centers that would have facilities for charging and light trucks, one-person three wheelers, small cars, or electric/gasoline hybrid cars for longer trips, which will no doubt take place on automated freeways capable of handling five times the number of vehicles that can be carried by a freeway today.

51. The author's purpose in the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. criticize conventional vehicles  
B. support the invention of electric cars  
C. narrate a story about alternative energy vehicles  
D. describe the possibilities for transportation in the future
52. The passage would most likely be followed by details about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. automated freeways  
B. pollution restrictions in the future  
C. the neighborhood of the future  
D. electric shuttle buses
53. In the second paragraph, the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a dependable source of electric energy will eventually be developed  
B. everyday life will stay much the same in the future  
C. a single electric vehicle will eventually replace several modes of transportation  
D. electric vehicles are not practical for the future
54. According to the passage, public parking lots of the future will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more convenient than they are today  
B. equipped with charging devices  
C. much larger than they are today  
D. as common as today's gas stations
55. We can conclude all the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the future freeways are able to accommodate more vehicles than a freeway today  
B. the reservation of the most convenient parking lots in transportation centers for electric cars can help increase the number of them  
C. commuters are able to own various electric transportation facilities  
D. electricity, compressed natural gas, methanol, steam, hydrogen, and propane are alternative sources
56. We can infer that the author believe that today's cars \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are as perfect as people will expect many years ahead  
B. have nothing to perfect compared with those in the past  
C. are safer, cleaner, and more economical than those in the past  
D. will be improved in the future

## Passage Two

Many of the most damaging and life threatening types of weather torrential rains, severe thunderstorms, and tornadoes (龙卷风) — begin quickly, strike suddenly, and disappear rapidly, destroying small regions while leaving neighboring areas untouched. Such event as a tornado struck the northeastern section of Edmonton, Alberta, in July 1987. Total damages from the tornado exceeded \$ 250 million, the highest ever for any Canadian storm.

Conventional computer models of the atmosphere have limited value in predicting short lived local storms like the Edmonton tornado, because the available weather data are generally not detailed enough to allow computers to study carefully the subtle (微妙的) atmospheric changes that come before these storms. In most nations, for example, weather-balloon observations are taken just once every twelve hours at locations typically separated by hundreds of miles. With such limited data, conventional forecasting models do a much better job predicting general weather conditions over large regions than they do forecasting specific local events.

Until recently, the observation intensive approach needed for accurate, very short-range forecasts, or “Nowcasts,” was not feasible. The cost of equipping and operating many thousands of conventional weather stations was extremely high, and the difficulties involved in rapidly collecting and processing the raw weather data from such a network were hard to overcome. Fortunately, scientific and technological advances have overcome most of these problems. Radar systems, automated weather instruments, and satellites are all capable of making detailed, nearly continuous observation over large regions at a relatively low cost. Communications satellites can transmit data around the world cheaply and instantaneously, and modern computers can quickly compile and analyze this large volume of weather information. Meteorologists (气象学者) and computer scientists now work together to design computer programs and video equipment capable of transforming raw weather data into words, symbols, and vivid graphic displays that forecasters can interpret easily and quickly. As meteorologists have begun using these new technologies in weather forecasting offices, Nowcasting is becoming a reality.

57. Conventional computer models of the atmosphere fails to predict such a short-lived tornado because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The computer is not used to forecast specific local events.  
B. The computers are not advanced enough to predict it.  
C. The weather data people collect are often wrong.  
D. Weather conditions in some small regions are not available.
58. According to the passage, the word “Nowcast” (paragraph 3) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a way of collecting raw weather data  
B. a forecast which can predict the weather conditions in the small area in an accurate way  
C. a network to collect instant weather data

- D. a more advanced system of weather observation
59. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ is the key factor to making “Nowcasts” a reality.
- A. scientific and technological advances such as radar, or satellites
- B. computer scientist
- C. meteorologists
- D. advanced computer programs
60. According to the author, the passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a tornado in Edmonton, Alberta
- B. what’s a “Nowcast”
- C. the disadvantage of conventional computer models of the weather forecast
- D. a breakthrough in weather forecast

### Passage Three

Tracking down cybercriminals who steal credit card numbers, transfer money from other people’s accounts, or e-mail viruses around the world takes a knowledge of the technology used to commit the crimes. Instead of using fingerprints or following suspects, government agents go through the computer system to the cybercriminals.

One such investigation led to the arrest of the man accused of sending the extremely dangerous Melissa virus, a computer virus that destroyed files in computers around the world in the spring of 1999. The agents received help from online service technicians, software experts, and a computer-science student. All helped to trace the complex pathways of the virus back to the telephone line and computer of the man who released it.

In another case, agents worked for two years to catch a cybercriminal who was, among other offenses, stealing credit card number. Agents found him by tracing a path from a computer he broke into the mobile telephone he had used, which led to his address — and arrest.

The government agents are also working to block cybercriminals who could cut off power and confuse telephone companies. “Think of the consequences if the power went out for a week — not in just one town or city but down the whole East Coast,” says Michael Vatis, an FBI agent. From TVs to hospital equipment, all would fail.

Makaveli and TooShort were arrested for the charges of breaking into computers. They were given probation, required to perform community services, and prevented from having home computers with modems. Punishment for adults can be more severe and usually includes some jail time.

Most people use their computers legally. For the few who don’t, however, cyberpolice and better security systems will make it harder for cybercriminals to get away with their crimes.

61. Which of the following can help government agents catch cybercriminals?
- A. Numbers, symbols and letters

- B. Credit card numbers
  - C. Suspects' fingerprints
  - D. The technology used to commit the crimes
62. Why was the Melissa virus extremely dangerous?
- A. Technicians, experts, and a student were involved.
  - B. Because it destroyed computer files on the world scale.
  - C. Telephone companies were confused.
  - D. The power in the government building was cut off.
63. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. The author warns hackers of getting away from committing cybercrimes.
  - B. The author complains about cybercrimes.
  - C. The author suggests hackers not to commit cybercrimes.
  - D. The author commands that hackers must stop committing cybercrimes.
64. What does the FBI agent say about the consequence of a computer crime?
- A. There would be no more television programs to watch.
  - B. A city would be thrown into darkness.
  - C. Power would be out down the East Coast for a week.
  - D. Many telephone companies would go bankrupt.
65. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way of punishing the cybercriminals?
- A. Being put into prison.
  - B. Sentenced to death.
  - C. Not being allowed to own computers with modems at home.
  - D. Doing something for the company.

#### Passage Four

What might driving on an automated highway be like? The answer depends on what kind of system is ultimately adopted. Two distinct types are on the drawing board. The first is a special purpose lane system, in which certain lanes are reserved for automated vehicles. The second is a mixed traffic system: fully automated vehicles would share the road with partially automated or manual driven cars. A special purpose lane system would require more extensive physical modifications to existing highways, but it promises the greatest gains in freeway(高速公路) capacity.

Under either scheme, the driver would specify the desired destination, furnishing this information to a computer in the car at the beginning of the trip or perhaps just before reaching the automated highway. If a mixed traffic system way was in place, automated driving could begin whenever the driver was on suitably equipped roads. If special purpose lanes were available, the car could enter them and join existing traffic in two different ways. One method would use a special ramp (入口引道). As the driver approached the point of entry for the highway, devices installed on the roadside would electronically check the vehicle to