

研究生英语学位课考试丛书

研究生英语学位课统考 真题与精解

GET 2002-2004



北京市研究生英语教学研究会

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新编研究生英语系列教程

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中国人民大学出版社

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多个省、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试题。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2002年—2004年的6套统考试题公开发表并附精解(1994年至1995年的试题发表在中国人民大学出版社出版的《研究生英语学位课考试指南》中; 1996年至1999年的试题发表在中国人民大学出版社出版的《硕士研究生英语学位课统考全真试题汇编、精解、模拟题》中; 1999年至2001年的试题发表在人民大学出版社出版的《研究生英语学位课统考试题及精解》中)。

本书包括三个部分:(一)2002年至2004年北京地区研究生英语学位课统考真题;(二)2002年至2004年研究生英语学位课统考真题答案及录音文字稿;(三)2002年至2004年研究生英语学位课统考真题精解(研究生英语学位课统考真题分为试卷A和试卷B, 两种试卷内容一样只是试题顺序不同。在第一部分仅公布试卷A, 在第二部分将试卷B的答案一并给出)。

本书的编写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议及参加命题和审题的其他成员的大力支持和帮助, 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。

本书真题听力部分配有录音磁带, 由中国人民大学音像出版社出版发行。

编者

2004年10月

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第一部分

2002 年—2004 年研究生英语学位课统考真题

2002 年 1 月研究生英语学位课统考真题

试卷 A

GENERAL ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST
FOR NON-ENGLISH MAJOR GRADUATE STUDENTS
(GET 20020106)

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，请仔细阅读试卷二的注意事项。
- 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 question will be asked 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 brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

1. A. In about 10 minutes.
B. In about 20 minutes.
C. In about 30 minutes.
D. In about 40 minutes.

2. A. They don't like their next-door neighbor.
B. They feel lonely here.
C. They find the life here tough.
D. They don't feel safe in this neighborhood.

3. A. The manager was impatient with John.
B. John was afraid of talking with the manager.
C. John was not interested in the business.
D. The room where they had the talk was a mess.

4. A. It was interesting.
B. It was boring.
C. It was moving.
D. It was an empty talk.

5. A. She often goes outing with her neighbors.
B. She thinks that her neighbors are trustworthy.
C. She thinks that her neighbors are very friendly.
D. She has much in common with her neighbors.

6. A. Jane has changed a lot.
B. Jane is artistic.
C. Jane is conscientious.
D. Jane's idea is not good enough.

7. A. She didn't like them from the very beginning.
B. She doesn't like their color.
C. Their color is too close to that of the walls.
D. Their color doesn't match that of the walls.
8. A. They are amusing and instructive.
B. They are popular and interesting.
C. They are ridiculous and boring.
D. They are uninteresting and outdated.
9. A. Because John is as clumsy as a pig.
B. Because John has never played a game like this.
C. Because John is not as competitive as other players.
D. Because John has no confidence in himself.

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 brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

10. A. Being compulsory in most countries.
B. Covering differently according to different situations.
C. Helping the needy to survive.
D. Sharing risks of possible losses.
11. A. To prove that it is wise to spend money on insurance.
B. To prove that buying insurance is a wasted investment.
C. To tell us that the sense of security is very important in driving.
D. To tell us that accidents may take place at any time.
12. A. Business, poverty and health insurance.
B. Car, liability and life insurance.
C. Possessions, disability and health insurance.
D. Liability, home and life insurance.

13. A. They live on their parents' income.
 B. They live on food given by others.
 C. They live on begged food.
 D. They live on potatoes only.
14. A. Their teachers died of AIDS.
 B. Their parents died of AIDS.
 C. They had no money to pay for the tuition.
 D. They were infected with HIV.
15. A. About 4.2%.
 B. About 10%.
 C. About 20%.
 D. Less than 30%.

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 brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

16. Terrorist activities, in whatever forms, are to be denounced by peace-loving people worldwide.
 A. announced B. forgiven C. condemned D. despised
17. Problems with respiration are often associated with smoking and air pollution as has been proved.
 A. aspiration B. inspiration C. creativity D. breathing
18. The military operations commenced yesterday were targeted at the Taliban's military installations.
 A. set about B. set out C. set apart D. set aside
19. No merchandise is currently in short supply thanks to the market economy.
 A. businessman B. commodity C. substance D. talent

20. It is becoming increasingly difficult for an only child to live up to the expectations of their parents.
 A. encourage B. survive C. arouse D. fulfill
21. This summit talk is thought to be instrumental in bringing about peace in this region.
 A. helpful B. useless C. harmless D. inappropriate
22. Faced with this grim situation, top executives of this company are trying to find quick solutions.
 A. unexpected B. undesirable C. comforting D. grave
23. The bill was passed unanimously as a result of the intensive lobbying of some senators.
 A. without any objections B. in the end
 C. in the dark D. against heavy odds
24. Nobel Prize winners have been mostly scientists of international renown in some field.
 A. institutions B. standard C. prestige D. application
25. These natural resources will be depleted sooner or later if the present rate of exploitation continues.
 A. exhausted B. evaluated C. deployed D. popularized

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 brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

26. *Harry Potter* was originally _____ for children or teenagers, yet many adults have come to be crazy about the book.
 A. extended B. intended C. inclined D. directed
27. This experienced author was able to _____ the lifetime's work of Jefferson into one volume.
 A. suppress B. compress C. express D. depress

It has been said that in a high-divorce society, not only are more unhappy marriages likely to end in divorce, but in addition, more marriages are likely to become unhappy. Much of life's happiness and much of its 36 come from the same source—one's marriage. Indeed, few things in life have the potential to provide as much 37 or as much anguish. As the accompanying box indicates, many couples are having more than their share of the 38.

But divorce statistics reveal only part of the problem. For each marriage that sinks, countless others remain 39 but are stuck in stagnant waters. "We used to be a happy family, but the last 12 years have been horrible," 40 a woman married for more than 30 years. "My husband is not interested in my feelings. He is truly my worst 41 enemy." Similarly, a husband of nearly 25 years said, "My wife has told me that she doesn't love me anymore. She says that if we can just exist as roommates and each go our 42 ways when it comes to leisure time, the situation can be 43."

Of course, some in such terrible straits 44 their marriage. For many, however, divorce is 45. Why? According to Dr. Karen Kavser, factors such as children, community disgrace, finances, friends, relatives, and religious beliefs might keep a couple together, even in a 46 state. "Unlikely to divorce legally," she says, "these spouses choose to 47 a partner from whom they are emotionally divorced."

Must a couple whose relationship has cooled 48 themselves to a life of dissatisfaction? Is a loveless marriage the only 49 to divorce? Experience proves that many troubled marriages can be saved—not only from the 50 of breakup but also from the misery of lovelessness.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 36. A. mighty | B. misery | C. mystery | D. myth |
| 37. A. delight | B. dismay | C. dignity | D. destiny |
| 38. A. late | B. later | C. latter | D. last |
| 39. A. ashore | B. afloat | C. arrogant | D. ascended |
| 40. A. conferred | B. compromised | C. confessed | D. confided |
| 41. A. passionate | B. feeling | C. emotional | D. sensational |
| 42. A. separate | B. parting | C. different | D. divided |
| 43. A. excused | B. forgiven | C. comprehended | D. tolerated |
| 44. A. intensify | B. terminate | C. reinforce | D. betray |
| 45. A. in the end | B. out of the count | C. in the way | D. out of the question |
| 46. A. loving | B. lovely | C. loved | D. loveless |
| 47. A. insist on | B. persist in | C. remain with | D. keep in with |
| 48. A. resign | B. deposit | C. expel | D. return |
| 49. A. pattern | B. destination | C. alternative | D. route |
| 50. A. addiction | B. agony | C. abuse | D. abolition |

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

Directions: *In this part of the test, there are five short passages. 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 brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

Passage One

Moviegoers may think history is repeating itself this weekend. The summer's most anticipated film, *Pearl Harbor*, which has opened recently, painstakingly re-creates the Japanese attack that drew the United States into World War II. But that isn't the film's only reminder of the past. *Harbor* invites comparison to *Titanic*, the biggest hit of all time. Like *Titanic*, *Harbor* heaps romance and action around a major historical event. Like *Titanic*, *Harbor* attempts to create popular global entertainment from a deadly real-life tragedy. Like *Titanic*, *Harbor* costs a pretty penny and hopes to get in even more at the box office.

Both *Titanic* and *Pearl Harbor* unseal their tales of love and tragedy over more than three hours. Both stories center on young passion, triangles of tension with one woman and two men: In *Titanic*, Leonardo DiCaprio and Billy Zane compete for the love of the same woman, a high-society type played by a British actress named Kate (Winslet). In *Harbor*, two pilots (Ben Affleck, Josh Hartnett) fall for the same woman, a nurse played by a British actress named Kate (Beckinsale).

The scenes of peril also have similarities. *Harbor* has a shot in which soldiers cling for dear life as the battleship USS Oklahoma capsizes. The moment is recalled of the *Titanic*'s climactic sinking scene in which DiCaprio and Winslet hang from the ocean liner as half of the ship vertically plunges into the water. In *Harbor*, one of its stars floats atop a piece of debris in the middle of the night, much like Winslet's character does in *Titanic*.

And the jaw-dropping action of *Titanic* is matched by *Harbor*'s 40-minute re-creation of the Dec. 7, 1941 attack on the United States' Pacific Fleet. Both films spent heavily on special effects. *Harbor* director, Michael Bay, for example, says he kept salaries down so more could be spent on the visuals. Both movies even shot their ship-sinking scenes at the same location: Fox Studios Baja in Mexico.

Harbor's makers have even taken a *Titanic*-like approach to the soundtrack. The film includes one song, *There You'll be*, performed by country music superstar Faith Hill. *Titanic*, which is one of the best selling soundtracks of all time, also has only one pop song: Celine Dion's *My Heart Will Go On*.

“If *Harbor* becomes a major moneymaker, filmmakers may comb history books searching for even more historical romance-action material,” says a critic.

51. What are the two things that the author of this article tries to compare?
- A. The attack on Pearl Harbor and the sinking of the Titanic.
 - B. Historical fiction movies and successful box office hits.
 - C. The movie *Titanic* and the on-show movie *Pearl Harbor*.
 - D. Sinking boats and famous actors.
52. *Pearl Harbor* and *Titanic* are similar in all of the following aspects EXCEPT _____.
- A. both spent large amount of money on special effects
 - B. both have soundtracks starring a major pop star
 - C. both added made-up stories to historical events
 - D. both are documentary movies of historical events
53. Who plays the leading female role in *Pearl Harbor*?
- A. Kate Beckinsale.
 - B. Ben Affleck.
 - C. Kate Winslet.
 - D. Faith Hill.
54. What does the phrase “cost a pretty penny” in the first paragraph mean?
- A. To be very attractive.
 - B. To cost a lot.
 - C. To have big box office returns.
 - D. To require a lot of effort to accomplish.
55. If *Pearl Harbor* is as successful as *Titanic*, which of the following movies might we see next?
- A. *The Battle of Waterloo*.
 - B. *The Advents of Mr. Bean*.
 - C. *Space Invaders*.
 - D. *The Haunted House*.
56. It is said in the passage that _____.
- A. major historical events can never repeat themselves
 - B. both *Titanic* and *Pearl Harbor* are the historical reappearance
 - C. *Pearl Harbor* may have a better box office return than *Titanic*
 - D. *Titanic* is the most successful film in history

Passage Two

A few weeks ago my mother called to say there was a warrant out for my arrest. I

was mystified. I'd like to think myself dangerous but I'm a mild-mannered journalist. I don't have a criminal record, though the address on my driver's license is my mother's—thus the "raid." I hadn't robbed any convenience stores lately, nor fled the scene after backing a Jeep into a crowd of people.

But this is Mayor Giuliani's New York, where it doesn't take much to draw the attention of cops. New Yorkers know all about Hizzonor's banning homeless cleaning men from approaching drivers and offering to clean their windshields. He's also cracked down on street vendors. Yuppie that I am, I've never given much thought to what it felt like to be on the other side of the law.

So when the cops came knocking, I thought there must be some mistake. Imagine my embarrassment upon discovering my crime. One Saturday night in March, I strolled out of apartment after dinner, a Coors Light beer in hand. Suddenly a police officer came up and wrote me a ticket. The charge: violating New York City's open-container laws. Yeah, I probably should have paid it then and there. But instead I stuck the pink slip in my back pocket—and forgot about it.

When I called to inquire about my case, I was told to "speak with Officer Kosenza." But I didn't get a chance. Kosenza called me that night while I was having dinner with my girlfriend. He wanted me to come to court, right then. But I was cautious. It seems New York's police are in a bind. With crime falling to record lows, it's getting harder and harder for cops to "make the numbers" that show they're doing a better and better job. What to do? The answer is to rifle through out-of-date tickets that haven't been paid—anything they could turn into a "crime." I finally decided to turn myself in, which is how I found myself, one August evening, handcuffed at the downtown Manhattan police station with an older officer telling us tales of his days in the 1980s. "Times sure have changed," he said, shaking his head at us statistically useful nuisances.

Eventually I was led into a courtroom. Very quickly, it was done. Handcuffs off, out the door. I wanted to complain but went quietly home, promising not to do whatever I was guilty of for another six months. I got off easy. But I also learned a lesson: Giuliani's clean streets come with a price. If only the mayor would neglect to pay a ticket.

57. According to the passage, the author is probably _____.

- A. an urban young professional
- B. a narrow-minded journalist
- C. a criminal wanted by the police
- D. a traffic offender

58. The author was arrested primarily because _____.

- A. he once stuck a piece of pink paper in his back pocket

- B. he used his mother's address on the driver's license
 - C. he had robbed convenience shops before
 - D. he drank some beer one night on the street
59. The word "nuisances" in the fourth paragraph may mean _____.
- A. mild-mannered prisoners
 - B. trouble makers
 - C. new arrivals
 - D. hardened criminals
60. Through the passage, the author wants to convey the idea that _____.
- A. New York policemen are doing a good job cracking down on crimes
 - B. not everyone agrees with the mayor's management of the city
 - C. the crime rate has been reduced at the expense of citizens' convenience
 - D. everyone including the mayor should be punished if he is guilty of crime
61. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. The author pleaded guilty and was set free.
 - B. Policemen were trying hard to please their superiors.
 - C. Many so-called crimes were only trifle things.
 - D. It's no use complaining to cops when you are caught.
62. The tone of the passage is _____.
- A. satirical
 - B. objective
 - C. praiseful
 - D. complaining

Passage Three

Ewen Cameron is long dead but his ghost appears to haunt Canada, where extraordinarily strict rules are being considered to protect the subjects of psychological research.

Cameron was a scientist straight from a horror movie. On the surface, he was a respectable academic. But after the end of the Second World War, he visited the Nuremberg trials, superficially to examine Rudolf Hess's psychological state. Many people believe that he also studied Nazi methods of mind control. Certainly, he never internalized the Nuremberg declaration that prohibits human experiments where risk outweighs "humanitarian importance."

Throughout the 1950s, Cameron ran a CIA-funded laboratory at McGill University where patients were used as guinea pigs in brainwashing experiments. Some patients

were given ECT “therapy” twice daily, others were drugged and kept unconscious for weeks or months, injected with huge amounts of drugs, and subjected to long-term sensory deprivation.

Compensation has been paid to most surviving patients. But suspicion of the psychological sciences has not entirely gone away. Nor has the need for patients’ rights to be guaranteed. Cameron, after all, ensured that every patient signed a consent form, even though many were not in position to understand what it meant.

The strict new rules for psychological research now under discussion can partly be understood in the light of special Canadian sensitivities. They are designed to ensure that no one can be involved in an experiment that might damage their own interests.

All well and good, except that psychological sciences aren’t going to advance if anyone can leave an experiment if they don’t like the results. Obviously, many psychological experiments would not be possible if the experimenters had to reveal exactly what they were testing.

There is much to debate about the rights of patients and experimental subjects. The committee drawing up the code has apparently received 2,000 pages of comment on its draft.

No one should do anything until this committee has had all the time it needs to read, digest and study these submissions. And then reach a truly balanced position.

63. According to the author, we may conclude that _____.
- A. Cameron was a dedicated and responsible scientist
 - B. Cameron was interested in unveiling the myths about Rudolf Hess’s psychological state
 - C. Cameron tried to ensure that his subjects clearly understood the purpose of the experiments
 - D. Cameron unmistakably violated the subjects’ rights
64. Which of the following statements is NOT true based on the second paragraph?
- A. Cameron’s appearance might misrepresent his true personality.
 - B. Probing into the psychological state of the Nazi was outside Cameron’s profession.
 - C. Cameron did not observe the stipulation relating to human experiments.
 - D. People believed that he had undisclosed motives for attending the Nuremberg trials.
65. We can infer from this passage that _____.
- A. making compensation for the subjects’ loss was illegal
 - B. some subjects in Cameron’s experiments died
 - C. people have been quite indifferent to the subjects’ rights

- D. as a rule, people are fully supportive of psychological sciences
66. The committee responsible for working out the rules governing psychological research _____.
- A. has to give top priority to psychological advances
 - B. is bombarded with criticisms from the public
 - C. is expected to take into account all the reactions to the drafting
 - D. should rely on those willing to sacrifice their own interests
67. One of the problems with the new rules for psychological research is that _____.
- A. the rules can do little to protect the patients' rights
 - B. people may withdraw from the experiments in fear of damage to their own interests
 - C. it would be impossible to sort out anything valuable from the comments on the rules
 - D. people's response to psychological sciences is overwhelmingly negative

Passage Four

Some accept their fate. Others try to reason with the police officer who has pulled them over for some real or imagined traffic offense. But when law enforcement is represented by a computer-driven camera that has immortalized your violation on film—as is the case at hundreds of intersections in more than 60 cities around the U. S.—it's hard to talk your way out of a heavy fine. Yet that is precisely what some 300 motorists in San Diego succeeded in doing last week when a superior court judge rules that pictures taken by the so-called red-light cameras were unreliable and therefore unacceptable.

The first U. S. Court decision to reject all the traffic violations caught on camera, the ruling by judge Ronald Styn has fueled debate over the growing use of the devices. Police departments swear, and studies indicate, that the robocams (robot cameras) deter people from speeding and running red lights. A Lou Harris poll set for release this week finds that 69% of Americans support their use. Yet at least seven states have blocked proposals to implement them, and opponents—ranging from House majority leader Dick Armey to the American Civil Liberties Union—argue that the cameras violate privacy and place profit above public safety.

Part of the problem is that virtually all the devices in place are operated by private firms that handle everything from installing the machinery to identifying violations—often with minimal police oversight—and have an incentive to pull in as many drivers as they can. The companies get paid as much as \$70 a ticket, and the total revenue is hardly chump change. San Diego has got in \$15.9 million since October 1998, and Washington \$12.8 million since August 1999. "It's all about money," says Congress-