

Good Company On The Road Is The Shortest Cut

周计划: 拿下英语考试 Week Plan Ace the English Test



主 编◎方 凡 徐 沁 沈旭华

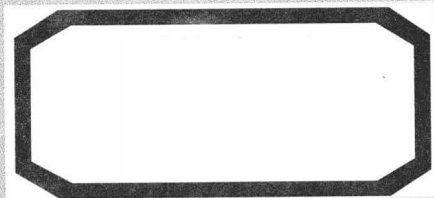
研究生公共英语水平 考试自测模拟题集

*English Test for
Non-English Major Graduate Students*



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大学出版社



The Shortest Cut

周计划： 拿下英语考试



Week Plan Ace the English Test

主 编 © 方 凡 徐 沁 沈旭华

研究生公共英语水平 考试自测模拟题集

English Test for

Non-English Major Graduate Students



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题集 / 方凡,
徐沁, 沈旭华主编. —杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2012.9
ISBN 978-7-308-10315-2

I. ①研… II. ①方…②徐…③沈… III. ①英语—
研究生—水平考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 178369 号

研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题集

方 凡 徐 沁 沈旭华 主编

责任编辑 张 琛 (zerozc@zju.edu.cn)

文字编辑 徐 瑾

封面设计 续设计

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州市天目山路 148 号 邮政编码 310007)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

排 版 浙江时代出版服务有限公司

印 刷 德清县第二印刷厂

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 12.75

字 数 440 千

版 印 次 2012 年 9 月第 1 版 2012 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-308-10315-2

定 价 32.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究 印装差错 负责调换

浙江大学出版社发行部邮购电话 (0571)88925591

前言

Preface

本书旨在使考生了解研究生公共英语水平考试的详细题型和解题思路，向考生提供与试卷难度一致的模拟试题，使考生在复习时做到有的放矢，并通过模拟题的训练了解自己的实际水平，以便应试时做到胸有成竹。

本书由方凡、徐沁和沈旭华参与编写，在编写过程中，许多同仁和浙江大学出版社的编辑给予了大力支持和帮助，在此深表诚挚的谢意！

由于编者水平有限，书中难免有错漏之处，敬请批评指正！

编者
2012年夏

目录

Contents

第一周 Week One

研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(一).....	1	38
研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(二).....	13	41
研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(三).....	26	44

第二周 Week Two

研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(四).....	49	88
研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(五).....	62	91
研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(六).....	75	94

第三周 Week Three

研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(七).....	98	137
研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(八).....	111	140
研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(九).....	124	143

第四周 *Week Four*

研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(十)	148	187
研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题(十一)	161	190

研究生公共英语水平考试自测模拟题（一）

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 9 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four possible answers marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark your answer.*

1. A) He will drop his course in marking.
B) The woman has not told the truth.
C) The notice may not be reliable.
D) The course is open to all next semester.
2. A) Urge Jenny to spend more time on study.
B) Help Jenny to prepare for the coming exams.
C) Act towards Jenny in a more sensible way.
D) Send Jenny to a volleyball training center.
3. A) They join the physics club.
B) They asked for an extension of the deadline.
C) They work on the assignment together.
D) They choose an easier assignment.
4. A) He enjoys finding fault with exams.
B) He is sure of his success in the exam.
C) He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam.
D) He used to get straight A's in the exam.



5. A) The lecture for next Monday is cancelled.
B) The lecture wasn't as successful as expected.
C) The woman doesn't want to attend the lecture.
D) The woman may attend next Monday's lecture.
6. A) Not to subscribe to the journal.
B) To buy the latest issue of the magazine.
C) To find a better science journal in the library.
D) Not to miss any chance to collect useful information.
7. A) He enjoyed it as a whole.
B) He didn't think much of it.
C) He didn't like it at all.
D) He liked some parts of it.
8. A) She lacks confidence in herself.
B) She is not interested in computer.
C) She has never signed up for any competition before.
D) She is sure to win the programming contest.
9. A) They'll keep in touch during the summer vacation.
B) They'll hold a party before the summer vacation.
C) They'll do odd jobs together at the school library.
D) They'll get back to their school once in a while.

Section B

Directions: *In this section of the test, you are going to hear two passages. After each piece you will hear some questions. You are required to choose the best answer from the 4 given choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark your answer.*

Passage 1

Questions 10 to 12 are based on the following talk about food. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 10 to 12.

10. According to the passage, what do we know about the food we eat?
- A) It is responsible for 80% of cancer.
B) That it is related to illness is a new discovery.
C) Some food additives can cause cancer.
D) The food additives are shown on the packaging labels of processed food.

11. Why are different cultures more prone to certain illness?
- A) Because of the diet that is characteristic of these cultures.
 - B) Because of their living environment.
 - C) Because the people of that culture eat much fat.
 - D) Because the people of that culture use nitrate and nitrite to preserve color in meats.
12. What is the best title for this passage?
- A) Food Additives.
 - B) Cancer-related Food.
 - C) Food-related Diseases.
 - D) Bad Effect of Food on Health.

Passage 2

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following lecture in a geology class. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 13 to 15.

13. What is the purpose of the lecture?
- A) To review what students know about volcanic activity.
 - B) To demonstrate the use of new measurement device.
 - C) To explain the answer to an examination question.
 - D) To provide background for the next reading assignment.
14. What important discovery about seismic waves does the instructor mention?
- A) They occur at regular intervals.
 - B) They can withstand great heat.
 - C) They can travel through the Earth's interior.
 - D) They can record the Earth's internal temperature.
15. What did the study of seismic vibrations help geologists learn more about?
- A) When the Earth was formed.
 - B) The composition of the Earth's interior.
 - C) Why lava is hot.
 - D) How often a volcano is likely to erupt.



Part II Vocabulary

A. Directions: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

16. It is only when we consider the matter in _____ that we can appreciate the tremendous advances during this century.
A) retreat B) retrospect C) review D) foresight
17. I really appreciate _____ to help me, but I am sure that I will be able to manage by myself.
A) you to offer B) that you offer C) your offering D) that you are offering
18. He studied hard at school when he's young, _____, contributed to his success in later life.
A) which B) therefore C) that D) so that
19. They waited _____ it was dark before leaving, as they didn't want anyone to see them leave.
A) since B) until C) unless D) when
20. Tens of thousands of people, turned out for a long march down to the city's centre. Never before _____ such a scene.
A) the citizens have seen B) had the citizens seen
C) has the citizens seen D) the citizens could have seen
21. It is supposed to be a private school. So my friend warned me _____ my school fees.
A) not affording B) unable to afford to pay
C) that I could not afford to pay D) how I could not afford
22. The doctor had told him that one of his injured legs had to be _____; so he came back from the hospital minus a leg.
A) operated on B) put into operation
C) excised D) retained
23. Zhejiang University, one of China's key institutions of higher learning, _____ the old style school of Qiushi Academy founded at the end of last century.
A) was brought into being B) was brought on
C) turned around D) grew out of
24. The farmers had to wear heavy boots in the winter because the fields were so wet and _____.
A) dusty B) earthy C) soiled D) muddy
25. The police didn't think that was an accident; all evidence went to prove the suspect had run over the young woman _____.
A) intrinsically B) deliberately C) intensively D) decisively

B. Directions: Choose from the given choices the one closest in meaning to the word or phrase underlined.

26. His speeches are always too vague to understand.
 A) specific B) precise C) exact D) not clear
27. He's going to set off on a journey to New York.
 A) begin B) betray C) fly D) brake
28. Please help me spilt the wood, and it is very hard to do so by myself.
 A) cut B) emit C) hammer D) import
29. The car was made in 1800, and it is now regarded as antique.
 A) homemade B) old C) lawn D) gorge
30. The student will be notified regarding the entrance examination.
 A) condemned B) delighted C) informed D) angered
31. My friend unexpectedly dropped in, and I had no time to entertain them.
 A) visited B) stepped in C) dropped off D) met
32. The two airline companies will be merged next year.
 A) combined B) emerged C) operated D) bankrupt
33. The manager refused to give in to the demand of union.
 A) reply to B) yield to C) acknowledge D) publicize
34. The country girl rarely read any magazines, and she can't even understand TV.
 A) frequently B) hardly ever
 C) from time to time D) scarcely never
35. The waitress had the orders mixed up, and it was difficult to get them clear then.
 A) cooked B) taken away C) confused D) filled

Part III Cloze Test

Directions: Read the following text. For each numbered blank, choose the best word(s) from the given choices to complete the passage.

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know 36 first set a broken leg, or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year; 37 we know all about the killers and



destroyers. People think 38 them, so much so that on all the highest columns in the great cities of the world you will find the 39 of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people 40 that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of 41 countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is just 42 they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals 43 ; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting 44 be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be 45 . Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most 46 — this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done—is not being civilized. People fight to 47 quarrels. Fighting means killing, and civilized peoples ought to be able to 48 some way of settling their disputes other than by seeing which side can 49 the greater number of the other side, and then saying that that side which has killed 50 has won. And not only has won, but, because it has won, has been 51 . For that is what going to war means; it means 52 that might is right. That is what the story of mankind has 53 been like. Even our own age has fought the two greatest wars in history, 54 millions of people were killed or disabled. And while today it is true that people do not fight and kill each other in the streets—55 , that is to say, we have got to the stage of keeping the rules and behaving properly to each other in daily life—nations and countries have not learnt to do this yet, and still behave like savage.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A) where | B) who | C) what | D) why |
| 37. A) though | B) still | C) but | D) although |
| 38. A) a great deal of | B) many of | C) a number of | D) little of |
| 39. A) picture | B) oil-painting | C) stone | D) figure |
| 40. A) believe | B) expect | C) mean | D) like |
| 41. A) some | B) many | C) other | D) any |
| 42. A) suitable | B) possible | C) questionable | D) acceptable |
| 43. A) beat | B) combat | C) struggle | D) fight |
| 44. A) is to | B) has to | C) should | D) had better |
| 45. A) learned | B) got | C) civilized | D) praised |
| 46. A) sufficiently | B) efficiently | C) mechanically | D) possibly |
| 47. A) solve | B) settle | C) set | D) stop |
| 48. A) get | B) take | C) make | D) find |
| 49. A) kill away | B) kill at | C) kill off | D) kill from |
| 50. A) enough | B) many | C) some | D) most |
| 51. A) in the right | B) all right | C) on the right | D) put right |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| 52. A) telling | B) speaking | C) talking | D) saying |
| 53. A) wholly | B) on the whole | C) exactly | D) in the general |
| 54. A) which | B) in which | C) in that | D) where |
| 55. A) however | B) but | C) while | D) though |

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Directions: *In this part of the test, there are four passages. Read each passage and then answer the questions that follow. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Passage 1

The year 1, 400 opened with more peacefulness than usual in England. Only a few months before, Richard II weak, wicked, and treacherous—had been deposed (废黜), and Henry IV declared king in his stead. But it was only a seeming peacefulness, lasting for but a little while; for though King Henry proved himself a just and merciful man—as justice and mercy went with the men of iron of those days—and though he did not care to shed blood heedlessly, there were many noble families who had been benefited by King Richard during his reign, and who had lost somewhat of their power and prestige from the coming-in of the new king.

Among these were a number of great lords who had been degraded from their former titles and estates, from which degradation King Richard had lifted them. They planned to fall upon King Henry and his followers and to massacre (屠杀) them during a great tournament (中世纪之马上比武大会) which was being held at Oxford. And they might have succeeded had not one of their own members betrayed them.

But Henry did not disappear at the lists; whereupon, knowing that he had been lodging at Windsor with only a few attendants, the conspirators marched there against him. In the meantime, the king had warned of the plot, so that instead of finding him in the royal castle, they discovered through their scouts that he had hurried to London, and that he was marching against them at the head of a considerable army. So nothing was left but flight. One and another, they were all caught and some killed. Those few who found friends faithful and bold enough to afford them shelter dragged those friends down in their own ruin.



56. What does the author seem to think of King Henry?
A) He was the best king England had ever had.
B) He was unfair and cowardly.
C) He was just as evil as King Richard.
D) He was a better ruler than King Richard.
57. How did King Henry find out about the plot?
A) His scouts discovered it. B) He saw the conspirators coming.
C) One of the conspirators told him. D) He found a copy of the conspirators' plan.
58. How did the conspirators find out that Henry was in London?
A) They saw him leave Windsor. B) Henry's attendants told them.
C) They saw him at the tournament. D) Their scouts told them.
59. Why did the nobles wish to kill King Henry?
A) Henry had taken away power given to them by Richard.
B) Henry was weak, wicked, and treacherous.
C) Henry had needlessly killed members of their families.
D) Henry had killed King Richard.
60. It can be inferred that Richard II's reign was _____.
A) peaceful B) corrupt C) democratic D) illegal

Passage 2

"It must be Christmas time," wails an unidentified festive crooner over the Hamley's sound system, as I debate whether to purchase a vibrating pen priced at a very reasonable £ 5. 99. Further up Regent Street, in Liberty's, the traditional yuletide tinkle of cash-tills provides a more pointed musical backdrop against which to consider the purchase of a teddy bear with toffee-filled rucksack, only £ 29. 95.

Such unique consumer opportunities are only the crest of the festive buying spree. We all know that Christmas is about cash, but the feast of Saint Nicholas is bigger business than ever before. In Regent Street and its surrounding area, two million shoppers will hand over an estimated £ 1.5 billion. A retail survey by the accountants Deloitte & Touche found that across Britain consumers will disgorge an average of £ 477 each on food, drinks and gifts over the holiday. Total consumer spending in December is historically double its level in February, the year's quietest month. Materialistic merrymaking has become a critical part of the nation's economy.

The fight for the well-stuffed festive wallet begins with advertising. According to the industry analysts ACN Meal, total retail advertising built to a peak of £ 141 million in December 1996,

before almost halving in January to £77 million. The luxury goods sector spent £13 million advertising in December 1996, but only £2 million the following January. This is despite higher costs; buyers must pay 20 percent more for a television slot in December than at other times of year.

A senior executive in television advertising explained, “You know Christmas is coming when the Ferrero-Rocher chocolate adverts arrive, like the first cuckoo of spring. Then you get advertisements for those bizarre thick socks with gripper soles and lots of brands. People may be happy with own label products during the rest of the year, but at Christmas they want to know what they’re drinking. Christmas advertising is about shifting products off the shelves, and very aggressive too.”

Once the urge to splurge has been planted in our minds, we can then head for the high street. For some, the rush starts early. Harrods begins selling tinsel and fluffy angels in August, and holly-tinged greetings cards in September. A spokesman for the store explained, “We use the department vacated by garden furniture. But Christmas doesn’t start officially until the arrival of Father Christmas-on 8 November.” Retailers do not, however, deserve all the blame for this early start to the festivities; Deloitte & Touche confirms that 19 percent of consumers do their Christmas shopping in October, and 27 percent in November.

61. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A) During the Christmas season, British consumers usually spend a lot of money.
 - B) Christmas is regarded as a festive buying spree.
 - C) Saint Nicholas is nothing but a myth that still charms people today.
 - D) Total consumer spending in December is twice as much as that in February.
62. The fight for the well-stuffed festive wallet takes place _____.
 A) between retailers and analysts of the advertising industry
 B) among retailers themselves
 C) among customers themselves
 D) between advertising designers and customers
63. The underlined word “splurge” (Line 1, Para. 5) most probably means _____.
 A) spend money freely
 B) have a good time
 C) refrain from extravagance
 D) make merry
64. According to a senior executive in television advertising, _____.
 A) a lot of people do Christmas shopping with the guide of television advertising
 B) the luxury goods sector spend £13 million advertising in December 1996
 C) the arrival of Ferrero-Rocher chocolate advertisements signals the advent of Christmas



- D) consumers become very aggressive when they know from TV what will be in fashion
65. According to Deloitte & Touche, besides retailers, those who are responsible for the early start to the festivities are _____.
A) advertisers B) Father Christmas C) department stores D) consumers

Passage 3

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away—straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, the physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that don't have pest problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. Mounted on a plane flown at 3,000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers". Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt the technology works. "This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States," says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

66. Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are _____.
A) sprayed with pesticides B) facing an infrared scanner
C) in poor physical condition D) exposed to excessive sun rays
67. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to _____.
A) estimate the damage to the crops B) measure the size of the affected area
C) draw a color-coded map D) locate the problem area
68. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by _____.

- A) resorting to spot-spraying
- C) transforming poisoned rain
- B) consulting infrared scanning experts
- D) detecting crop problems at an early date

69. The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficulties due to _____.

- A) the lack of official support
- B) its high cost
- C) the lack of financial support
- D) its failure to help increase production

70. Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operation because of _____.

- A) the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produce
- B) growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on crops
- C) the forceful promotion by the Department of Agriculture
- D) full support from agricultural experts

Passage 4

The announcement that England's mad cow disease was involved in 10 cases of a fatal human brain disorder has been met with understandable hysteria. The market for British beef collapsed. 100,000 farmers' jobs are in jeopardy, and the government is trying to defuse a crisis that could cause billions of dollars in losses.

But what is striking about the situation is how sharply the decisive public reaction to the crisis contrasts with the cautious language in the announcement. Scientists said consumption of contaminated beef was "the most likely explanation" for 10 cases of a similar human illness called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease—nothing more definite than that.

The crisis is a telling example of a phenomenon occurring ever more frequently. A complex scientific debate is suddenly thrust upon an anxious public that is ill-equipped to understand it. Instant communications, combined with the greater willingness of government and industry leaders to go public with their scientific disputes, trigger concern. The core of real science gets overwhelmed by a flurry of "junk science"—conflicting statements by politicians, confusing press reports, legal depositions, even dueling ads.

The real problem is the nature of scientific inquiry, which inevitably involves uncertainty. Researchers cannot say conclusively whether mad cow disease poses a risk to humans. They don't know the epidemic or how it can be stopped. Indeed, they can't even agree on the cause. "This is tremendously difficult for the public to sort out. If scientists are disagreeing, what's the citizen to presume?" asks Paul Slovak, an American psychologist at Decision Research in Eugene. One