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15 套

在线课堂
e 讲 e 练

2003年硕士研究生入学考试专用

全真模拟试题与详解

总主编 王迈迈 主编 曹永浩



15套全真模拟试题
十二分详尽周密解答
一律给出参考答案
听力提供文字材料
各类作文均附范文
另配3盒录音磁带

中国致公出版社



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前 言

2003 年考研大战的鼓角已经吹响!

旧战场的痕迹历历在目——参战人员之众,竞争程度之烈,前所未有。昨天的硝烟还未散去,今天的勇士又将前行。

对于备战新一轮考研的广大考生而言,要想打赢自己的这场战争,就必须从现在起,争取每一个日日夜夜,把握每一个分分秒秒,洞察全局,运筹帷幄,决不贻误任何战机。

摸一摸家底,估一估实力,专业课——经过几年的练兵演习,自觉不逊于人,但也很难超越竞争对手一截。唯有公共课——英语,只要从现在抓紧操练,就能扩大自己的优势,使之成为打赢这场考研战争的决定性筹码。

从 2003 年开始,考研对英语的要求,有了重大而深刻的变化。试卷增加了听力,因此,考生必须具备听、读、译、写的良好技能。为了给各位参战的考生助一臂之力,我们精心编写了这套考研丛书。本套丛书的每套考题在题型、容量、难易度方面都力求与考研真题一致;每一道考题都有参考答案,每一道难题都有详尽的解答,所有的听力都配有高质量的磁带,所有的录音均有录音文字材料,所有的作文都附有范文,以供同学们参考借鉴。

我们真诚地希望这套丛书能为同学们走向成功,带来好运。

王迈迈

2002 年 3 月

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Part One 试卷部分

试卷一

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions: This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B, and Part C.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions: You will hear a monologue. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1 - 5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

1. Too much screen time can result in _____ aching eyes.
2. There is no hard _____ that computers actually cause long - term damage to the legs or eye muscles.
3. Doing a lot of close work can _____ to myopia.
4. People in school need more myopia _____ than when they're out of school.
5. Whether the short - term effect can cause long - term _____ problems is not for sure.

Part B

Directions: You will hear a monologue. For questions 6 - 10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you listen. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the questions below. (5 points)



6. The mail might be placed in a tree trunk or _____ in the early days of the mail.
7. In the old days, it took _____ to travel from England to India around the Cape of Good Hope.
8. The sailors would leave _____ under the large stone at the cape.
9. During the _____, boats sailed around Cape Horn to California.
10. Boats coming from the east coast would send _____ to this post office.

Part C

Directions: You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

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

11. A. It is equal to that of North and South America.
B. It is about the same as that of North and South America.
C. It is smaller than that of North and South America.
D. It is larger than that of North and South America.
12. A. It will soon be realized.
B. It is being speculated about by many experts.
C. It sounds entirely impossible.
D. It is not valuable.
13. A. It is good for human survival.
B. It is good for all kinds of manufacturing.
C. It is ideal for commercial development.
D. It is ideal for making industrial diamonds.

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

Questions 14 - 16 are based on the following talk. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14 - 16.

14. A. Watching TV.
B. Putting her feet up.
C. Knitting socks.
D. Collecting stamps.
15. A. He stares at it.
B. He learns a lot from it.
C. He watches it as a relaxation.
D. He goes to bed.
16. A. Life is too short for us to waste time.





- B. He likes doing things while he rests.
 C. He is never happy unless he is idling.
 D. He likes putting his feet up when he is working.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14 – 16.

Questions 17 – 20 are based on the following passage. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17 – 20.

17. A. 1 hour. B. 1.5 hours. C. 2 hours. D. 2.5 hours
 18. A. Channel 3. B. Channel 6. C. Channel 9. D. Channel 11.
 19. A. It asks interesting questions.
 B. It gives away a lot of money.
 C. It gives parents some free time.
 D. It's a good way to learn about the world.
 20. A. Nighttime B. The Children's Room
 C. Can You Answer This D. A Doctor's World

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17 – 20.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET ONE.

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

Section II Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C, or D on ANSWER SHEET ONE. (10 points)

What is apartheid? It is the policy of keeping Africans (21) _____, and separate (22) _____ Europeans.

They are to be kept separate by not being (23) _____ to live as citizens with rights in European towns. They (24) _____ go to European towns to work, but they may not have their families (25) _____; they must live in "Bantustans", the native areas. They are not to (26) _____ with Europeans by sitting in the same cafes, waiting rooms, compartments of trains, seats in parks, etc.

Twelve percent of the (27) _____ is left for the Africans to live and (28) _____ on, and this is mostly dry, poor, mountainous land. (29) _____ the Africans are three - quarters of the people. They are (30) _____ to go and work for the Europeans, not only because their lands do not grow enough food to (31) _____ them, but also because they must earn money to (32) _____ their taxes. Each adult African man has to pay 1 pound a year poll tax, and ten shillings a year



tax (33) _____ his hut. When they go into European (34) _____ to work, they are not allowed to do (35) _____ work; they are hewers of wood and drawers of water, and their wage is about one - seventh of (36) _____ a European would earn for the same kind of work.

(37) _____ a European employs an African to do skilled work of the kind (38) _____ for Europeans, such as carpentry, both the European and his African employee may be fined 100 pounds. (39) _____ African who takes part in a strike may be fined 500 pounds, and/or (40) _____ to prison for three years.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 21. A. superior | B. inferior | C. equal | D. ordinary |
| 22. A. away | B. off | C. from | D. against |
| 23. A. obliged | B. encouraged | C. allowed | D. forced |
| 24. A. cannot | B. should | C. must | D. may |
| 25. A. working | B. there | C. at home | D. together |
| 26. A. play | B. talk | C. mix | D. live |
| 27. A. country | B. land | C. field | D. area |
| 28. A. stand | B. play | C. farm | D. inhabit |
| 29. A. Yet | B. When | C. While | D. However |
| 30. A. voluntary | B. forced | C. engaged | D. willingly |
| 31. A. give | B. feed | C. raise | D. keep |
| 32. A. turn | B. repay | C. pay | D. return |
| 33. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. in |
| 34. A. areas | B. factories | C. farms | D. villages |
| 35. A. skilled | B. skillful | C. technological | D. technique |
| 36. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. how |
| 37. A. Whether | B. When | C. Where | D. If |
| 38. A. Conserved | B. preserved | C. reserved | D. Deserved |
| 39. A. Some | B. The | C. An | D. Any |
| 40. A. gone | B. thrown | C. sent | D. put |

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C, or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET ONE. (40 points)

TEXT A



Architects, planners and residents wonder how to fill the hole in the city. The destruction of the World Trade Center on Sept. 11 cut a huge hole in the fabric of New York City. But already, even as the grief and mourning go on, the city's wound is becoming a kind of repository of ideas about what the site, and the city around it, should become.

Proposals range from the grandiose and ambitious to the small and intimate. Some business leaders argue for a crash-course construction project that would replace lost office space for corporations displaced by the disaster. Others say rebuilding at the trade center site must be sensitive above all else, to the human losses, with a memorial incorporated as part of the very essence of the design.

But there is nearly universal agreement among people in fields as diverse as economics, urban planning, security and ethics that New York is about to encounter a question that few great cities have ever faced: What is to be done with an immensely valuable piece of land that is crucial to the local economy, but which has also become hugely important (indeed almost spiritual) to people in New York and around the world?

One idea put forward in recent days would make the trade center site a new home for that ultimate Wall Street symbol – the New York Stock Exchange – a home that could also include the American Stock Exchange and Nasdaq. Another developer has proposed a ring of 50-story towers. Urban planners and economic development experts say that improving transportation to downtown, by adding rail connections, should be a priority.

But for now, every idea is just that words and arguments. The architects, planners, builders and corporate executives who have put out proposals have done so almost into thin air. No process exists yet to act on any because the machinery to begin even sorting through the ideas has yet to be built, and state and city officials have differing notions of how much control each will bring to bear on what is conceived, and then built.

But the framework for that process the different sorts of intellectual and emotional components that will be involved in rebuilding at the site are coming into place, development experts say. And here, too, the questions are many and difficult.

Is the World Trade Center site still purely a place of trade and business, as that part of Manhattan has been since the 1600s, or does it now belong, in a way,



to the world or to the families of the victims in the disaster with new obligations about what happens there? How should New York weigh the needs of its businesses and residents alongside the global statement that redevelopment will make about New York in the 21st century?

Underlying all those questions is one that millions of people are also asking themselves: *What kind of city is New York now, in the aftermath of the attacks?*

41. What kind of building do some business leaders want to build on the huge hole?
- A. A shopping center B. A monument
C. A city hall D. A commercial headquarter
42. What is the nearly common agreement among people?
- A. New York is facing a great challenge.
B. New York should be rebuilt.
C. New York should rebuild the World Trade Center.
D. The huge hole is crucial to the local economy.
43. Which idea about dealing with the huge hole is NOT mentioned?
- A. To build a museum. B. To build a ring of towers.
C. To add rail connection. D. To build a new stock exchange.
44. Why so far there was no progress acted on any of the proposal?
- A. Because no proposal is practical.
B. Because no government department is appointed to deal with it.
C. Because there is no financial supply.
D. Because it is hard to decide which proposal is the best.
45. What does the word "weigh" mean in the last but one paragraph?
- A. Balance. B. Meet. C. Match. D. Fulfill.

TEXT B

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learns to talk does not learn by being corrected all time; if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the languages he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people. In the same way, when children learn to do all the other things they learn to do without being taught - to work, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle - compare those performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child



a chance to find out his own mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when tells us that he can't find a way to get the right answer. Let's end this nonsense of grades, exams, and marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as schoolteachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get in the world?" Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

46. What does the author think is the best way for children to learn things?
- A. By copying what other people do
 - B. By making mistakes and having them corrected
 - C. By listening to explanations from skilled people
 - D. By asking a great many questions
47. What does the author think teachers do which they should not do?
- A. They give children correct answers.
 - B. They point out children's mistakes to them.
 - C. They allow children to make their own work.
 - D. They encourage children to copy from one another.
48. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are _____.
- A. not really important skills.
 - B. more important than other skills.



- way mirrors and watched round the clock.

Normally cats sleep about 15 hours a day; but Koella's cats, after receiving PCPA, spent about 30 minutes of each day sleeping. Most of the time, their EEG showed the brainwave patterns of arousal. Occasionally the cats would curl up as if to go to sleep, but would soon get back on their feet to wander about. The animals showed signs of irritability and often meowed complainingly after a few days of sleep deprivation, but had normal reflexes. The effects of the PCPA wore off eight days to two weeks after administration of the drug; the cats returned to their normal sleeping patterns as serotonin levels in their brains rose again.

Koella believes that at least some types of chronic insomnia may be caused by a drop in brain - serotonin levels. The Worcester physiologist is now working on chemical ways to raise the brain's serotonin levels and produce, in his words, "a truly physiological sleeping pill." Synthetic sleeping pills, such as barbiturates, bring sleep, but at a price: they depress the central nervous system, reduce heart action and respiration - - - and they can become habit - forming or even addictive.

In one promising experiment toward the goal of letting the body "make its own pill," Koella has found that administration of 5 - hydroxytryptophan, the chemical substance from which the body derives serotonin, will quickly restore a normal sleeping pattern to cats lacking in serotonin.

51. In paragraph one, the second sentence ends with several periods (. . .) to show that _____.

- A. the cycle being described continues on and without end.
- B. the author didn't know how to finish the sentence.
- C. a typographical error was made.
- D. other symptoms caused by insomnia were not for sure.

52. The brain stem is located;

- A. in the hypothalamus.
- B. between the brain and the spinal cord.
- C. in the transmitter nerve cells.
- D. between the hypothalamus and the brain.

53. The information in paragraph 5 indicates that PCPA was responsible for:

- A. a lack of sleep.
- B. the cats' meowing.
- C. normal sleeping patterns.
- D. sleeping about 15 hours a day.



54. The language used in this article indicates that Dr. Koella:
- A. is positive that serotonin controls sleep.
 - B. is quite uncertain whether serotonin controls sleep.
 - C. thinks that serotonin can't be extracted
 - D. thinks that serotonin might control sleep.
55. A good title for this article would be:
- A. The Cats Want to Sleep
 - B. I Can't Sleep Tonight
 - C. How to Get Asleep
 - D. Some New Sleep Research

TEXT D

Geologists have been studying volcanoes for a long time. Though they have learned a great deal, they still have not discovered the causes of volcanic action. They know that the inside of the earth is very hot, but they are not sure exactly what causes the great heat. Some geologists have thought that the heat is caused by the great pressure of the earth's outer layers. Or the heat may be left from the time when the earth was formed. During the last 60 years scientists have learned about radium, uranium, thorium, and other radioactive elements. These give out heat all the time as they change into other elements. Many scientists now believe that much of the heat inside the earth is produced by radioactive elements.

Whatever the cause of the heat may be, we do know that the earth gets hotter the farther down we dig. In deep mines and oil wells the temperature rises about 1 F for each 50 feet. At this rate the temperature 40 miles below the earth's surface would be over 4000 F. This is much hotter than necessary to melt rock. However, the pressure of the rock above keeps most materials from melting at their usual melting points. Geologists believe that the rock deep in the earth may be plastic, or putty-like. In other words, the rock yields slowly to pressure but is not liquid. But if some change in the earth's crust releases the pressure, the rock melts. Then the hot, liquid rock can move up toward the surface.

When the melted rock works its way close to the earth's crust, a volcano may be formed. The melted rock often contains steam and other gases under great pressure. If the rock above gives way, the pressure is released. Then the sudden expansion of the gases causes explosions. These blow the melted rock into pieces of different sizes and shoot them high in the air. Here they cool and harden into volcanic ash and cinders. Some of this material falls around the hole made in earth's surface. The melted rock may keep on rising and pour out as lava. In this way,



volcanic ash, cinders, and lava build up the cone-shaped mountains that we call volcanoes

56. The subject of this passage is the _____
- A. causes of the earth's internal heat.
 - B. results of volcanic action.
 - C. work of geologists.
 - D. formation of volcanoes.
57. The cause for the heat in the interior of the earth is _____
- A. radioactive elements.
 - B. the great pressure of the earth.
 - C. not determined.
 - D. The heat remaining from the formation of the earth.
58. From the information given in the passage, most minerals would melt fastest _____
- A. at 4000 F, 5000 feet above sea level.
 - B. at 4000 F, 5000 feet below sea level.
 - C. in the absence of oxygen.
 - D. at the exact center of the earth at 4000 F.
59. If the temperature at the earth's surface is 20 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature in a coal mine 500 feet below the surface would, in degrees, be _____.
- A. 30 B. 50 C. 120 D. 500
60. If surface rock gives way, _____
- A. interior rock becomes gases.
 - B. great heat may be produced inside the earth.
 - C. melted interior rock burns out.
 - D. the pressure of the rock above increases.

Part B

Directions: Read the following text carefully and translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET TWO. (10 points)

Foods That Fight Aging

Whatever your age, no doubt you want to do all you can to slow down the clock. While genetics plays a big role in determining how well you age, evidence is mounting that diet is important too. (61) By regularly eating specific foods, you