

2004 考研英语第一时间

张 剑 石同云 编

2004 全国硕士研究生入学考试英语辅导用书

· 历年试题卷 ·

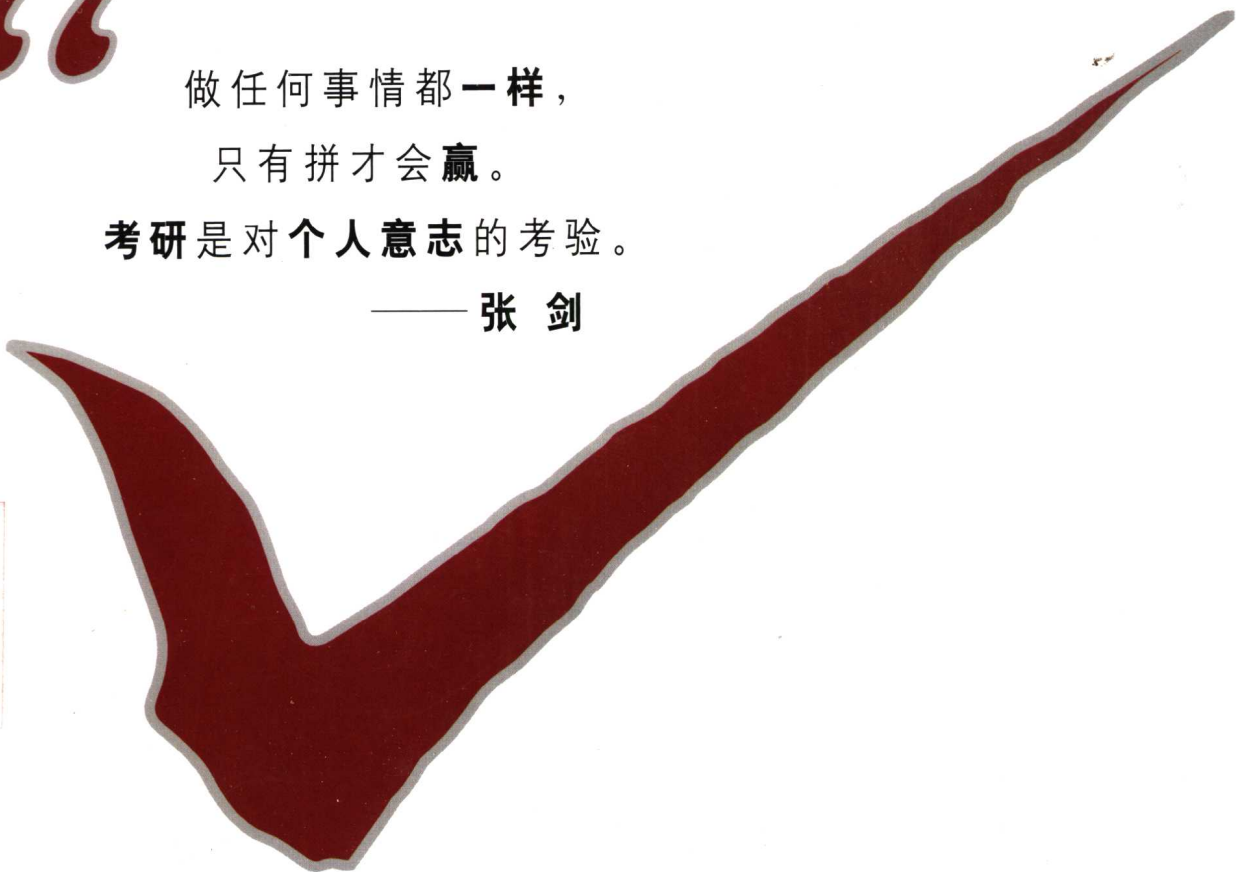
“

做任何事情都一样，

只有拼才会赢。

考研是对个人意志的考验。

—— 张 剑



”

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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2004 全国硕士研究生入学考试英语辅导用书 历年试题卷

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历年试题卷

张剑 石同云 编

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前言：全国硕士研究生入学英语考试的历史、现状与趋势

在全国硕士研究生入学考试中，英语一直占有非常重要的位置。它与政治和数学一样，一直是全国统一出题、所有相关考生必须参加的考试。

随着我国经济的发展和高层次人才的需求，大学本科教育逐渐显得匮乏。大学毕业生就业竞争的加剧更使越来越多的人谋求研究生层次的教育。从1989年开始，报考研究生的人数逐年大幅上升，当时的八九万人已增至目前的七八十万人。

英语的及格与否直接影响考生的录取，英语已成为入围的基本要求。如果英语不及格，即使总分上线，也不会被录取。激烈的竞争对考生提出了相对更高的要求。对于考生来说，熟悉考试的形式和题型无疑会增加获胜的机会。本书第一部分收集了从1994年至2003年的英语考试试题，并对其进行了精辟透彻的分析和讲解，为考生了解此项考试的形式、内容、要求、题型和难度提供了有益的帮助。

在过去的十年中，硕士研究生入学英语考试基本形式和要求大致如下：由“结构与词汇”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”、“英译汉”和“写作”五个部分组成。考试时间为180分钟，分“客观题”和“主观题”两大类。它要求考生：(1)掌握所有语法现象和语法结构；(2)掌握至少5,300个基本词汇；(3)具有综合运用英语语言知识和阅读理解技能来理解英语的能力；(4)具有将英语翻译成汉语的能力；(5)具有运用英语进行写作、表达思想与观点、阐述事实的能力。这些要求都是最基本的要求，真正的考题有可能会适当超出这些范围。比如，5,300的词汇量不包括由它们派生出来的词汇。另外，“阅读理解”部分的材料允许含有3%的超出大纲的词汇。因此，掌握英语词汇和技能越多就越有利。

在这十年期间，此项考试经过了几次重大的改革：

1991年取消了“汉译英”，增加了“写作”，合并了几项“填空”，同时将整体的题量从68题增加到76题。

1994年又对试卷进行了调整，增加了两篇“阅读理解”，同时将“填空”与“改错”合并，组成“结构与词汇”，整体题量没有变化。

从1994年到2000年，题型基本稳定，除1997年对《全国硕士研究生入学考试·英语考试大纲》所规定的词汇表进行了修订外，试题没有变动。特别是在1996—2000年间，英语考试的难度、信度和效度几乎都保持了一致，每年及格的考生均在15%—18%之间，考生得分数也集中在40—60分之间。

从2001年开始，试卷又开始进行调整。去掉了“结构与词汇”中的“改错”题(Section B)。在“完形填空”中增加10个空格，使这部分的题量增为20题。同时将“改错”的分数转移到“写作”，从而增加“写作”的权重。这次试卷改造虽然动作并不大，但是可以看出，它的基本思路是将重要性从“语法结构”转移到“写作”，将权重和分数从“客观题”转移到“主观题”。

2002年版《大纲》对硕士研究生入学英语考试作了重大调整。这次调整的内容可以通过

以下试题结构图的对比看出：

2001 年				2002 年			
部 分	题数	分数	时间	部 分	题数	分数	时间
1. 结构与词汇 (Sections A, B)	30	15	25	1. 听力 (Parts A, B, C)	20	20	30
2. 完形填空	20	10	25	2. 英语知识运用	20	10	25
3. 阅读理解	20	40	60	3. 阅读理解 (Parts A, B)	25	50	85
4. 英译汉	5	15	30				
5. 写作	1	20	40	4. 写作	1	20	40

从这个对比图中，我们可以看出，试卷去掉了“结构与词汇”，增加了“听力”。将“完形填空”改为“英语知识运用”，在题型基本不变的同时融入了“结构与词汇”的测试内容。“阅读理解”和“翻译”被合并，分为 A（阅读）和 B（翻译）两节。“阅读理解”的篇目从五篇减至四篇。“翻译”同以前基本一样，但侧重点有所区别。现在它主要是通过翻译来测试考生对文章的理解。它的分值也由以前的每题 3 分下调至每题 2 分。

在这些改动中，最重要的改动是“听力”部分。以下是详细的“听力”部分试卷结构图：

部分	节	听力材料形式	指导语言	测试要点	题型	题数	分数
听力 (20 分)	A	1 段对话或独白 (180—200 词) (放两遍录音)	英语	特定和具体信息	填充表格	5	5
	B	1 段对话或独白 (280—320 词) (放两遍录音)	英语	特定和具体信息	补全句子 或简答题	5	5
	C	3 段对话或独白 (200—300 词) (放一遍录音)	英语	理解大意/细节，推 断词义，判断态度/ 意图	多项选择 (四选一)	10	10

2002 年的试卷中，由于各种原因听力部分的分数(20 分)不记入成绩，只作为参考。其余部分共 80 分，考试后进行加权处理，转换为 100 分。即：成绩 = 考生得分 ÷ 80 × 100。

2003 年，“听力部分”正式成为试卷的一部分，得分将记入考生成绩。

总体上讲，最近几次试卷调整符合大学英语教学的总体趋势，也符合国家对高等教育的整体要求，那就是从要求学生死记硬背语法规则转向强调能力的培养。一句话，推动素质教育。它旨在解决大学生只能用英语阅读但“听不懂、说不出”的问题。听力的加入将推进大学英语教学中听说能力的培养。

根据以上变化，本书在第二部分为考生提供了五套模拟题，以供自测练习。这些题目都是根据《大纲》的要求精心设计出来的，可以为考生提供实战演习的机会。

对历年试卷的研究和分析能够揭示英语考试出题的基本思路和测试的基本规则，从而为

考生提供一种技能和心理的准备,使他们能够在临场快速进入角色。试题的形式可能有千变万化,但是其范围与难度基本稳定。“听力部分”的测试重点主要是“听数字”,“听具体信息”,“具体信息的辨认”,“理解材料的中心思想”,“理解作者的态度”;“英语知识运用”的测试重点基本上集中在习惯用法、固定搭配、单复数、倒装句、指代内容、虚拟语气上;“阅读理解”部分的测试重点基本集中在逻辑关系、事实辨认、例证内容、作者观点、中心思想上;“写作”部分的测试题目主要是人们普遍关心的话题,如环境保护、资源的合理使用、可持续发展、健康、教育、传媒、计算机等等。本书对以上这些内容和答题的技巧作了详细的分析,考生在阅读历年试卷的分析之后,会渐渐对它的基本规律有一种具体的、真实的了解,对基本的考点有一个直观的掌握。这对参加研究生入学考试的考生来说都是非常重要的。只有知己知彼、准备充分,才能临场不乱、稳操胜券。

最后我们祝考生在 2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试中获得成功。

编者

2003.3

目录

第一部分 试题分析

2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(3)
2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(16)
2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(33)
2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(46)
2001 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(61)
2001 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(73)
2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(90)
2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(103)
1999 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(116)
1999 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(129)
1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(143)
1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(156)
1997 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(170)
1997 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(183)
1996 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(197)
1996 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(210)
1995 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(225)
1995 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(237)
1994 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(253)
1994 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(265)

第二部分 模拟试题

2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(1)	(283)
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(2)	(295)
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(3)	(307)
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(4)	(319)
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(5)	(331)
答题卡	(343)
参考答案	(346)
听力部分录音稿	(354)

第一部分 试题分析

2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

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.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1-5, you will hear a talk about Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Boston Museum of Fine Arts	
Founded (year)	1870
Opened to the public (year)	1
Moved to the current location (year)	1909
The west wing completed (year)	2
Number of departments	9
The most remarkable department	3
Exhibition space (m ²)	4
Approximate number of visitors/year	800,000
Programs provided	classes
	lectures
	5
	films

Part B

Directions:

For Questions 6-10, you will hear an interview with an expert on marriage problems. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. 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 questions below. (5 points)

What should be the primary source of help for a troubled couple?

6

Writing down a list of problems in the marriage may help a troubled couple discuss them

7

Who should a couple consider seriously turning to if they can't talk with each other?

8

Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their

9

According to the old notion, what will make hearts grow fonder?

10

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 talk about napping. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11-13.

11. Children under five have abundant energy partly because they
- [A] sleep in three distinct parts.
 - [B] have many five-minute naps.
 - [C] sleep in one long block.
 - [D] take one or two naps daily.
12. According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by
- [A] its genes.
 - [B] its habit.
 - [C] its mental state.
 - [D] its physical condition.
13. The talk suggests that, if you feel sleepy through the day, you should

- [A] take some refreshments.
- [B] go to bed early.
- [C] have a long rest.
- [D] give in to sleep.

Questions 14-16 are based on the following interview with Sherman Alexie, an American Indian poet. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14-16.

14. Why did Sherman Alexie only take day jobs?
- [A] He could bring unfinished work home.
 - [B] He might have time to pursue his interests.
 - [C] He might do some evening teaching.
 - [D] He could invest more emotion in his family.
15. What was his original goal at college?
- [A] To teach in high school.
 - [B] To write his own books.
 - [C] To be a medical doctor.
 - [D] To be a mathematician.
16. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?
- [A] To follow his father.
 - [B] For an easy grade.
 - [C] To change his specialty.
 - [D] For knowledge of poetry.

Questions 17-20 are based on the following talk about public speaking. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17-20.

17. What is the most important thing in public speaking?
- [A] Confidence.
 - [B] Preparation.
 - [C] Informativeness.
 - [D] Organization.
18. What does the speaker advise us to do to capture the audience's attention?
- [A] Gather abundant data.
 - [B] Organize the ideas logically.
 - [C] Develop a great opening.
 - [D] Select appropriate materials.
19. If you don't start working for the presentation until the day before, you will feel
- [A] uneasy.

[B] uncertain .

[C] frustrated .

[D] depressed .

20. Who is this speech most probably meant for?

[A] Those interested in the power of persuasion .

[B] Those trying to improve their public images .

[C] Those planning to take up some public work .

[D] Those eager to become effective speakers .

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1 .

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 1. (10 points)

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 21 to how they can best 22 such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 23, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 24 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 25 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 26 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 27 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, 28, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 29 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide 30 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 31 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 32 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 33 visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that young teens have 34 attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 35 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 36 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 37. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 38, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 39 for roles that are within their 40 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. [A] thought | [B] idea | [C] opinion | [D] advice |
| 22. [A] strengthen | [B] accommodate | [C] stimulate | [D] enhance |
| 23. [A] care | [B] nutrition | [C] exercise | [D] leisure |
| 24. [A] If | [B] Although | [C] Whereas | [D] Because |
| 25. [A] assistance | [B] guidance | [C] confidence | [D] tolerance |
| 26. [A] claimed | [B] admired | [C] ignored | [D] surpassed |
| 27. [A] improper | [B] risky | [C] fair | [D] wise |
| 28. [A] in effect | [B] as a result | [C] for example | [D] in a sense |
| 29. [A] displaying | [B] describing | [C] creating | [D] exchanging |
| 30. [A] durable | [B] excessive | [C] surplus | [D] multiple |
| 31. [A] group | [B] individual | [C] personnel | [D] corporation |
| 32. [A] consent | [B] insurance | [C] admission | [D] security |
| 33. [A] particularly | [B] barely | [C] definitely | [D] rarely |
| 34. [A] similar | [B] long | [C] different | [D] short |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 35. [A] if only | [B] now that | [C] so that | [D] even if |
| 36. [A] everything | [B] anything | [C] nothing | [D] something |
| 37. [A] off | [B] down | [C] out | [D] alone |
| 38. [A] On the contrary | [B] On the average | [C] On the whole | [D] On the other hand |
| 39. [A] making | [B] standing | [C] planning | [D] taking |
| 40. [A] capabilities | [B] responsibilities | [C] proficiency | [D] efficiency |

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 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open-source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the

chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

41. The emergence of the Net has
 - [A] received support from fans like Donovan.
 - [B] remolded the intelligence services.
 - [C] restored many common pastimes.
 - [D] revived spying as a profession.
42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to
 - [A] introduce the topic of online spying.
 - [B] show how he fought for the U.S.
 - [C] give an episode of the information war.
 - [D] honor his unique services to the CIA.
43. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means
 - [A] causing the biggest trouble.
 - [B] exerting the greatest effort.
 - [C] achieving the greatest success.
 - [D] enjoying the widest popularity.
44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that
 - [A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true.
 - [B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information.
 - [C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability.
 - [D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information.
45. Straitford is most proud of its
 - [A] official status.
 - [B] nonconformist image.
 - [C] efficient staff.
 - [D] military background.

Text 2

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in

animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, “Then I would have to say yes.” Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, “Don’t worry, scientists will find some way of using computers.” Such well-meaning people just don’t understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother’s hip replacement, a father’s bypass operation, a baby’s vaccinations, and even a pet’s shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could “adopt” middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing, there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke’s words to
- [A] call on scientists to take some actions.
 - [B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights.
 - [C] warn of the doom of biomedical research.
 - [D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement.
47. Mised people tend to think that using an animal in research is
- [A] cruel but natural.
 - [B] inhuman and unacceptable.
 - [C] inevitable but vicious.
 - [D] pointless and wasteful.
48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public’s
- [A] discontent with animal research.
 - [B] ignorance about medical science.
 - [C] indifference to epidemics.
 - [D] anxiety about animal rights.
49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should
- [A] communicate more with the public.
 - [B] employ hi-tech means in research.
 - [C] feel no shame for their cause.
 - [D] strive to develop new cures.