

2013硕士学位研究生入学资格考试



模拟试题与解析

何福胜 主编





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内容简介

本书根据国务院学位委员会办公室最新颁布的《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试指南(2013 年版)》编写完成,是《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语考前辅导教程》的配套资料。全书内容共包括 GCT 英语运用能力测试整体介绍,以及 12 套英语模拟试题及答案和详尽的注释,每套模拟试题都按照考试指南的要求并且参照历年的考试真题进行编写,突出了 GCT 考试的重要考点。解析部分不仅涉及考点的讲解,更强调了答题的策略和技能。本书有助于考生系统地备考,并顺利通过考试。

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说明

顶 士学位研究生入学资格考试(Graduate Candidate Test,GCT)是 国务院学位委员会办公室组织的全国统一考试。考试始于2003年,当时名为"工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试"(简称GCT-ME),考试适用范围为在职报考工程硕士的考生。2004年,适用范围增加了报考农业推广和兽医专业硕士的考生,考试名称也去掉了"工程"二字。2005年,国务院学位委员会办公室组织专家对2003版考试大纲进行了修订,考试名称改为"硕士学位研究生入学资格考试"。GCT考试属于综合素质型考试。考试试卷由四部分构成:语言表达能力测试、数学基础能力测试、逻辑推理能力测试、外国语运用能力测试。试卷满分400分,每部分各占100分。考试时间为3个小时,每部分为45分钟。考试试题均为客观选择题。

清华大学出版社是国内最早出版 GCT 考前辅导用书的出版机 构。2003年,我们出版了由全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会 组织编写的"全国工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试考前辅导 教程"从书,包括语文、数学、英语、逻辑共4册。2004年,在对考前 辅导教程系列进行修订再版的基础上,又特别邀请教程系列的作者 编写了"硕士学位研究生入学资格考试模拟试题与解析"系列,同样 分为语文、数学、英语、逻辑 4 册,作为考前辅导教程的配套资料,供 考生复习时进行强化训练使用。2005年,我们组织出版了《英语核 心词汇精解》,作为《英语考前辅导教程》的补充:《综合模拟试卷》用 于临考前进行实战模拟测试。这些图书组成了覆盖系统复习、训练 提高、模拟冲刺等考生备考各阶段需求的比较完整的备考辅导书体 系。考虑到考生不同的知识背景、备考时间及复习策略,我们还出版 了"历年真题分类精解"系列(一套4册)和含有大量报考信息的综 述性的备考图书《GCT 备考指南》,考生可根据自身的实际情况选用 最适合自己的图书。为及时反映 GCT 考试命题发展趋势的变化,不 断提高图书质量,我们每年都要对上述图书修订改版一次。经过多 年的积累和提高,清华版 GCT 考前辅导用书以其权威性、严谨性、全 面性和实用性,给广大考生复习和备考提供了方便,赢得了广大考生 的欢迎和信赖。

本次推出的 2013 版图书是在 2012 版的基础上精心修订而成的,其中在考前辅导教程四册书中各附赠清华在线上网学习卡一张(在封底)。读者可使用该卡上的激活码访问交互式辅导网站 www. qinghuaonline. com,免费获取更多有用的报考备考资料。

欢迎广大读者选用本系列图书,祝大家考试成功!

清华大学出版社 2013年3月



FOREWORD

前

言

根据国务院学位委员会办公室最新颁布的《硕士学位研究生入学资格考试指南(2013年版)》规定,2013年硕士学位研究生的入学资格考试的试卷由四部分构成:语言表达能力测试、数学基础能力测试、逻辑判断能力测试和外国语运用能力测试。

英语运用能力测试,旨在考查考生目前所具备的实际外语水平、阅读外语能力和运用英语能力。通过外语词汇量、语法、阅读、理解、日常口语等内容的测试,了解考生运用外语的综合能力。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内恢复和提高英语水平,系统地备考,并顺利通过本次考试,我们特别编写了《硕士学位研究生人学资格考试英语考前辅导教程》和其配套的《硕士学位研究生人学资格考试英语模拟试题与解析》、《硕士学位研究生人学资格考试英语解》。

本书共包括 12 套英语模拟试题及答案和详尽的注释。每套试题都按照考试指南的要求并且参照历年的考试真题进行编写,突出了 GCT 考试的重要考点。注释部分不仅涉及考点的讲解,更强调了答题的策略和技能。应该说,本书是对此种考试的词汇、语法、阅读、完型填空和会话技能五个部分的综合和整体性练习及测验,有助于考生系统地备考,并顺利通过考试。

在编写本书过程中,编者注意了以下几个方面的问题:

- 1. 严格按照考试大纲的要求,确定本套书的难度及题材的选择。词汇基本控制在相关的考试大纲词汇表内。对于出现的个别难词和超纲词一般给出英语或汉语注释。各方面的要求尽可能与考试大纲相一致。
- 2. 选用材料力求带有一定的特点。注意了选材的广泛性及内容的新颖性。突出了考试的针对性和实用性。所选材料主要来源于近几年的国内外考试书籍,以及各种教材、杂志和报纸的内容。
- 3. 除了提供考试各种题型的系统性应对方式和技巧以外,还重点强调了各部分基础知识的讲解和运用。同时对每道题详细的解释能在很大程度上提高考生的英语能力和应试水平。

析

4. 强调了语言的规范性及内容的共核性。充分考虑了在职攻读硕士学位人员的英语水平现状,尽可能使词汇、语法及练习具有通用性及可模仿性,使答案和范文通俗易懂,以便考生记忆和模仿。

2013 年《GCT 英语模拟试题与解析》增加了第一部分"GCT 英语运用能力测试整体介绍"的新内容。该部分从测试原则、题型、分值、要求等方面进行了介绍,并以历年的真题为例对 GCT 英语测试题型的规律和特点进行了分析和归类总结,以方便考生尽快熟悉测试要点,为做好后面的模拟题打好基础。

清华大学出版社同时推出了《2013年硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语考前辅导教程》与《2013年硕士学位研究生入学资格考试英语核心词汇精解》、《2013年GCT英语历年真题分类精解》,这四本书同时使用,效果更好。

本书在编写过程中得到了清华大学研究生院、清华大学继续教育学院、清华大学外语系,以及其他一些院校和有关单位的部分人士和教师的大力支持和帮助,特此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者 2013年2月于清华园

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GCT英语运用能力测试 整体介绍

GCT 英语运用能力测试的目的旨在考查考生目前所具备的实际英语水平、英语阅读能力和英语运用能力。通过对其英语词汇量、语法、阅读、日常口语等内容的测试,了解考生使用英语的综合能力。命题范围的水平相当于四年制大学非英语专业毕业生应达到的水平。要求考生熟练掌握 4000 个以上的英语词汇和基本语法内容,具有一定的阅读和表达能力,并具有一定的社会、生活和工作背景知识。

本测试共有50 道题,考试时间为45 分钟。试卷包括语法和词汇、阅读理解、完型填空和会话技能共4个部分5种题型。试题满分为100分,每道题2分。考生须从每道题所列的A、B、C、D4个备选答案中选出一个正确答案。下面以最近4年,即2012年,2011年,2010年和2009年GCT英语运用能力测试真题为例,具体对4个测试部分的5个不同题型进行简单的总结,让考生对GCT英语运用能力测试有一个整体了解。真题的答案和详细注释可参考同系列的《GCT英语历年真题分类精解(2003—2012)》一书。

外语运用能力测试(英语)

(50 题,每小题 2 分,满分 100 分)

第一部分: 语法和词汇

语法和词汇部分主要是测试考生对英语基本词汇和语法规则的掌握程度。其中语法和词汇题各5道,共计10道,每题2分,共计20分。

语法题型要点:

一般而言,GCT 英语语法测试重点包括以下几个方面:名词、代词的数和格的构成形式及其用法;动词的基本时态、语态的构成形式及其用法;形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的构成形式及其用法;非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成形式及其用法;虚拟语气的构成及其用法;复合句式中各类从句的构成及其用法;强调句型的结构及其用法;常用倒装句的结构和用法。在复习过程中应该熟悉和掌握这些重要语法内容,把握考点规律。

词汇题型要点:

通过对历年的真题进行分析和归纳,可总结出 GCT 词汇题基本上分为近义词词汇题和近形词词汇题两个类型。其内容包含单词和词组两种形式,单词和词组比例相当。此外还须注意单词的上下文搭配问题。特别要留意句子的语境及其包含的信号词信息。答题要点为:首先分析理解全句的意思;利用句子语境信息判断填空词;充分考虑英语固定搭配表达法;充分考虑一词多义的情况;充分考虑一义多词的情况;尽量使用英语构词法规则;最后一个手段是利用排除法推断出填空词。

GCT 语法和词汇题型在试卷上的英语指令为:

Part One Vocabulary and Structure Directions:

There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

例题:				
(2012年真题)				
I realized I had	let myself in somethi	ng from which there v	was no turning	
A. around	B. back	C. away	D. down	
× 47				
2. You are to stay	at the hotel where ro	oms for you	1.	
A. have been l	booked	B. are booked		
C. would be b	ooked	D. were booke	ed	

	If you to n A. listen	ny advice, you would B. listened		ht now. D. would listen		
		Zi noteneu				
4.	Those close to him a	re that he h	opes to stay on till the	e end of his term.		
			C. supposed			
5.	Working women have	en't left the family ro	le behind: now they	are to work		
11	even harder to do bo	th.				
	A. expected	B. wished	C. hoped	D. desired		
6.	Modem technology h	as brought	communication between	en people far apart.		
	A. competent	B. convenient	C. conscious	D. complete		
		are children allowed to				
	A. circumstances	B. situations	C. occasions	D. moments		
		able leader,				
	A. who	B. that	C. one	D. which		
0	The lectures	the comment hat ice	uas vuona vuoll maasivu	a.d		
		B. covered				
	A. mai covered	b. covered	C. covering	D. to cover		
10	10. Being an intelligent boy, he such a foolish mistake.					
10.	A. needn't have ma	-	B. can't have made			
	C. won't have mad		D. wouldn't have m	ade		
	e. Won't have mae		D. Wouldn't have in	aud C		
(2011 ਤ	王真颞)					
		rented is clearly unsa	atisfactory, you can a	lways it for		
	another.		37,3	,		
	A. shift	B. exchange	C. switch	D. replace		
		4		-		
2.	Every manager need may occur in his abs		can to take	care of something that		
	A. bring on	B. hold on	C. count on	D. focus on		
	in oring on	D. Hold on	C. Count on	D. TOUGO OII		
3.	The shirt is a real ba	argain because it is go	od in quality and	in price.		
	A. valuable	B. remarkable	C. available	D. reasonable		

4.	Shopping for clothes A. when	-	ence for a man C. as	it is for a woman. D. than
5.	Nina back to meet her.	home if she had know	wn that her husband w	ould go to the bus stop
	A. couldn't have wa	alked	B. shouldn't have w	alked
	C. mustn't have wa	lked	D. wouldn't have w	ralked
6.	A news report is usinportant.	usually very short, _	when it is	about something very
	A. besides	B. except	C. apart from	D. except for
7.	In this advanced monthly	course, students are	required to take	performance tests at
	A. gaps	B. lengths	C. distances	D. intervals
8.	American women w	ere the right	t to vote until 1920.	
	A. ignored	B. refused	C. derived	D. denied
9.	Seldom a	ny mistakes during my	past few years of wo	orking there.
	A. would I make	B. have I made	C. I made	D. shall I make
10	The proposal seem	s to oppose	the government econo	omic policy.
	A. designed	B. to design	C. have designed	D. to have designed
(2010	年真题)			
1.	I cannot	your plan, for I see no	o money return for the	e pursuit.
		B. approve of		-
2.	The thief was so	by the bright	lights and barking dog	s that he left hastily.
	A. frightened	B. annoyed	C. puzzled	D. disappointed
(940)				
3.			the environment	very difficult and
	usually economicall			· 1 · 1
	A. are	B. is	C. have been	D. shall be

4.	no gravity,	there would be no a	ir ar	ound the earth, he	nce	no life.
	A. If there was		B.	If there had been		
	C. Were there		D.	Had there been		
5.	Some members of the	committee suggested	tha	t meeting	<u>_</u> .	
	A. being postponed		B.	to be postponed		
	C. postponed		D.	be postponed		
6.	Is there anything else	you want	to g	et ready for the pa	rty t	this evening?
	A. which	B. who	C.	what	D.	that
7.	Since any answer may	y bring to h	nis g	overnment, the spe	okes	man tried to avoid
	A. embarrassment	B. commitment	C.	failure	D.	benefit
8.	It is possible for a poneeded to realize his		egati	ve attitudes and ga	ain l	healthy confidence
	A. get away with	B. get rid of	C.	get out of	D.	get along with
9.	By the end of this ter				ner p	party conversation.
	A. will have learned			will learn		
	C. have learned		D.	are learning		
10	If you miss the cult meaning.	tural references		a word, you're	very	likely to miss its
	A. below	B. before	C.	behind	D.	beyond
(2009 1	年真题)					
1.	He added that the conference.	state government h	nas	made	arra	ngements for the
	A. accurate	B. absolute	C.	adequate	D.	active
2.	This video may be fi	reely reproduced		_ commercial pron	notic	on or sale.
	A. as for	B. except for	C.	thanks to	D.	up to
3.	You engag	ge in serious debate o	or dis	scussion unless you	u are	e willing to endure

	attacks.						
	A. have better not			В.	had better not		
	C. have better not to			D.	had better not to		
4.	Coffee has been a f				es, the	tim	ne when we were
	drinking it strong and						
	A. during	B. fo	r	C.	before	D.	since
5.	By 2050 the world w today.	ill have	e about 2 billion	n pe	ople aged over 60,	thre	ee times
	A. as much as	B. as	that of	C.	as many as	D.	as those of
6.	Saffron returned to L	ondon	to h	er ac	cting career after for	our y	years of modeling.
	A. follow	B. ch	nase	C.	seek	D.	pursue
7.	He has fancy dreams	about	his life, and n	othii	ng ever quite		his expectations.
	A. matches	B. m	akes	C.	reaches	D.	realizes
8.	my neighb	or's ki	d with his com	ing	exam, I spend an	hour	working with him
	every day.						
	A. To help	B. H	elping	C.	Helped	D.	Having helped
9,	When I worked as a people: students, sol					et a	rich of
			-			Ъ	
	A. diversity	B. KI	ind	C.	range	D.	variety
10	Cuts in funding ha		ant that equip	men	t has been kept in	n se	rvice long after it
	A. should have bee			P	would have been		
	C. could have been						
	C. Could have been	ı		D.	might have been		
	案:						
	2012 年真题)						
	C 2. A			. D			
6	B 7 A	8	. C 9	C	10 B		

(2011年真题)

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. C	5. D
6. D	7. D	8. D	9. B	10. A
(2010年真題	<u>(</u>)			
1. B	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. D
6. D	7. A	8. B	9. A	10. D
(2009 年真題	五)			
1. A	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. C
6. D	7. A	8. A	9. D	10. A

第二部分: 阅读理解

阅读理解部分主要测试考生英语的阅读、理解、分析、判断能力。考生需要掌握一定的词汇量并具有一定的阅读速度以及知识背景。本部分共有4段独立的短文,每段短文约有150个英语单词。短文内容涉及政治、经济、历史、地理、文化、科技、人文、时事等。要求考生阅读每段短文后,回答5个问题。每个问题后有4个答案选项,其中1个选项为正确答案,要求考生选出正确答案。该部分共有20道题,分值为40分。

考生应该特别注意的是,每一年的英语真题阅读部分都有一篇英语应用文,这篇应用文一般放在阅读理解最后一篇文章的位置。从 2008 年起,阅读理解真题的文章长度有所增加,平均每篇大约为 200—250 字。

阅读理解题型要点:

一般来说,做阅读理解题首先要了解命题原则。命题教师所遵循的基本原则是:首先按考纲要求选材,注意内容的普及性、难度和长度适当;然后采取一对一原则:首先选择文中的一个或一组句子,再依据这个句子或一组句子编一道阅读理解题;一道题的正确选项特征:与该题的依据句在意思上基本一致,大部分情况下两处的用词有相似之处,而且内容符合常理;其他三个错误选项(迷惑项)特征有三点:一是错误信息(与依据句信息有误差),二是无关信息(不属于依据句的信息或文章没有提及该信息);三是不符合常理的说法(一般比较绝对,有说不通的地方)。

大多数时候,阅读理解的步骤是:首先阅读题干,从中找到关键词或信号词;以关键词或信号词作为目标在文中找到本题的依据句;对照依据句与选项的用词和意思一致性作出选择;如果题干中没有信号词,可以按常理进行选项次序排列,将最有道理的选项排在第一位,再在文中找到依据进行确认。

阅读理解一般分为5种题型,分别为:大意题;细节题;正误判断题;推理或引申题和词汇题。每种题型的答题要点不尽一致,有其各自的特点,细节请参考本系列《GCT 英语考前辅导教程》的阅读理解部分讲解。

阅读理解部分试卷上的英语指令为:



Part Two Reading Comprehension Directions:

In this part there are three passages and one advertisement, each followed by questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

例题:

(2012年真题)

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage:

Ever won the lottery? No? But did that stop you buying another lottery ticket? If the answer is another "no," you might call yourself an optimist.

According to researchers at University College London, human beings are <u>sanguine</u> creatures. It is all in the brain, they say. A study suggests that human brain is very efficient at processing good news: about 80% of people have a tendency to see the glass as half-full, not half-empty, even if they don't consider themselves to be optimists.

The good news is that this brings a health benefit, having a positive outlook on life reduces anxiety. A study of nearly 100,000 women showed a lower risk of death from heart disease among optimists.

But there are problems in always having an optimistic attitude. The authors of the study point out that the 2008 financial crisis may have been caused by analysts overestimating their assets' performance even in the face of clear evidence to the contrary.

There are personal health risks too. Dr Tali Sharot, lead researcher, said: "Smoking Kills' messages don't work since people think their chances of cancer are low. There's a very fundamental tendency in the brain."

But, as they say, every cloud has a silver lining. Even if seeing the world through rose-colored glasses poses a risk to our health, it's not something that is likely to cause us to lose sleep. Let's just keep our chins up and keep smiling!

11.	What does "sanguine A. Depressed	e" (para. 2) mean? B. Cheerful	C. Lucky	D. Emotional
	71. Depressed	B. Checitui	C. Lucky	D. Emotional
12.	The study mentioned	in Paragraph 2 indica	tes that people	
	A. are more optimist		B. are less optimisti	
	C. like good news m	nore than they think	D. like good news l	ess than they think
13.	What mistake might	analysts have made du	uring the 2008 finacial	crisis?
	A. Collecting false in	nformation.	B. Overemphasizing	evidence.

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- D. Giving a pessimistic forecast. C. Misjudging the situation. 14. The author suggests in the last paragraph that we B. learn to release bad mood A. adjust our goals in life C. avoid being overoptimistic D. maintain a positive attitude
- 15. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. People tend to be optimistic even in crisis.
 - B. Optimists enjoy life better than pessimists.
 - C. Being optimistic has both benefits and risks.
 - D. Optimism is what keeps us going forward.

Ouestions 16—20 are based on the following passage:

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has launched an investigation into allegations that its officials in more than 50 countries have been selling London Olympics tickets on the black market for profit. The IOC met at an emergency session on Saturday to look into a pile of evidence uncovered by Britain's Sunday Times newspaper. The paper claims that high-ranking Olympic officials have been selling tickets for the games at hugely inflated prices. The highest priced tickets on the black market were for the men's 100-meter final. The IOC has issued a statement saying it takes these allegations very seriously and has immediately taken the first steps to investigate.

IOC rules forbid national Olympics committees from selling tickets overseas, increasing ticket prices or selling tickets to unauthorized, third-party resellers. Despite this, Sunday Times undercover reporters posing as illegal ticket sellers say they have recorded evidence of 27 officials selling tickets distributed to 54 countries. One of the most serious allegations was against the Greek Olympic Committee president Spyros Capralos. He denies saying he had "pulled strings" with the head of the London Olympics Sebastian Coe even though the paper posted videos of its reporters' negotiations with Capralos on its website. Mr Capralos has so far refused to comment.

16.	The IOC is investigating its own officials	for
	A. running the black market	B. secretly meeting reporters
	C. illegally selling tickets	D. criticizing Sunday Times
17.	The word "allegations" (Para. 1) probable A. discussions B. claims	y means " " C. announcements D. opinions



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