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考研英语

摸底试卷

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- 附2003年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题及答案

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前 言

硕士研究生英语入学考试是一种水平测试,是为择优录取服务的教育测试手段。

《考研英语摸底试卷》严格按照考研新“大纲”编写了 5 套模拟试题,供考生在复习之前或复习中评估、检验一下自己的状况。

本书的特点是:

1. 试题全面、精炼,5 套精心选择的试题能全面反映历年研究生考试情况,所有考点全部覆盖。

2. 讲解简练到位,试题后所附答案、部分答题解析及答题注意事项点到为止,决不赘述,可为读者留下深刻、概括的印象。

3. 针对新近出现的听力题,该试卷严格按照大纲要求而设计,除附有听力材料外,并附有答案及配有听力原文录音磁带。

4. 还针对各类型试题分别进行了归纳性的技巧讲解,积作者多年进行考研辅导经验,为考生指明了取得优异成绩的捷径。

5. 本书最后部分还附有历年考研试题中出现的高频词汇和词组表。可让学生在参加考试之前将词汇及词组复习一遍,从而巩固一下易混的词或词组,同时也可将一些理解不太准确、记得不牢的词或词组弄清楚,考试的分数也可得以提高。

6. 本书还为各套试题附上答题卡及一个综合评估表,可直观反映出考生目前的总体状态,有所总结,以利再战。

本书附录中还附上 2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷及参考答案。

我们相信,考研的学生通过本套大试卷的实践练习,一方面,可以对前一段的复习做一个检验;另一方面,可以在考试之前做一个强化练习,以提高考试分数。

希望这本书能成为将英语考研教学经验和英语测试学理论融为一体的应试教材。

作者水平有限,错漏难免,欢迎指正!

编 者

2004 年 1 月

Model Test One

Section I

Section II

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 15 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to the ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions , you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started. .

Now look at Part A in your test booklet

Section III

For Questions 1-10, you will hear a recorded telephone announcement details about a cinema program. While you listen , fill in the gaps on the program board show with the missing information.. Some of the information has been given to you Write only 1 word in each numbered box.. You will hear the recording twice You now have 10 seconds to read the program board show. (10 points)

PRAGRAM BEGINNING			
	Weekdays	Sundays	Prices
ABC 1 "The Captain 's Lady " (10 Cert.)	1. 10 2. 10 3. 10	1. _____ 2. 10	\$ 10 10
ABC 2 "Starfighters " (U Cert.)	1. 10 2. 10 3. 10	1. 10 2. 10	\$ 10 10 children under 10 10 _____
ABC 3 10 (10 Cert.)	1. _____ 2. 10 3. 10	1. 10 2. 10	\$ 10 10
REDUCED RATES OVER-SIXTIES FOR AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES. LATE SHOW 10 : "THE CAPTAIN 'S LADY " DOORS OPEN 10 10 P.M.			

說與集賢

The result of the match he saw was		远
The reason why Frank 's father would not do the same now is		苑
What can you hear at football matches ?		愿
The fans would behave better if the players themselves		怨
Frank thinks that we could improve the players ' behavior by		园

说理集

臣等謹將元朝京兆府志內所載城隍廟沿革暨各州縣土主神位並開創修葺恭摺具奏伏乞
聖裁訓示謹將到例陳詳而後請頒旨擇元朝京兆

A. To inform him about a class he missed.
B. Because he is eating fish sticks.
C. Because she tutors him.
D. To encourage him to eat a healthier lunch.

A. The cells of plants and animals are damaged by slow freezing.
B. It saves time in the food production process
C. It reduces the amount of energy required to freeze the food.
D. The food defrosts more quickly.

- A. A fish could survive being frozen.
- B. The fish were easier to catch in the winter.
- C. Food can be kept frozen indefinitely.
- D. Solutions that freeze slowly form large crystals.

What does the speaker mainly discuss ?

- A. The safety record of the railroad industry.
- B. The reasons railroad regulations were changed.
- C. The financing of railroad construction.
- D. The evolution of the railroad industry.

What development caused a decline in the use of railroads ?

- A. The use of oversized freight containers.
- B. Safety problems with railroad tracks.
- C. The growth of the automotive industry.
- D. The high cost of meeting environmental regulations.

What is one reason why the railroad industry is gaining public support ?

- A. It contributes less to air pollution than other kinds of transportation.
- B. Its competitors are inconsiderate of customers.
- C. It preserves a traditional way of doing business.
- D. It creates personal fortunes for investors.

What is the main purpose of the talk ?

- A. To discuss how microbes affect plants.
- B. To introduce the main categories of microbes.
- C. To demonstrate the use of a microscope.
- D. To describe the structure of bacteria.

Why did the speaker take a soil sample from his garden ?

- A. To show how common microbes are.
- B. To prove how well his gardening methods work.
- C. To provide an example of an uncommon mold.
- D. To diagnose why his plants are sick.

What does the speaker imply about yeasts ?

- A. They are difficult to see in the slide.
- B. There are an unusual number of them in the sample.
- C. He finds them more interesting than other microbes.
- D. They are beneficial to people.

What does the speaker ask the class to look at during the talk ?

- A. A photograph of his garden.
- B. Microscope slides.
- C. Drawings of microbes.
- D. A chart of soil components.

There are blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D below the passage. You should choose ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you wonder how it is possible for us to people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child—an animal, such as a pigeon—can learn to recognize faces. We all this ability for granted. We also tell people apart how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks, and feels that that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality words is somewhat easier than his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person", you begin to think about someone who was kind, , friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe a person thinks, feels, and acts. Gordon Allport, U. S. psychologist, found nearly English words differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a for describing, or typing, a . Hippies, bookworms, , military types—people are described with such .

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 源 A. sometimes | B. ever | C. always | D. anytime |
| 源 A. spot | B. locate | C. know | D. recognize |
| 源 A. features | B. characteristics | C. distinctions | D. qualities |
| 源 A. or even | B. and also | C. and then | D. and too |
| 源 A. have | B. use | C. take | D. regard |
| 源 A. in | B. by | C. from | D. with |
| 源 A. the manners | B. the means | C. the ways | D. the patterns |
| 源 A. causes | B. cause | C. makes | D. make |
| 源 A. with | B. by | C. in | D. using |
| 源 A. describe | B. describing | C. to describe | D. description of |
| 源 A. will | B. would | C. shall | D. should |
| 源 A. may | B. can | C. might | D. will |
| 源 A. considerate | B. considerable | C. considering | D. concerned |
| 源 A. why | B. when | C. how | D. what |

奈藥毒録Ⅲ 砲藥毒早悦樂起責那藥毒録Ⅲ

裁判員

The emphasis that sociology places on human groups rather than individuals stems directly from the work of Emile Durkheim , a pioneering sociologist of the nineteenth century. Durkheim likened the nature of a social group to bronze , a unique metal that is formed when the metals tin , copper , and lead are melted and mixed together. Durkheim noted that bronze is much harder than any of its component metals. In the same way , he reasoned , the characteristics of a social group viewed as a whole cannot be determined simply by examining the characteristics of its individual members. Nor can individuals be understood strictly in terms of the individuals themselves ; when people come together as members of a particular group , the group exerts considerable pressure on the individual to conform to what it considers acceptable ways of thinking , feeling , and behaving.

Besides developing a theoretical foundation for the study of social groups, Durkheim also conducted research designed to corroborate his theoretical work. Using landmark research methods, Durkheim collected and analyzed data from a number of countries that kept records on suicides. He wanted to show that social environment may have a profound effect even on those behaviors we consider most personal. The results of his study showed that suicide rates do indeed vary according to specific social characteristics. For example, Durkheim found that members of religions with strong prohibitions against suicide are less likely to

commit suicide than are members of religious groups with weaker prohibitions. He also found a lower incidence of suicide among married persons than among persons who were single or divorced. Taken together, the findings of Durkheim's study provided convincing evidence that social groups do indeed exert pressures that control or regulate the behavior of individuals, including deeply personal behaviors.

Durkheim's rigorous research methods captured the attention of sociologists around the world, and were perhaps even more important to the future development of sociology than any specific research results could be. Within a short time, his specific approach to formulating and testing social theory became a model that guided the work of nearly all sociologists. This assured Emile Durkheim a lasting place as one of the key figures in the history of sociology.

源 Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the selection?

- A. Both the social group theory and the scientific research methods developed by Durkheim have contributed much to the field of sociology.
- B. Durkheim believed that individual members of a group strongly influence the group's ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving.
- C. The research study conducted by Durkheim provided strong evidence that suicide rates vary among members of different social groups.
- D. Through his research, Durkheim made great strides in distinguishing sociology from psychology.

源 The writer's main purpose in writing this selection is to:

- A. outline the steps Durkheim followed in conducting his research study.
- B. describe the ways in which Durkheim's work has influenced sociology.
- C. persuade the reader that social groups control most of the behaviors of their individual members.
- D. explain the differences between sociology and psychology.

源 According to the selection, how do sociologists and psychologists differ?

- A. Sociologists are more concerned with explaining behavior than are psychologists.
- B. Psychologists focus more on individuals than do sociologists.
- C. Sociologists spend more time helping people solve their problems than do psychologists.
- D. Psychologists are more interested in understanding patterns of human relationships than are sociologists.

源 In comparing social groups to bronze, Durkheim wished to illustrate the idea that _____.

- A. a social group has characteristics that differ from those of its individual members
- B. social groups are made up of three major component parts acting together
- C. each social group is a unique entity that is unlike any other social group

D. social groups are extremely difficult to break apart once they have been formed

源 Which of the following best defines the word "model "as it is used in the last paragraph of the selection ?

A. One of two or more alternative styles B. An artist 's subject

C. A small copy of an object D. A plan to be imitated

裁善圆

Videodisc holds great promise of helping to meet the needs of American schoolchildren who have problems seeing , hearing , speaking , or socializing. Almost eleven percent of the students aged 猿弱 in this country have an impairment that affects their ability to benefit from a regular education program. Handicapped students require special education because they are often markedly different from most children in one or more of the following ways : mentally retarded , learning-disabled , emotionally disturbed , deaf , visually handicapped , physically handicapped , or other health impairments.

The education of these handicapped children is rewarding but challenging. A special education student usually needs a longer period of time to acquire information , repetitive teaching techniques are often beneficial , and an indefatigable consistency on the part of the teacher is frequently necessary.

Interactive videodisc courseware has characteristics that can be capitalized upon to meet the challenges that special education poses. A videodisc program is infinitely patient , repetition of any videodisc lesson can continue endlessly , and designers can assure absolute consistency within a program.

Most important , according to special educator William Healey of the University of Arizona , is that videodisc "adds an extra dimension of realism for children who need graphic representations. " Healey explained that deaf and mentally retarded children especially have difficulty grasping figurative language and higher order language concepts. He believes that for special education , the power of videodisc lies in the ability of the technology to visually represent language concepts normally taken for granted by non-handicapped persons. Complex figurative language forms such as idioms and metaphors (暗喻) come most readily to mind as being difficult for handicapped learners , but basic concepts such as "before and after " are also difficult for children not experienced with the slight differences in language.

源 The special education mentioned in the text is mainly concerned with _____ .

- A. genius students from day care centers to colleges
- B. students who are fond of computer video games
- C. teachers of language in the University of Arizona
- D. students who are either mentally or physically disabled

源 A videodisc courseware is beneficial to those who have study difficulties because _____ .

- ○ ○ ○
- A. its fancy design is very attractive
 - B. it allows the user to go back to where he wants to restudy
 - C. the content of it is healthy and promising
 - D. it is developed by university professors

源 愿 According to Professor Healey we may infer that mentally retarded children perhaps _____.

- A. need graphic representations in order to understand higher order language concepts
- B. are good at study English idioms but often fail to grasp higher order language concepts
- C. are not very patient with videodisc which helps them to understand the world concepts
- D. tend to be deaf as well and have difficulty in learning the simple concept "before and after "

源 愿 The best phrase that summarizes the main idea of the text is _____.

- A. handicapped students and their problems
- B. videodisc and special education
- C. computer assisted teaching programs
- D. normal children and handicapped kids

缘 愿 The word "impairment "in the first paragraph probably means _____.

- A. habit B. disability C. misconception D. belief

裁 判 猿

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So , as a police officer , I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once-proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing , and I think I know what it is : accountability. Accountability is not hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together—honesty , kindness , and so on—accountability may be the most important of all. Without it , there can be no respect , no trust , no law , and , ultimately , no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse , or have never learned , to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows , external controls on people 's behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt , shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities—smaller towns , usually where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim : "In this family certain things are not tolerated , they simply are not done !"

Yet more and more , especially in our larger cities and suburbs , these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property ; he takes

what he wants , including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago , if a crime was committed , society was considered the victim. Now , in a shocking reversal , it 's the criminal who is considered victimized : by his underprivileged upbringing , by the school that didn 't teach him to read , by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance , by the parents who didn 't provide a stable home.

I don 't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal , even partly , from accountability , we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

缘 What the wise man said suggests that _____.

- A. it 's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil
- B. it 's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it
- C. it 's only natural for virtue to defeat evil
- D. it 's desirable for good men to keep away from evil

缘 According to the author , if a person is found guilty of a crime _____.

- A. society is to be held responsible
- B. modern civilization is responsible for it
- C. the criminal himself should bear the blame
- D. the standards of living should be improved

缘 Compared with those in small towns , people in large cities have _____.

- A. less self-discipline
- B. better sense of discipline
- C. more mutual respect .
- D. less effective government

缘 The writer is sorry to have noticed that _____.

- A. people in large cities tend to excuse criminals
- B. people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards
- C. today 's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty
- D. people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities

缘 The key point of the passage is that _____.

- A. stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families
- B. more good examples should be set for people to follow
- C. more restrictions should be imposed on people 's behavior
- D. more people should accept the value of accountability

裁 判 源

Large animals that inhabit the desert have evolved a number of adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme heat. One adaptation is to be light in color , and to reflect rather than

absorb the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constant body temperature. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 源 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body then cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusually low by dawn, as low as 猿 Celsius degree in the camel. This is an advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight is absorbed in warming up the body, and an excessive build-up of heat does not begin until well into the day.

Another strategy of large desert animals is to tolerate the loss of body water to a point that would be fatal for non-adapted animals. The camel can lose up to 猿 percent of its body weight as water without harm to itself, whereas human beings die after losing only 员 to 员 percent of their body weight. An equally important adaptation is the ability to replenish this water loss at one drink. Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 员 liters in a few minutes. A very dehydrated person, on the other hand, cannot drink enough water to rehydrate at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication. The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as animals do not have to remain near a water hole but can obtain food from grazing sparse and far-flung pastures. Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to feed normally when extremely dehydrated, it is a common experience in people that appetite is lost even under conditions of moderate thirst.

缘 What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Weather variations in the desert.
- B. Adaptations of desert animals.
- C. Diseases of desert animals.
- D. Human use of desert animals.

缘 According to the passage, why is light coloring an advantage to large desert animals?

- A. It helps them hide from predators.
- B. It does not absorb sunlight as much as dark colors.
- C. It helps them see their young at night.
- D. It keeps them cool at night.

缘 What causes water intoxication?

- A. Drinking too much water very quickly.
- B. Drinking polluted water.
- C. Bacteria in water.
- D. Lack of water.

缘 What does the author imply about desert-adapted mammals?

- A. They do not need to eat much food.
- B. They can eat large quantities quickly.
- C. They easily lose their appetites.
- D. They can travel long distances looking for food.

..... ○ ○ ○
选 Why does the author mention humans in the second paragraph ?

- A. To show how they use camels.
- B. To contrast them to desert mammals.
- C. To give instructions about desert survival.
- D. To show how they have adapted to desert life.

译读月

阅读题翻译 Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.. Your translation should be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET
(10 points)

America's genius with high technology may have put men on the moon, but there is growing skepticism about its ability to solve human problems closer to home.

(选) In fact, a subtle but significant shift from purely technological solutions is already under way as scientists argue openly for new directions in research.

A growing number of scientists that answers to the world's problems will not come from a flashier array of electronics and machines. (选) Instead, as they see it, solutions must evolve from a better understanding of the humans that drive the system and from a fuller appreciation of the limits and potential of the earth's resources.

What this means is an increased emphasis on the life and earth sciences, on sociology, psychology, economics and even philosophy.

More and more of the best minds in science, particularly young researchers, are being drawn into these developing fields.

Industry officials are concerned by a declining rate of innovation in technology. Patent applications by Americans have been dropping in the U.S. since 1980. Yet many scientists seem to be saying: The need for better televisions, bigger power plants and faster airplanes—markers of rapid-fire technological creativity is becoming marginal at best. The market in the industrialized nations for this kind of technology, it is claimed, is reaching a saturation points.

(选) All this is not to say that technological creativity will not play a critical role in solving energy and food shortages, or that answers to environmental difficulties will not come from further advances in the same technologies that may have helped cause the problems.

(选) Where the real challenge lies, in the view of the new breed of scientists, is in finding ways to produce goods to meet the world's needs, using less of the raw materials that are becoming scarce.

Roger Revelle, a Harvard professor and authority on global food and population problems, maintains that greater efforts to understand all living systems, particularly human beings, must be given a higher priority in the research community. Mr Revelle, who traveled recently in India and Nepal, points out that America's high technology often has little use when transferred to less-developed nations.



Elaborate machinery that works well for an Iowa farmer can be useless for most people who till the soil in India. What the Indian farmer needs is some innovative “Low ” technology , for example , a better one-piece plow that can be pulled by a water buffalo.

(猿) In the United States many high-technology companies are increasingly reluctant to pursue new twists in research until they have assurances that the experimental work will result in near-term profits.

More and more of industry 's research money is going toward improving existing products and toward defending those already on the market against charges that they use too much energy , pollute or pose some other safety hazard to the worker and consumer.

杂题 IV

宰题 IV

For this part , you are allowed 猿 minutes to write a composition of no less than 员园 words on Job Problems for Graduates . .

Study the following charts carefully and your composition must be based on the information given in the charts

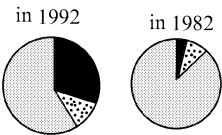
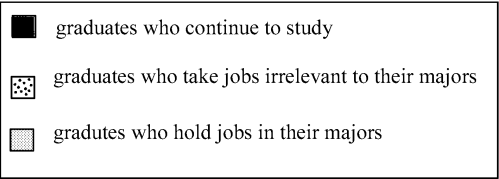
Write to :

员 State the changes in college graduates ' choice of careers ;

圆 Give possible reasons for the changes ;

猿 Suggest some solutions to the problems.

You should quote as few figures as possible.



Model Test Two

听力理解 I

听力理解 I 听力理解 I 听力理解 I

听力理解 I 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 缘 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to the ANSWER SHEET.

If you have any questions , you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started..

Now look at Part A in your test booklet

听力理解 II

听力理解 II For questions 员缘 you will hear a radio interview about swimming the English Channel. While you listen , fill in the gaps on the information sheet with the missing information..Some of the information has been given to you Write only 员 word in each numbered box.. You will hear the recording twice You now have 圆缘 seconds to read the information sheet. (缘 points)

Permitted clothing : 员 _____ and bathing costume

Best time of year : July , 圆 _____ September

Best time of day : An hour and half after high 猿 _____

Style of swimming : any style acceptable

Total training : should take at least 源 _____ months. You should build up your training using the following as a rough guide : two-hour swims , morning and evening , followed by six-hour swims , and then ten-hour swims ; and finally , in your last three weeks a minimum of 缘 _____ hours swimming per week should be your aim.

听力理解 III

听力理解 III For questions 远园 you will hear an extract of a television program . While you listen , answer the questions . Use not more than 猿 words for each answer.. You will hear the recording twice You now have 圆缘 seconds to read the questions below. (缘 points)