

2002 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (一)

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (2002)

考生注意事项

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则, 得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
2. 答题前, 考生应将答题卡上的“考生姓名”、“报考单位”、“考试语种”、“考生编号”等信息填写清楚, 并与准考证上的一致。
3. 全国硕士研究生入学考试英语分为试题 (一)、试题 (二)。
4. 本试题为试题 (一), 共 4 页 (1~4 页)。考生必须在规定的时间内作答。
5. 试题 (一) 为听力部分。该部分共有 A、B、C 三节, 所有答案都应填写或填涂在答题卡 1 上。A、B 两节必须用蓝 (黑) 圆珠笔答题, 注意字迹清楚。C 节必须用 2B 铅笔按照答题卡上的要求填涂, 如要改动, 必须用橡皮擦干净。
6. 听力考试进行时, 考生应先将答案写或标记在试题上, 然后在听力部分结束前专门留出的 5 分钟内, 将答案整洁地誊写或转涂到答题卡 1 上。仅写或标记在试题上不给分。

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 an introduction about the life of Margaret Welch. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've 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)

| Welch's Personal Information | |
|--|--------------|
| Place of Birth | Philadelphia |
| Year of Birth | 1901 |
| Transfer to Barnard University (Year) | 1920 |
| Major at University | 1 |
| Final Degree | PhD |
| Year of Marriage | 1928 |
| <i>Growing Up In New Guinea</i> Published (Year) | 2 |
| Field Study in the South Pacific (Age) | 3 |
| Main Interest | 4 |
| Professorship at Columbia Started (Year) | 5 |
| Death (Age) | 77 |

Part B

Directions:

For questions 6-10, you will hear a talk by a well-known U.S. journalist. 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)

Besides reporters, who else were camped out for days outside the speaker's home?

<http://www.TopSage.com> 6

One reporter got to the speaker's apartment pretending to pay.

<http://www.TopSage.com> 7

The speaker believed the reporter wanted a picture of her looking

<http://www.TopSage.com> 8

Where is a correction to a false story usually placed?

<http://www.TopSage.com> 9

According to the speaker, the press will lose readers unless the editors and the news directors

<http://www.TopSage.com> 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 a report about children's healthy development. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11-13.

11. What unusual question may doctors ask when giving kids a checkup next time?
[A] How much exercise they get every day.
[B] What they are most worried about.
[C] How long their parents accompany them daily.
[D] What entertainment they are interested in.
12. The academy suggests that children under age two _____.
[A] get enough entertainment
[B] have more activities
[C] receive early education
[D] have regular checkups
13. According to the report, children's bedrooms should _____.
[A] be no place for play
[B] be near a common area
[C] have no TV sets
[D] have a computer for study

Questions 14-16 are based on the following talk about how to save money. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14-16.

14. According to the speaker, what should one pay special attention to if he wants to save up?
[A] Family debts.
[B] Bank savings.
[C] Monthly bills.
[D] Spending habits.
15. How much can a person save by retirement if he gives up his pack-a-day habit?
[A] \$190,000.
[B] \$330,000.
[C] \$500,000.

[D] \$1,000,000.

16. What should one do before paying monthly bills, if he wants to accumulate wealth?

[A] Invest into a mutual fund.

[B] Use the discount tickets.

[C] Quit his eating-out habit.

[D] Use only paper bills and save coins.

Questions 17-20 are based on an interview with Herbert A. Gliberman, a domestic-relations lawyer. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17-20.

17. Which word best describes the lawyer's prediction of the change in divorce rate?

[A] Fall

[B] Rise

[C] V-shape

[D] Zigzag

18. What do people nowadays desire to do concerning their marriage?

[A] To embrace changes of thought.

[B] To adapt to the disintegrated family life.

[C] To return to the practice in the '60s and '70s.

[D] To create stability in their lives.

19. Why did some people choose not to divorce 20 years ago?

[A] They feared the complicated procedures.

[B] They wanted to go against the trend.

[C] They were afraid of losing face.

[D] they were willing to stay together.

20. Years ago a divorced man in a company would have _____.

[A] been shifted around the country.

[B] had difficulty being promoted.

[C] enjoyed a happier life.

[D] tasted little bitterness of disgrace.

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

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION I

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION

UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO CONTINUE

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (二)

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3. 本试题为试题 (二)，共 11 页(5~15 页)，含有英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作三个部分。英语知识运用、阅读理解 A 节的答案必须用 2B 铅笔按要求直接填涂在答题卡 1 上，如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。阅读理解 B 节和写作部分必须用蓝 (黑) 圆珠笔在答题卡 2 上答题，注意字迹清楚。
4. 考试结束后，考生应将答题卡 1、答题卡 2 一并装入原试卷袋中，将试题 (一)、试题 (二) 交给监考人员。

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)

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened 大21家. As was discussed before, it was not 大22家 the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 大23家, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 大24家 of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution 大25家 up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading 大26家 through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures 大27家 the 20th-century world of the motor car and the air plane. Not everyone sees that process in 大28家. It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, 大29家, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 大30家 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s,

radically changed the process, 大31家 its impact on the media was not immediately 大32家 . As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became “personal” too, as well as 大33家 , with display becoming sharper and storage 大34家 increasing. They were thought of, like people, 大35家 generations, with the distance between generations much 大36家 .

It was within the computer age that the term “information society” began to be widely used to describe the 大37家 within which we now live. The communications revolution has 大38家 both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been 大39家 views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. “Benefits” have been weighed 大40家 “harmful” outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

21. [A] between
[B] before
[C] since
[D] later
22. [A] after
[B] by
[C] during
[D] until
23. [A] means
[B] method
[C] medium
[D] measure
24. [A] process
[B] company
[C] light
[D] form

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/988105005126006101>