

2004

新编硕士研究生 学位英语考试模拟考卷与解析

(非英语专业)

组 编 江苏省学位委员会办公室

主 编 江苏省硕士研究生学位英语考试命题组



东南大学出版社
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

2004

新编硕士研究生学位英语 考试模拟考卷与解析

(非英语专业)

组编 江苏省学位委员会办公室

主编 江苏省硕士研究生学位英语考试命题组

东南大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编硕士研究生学位英语考试模拟考卷与解析·非英语专业/江苏省硕士研究生学位英语考试命题组主编.
南京:东南大学出版社,2004.8

ISBN 7-81089-669-5

I. 新... II. 江... III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第079136号

新编硕士研究生学位英语考试模拟考卷与解析

出版发行 东南大学出版社
出版人 宋增民
地 址 南京市四牌楼2号(210096)
电 话 025-83793329(办)/83795801(发行)/57711295(发行传真)
网 址 <http://press.seu.edu.cn>
电子邮件 liu-jian@seu.edu.cn

经 销 全国各地新华书店
印 刷 南京京新印刷厂
开 本 700mm×1000mm 1/16
印 张 16 320千字
版 次 2004年8月第1版第1次印刷
印 数 1—10000册
定 价 24.00元

* 未经许可,本书内文字不得以任何方式转载、演绎,违者必究。

* 东大版图书如有印装错误,可直接向发行部调换,电话:025-83795801。

编写说明

随着大学英语教学改革不断深入,研究生英语学位课程考试的改革也迫在眉睫。历经多次论证,专家组于2004年4月正式确定了《江苏省非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》(试行稿),并已提交各研究生招生单位。

将于2004年12月份举行的江苏省非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试将根据新大纲采用新题型。鉴于考生们对新题型的难易度、命题方式及评分标准等均很陌生,为了帮助各位考生顺利通过考试,“江苏省硕士研究生学位英语考试命题组”牵头编写了本书,目的是帮助广大老师和考生熟悉新题型、掌握命题规律,以顺利通过“江苏省非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试”。

《江苏省非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》由过小宁、李成明、王典民、吴耘、郑亚南、朱中都、唐承贤、张锦涛、袁小华、陈长顺、郁仲丽、孙倚娜、李晓梅、董永生等人编写,由李霄翔教授、夏国芳教授审定。本书由王典民、朱中都、吴耘、张燕燕、李晓梅、陈长顺、郑亚南、唐承贤、袁小华、崔益华等人编写,由过小宁教授统稿。

郑重声明:东南大学出版社为唯一获得“江苏省硕士研究生学位英语考试命题组”授权出版《2004新编硕士研究生学位英语考试模拟考卷与解析》的出版单位,其他任何组织或个人均不得以这两组织名义出版类似作品,也不得以任何方式对本书内文字进行转载、演绎,违者将承担由此造成的一切后果。

(举报电话:025-83793330/83794174/83793329)

江苏省硕士研究生学位英语考试命题组

2004年6月



第三部分 阅读理解(Part III Reading Comprehension)

这部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定速度。主要测试下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的中心思想、主要内容和细节。
2. 对所读材料的内容进行一定的判断和推理。
3. 理解某些词和句子的意义及上下文之间的逻辑关系。
4. 领会作者的观点和判断作者的态度。

阅读材料的选择原则:

1. 题材广泛,可以包括社会、文化、科普常识、史地、日常生活知识、人物传记等。所涉及背景知识应能为考生所了解。
2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙事、议论、描述、说明、应用文等。
3. 文章应有一定的难度。

考试共 20 题,时间为 30 分钟。

测试要求考生阅读 4 篇文章。其中前两篇难度中等,后两篇难度较大,每篇文章后有 4~6 个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。此部分总阅读量(不包括题目及选择项)为 1300~1500 词。

第四部分 阅读与回答问题(Part IV Essay Questions)

这部分的目的是测试学生阅读理解文章和书面回答问题的能力。既要求考生掌握文章中心大意,领会作者的观点和态度,又要求有分析、推理、判断和综合概括能力,并能提出自己的观点。

考试时间为 25 分钟。要求阅读一篇 300 词左右的文章,然后回答 2~3 个问题。

第五部分 翻译(Part V Translation)

共 2 题,考试时间为 30 分钟。本部分共有 2 节。

A 节(Section A):英译汉,内容为一般性或科学常识性的论述文。要求译文忠实于原文,表达正确。考试时间为 15 分钟。这一节是总量为 140 词左右的英语短文。

B 节(Section B):汉译英,内容为一般性或科学常识性的短文。要求译文忠实于原文,表达正确。无重大语言错误。考试时间为 15 分钟。这一节是总量为 100



个字左右的中文短文。

第六部分 写作(Part VI Writing)

写作部分的目的是测试考生用英语书面表达思想的一般能力。写作要求切题,能正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语言错误。考试时间为35分钟。要求考生写出200词左右的短文。试卷上可能给出题目、情景、写作提纲或材料表格,要求写出短文;或给出文章(中文或英文),要求写英文摘要或大意。考摘要或大意时,应适当增加阅读原文时间。

试卷各部分的题量、分值、时间分配和简单说明如下:

序号	节号	题号	各部分名称	题数	计分	考试时间 (分钟)	简单说明
I	A 节	1~10	听力理解:对话	10	10	20	听力材料的语速为每分钟150词左右
	B 节	11~20	听力理解:短文或谈话	10	10		
II		21~35	完形填空	15	15	10	与原考纲题型相似
III		36~55	阅读理解	20	20	30	共4篇文章,前2篇难度中等,后2篇难度较大
IV			阅读与回答问题	2~3	10	25	1篇300词左右、难度中等的文章;要求回答2~3个问题,每题的回答使用2~3个句子
V	A 节		英译汉	1	10	15	140词左右短文(英文) 100字左右短文(中文)
	B 节		汉译英	1	10	15	
VI			写作	1	15	35	要求作文长度200词左右
合计					100	150	

* 考试时间为150分钟,试卷一和试卷二的答题时间不分开计算(考试时间打通)。

目 录

江苏省非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲	(1)
Model Test 1	(1)
Model Test 2 ✓	(15)
Model Test 3	(30)
Model Test 4	(45)
Model Test 5	(59)
Model Test 6	(75)
Model Test 7	(91)
Model Test 8	(106)
Model Test 9	(121)
Model Test 10	(137)
答案与解析	(153)



Model Test 1

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 20 points)

Section A

Directions: *In this part, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard. Then on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark the letter that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.*

1. A. She is willing to go.
 B. She refuses the man's proposal.
 C. She feels sorry since she can't go.
 D. She has never heard of white-water rafting.
2. A. The woman is going to buy a new car.
 B. The woman's old car was not functioning properly.
 C. The woman's new car has a problem.
 D. The woman doesn't have to drive in heavy traffic.
3. A. Classical music bores him.
 B. Rap music is not as good as classical music.
 C. He prefers classical music to rap music.
 D. He prefers rap music to classical music.
4. A. 12:15. B. 12:45. C. 1:00. D. 2:00.



5. A. She must finish the report before noon.
 B. She will take a short break.
 C. Taking a break is just what she needs.
 D. Working long hours has hurt her neck.
6. A. The man is a computer programmer.
 B. The man is a meteorologist.
 C. The man works at a TV station.
 D. The man teaches computer science.
7. A. He wants to recover from his physical exhaustion.
 B. A weight problem is troubling him.
 C. Aerobic dancing is an easy exercise.
 D. It's the only exercise available in the center.
8. A. They are doing weight lifting.
 B. They are walking to their campsite.
 C. They are watching the stars.
 D. They are resting at their campsite.
9. A. His teacher expects too much from his students.
 B. His work is not recognized by the teacher.
 C. His teacher has no right to complain.
 D. The homework assignment is hard for him.
10. A. The man's speech is on conversational language.
 B. The man knows how to speak smart in public.
 C. The woman is the man's tutor.
 D. The woman is more experienced in public speaking.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one interview and two passages. At the end of the interview and each passage, there will be several questions. You will hear the interview, two passages and questions only once. After you hear each question, choose the best answer from the four choices. Then on your answer sheet, find the number of the*



question and mark the letter that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following interview.

11. A. Whether children could go to primary school.
B. Whether children could graduate from primary school.
C. It divided eleven-year-old children into two groups.
D. Students with good scores could get further education.
12. A. It's like the conventional grammar school.
B. It takes students of different age groups.
C. More subjects are taught in this system.
D. The students' levels vary in this system.
13. A. The size of a class is big.
B. The new system can't fully replace the old system.
C. Students have no knowledge about society.
D. Students don't enjoy learning.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. Ancient people worshipped Gods in the caves.
B. The caves protected people from coldness.
C. People lived inside the caves in hot summer.
D. People stored food in the caves.
15. A. Historians want to excavate the caves.
B. People visit here to worship Gods.
C. People come to enjoy the beautiful view.
D. Many legends are associated with caves.
16. A. Volcanoes erupt regularly in these areas.
B. The caves here are formed in many different ways.
C. These states attract overseas tourists.
D. Great beds of limestone are found here.



Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following passage.

17. A. How to detect criminals fast.
B. Detecting criminals through fingerprints.
C. Different types of fingerprints.
D. Fingerprints are used for various purposes.
18. A. Over a hundred years ago.
B. Hundreds of years ago.
C. In the 1980s.
D. No historical record is available.
19. A. The Chinese.
B. Dr. Henry Fauld.
C. Sir Francis Galton.
D. Sir Edward Henry.
20. A. Criminal detection is more accurate.
B. Counting the ridges of one fingertip is enough.
C. Crime detection is much faster.
D. It's accurate though it takes a longer time.

Part II

Cloze Test

(10 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: Read the passage through. Then go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

Let us set out from a fact. The same type of civilization, or to use a more exact, although more extended expression, the same society, has not always inhabited the earth. The human race as a whole has grown, has developed, has 21, like one of ourselves. It was once a child; it was once a man; we are now 22 at its impressive old age. Before the epoch which modern society has dubbed(把……戏称为)“ancient” there was another epoch which the ancients called “fabulous”(寓言般的,神话般的)



but which would be more accurate to call “ 23 ”. Observe then three great 24 orders of things in civilization, from its origin down to our days. Now, as poetry is always superposed(叠加在……) upon society, we propose to try to 25 , from the form of its society, what the character of the poetry must have been in those three great 26 of the world—primitive times, ancient times, modern times.

In primitive times, when man awakes in a world 27 is newly created, poetry awakes with him. 28 the marvelous things that dazzle him, his first speech is a hymn simply. He is still so close to God that all his thoughts are joyful, all his dreams are 29 . The earth is still almost 30 . There are families, but no nations; patriarchs, but no kings. Each race exists 31 its own pleasure; no property, no laws, no 32 , no wars. Everything belongs to each and to all. Society is a community. Man is 33 in naught. He leads that nomadic(游牧的) pastoral life with which all civilizations begin, and which is so well 34 solitary contemplation, to fanciful reverie(幻想). He follows every suggestion, he goes hither and thither, 35 . His thought, like his life, resembles a cloud that changes its shape and its direction according to the wind that drives it. Such is the first man, such is the first poet.

21. A. mastered B. matured C. mattered D. measured
22. A. looking into B. looking out C. looking on D. looking round
23. A. primitive B. ancient C. modern D. backward
24. A. successive B. subsequent C. subsidiary D. successful
25. A. illustrate B. demonstrate C. overstate D. understate
26. A. eras B. periods C. stages D. ages
27. A. whose B. what C. that D. this
28. A. In the face of B. In the process of C. In the event of D. In the case of
29. A. realities B. imaginations C. illusions D. visions
30. A. deserted B. deserted C. deserting D. deserting
31. A. in B. at C. on D. for
32. A. comments B. contents C. contentions D. contexts
33. A. restrained B. retained C. refrained D. refined



34. A. adopted B. adopting C. adapting D. adapted
 35. A. at fault B. at random C. at ease D. at least

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: *In this part, there are four passages for you to read. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.*

(1)

James Louvan works at a private research group—the Families and Work Institute in New York. Mr. Louvan says the increase in single-parents is the result of two major changes in American society. One change is the increase in mothers (who work outside the home.) The other change is the new way of thinking about what it means to be a father. American fathers now have a greater part in the lives of their children. Mr. Louvan notes that 31 years ago almost no fathers attended the birth of their children. Today more than 90 percent of all fathers are present when their children are born. American fathers also spend more time caring for their children now. Caring for children is no longer considered just women's work.

Most single-parent families result when a marriage ends in divorce. In most cases the divorced parents decide who will have the children. About 85 percent of children live with their mothers after divorce. However, more divorced men want their children to live with them. Sometimes a divorce causes a dispute about who will care for the children. In these cases a judge decides. In an increasing number of disputes, a judge orders that both parents share the children. Usually the children will live with one parent, both the mother and the father will take part in decisions affecting them. In other cases the children will live with the mother part of the time, and with the father part of the time. Frank and his divorced wife, for example, share responsibility for caring for their 6-year-old daughter. The little girl lives with Frank for 10 days, then she lives with her mother for 10 days.



36. Who is Mr. James Louvan?
- A. He is a private researcher who tries to improve the situation of single-parent families.
- B. He is a single-parent father who has two children.
- C. He is the director of the Families and Work Institute.
- D. He is a researcher who studies the single-parent families in the United States.
37. It can be inferred that in the past.
- A. many single-parent families were brought about by women working out of the home
- B. American mothers stayed at home to take care of the family
- C. American fathers refused to offer help or care when their babies were born
- D. disputes about the responsibility of raising children cause people to divorce
38. What is true of the contemporary American fathers?
- A. They agree with their wives on the latter's working outside the home.
- B. They are confused about what they can do as a father.
- C. They have more responsibility in the lives of their children.
- D. They no longer think it is women's duty to take care of children.
39. After divorce, most children live _____.
- A. at the group of the Families and Work Institute
- B. with the party who would like to care for them
- C. with their mothers in the single-parent families
- D. with their mothers and fathers alternatively
40. The example of Frank is cited in order to _____.
- A. prove that fathers should have more responsibility in raising children
- B. argue that more divorced parents should follow the example
- C. point out that the judge sometimes makes poor decisions
- D. show there are cases of divorced parents sharing the duty of caring for children

(2)

18-23

More and more Americans are taking a chance—they are starting their own



business. Each year more than 100 thousand new businesses are formed in the United States. Americans want to own a business for several reasons. People (who own a business) do not have to take orders from anyone. They can work at something they enjoy. They are motivated (by the possibility) that they will be able to earn more money. They can set their own goals and plan their own workdays. And they can gain a feeling of success (by reaching their goals). Owning a business can be very difficult, however. People who own a business often have to work more than 12 hours per day, even on weekends and holidays. They may have little time to rest or be with families and friends. They may not earn much money in the first few years. Their business may fail. They may lose all the money they invested and maybe other people's money as well.

Yet more and more Americans are deciding to become business owners. Experts say people who want to start a business should take several steps. First they should decide what kind of business they want. They should start a business dealing with something they know about. Then they should study the market and the competition as they should make sure that their idea for a product or service will fill a need for a group of buyers. Next they should get advice from people (with experience and knowledge). These people should include financial experts, lawyers, bankers and other business owners. Then people starting a business should make a business plan. A good business plan includes detailed information about how the business will operate and how much money will be needed. New business owners then must provide the money from their own savings, from investors or from a bank.

41. The passage is mainly about D.

- A. the advantages of starting a business
- B. the steps to start a business
- C. the American economy
- D. owning one's own business

42. Which is NOT mentioned as a reason why people start their own business?

- A. Being the boss, the owners have the right to give orders to his employees.
- B. The owners do what they really wants to do in life.



- C. It is possible for the owners to have flexible schedule of workday.
 D. Successful business brings true happiness to the owners.
- B 43. According to the passage, the first thing for people starting their business to do is _____.
- A. to borrow enough money to invest in the business
 B. to make sure what business they are going to do
 C. to do business with people they are familiar with
 D. to go to business school and acquire academic knowledge about the market
- C 44. How can new business owners get advice?
- A. From business books and journals.
 B. From learning from their own lessons.
 C. From the professional people and experienced businessmen.
 D. From the feedback of the buyers and customers.
- A 45. Which is a correct statement about the business plan?
- A. It should show the owner's full understanding and knowledge of the business.
 B. It must be previously approved by lawyers and experts.
 C. It should not be revealed to other businessmen.
 D. The new business owners need a large sum of money to get the plan.

quarter 1/4
-学期

(3)

Although most universities (in the United States) are on a semester system, which offer classes in the fall and spring, some schools observe a quarter system (comprised of fall, winter, spring, and summer quarters). The academic year, September to June, is divided into three quarters (of eleven weeks) each beginning in September, January, and March; the summer quarter, June to August, is composed of shorter sessions of varying length.

学期 (2次)

There are several advantages and disadvantages to the quarter system. On the plus side, students (who wish to complete their degrees in less than the customary four years) may take advantage of the opportunity to study year round by enrolling in all four quarters. In addition, although most students begin their programs (in the fall quarter),

1/4 2次



they may enter at the beginning of any of the other quarters. Finally, since the physical facilities are kept in operation year round, the resources are used efficiently to serve the greatest number of students. But there are several disadvantages as well. Many faculty complain that the eleven-week term is simply not long enough for them to cover the material required by most college courses. Students also find it difficult to complete the assignments in such a short period of time.

In order to combine the advantages of the quarter system with those of the semester system, some colleges and universities have instituted a three-term trimester system. In fourteen weeks, faculty and students have more time to cover material and finish course requirements, but the additional term provides more options for admission (during the year) and accelerates the degree programs for those students (who wish to graduate early.)

46. A semester system D.

- A. has eleven-week sessions
- B. is not very popular in the United States
- C. gives students the opportunity to study year round
- D. has two major sessions a year

47. The word "customary" (line 8) can be replaced by B.

- A. agreeable
- B. traditional
- C. lengthy
- D. limited

48. When may students begin studying in a school that uses a quarter system?

- A. September.
- B. Summer semester only.
- C. At the beginning of any quarter.
- D. At the beginning of the academic year.

49. The word "them" (line 14) refers to C.

- A. faculty
- B. weeks
- C. courses
- D. material

50. Which of the following characteristics does NOT apply to trimester?

- A. They allow students to graduate early.
- B. They provide more options for admission.
- C. They are long enough to cover the course material.