

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试套餐



主编 黄 川

模拟题库

MONI TIKU



根据2004年新大纲编写

上海交通大学出版社

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试套餐

模拟题库

主 编 黄 川
副主编 刘凌燕
编 者 (按姓氏笔画为序)
刘凌燕 刘 丽 沈永杰
闵 璇 陈 鸣 胡安琳
俞晓平 袁玲丽



上海交通大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统考套餐. 模拟题库/黄川主编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社, 2004

ISBN 7-313-03669-8

I. 同… II. 黄… III. 英语-研究生-统一考试-习题 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 019508 号

模 拟 题 库

黄 川 主 编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话: 64071208 出版人: 张天蔚

立信会计出版社常熟市印刷联营厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张: 11.5 字数: 324 千字

2004 年 4 月第 1 版 2004 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1~5 050

ISBN 7-313-03669-8/H·748 定价(含音带): 28.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

对于广大申请硕士学位的同等学力人员来说,顺利通过国家外语水平考试极为关键。大多数同等学力人员是一边工作,一边学习,时间非常紧张,需要进行适当的考前辅导。正是基于这一想法,我们编写了本书,旨在为大家提供一本针对性、实用性较强的辅导用书。

本书的几位作者均多年从事该类考试的考前辅导工作,对考试大纲及历年全真试题做过深入的研究。因此,与其他模拟试题相比,本书有以下鲜明的特色:

1. 题型新而全:前三套试题总结了1995年至2003年出现的三种题型组合。后七套试题涵盖了考试大纲规定的有可能出现的所有题型组合。与其他同类书相比,本书可以说是题型最全的模拟试题集。这样有助于考生做到心中有数,有备而考,熟悉答题要求,提高应试能力。

2. 可信度高:本书选材广泛,信息量大,最大限度地覆盖了考试大纲中规定的语言重点和考生学习中的难点及考点。

3. 讲解透彻:考虑到大多数考生是以自学为主,并且有许多以前学过的语言知识已经记不清楚了,本书对该类题目进行了透彻的讲解,犹如教师面授一般,帮助大家理解记忆。

4. 难易适度:该考试对听力、词汇、语法、阅读理解、翻译及作文提出了全面的要求,但对每一项的要求高低不一,如对词汇的要求较高,对阅读理解的速度要求较高等。针对这一特点,我们提供了相应难度及题量的材料,便于大家对该类考试有准确的把握,对自己的英语水平有正确的认识。

本书由黄川、刘凌燕主持编写,具体分工如下:闵璇负责听力与翻译部分;俞晓平负责词汇部分;沈永杰负责完形填空;胡安琳负责写作;阅读理解由刘凌燕、刘丽、陈鸣和袁玲丽负责编写。

本书配有录音带两盒,由美籍专家按全真听力考试语速朗读,语音纯正、清晰。

在本书的编写过程中,编者几易其稿,得到了多位同仁的大力支持,在此一并致谢。同时,对于书中的错误及不妥之处,敬请广大读者指下。

编 者

2004年2月

目 录

第一部分 已考过的三种题型组合	1
第一套模拟试题	3
答案及解析	14
第二套模拟试题	20
答案及解析	32
第三套模拟试题	38
答案及解析	49
第二部分 根据新大纲规定可能出现的题型组合	57
第四套模拟试题	59
答案及解析	69
第五套模拟试题	76
答案及解析	86
第六套模拟试题	93
答案及解析	104
第七套模拟试题	110
答案及解析	120
第八套模拟试题	127
答案及解析	137
第九套模拟试题	144
答案及解析	154
第十套模拟试题	161
答案及解析	171

第一部分

已考过的三种题型组合

第一套模拟试题

Paper One 试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 9 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and question will be read only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A. 7:00. | B. 7:30. |
| C. 7:45. | D. 8:00. |
| 2. A. A teacher. | B. A businessman. |
| C. A factory worker. | D. A tourist. |
| 3. A. He should leave Jerry alone. | B. He should tell the truth. |
| C. He should not have hurt Jerry. | D. He should ask for Jerry's help. |
| 4. A. He is in poor health. | B. He doesn't like the subject. |
| C. He is all right. | D. He is in a bad mood. |
| 5. A. By bus. | B. By bike. |
| C. By subway. | D. On foot. |
| 6. A. A film. | B. A ballet. |
| C. A symphony. | D. A Beijing opera performance. |
| 7. A. Patient and doctor. | B. Passenger and driver. |
| C. Student and teacher. | D. Player and coach. |
| 8. A. The woman should have a good rest. | B. The woman should have more exercise. |
| C. The woman should take his suggestion. | D. The woman should ask for doctor's advice. |
| 9. A. Swimming. | B. Shopping. |
| C. Skating. | D. Eating. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 10 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

10. A. Because it was man's first real invention. B. Because all transportation depends on it.

- C. Because every machine depends on it. D. All of the above.
11. A. A group of early hunters. B. The first man on earth.
C. A great prehistoric thinker. D. The man who made the first cart.
12. A. Chasing an animal. B. Rolling a carcass(动物遗体) on logs.
C. Watching a rolling stone. D. Watching running animals.

Passage 2

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. A. In Southern Italy. B. In a glacier.
C. On the Mt. Everest. D. At Austria.
14. A. He is an iceman. B. He was put in a freezer.
C. The man died a short time ago. D. It was quickly frozen by snow.
15. A. His blood vessels were still warm. B. He was an Austrian farmer.
C. He was buried by snow while skiing. D. The iceman had been in poor health.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. Starting with the _____ that there is life on the planet Mars, the scientist went on to develop his argument.
A. premise B. pretext C. foundation D. presentation
17. The _____ of the scientific attitude is that the human mind can succeed in understanding the universe.
A. essence B. texture C. content D. threshold
18. The prisoner was _____ of his civil liberty for three years.
A. discharged B. derived C. deprived D. dispatched
19. Mary's career involved a _____ role for her as a counselor and a teacher.
A. tiring B. dedicated C. dual D. satisfying
20. The members in the testing team were quite _____ and could change their schedule upon request.
A. lenient B. supple C. gentle D. flexible
21. Did the people _____ approve of the government policy?
A. at length B. at large C. at random D. in general
22. Mary had her ears _____ so that she could wear beautiful earrings.
A. pinched B. pitched C. pierced D. plugged
23. Most students have _____ for those who cheat in exam.
A. shock B. sorrow C. scorn D. shame
24. The best films are those which _____ national or cultural barriers.
A. exceed B. surpass C. transcend D. precede
25. It has been revealed that some government leaders _____ their authority and position to get illegal profits for themselves.

- A. employ B. take C. abuse D. overlook
26. One of California's most _____ problems is an inadequate water supply.
A. acute B. keen C. absurd D. abrupt
27. During his staying abroad he was forced to adjust to _____ customs.
A. foreign B. abroad C. alien D. exterior
28. His _____ manner has kept him from being very popular.
A. flexible B. plausible C. fertile D. arrogant
29. As the managing director can't go to the reception, I'm representing the company on his _____.
A. account B. part C. behalf D. position
30. You'll need a doctor's _____ to prove that you are too ill to go to work.
A. license B. document C. certificate D. diploma
31. These sewage systems of the city _____ the water so that swimming was forbidden.
A. diluted B. diverted C. contaminated D. limited
32. For many patients, institutional care is the most _____ and beneficial form of care.
A. pertinent B. appropriate C. acute D. persistent
33. There is much I enjoy about the changing seasons, but my favorite time is the _____ from fall to winter.
A. transmission B. transformation C. transition D. transfer
34. The suspect _____ that he had not been in the neighborhood at the time of the crime.
A. advocated B. alleged C. addressed D. announced
35. In November 1987 the government _____ a public debate on the future direction of the official sports policy.
A. initiated B. designated C. induced D. promoted

Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: There are 6 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Communicating with colleagues worldwide is no longer the exclusive tool of the "mad hacker". Students and faculty at many colleges now have access to email—electronic mail—which combines the capabilities of the computer with those of the telephone line. Text, sound, and video movies can be transmitted, by way of phone lines, from one computer address to another.

To contact colleagues at distant locations, you must either subscribe to a commercial service such as CompuServe, Genie, America Online, MCI Mail or Prodigy, or you need to have an account on a mainframe computer that is connected to the Internet. Over the Internet, talk is cheap. No matter how many messages you send or how far you send them, your college or university does not pay anything beyond the fixed amount required to maintain its own portion of the Internet.

When you use email, you need to have a specific account name which is your email

“address”. Before you can log on to your computer account, the computer will ask you to enter your secret password. Next, call up the mail utility software and wait to be asked for the “address” of the person or persons you are contacting. After you enter the address, the computer will request the subject of your communication, followed by the body of your message. This message may be any length.

When you are finished, you simply give the command that indicates you are done. The computer will ask if you want to send copies to anyone else. The computer then sends off your message. In a matter of seconds, your mail arrives at its destination anywhere in the world.

As important as speed is the fact that documents traveling directly from computer to computer remain as computer files rather than as a fixed printed page. Therefore, this document can be immediately edited without needing to be retyped into the computer. The ease and versatility of this process has made email very popular today.

36. The “mad hacker” used in the passage refers to _____.
A. a high official or a VIP
B. a college student or faculty member
C. one who is proficient at using a computer
D. one who troubles another’s electronic system
37. “Prodigy” as mentioned in Paragraph 2 is _____.
A. the trademark of an Internet service B. a computer program
C. a specific account name D. the name of an association of scientists
38. To achieve cheap communication worldwide, you need to _____.
A. learn computer language B. have a mainframe computer
C. get connected to the Internet D. subscribe to American Online as well as to have an account
39. Which is usually kept unknown to people you are contacting?
A. Your address. B. Your account name.
C. Your password. D. Your communication target.
40. The popularity of email is partly attributed to its _____.
A. accuracy B. formality
C. freedom from effort D. tremendous files

Passage Two

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations — the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in

words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

41. What is the origin of language?
- A. It is no longer a question. B. It is a legend.
C. It is a mystery. D. It is a problem not solved yet.
42. The words _____ according to the passage.
- A. are very charming
B. are sounds to express thoughts and feeling, actions and things
C. were not used in the primitive society
D. can not be written
43. The power of words lies in _____.
A. peculiarity B. their important roles
C. representative function D. charming
44. By "association"(in the beginning of the second paragraph), the author means _____.
A. a joining of ideas in the mind B. communicating with each other
C. a special phenomenon D. an ordinary feature
45. About the real poet, which of the following is true?
A. He can't convey his feelings in words thoroughly.
B. He is only a master of words.
C. He can move men to tears by his meaning in words.
D. He should have great style.

Passage Three

Unmarked and trackless though the ocean may seem to us, its surface is divided into definite zones, and the pattern of the surface water controls the distribution of its life.

To the human senses, the most obvious patterning of the surface waters is indicated by color. The deep blue water of the open sea far from land is the color of emptiness and barrenness; the green water of the coastal areas, with all its varying hues, is the color of life.

The sea is blue because the sunlight is reflected back to our eyes from the water molecules (分子) or from very minute particles suspended in the sea. In the journey of the light rays down into the water and back to our eyes, all the red rays of the spectrum and most of the yellow rays have been absorbed, so it is chiefly the cool, blue light that we see.

Where the water is rich in plankton, it loses the glassy transparency that permits this deep penetration of the light rays. The yellow, brown and green hues of the coastal waters are derived from the minute organisms there. Seasonal abundance of certain forms containing reddish or brown pigments may cause the "red water" known from ancient time in many parts of the world, and so common is this condition in some enclosed seas that they owe their names to it—the Red Sea is an example.

46. The sea is blue because _____.
A. the sunlight is reflected back to our eyes from the water molecules

- B. all the red rays of the spectrum have been absorbed
- C. most of the yellow rays have been absorbed
- D. All of the above
47. It can be inferred from the passage that “plankton” in Paragraph 4 refers to _____.
- A. minute organisms
- B. a variety of colors
- C. light rays
- D. enclosed seas
48. All the following words are associated with color EXCEPT _____.
- A. hue
- B. spectrum
- C. ray
- D. pigment
49. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The “red water” was known even in ancient time.
- B. The “red water” can only be seen in some enclosed seas.
- C. The Red Sea does not always look reddish or brown.
- D. Abundant marine creatures change the color of water in a particular season.
50. The best title for the passage is _____.
- A. Patterns of Sea Water
- B. Different Zones of the Ocean
- C. Colors of the Sea
- D. Distributions of Sea Life

Passage Four

The specialist understand one field; his concern is with technique and tools. He is a "trained" man; and his educational background is properly technical or professional. The generalist—and especially the administrator—deals with people; his concern is with leadership, with planning, and with direction giving. He is an "educated" man; and the humanities are his strongest foundation. Very rarely is a specialist capable of being an administrator. And very rarely is a good generalist also a good specialist in a particular field. Any organization needs both kinds of people, though different organizations need them in different proportions. It is your task to find out, during your training period, into which of the two kinds of jobs you fit, and to plan your career accordingly. Your first job may turn out to be the right job for you—but this is pure accident. Certainly you should not change jobs constantly or people will become suspicious of your ability to hold any job. At the same time you must not look upon the first job as the final job; it is primarily a training job, an opportunity to understand yourself and your fitness for being an employee.

52. There is a demand for _____.
A. those who can see the forest rather than trees
B. those who are capable of knowing much about just one field
C. people able to make special judgments
D. both A and B
53. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. It is possible for a specialist to become an administrator.
B. A good generalist is very rarely a specialist.
C. Different organizations need both specialists and generalists.
D. First job may not be the right job.
54. According to the passage, a teacher's concern is with _____.
A. leadership
B. planning
C. both leadership and planning
D. neither A nor B
55. It is indicated by the passage that _____.
A. during training period, you should find out the job that fits you
B. the first job must not be the final one
C. you should change jobs constantly
D. both B and C

Passage Five

The case for college has been accepted without question for more than a generation. All high school graduates ought to go, says conventional wisdom and statistical evidence, because college will help them earn more money, become "better" people, and learn to be more responsible citizens than those who don't go.

But college has never been able to work its magic for everyone. And now that close to half our high school graduates are attending, those who don't fit the pattern are becoming more numerous, and more obvious. College graduates are selling shoes and driving taxis; college students interfere with each other's experiments and write false letters of recommendation in the intense competition for admission to graduate school. Others find no stimulation in their studies, and drop out—often encouraged by college administrators.

Some observers say the fault is with the young people themselves—they are spoiled and they are expecting too much. But that is a condemnation of the students as a whole, and doesn't explain all campus unhappiness. Others blame the state of the world, and they are partly right. We have been told that young people have to go to college because our economy can't absorb an army of untrained eighteen-year-olds. But disappointed graduates are learning that it can no longer absorb an army of trained twenty-two-year-olds, either.

Some adventuresome educators and campus watchers have openly begun to suggest that college may not be the best, the proper, the only place for every young person. Perhaps college doesn't make people intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, or quick to learn things—maybe it is just the other way around, and intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, quick-learning people are merely the ones who have been attracted to college in the first place. And perhaps all those successful college graduates would have been successful whether they had gone to college or not. This is heresy (异教邪说) to those of us who have been brought up to believe that if a little

schooling is good, more has to be much better. But contrary evidence is beginning to mount up.

56. According to the author, _____.
A. people used to question the value of college education
B. people used to have full confidence in higher education
C. all high school graduates went to college
D. very few high school graduates chose to go to college
57. In the second paragraph, "those who don't fit the pattern" refer to _____.
A. high school graduates who aren't suitable for college education
B. college graduates who are selling shoes and driving taxis
C. college students who aren't any better for their higher education
D. high school graduates who failed to be admitted to college
58. The drop-out rate of college students seems to go up because young people _____.
A. are disappointed with the conventional way of teaching at college
B. are required to join the army
C. have little motivation in pursuing a higher education
D. don't like the intense competition for admission to graduate school
59. According to the passage the problems of college education partly originate in the fact that _____.
A. society cannot provide enough jobs for properly trained college graduates
B. high school graduates do not fit the pattern of college education
C. too many students have to earn their own living
D. college administrators encourage students to drop out
60. In this passage the author argues that _____.
A. more and more evidence shows college education may not be the best thing for high school graduates
B. college education is not enough if one wants to be successful
C. college education benefits only the intelligent, ambitious, and quick-learning people
D. intelligent people may learn quicker if they don't go to college

Passage Six

The agreement to allow Kentucky Fried Chicken to open a chain of restaurants was approved by the Indian government on terms entirely favorable to India. All the investment is to be American; for the first seven years, all earnings will be invested in India. The arrangement will provide employment for thousands of Indians and give a boost to poultry (家禽) farming. What had not been foreseen were those elements in our society led by unscrupulous (无耻的) politicians who exploit patriotic sentiment to extort money from anyone who has it.

So an agitation was launched when the first restaurant opened in Bangalore a few months ago. The second restaurant, which opened in New Delhi, was also threatened with boycotts and lawsuits. Newspaper circulated saying that the chickens served were substandard and fattened quickly with chemicals. It so happened that the chickens came from a reported firm of poultry breeders; laboratory tests proved wholly false the saying that they had been fed with chemicals.

To my view, Kentucky was always the same, and with the carton of gravy (调味汁) supplied, it became a finger-licking delicacy. It was, and is, the best take-out food. Why they

called it junk food I had no idea; I suppose owners of fancy eateries faced with competition tried to defame pizza, hamburgers, potato chips, and French fries as malnutritious food fit only for the bellies of the poor.

I always hoped that someday someone would introduce this so-called junk food to India.

61. It can be inferred that the agitation mentioned in Paragraph 2 was launched by _____.
A. some unscrupulous people B. poultry breeders
C. the Indian government D. patriots
62. Some Indians say that _____.
A. opening a chain of KFC in India is for the benefit of the American company
B. Kentucky Fried Chicken is too oily
C. poultry farms feed the chicken to be served in KFC with chemicals
D. Americans are cheating in their propaganda
63. The word "boost" in the first paragraph means _____.
A. pressure B. production
C. introduction D. rise
64. According to the author, pizza, hamburgers, potato chips and French fries are all _____.
A. mal-nutritious food B. take-out food
C. junk food D. both A and B
65. Which of the following word describes the author's attitude toward KFC?
A. Hesitating. B. Approving.
C. Dubious. D. Critical.

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part, there is 1 passage with twenty blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

There are many problems connected with space travel. The first and greatest of them is gravity. If you let your pencil drop to the floor, you can see gravity in 66. Everything is held down to the earth 67 magnetic force. A rocket must go at least 2,500 miles an hour to take anyone beyond the gravity of the 68 into space.

Another problem is the strain(张力) that a person is 69 to when a rocket leaves the ground. Anything that is not moving 70 to resist movement. As the rocket leaves the ground, it 71 upward violently, and the person in the "nose cone"(驾驶舱) is pushed back against the chair. During this thrust, gravity 72 a force on the body equal to nine times its 73 force.

74 out of the earth's gravity, an astronaut is affected by still another problem—weightlessness. Here, if a pencil drops, it does not fall. If a glass of water is turned 75, the water will not fall out. Our bodies, which are 76 to gravity, tend to become upset in weightless conditions. Recent long flights have shown that the body needs special exercise in a 77.

Astronauts could also be 78 by boredom and loneliness. Some of them might have to sit in their spaceships for months with little to do and no one to talk to. Space trips to 79

planets of the nearest stars might take many years. It is possible that some trips might 80 take a lifetime. So future astronauts must be trained to 81 long periods of inactivity and solitude.

Cosmic rays(宇宙射线) and tiny dust 82 also raise a problem. Outer space, which has no air, is 83 with both of these. The dust particles can damage the front end of the rapidly moving spaceship. The comic rays, 84 they are invisible to the naked eye, can go through the ship and the astronauts themselves. No one is sure 85 damage the comic rays can do to a human being, but scientists feel that brief exposure is probably not very harmful.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 66. A. density | B. reaction | C. action | D. use |
| 67. A. from | B. of | C. by | D. through |
| 68. A. earth | B. sun | C. rocket | D. itself |
| 69. A. suited | B. leading | C. subjected | D. equal |
| 70. A. refers | B. intends | C. tends | D. serves |
| 71. A. pulls | B. sweeps | C. rushes | D. pushes |
| 72. A. affects | B. disturbs | C. exerts | D. imposes |
| 73. A. required | B. abnormal | C. prime | D. normal |
| 74. A. After | B. Although | C. Now that | D. Once |
| 75. A. away | B. out | C. upside down | D. tightly |
| 76. A. suggested | B. accustomed | C. responded | D. suffered |
| 77. A. vehicle | B. satellite | C. container | D. spaceship |
| 78. A. anticipated | B. conquered | C. affected | D. guided |
| 79. A. uniform | B. standard | C. timely | D. distant |
| 80. A. also | B. yet | C. even | D. typically |
| 81. A. mind | B. endure | C. cover | D. predict |
| 82. A. radiation | B. particles | C. molecules | D. planets |
| 83. A. filled | B. assumed | C. paid | D. jointed |
| 84. A. unless | B. whether | C. though | D. since |
| 85. A. how | B. whichever | C. why | D. what |

Paper Two 试卷二

Part I Error Detection and Correction (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts, marked A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect. Then, write down the corresponding letter and, without altering the meaning of the sentence, put the correction on the ANSWER SHEET.

- Robert Motherwell has written eloquently about what the creative process takes place.
A B C D
- The weather has been unpredictable; I seldom have had my umbrella when it rains.
A B C D
- It expected that the electricity supply industry will be running into surplus capacity by next
A B C D