

硕士研究生学位课程考试

英语统测试题集

白靖宇 主编

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硕士研究生学位课程考试 英语统测试题集

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【内容简介】 本书共有非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试统测模拟试题 10 套,并附有国家教委《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》及样题。

本书主要供研究生在统测考前进行模拟强化自测,也可用作课堂教学辅助教材。同时,本书也适用于全国在职人员以研究生同等学力申请硕士学位课程考试。

本书配有二盘磁带。

DW 66/30

硕士研究生学位课程考试英语统测试题集

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前 言

国家教委在 1992 年颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》(简称《教学大纲》)中明确规定:硕士研究生英语学位课程考试“目前各地区可试行统考,在条件成熟时,再逐步做到全国统考”。为了更好地贯彻落实《教学大纲》精神,促进研究生英语教学水平的提高和确保硕士学位质量,北京、上海、陕西、江苏等省市已开始地区性的非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程统一考试,并收到良好效果。最近,国务院学位委员会主办的《学位与研究生教育》杂志发表文章,探讨全国非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程统一考试问题。由此可见,该课程的全国性统考已是指日可待。鉴于全国和地区性统考的实际需要,我们编写了这本《硕士研究生学位课程考试英语统测试题集》。

我们的宗旨是,根据国家教委《教学大纲》规定的各项指标要求,向研究生提供更多的语言材料,使他们在训练的过程中巩固英语知识和提高语言综合运用能力,以适应 21 世纪对高层次人材的外语水平要求。同时,我们期望,研究生经过考前模拟强化,熟悉和掌握英语学位课程考试的内容和形式,提高应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过该学位课程的统一考试。

本书是严格按照国家教委颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》和样题编写的。全书共有 10 套模拟试题。每套试题包括听力理解、词汇、完形填空、阅读理解、英译汉、汉译英和写作七个部分。为了便于理解和掌握,我们对全部模拟题进行了注解。书中附有国家教委《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》、考试样题及答案注解,供参考。

本书听力理解部分配有二盒录音磁带,语音纯正,清晰流畅。

本书不仅适用于硕士研究生英语学位课程考试,同样也适用于全国在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位英语课程考试。

限于水平,书中难免有错误和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 10 月

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非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位 课程考试大纲

(试行稿)

《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》(Non-English Major Graduate Student English Qualifying Test, 简称 GET)是根据《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》制定的。本大纲规定了硕士生英语学位课程通过考试的内容、形式、时间和计分。考试目的在于考核已修完研究生英语课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求,以及实际掌握和运用英语的能力。

一、基础英语部分

本考试共有六个部分:听力理解(占15%)、词汇(占10%)、完形填空(占15%)、阅读理解(占30%)、翻译(占20%)、写作(占10%)。分两份试卷:试卷一(Paper 1)包括前四个部分,共80题;试卷二(Paper 2)包括翻译和写作,共3题。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

第一部分 听力理解(Part I Listening Comprehension):听力理解部分主要测试考生掌握听力材料中心思想和主要内容的能力,判断对话情景、场合、人物关系、身份和说话人的意图及话语含义的能力。共15题,考试时间为15分钟左右。主要测试考生能否一遍听懂语速为每分钟120个词的对话和短文。本部分共有二节:

A节(Section A):共9题,每题为一段对话。问句后有15秒间隙,要求考生从所给出的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

B节(Section B):共6题,题目或为问句或为未完成的句子,分别安排在2—3篇听力材料之后。要求考生在15秒的间隙中从所给出的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第二部分 词汇(Part II Vocabulary):词汇部分主要测试考生运用词汇和短语的能力。测试教学大纲的词汇表、词组表及词根词缀表所覆盖的内容。着重测试研究生阶段所学的词和基础词的多种词性及词义搭配、易混词的区别及难词的认知。词汇与词组的比例为7:3。共20题,分A、B两节,考试时间为10分钟。

A节(Section A):共10题。每题为一英文句,句中有一词或固定词组下面划有横线,要求从所给的四个选择项中选出该划线或词组的最佳同义词或最佳释义。

B节(Section B):共10题。每题为一英文句,句子中有一个空白,要求从所给的四个选择项中选出最恰当的词或词组使该句成为逻辑合理、表达正确的英文句。

第三部分 完形填空(Part III Cloze Test):主要测试考生在语篇水平上的理解能力

和实际运用语言的能力。测试内容可以是句型、结构,也可以是词汇、词组和习惯用语。共15题。考试时间为10分钟。测试的形式是在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约200—250词)中留有15个空白,每个空白为一题。要求考生从所给出的四个选择项中选择最佳答案。选择项可以是一个单词,也可以是短语。

第四部分 阅读理解(Part IV 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30题,时间为45分钟。

测试要求考生阅读若干篇材料。每篇材料后有若干个问题。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1600—1800词。

第五部分 翻译(Part V Translation):共2题。考试时间为40分钟。本部分共有二节。

A节(Section A):英译汉:内容为一般性或科学常识性论述文。要求译文忠实原文,表达正确。考试时间为20分钟。这一节是总量为120词左右的英语短文或难句。

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,表达基本正确,无重大语言错误。考试时间为20分钟。这一节是总量为80个左右汉字的段落或语句。

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。摘要要求概括内容准确。考试时间为30分钟。要求考生写出不少于120词左右的短文(或段落)。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。

考试时间及计分

试卷六个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

卷别	序号	节号	题号	各部分名称	题数	计分	考试时间
试卷一	I	A 节	1—9	听力理解:对话	9	9 分	15 分钟
		B 节	10—15	听力理解:短文	6	6 分	
	II	A 节	16—25	选择释义	10	5 分	10 分钟
		B 节	26—35	填空	10	5 分	
试卷二	III		36—50	完形填空	15	15 分	10 分钟
	IV		51—80	阅读理解	30	30 分	45 分钟
	V	A 节		英译汉	1	10 分	20 分钟
		B 节		汉译英	1	10 分	20 分钟
试卷二	VI			短文写作	1	10 分	30 分钟
	合计				83	100 分	150 分钟

二、专业英语部分

本考试共有二部分:翻译(占 50%),阅读和写作(占 50%)。

第一部分 翻译(Part I Translation):这部分主要测试学生专业英语的翻译能力。考试时间为 60 分钟。本部分共有二节:

A 节(Section A):英译汉,考试时间为 30 分钟。总量为 170 词左右的有关专业的短文或若干段落,要求译文忠实于原文,汉语通顺。

B 节(Section B):汉译英,考试时间为 30 分钟。总量为 120 词左右的一篇有关专业的短文或若干段落。要求译文忠实于原文,表达正确,无重大语言错误。

第二部分 阅读和写作(Part II Reading and Writing):这一部分主要测试考生阅读本专业英语材料的能力及用英语书面表达本专业内容的写作能力。考试时间为 60 分钟。要求考生在阅读完 2700 词的有关专业材料后,根据要求用英文写出 150 词左右的摘要或报告,或根据要求回答问题或写出短文。

考试时间及计分

试卷两个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下:

序号	节号	题号	各部分名称	题数	计分	考试时间
I	A 节	1	英译汉	1	25 分	30 分钟
	B 节	2	汉译英	1	25 分	30 分钟
II		3	阅读和写作	1	50 分	60 分钟
合计				3	100 分	120 分钟

注:硕士生英语考试不得使用字典。

GET One

Non-English Major Graduate Student English Qualifying Test (GET)

考试注意事项

- 一、本考试由两份试卷组成: 试卷一(Paper One)包括听力理解、词汇、完形填空与阅读理解四部分, 共 80 题, 按顺序统一编号; 试卷二(Paper Two)包括翻译与写作两部分, 共 3 题。两份试卷答题时间不得通用。试卷一为 80 分钟, 统一收卷后, 再进行试卷二的答题。
- 二、试卷一(题号 1—80)为客观评分题, 答案一律用中性(HB)铅笔做在机读答题纸上, 在对应题号下所选的字母中间划黑道, 如[A][B][C][D]。
- 三、试卷二为主观评分题, 答案分别做在 ANSWER SHEET II 上。答题前, 仔细阅读一下试卷二前的注意事项。
- 四、试卷一、试卷二上均不得作任何记号, 答案一律写在答题纸上, 否则答案无效。
- 五、试卷一为 80 分钟, 听力理解部分时间以放完录音带为准, 大约 15 分钟; 其余部分所占时间与得分均标在试卷上, 由考生自行掌握。
- 六、试卷二为 70 分钟。考试终了时间一到, 考生一律停笔, 将试卷及答题纸留在座位上, 待监考教师收点无误后, 经主考教师宣布本考试结束方可离开考场。

PAPER ONE

Part I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A (1 point each)

Directions: In this section, you will hear nine conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

1. A. The library no longer had the book on reserve.

- B. The homework assignment wasn't clear.
 - C. The professor had chosen a mystery book for him instead.
 - D. The library closed earlier than he'd expected.
2. A. They are roommates.
- B. They are club members.
 - C. They are team members.
 - D. They are office mates.
3. A. He need to sleep for three or four hours.
- B. He wants to buy a set of coffee cups.
 - C. He will need more than one cup of coffee.
 - D. He has been wide awake for some time.
4. A. There is not time to fit in a course.
- B. She hasn't started to work yet.
 - C. It's too early to register for the course.
 - D. She still has more forms to sign.
5. A. On a highway.
- B. At a managers' conference.
 - C. In a supermarket.
 - D. At a track meet.
6. A. He can't find the tickets.
- B. He doesn't want to sit close to the stage.
 - C. He would rather stand than sit down.
 - D. He expects the hall to be crowded.
7. A. Preparing for a vacation.
- B. Drawing a map.
 - C. Repairing a car.
 - D. Riding bicycles.
8. A. The machine won't be very useful.
- B. She will show him which piece to use.
 - C. he's putting too much paper in the machine.
 - D. She can't follow the instructions either.
9. A. He has to go to another meeting first.
- B. He won't want to speak at the meeting.
 - C. He might get lost in the crowd.
 - D. He doesn't like to go places.

Section B (1 point each)

Directions: In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage,

there will be some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

10. A. The staff.
B. Professional journalists.
C. The faculty.
D. A group of students.
11. A. To make lots of money.
B. To learn to type.
C. To become a better student.
D. To get experience in journalism.
12. A. Immediately.
B. Tomorrow.
C. In a couple of days.
D. In six days.
13. A. A new method to track fish.
B. New sources of electric power.
C. A new surgical procedure.
D. New ways to feed fish.
14. A. Extracting pieces of wire.
B. Repairing a computer.
C. Removing the fish from polluted areas.
D. Implanting small transmitters.
15. A. Insufficient rice.
B. Dams on the river.
C. Electrical currents.
D. Overfishing of the river.

Part II VOCABULARY (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A (0.5 point each)

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has one word or a set of words underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

16. For most people the decision to wed is generally surrounded by social constraints.
 A. marry B. emigrate
 C. choose a job D. have children
17. Proper exercise plays a significant role in the rehabilitation of patients with various back ailments.
 A. operation B. recovery
 C. casting D. relaxation
18. When telephone calls are transmitted by satellite, a dim echo can often be heard on the line.
 A. weak B. static
 C. harsh D. deep
19. Horseback riding embraces both the skill of handling a horse and the mastery of diverse riding styles.
 A. fosters B. emphasizes
 C. exaggerates D. includes
20. Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in discord and a lack of unity in style.
 A. compromise B. disharmony
 C. disillusion D. anxiety
21. Diplomatic misunderstandings can often be traced back to blunders in translation.
 A. mistakes B. attempts
 C. insults D. arguments
22. Financial consultants acknowledge that the value of common stock is inherently changeable.
 A. relatively B. intrinsically
 C. sporadically D. incrementally
23. Robots are extremely expensive but the manufacturers claim that this can be compensated by using them on double shifts in factories.
 A. set up B. set down
 C. set off D. set aside
24. You mustn't allow your work to become sloppy, but rather you should try to improve it.
 A. fall off B. come off
 C. put off D. wear off
25. He is not the sort of man who would withdraw from what he's said.
 A. go back on B. get down to
 C. give up to D. put up with

Section B (0.5 point each)

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has something omitted. Choose the word or words from the four choices given to best complete each sentence.

26. The insurance system _____ everyone a minimum of subsistence in case of unemployment, sickness and old age.
A. pledges
B. ensures
C. promises
D. guarantees
27. Through the method of echo sounding, oceanographers can _____ the depth of the ocean at a specific site in a matter of second.
A. presume
B. ascertain
C. evaluate
D. designate
28. Negotiations between the employers and the workers broke down because both sides were too _____.
A. ingenious
B. indispensable
C. incredible
D. incompatible
29. The key to the new materials is researchers' increasing ability to _____ substances at the molecular level.
A. formulate
B. manipulate
C. regulate
D. stimulate
30. The group of spectators was _____ by the police who were at the scene of the accident.
A. dispersed
B. displaced
C. disposed
D. discharged
31. Before the gases are discharged into the atmosphere they must be _____ harmless.
A. rendered
B. disposed
C. handled
D. converted
32. He _____ after the car accident, although at first he wasn't expected to live.
A. pulled up
B. pulled off
C. pulled over
D. pulled through
33. But very few fear the slow catastrophe that is _____ upon the world through environmental pollution.
A. creeping
B. crawling
C. mounting
D. ascending
34. In spite of the destruction caused by the earthquake, the people tried to _____ their own business as if nothing had happened.
A. go over
B. go about

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. in | B. on |
| C. with | D. from |
| 42. A. psychiatry | B. infection |
| C. disturbance | D. malnutrition |
| 43. A. avails | B. absorbs |
| C. abounds | D. assembles |
| 44. A. notable | B. positive |
| C. efficient | D. tremendous |
| 45. A. tackled | B. handled |
| C. settled | D. explored |
| 46. A. combat | B. compel |
| C. contend | D. consent |
| 47. A. diminish | B. respond |
| C. remedy | D. encounter |
| 48. A. by | B. for |
| C. from | D. with |
| 49. A. then | B. thus |
| C. while | D. though |
| 50. A. hazards | B. threats |
| C. explorations | D. challenges |

Part IV READING COMPREHENSION (45 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: In this part of the test, there are five short 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 with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

Passage One

The open and the disguised unemployment in the rural areas is often thought to be due entirely to population growth and no doubt this is an important contributory factor. But those who hold this view still have to explain why additional people cannot do additional work. It is said that they cannot work because they lack "capital". But what is "capital"? It is the product of human work. The lack of capital can explain a low level of productivity but it cannot explain a lack of work opportunities.

The factor remains however that great numbers of people do not work or work only intermittently, and that they are therefore poor and helpless and often desperate enough to leave the village to search for some kind of existence in the big city. Rural unemployment

produces mass-migration into cities, leading to a rate of urban growth which would tax the resources of even the richest societies. Rural unemployment becomes urban unemployment.

The problem may therefore be stated quite simply; what can be done to bring health to economic life outside the big cities, in the small towns and villages which still contain, in most cases, eighty to ninety percent of the total population? As long as the development effort is concentrated mainly on the big cities, where it is easiest to establish new industries, to staff them with managers and men, and to find finance and markets to keep them going, the competition from these industries will further disrupt and destroy non-agricultural production in the rest of the country, will cause additional unemployment outside, and will further accelerate the migration of poverty-stricken people into towns that cannot absorb them.

It is necessary therefore that at least an important part of the development effort should bypass the big cities and be directly concerned with the creation of an "agro-industrial structure" in the rural and small town areas. The real task may be formulated in four propositions. First, workplaces have to be created in the areas where the people are living now, and not primarily in metropolitan areas into which they tend to migrate. Second, workplaces must be on average cheap enough so that they can be created in large numbers. Third, the production methods employed must be relatively simple, so that the demands for high skills are minimized, not only in the production process itself but also in matters of organization, raw material supply, financing, marketing and so forth. Fourth, production should be mainly from local materials and mainly for local use.

51. In the first paragraph, the author expresses his opinion that _____.
A. insufficient capital means few jobs are available
B. unemployment is due entirely to population growth
C. capital will be generated by increased work opportunities
D. additional people cannot do additional work
52. Which of the following points is not given as a reason why development is usually concentrated in big cities?
A. There is more capital available to invest in industry.
B. There is no problem to recruit the required workforce.
C. There are more outlets for selling the new products.
D. There is a greater competition to encourage efficiency.
53. It is implied in the passage that the concentration of the development effort on the big cities will _____.
A. cause more unemployment in the rural areas
B. bring health to economic life outside the big cities
C. provide enough employment for those who are unemployed in the rural areas
D. prevent mass migration of poor people into cities

54. In the author's opinion, development efforts should be directed to _____.
A. creating as many new jobs as possible in big cities
B. establishing industries in rural and small areas
C. decreasing the population in the rural areas
D. creating workplaces in heavily-populated areas
55. Which of the following statements reflects one of the four propositions in the final paragraph?
A. New industries should be used to produce local materials.
B. The creation of new jobs should cost as little as possible.
C. No more employment opportunities should be created in cities.
D. The production workers should not ask for highly skilled jobs.
56. The one that is not a solution to the unemployment problem is that _____.
A. more work opportunities should be provided especially in rural areas
B. those who have their opportunities to work can make enough money from their jobs
C. the work opportunities should demand less from those who are employed in the jobs
D. the products turned out should be for local use by using the raw materials produced locally

Passage Two

The continental requirements for holding congressional office in the United States are few and simple. They include age (twenty-five years of age for the House of Representatives, thirty for the Senate); citizenship (seven years for the House, nine years for the Senate); and residency in the state from which the officeholder is elected. Thus, the constitutional gateways to congressional office-holding are fairly wide.

Even these minimal requirements, however, sometimes across controversy. During the 1960's and 1970's, when people of the post-Second World War "baby boom" reached maturity and the Twenty-sixth Amendment (permitting eighteen year olds to vote) was ratified, unsuccessful efforts were made to lower the eligible age for senators and representatives.

Because of American's geographic mobility, residency sometimes is at issue. Voters normally prefer candidates with long-standing ties to their states or districts. In his 1979 reelection campaign, for instance, Texas Senator John Tower effectively accused his opponent, Representative Robert Krueger, of having spent most of his life "overseas or in the East" studying to teaching—a charge taken seriously in Texas. Well-known candidates sometimes succeed without such ties. New York voters elected to the Senate Robert F. Kennedy (1965—1968) and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (1977—) even though each had spent much of his life elsewhere. While members of the House of Representatives are not bound to live in the district from which they are elected, most do so prior to their