

在职人员

申请硕士学位全国 英语统考模拟试题

姜明芝 主编



国防科技大学出版社

在职人员申请硕士学位全国英语统考

模 拟 试 题

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前 言

英语是研究生学习的重要课程。随着本科生英语实行全国统考以后,为了进一步规范在职人员以同等学力申请学位工作,确保以同等学力授予的学位质量,国务院学位委员会决定,自 1995 年起,对在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位者,实行外国语课程水平全国统一考试。为了尽快地提高以同等学力申请学位的在职人员的应试能力,使他们能达到以英语为工具进行本专业的学习和研究,在全面地研究、分析了研究生英语教学、考试大纲及国家英语统考试题后,编写了此书。本书的大部分内容,经过几年的实践证明,对提高研究生的英语水平及应试能力起很大作用。全书包括十二套模拟试题及参考答案。每套试题都含有国家标准考试项目,即听力、词汇选择、阅读理解、综合填空、改错、汉译英及写作部分。在编写此书时,我们力求突出重点、难点、注重针对性与可操作性。本书内容综合地覆盖了大学英语阶段重要的语法知识与技能。本书完全采用 1997 年最新题型设置的。其中,听力部分配备有外籍教师录制的磁带,有需要者可与国防科技大学外语系联系。

本书可作为在职人员申请硕士学位全国英语统考前的强化教材或自学教材。同时,对本科生英语、国家四、六级英语考试以及统招研究生的英语学习和考试均有帮助。本书 1—10 套听力部分由彭慧编写。11—12 套听力部分由姜明芝编写。1—12 套的词汇选择、阅读理解、综合填空、改错、汉译英、写作均由姜明芝编写。全书由姜明芝审稿、定稿。

由于时间仓促、水平有限,若有不当之处,恳请读者指正。

编 者

1997 年 11 月

申请硕士学位英语统考题型及内容介绍

按照国务院学位委员会公布的《在职人员以研究生同等学力申请硕士学位外国语课程水平考试大纲》的要求,国家已经对 1995 年、1996 年、1997 年在职申请硕士学位人员进行了全国英语统一考试。本书的内容是完全根据考试大纲的精神以及在充分研究分析了近几年考试形式的基础上编写的。目的是提高考生的英语水平及应试能力,以检测考生是否达到非英语专业硕士生的外语水平。下面把试题题型及各项试题的内容、形式、时间和计分介绍如下。

本书共有 12 套试题,每套试题均包括听力理解、词汇选择、阅读理解、完形填空、辨错与改错、翻译(汉译英)和写作七个部分。满分为 100 分,以 60 分为及格。整套试题分试卷一和试卷二,在考试时对试卷一和试卷二分别计时。

试卷一(PAPER ONE)包括听力理解、词汇选择、阅读理解和完形填空四个部分。共 85 题,占总分 65%,考试时间为 95 分钟。

一、听力理解(Part I Listening Comprehension),听力理解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。该部分共 15 题,每题 1 分,考试时间为 20 分钟。听力材料只念一遍,录音语速为每分钟 120 - 140 词。本部分分两节:

A 节(Section A)共 9 题,每题为一段对话,之后有第三个声音提问,问句后有 13 - 17 秒间隙,要求考生从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

B 节(Section B)共 6 题,题目为问句或未完成句子,分别安排在 2 篇听力材料之后,内容为一般交际会话、讲演、叙事、论述等,每篇短文长度为 120 - 150 英语词。文章和问题只念一篇。

二、词汇选择(Part II Vocabulary),该部分主要测试考生认词、辨词及运用词汇和短语的能力。其范围为“研究生英语教学大纲词汇表”所规定的词汇中不带星号和只带一个星号的 5000 个词汇,再加上该书总词表中不带星号和带一个星号的 300 个词组,共约 5300 个词。共 20 题,每题 0.5 分,考试时间 10 分钟。该题是根据国家 1997 年最新题型编写,分为两节:

A 节(Section A)共 10 题,在每题的某个词或短语下划一横线,让考生从备选答案中选一与划线词义相符之词为正确答案。

B 节(Section B)共 10 题,每题留有一空白,考生需从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

三、阅读理解(Part III Reading Comprehension)主要测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力。这部分占用时间及所占分数的比重较大。该部分包括 6 篇短文,每篇约 250 - 300 词,再加上每篇后 5 个问题的文字,估计总阅读量约为 3000 词汇左右。本部分共 30 题,每题 1 分。要求考生在理解短文基础上从每题四个选择项目中选出一个最佳答案。

四、完形填空(Part IV Cloze Test),该部分主要测试考生在语篇水平上的理解能力、词汇的掌握、语法规则的应用及对英语惯用法的熟悉程度。测试内容可以是句型、结构、

词汇、词组和习惯用语。本部分共 20 题，每题 0.5 分，考试时间为 15 分钟。测试形式是在一篇难度适中的短文（约 200 — 250 英语词）中留有 20 个空白，每个空白为一题。要求考生从四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选项可以是单词，也可以是短语。

试卷二(PAPER TWO)包括辨错与改错、翻译（汉译英）和写作三部分，占总分 35 %，考试时间为 55 分钟。

五、辨错与改错(Part V Error Detection and Correction)，该部分主要测试考生掌握英语基础语法的能力，及辨认并改正语言知识在运用时出现各种错误的能力。本部分共 10 题，每题 1 分（辨错和改错各 0.5 分）考试时间为 10 分钟，每题划出四个词或词组，要求考生认出错误，然后改正错误。

六、翻译（汉译英）(Part VI Translation) 汉译英主要是测验考生英语综合应用能力。在这一部分，考生要将一篇约 80 — 100 汉字译成英文。要求译文忠实原文、表达基本正确。短文的内容主要涉及政治、经济、社会、文化和科普等一般性或科学常识。该题 10 分，考试时间 15 分钟。

七、写作(Part VII Writing)，该部分主要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、无重大语法错误。满分为 15 分，考试时间 30 分钟。要求考生在规定时间内按照给出的提纲写出一篇约 100 — 120 英语词的短文。从 1995 年到 1997 年的国家考试及样题来看，中文提纲和英文提纲都采用过。

编 者

1997 年 11 月

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Test One

PAPER ONE

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 9 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, there will be a question. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:
You will read:

- A. At the office.
- B. In the waiting room.
- C. At the airport.
- D. In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. To her husband's office. | B. Home. |
| C. To her friend's house. | D. To the market. |
| 2. A. Twenty-five. | B. Thirty-five. |
| C. Fifteen. | D. Twenty. |
| 3. A. \$5. | B. \$14. |
| C. \$19. | D. \$49. |
| 4. A. Her car is as bad as his. | B. Her car is cheaper. |
| C. Her car is better than his. | D. His car is newer. |

5. A. Both Sally and John attended the meeting.
B. Neither of them attended the meeting.
C. Sally attended the meeting but John didn't.
D. John attended the meeting but Sally didn't.
6. A. January, March and October.
C. May, August and September.
7. A. Classmates.
C. Husband and wife.
8. A. She was against it.
C. She didn't care.
9. A. Chicago.
C. New York.
- B. May, June and July.
D. April, June and August.
B. Boss and secretary.
D. Teacher and student.
B. She was for it.
D. She wanted to move.
B. Boston.
D. Los Angeles.

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 passage and the question 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.

Questions 10 ~ 12 are based on the following passage.

10. A. The increase in driving offences.
B. The increase in professional gangs.
C. The increase in car stealing.
D. The increase in car owners.
11. A. Twenty-two.
C. Twenty.
12. A. To park the cars in the garages at night.
B. To lock up their garages, where cars are kept at night.
C. To lock up their cars wherever cars are kept.
D. To keep their cars in locked garages.
- B. Twenty-one.
D. Two.

Questions 13 ~ 15 are based on the following passage.

13. A. The Canaries.
C. The Orioles.
14. A. In 1938.
C. In 1931.
15. A. Playing baseball.
B. Working as a public relations man.
- B. The Robins.
D. The Blue Birds.
B. In 1936.
D. In 1937.

- C. Announcing on the radio.
- D. Working as a sports writer.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: Read the following sentences carefully and then choose the one word or phrase below each sentence that has the same meaning as the underlined word or phrase. Then mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. The passengers grumbled that the taxi driver didn't know the way.
A. condemned
B. complained
C. concluded
D. granted
17. Add up the apples and see if we have enough for each child to have one.
A. count out
B. count down
C. couple on
D. count up
18. I am exceedingly grateful for the many kindnesses you have shown my son..
A. excitedly
B. excellently
C. extremely
D. excessively
19. I groped in the dark for the silver coin which I knew must be somewhere in the room.
A. looked
B. felt
C. held
D. found
20. The rich father indulged his son with plenty of pocket money.
A. obliged
B. resorted
C. preserved
D. satisfied
21. The slaves lived a miserable life. Some servants were even branded by their masters.
A. marked
B. sold
C. beaten
D. transferred
22. He's just finished weight lifting, staying in shape for football at University of Pennsylvania.
A. in form
B. in position
C. in appearance
D. in condition
23. By what criterion will you judge this report?
A. consideration
B. decision
C. method
D. standard
24. She made out a shopping list yesterday.
A. mapped out
B. turned out
C. carried out
D. wrote out
25. Anna agreed that it was a feasible theory.

- A.attractive
- C.extraordinary

- B.durable
- D.probable

Section B

Directions: In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark out your choices on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

26. In the advanced course students must take performance tests at monthly _____.
A.gaps B.length
C.intervals D.distance
27. We are _____ by doctors to eat more natural foods.
A.suggested B.informed
C.proposed D.advised
28. We plant and care for trees _____ the many benefits they give us.
A.in connection with B.in honour of
C.in proportion to D.in return for
29. The voters told the politician that he could _____ on their support in the next general election.
A.count B.doubt
C.decide D.expect
30. He was the only person in the room who had been drinking _____.
A.seriously B.heavily
C.sufficiently D.enormously
31. Webster sat up far into the night _____ his great work, "An American dictionary of the English language".
A. carrying on B. working on
C. depending on D. calling on
32. Each month he tried to _____ a few dollars of his salary for an emergency such as a serious illness.
A.set apart B.set about
C.set aside D.set on
33. The hunter _____ his gun at the hare, but failed to _____ it.
A. shoot, beat B. aimed, hit
C. shot, touch D. aimed, point
34. Standing on the seashore, we could just see the ship on the _____.
A. view B. sight
C. distance D. horizon
35. Many of us were reduced to tears _____ the sight of the hundreds of dead bodies.
A. by B. on

C. in

D. at

Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: There are 6 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each question 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.

Questions 36 ~ 40 are based on the following passage.

Ever since a prisoner had escaped because a sentry had fallen asleep while on duty, special instructions had been issued by the prison-camp authorities. The sentry in the watch-tower had been ordered to give the alarm the moment anything even slightly suspicious occurred.

On the night following this escape, the sentry guided the powerful searchlight across the grounds of the prison-camp. He looked down from the watch-tower carefully. The prisoners were all asleep and the windows of their sleeping places often reflected light as the lamp shone on the grey, gloomy walls. Suddenly the sentry directed the lamp on a small clump of bushes. He was sure he had heard leaves rustling and there was no wind at all that night.

The lamp continued its path up and down the camp, but the sentry found that the bushes were no longer there! He swung the lamp violently from side to side and then held it still as soon as he saw more bushes. For fifteen minutes nothing happened; the sentry kept watch the whole time. Then a small tree seemed to fall sideways. He immediately raised the alarm and saw four figures run into the shadows. Lights went on, two figures were near the wire fence and two others running in opposite directions. Five guards were rushing towards the prisoners. They were shouting loudly and he heard the crack of a pistol shot.

36. The sentry in the watch tower ____.

- A. had fallen asleep
- B. has fallen asleep the night before
- C. was particularly careful because he wanted to prevent another escape
- D. had been punished for falling asleep

37. What first made the sentry suspicious was ____.

- A. the clump of bushes
- B. the disappearance of the clump of bushes
- C. the sight of a small tree falling sideways
- D. the sound of leaves rustling

38. The order was given ____.

- A. when a sentry fell asleep
- B. since a prisoner had escaped

- C. before a prisoner had escaped
 - D. when a prisoner was escaping
39. The authorities had ordered _____.
A. the alarm to give the sentry
B. to give the alarm to the sentry
C. the sentry to give the alarm
D. to the sentry give the alarm
40. "on the night following this escape" means:
A. on the night of the next day after this escape
B. on the night before this escape
C. on the night when there was an escape
D. on one night after this escape

Questions 41 ~ 45 are based on the following passage.

Decades before the American Revolution of 1776, Jesse Fish, a native New Yorker, retreated to an Island off St. Augustine, Florida, to escape an unpleasant family situation. In time he became Florida's first orange baron and his oranges were in great demand in London throughout the 1770s. The English found them juicy and sweet and preferred them to other varieties, even though they had thin skins and were hard to peel.

There would probably have been other successful commercial growers before Fish if Florida had not been under Spanish rule for some two hundred years. Columbus first brought seeds for citrus trees to the New World and planted them in the Antilles. But most likely it was Ponce de Leon who introduced oranges to the North American continent when he discovered Florida in 1513. For a time, each Spanish sailor on a ship bound for America was required by law to carry one hundred seeds with him. Later, because seeds tended to dry out, all Spanish ships were required to carry young orange trees. The Spaniards planted citrus trees only for medicinal purposes, however. They saw no need to start commercial groves because oranges were so abundant in Spain.

41. What is the main topic of the passage?
A. The role of Florida in the American Revolution.
B. The discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon in 1513.
C. The history of the cultivation of oranges in Florida.
D. The popularity of Florida oranges in London in the 1770s.
42. Jesse Fish came from _____.
A. London
B. St. Augustine
C. the Antilles
D. New York
43. Jesse Fish went to Florida to _____.
A. grow oranges commercially

- B. buy an island off St. Augustine
 - C. get away from his family
 - D. work for the British government
44. According to the passage, Florida oranges were valued by the Spanish primarily ____.
- A. as a medium of exchange
 - B. for their unusual seeds
 - C. for their medical use
 - D. as a source of food for sailors
45. The Spaniards did not grow oranges commercially in the New World because ____.
- A. oranges tended to dry out during shipping
 - B. Florida oranges were very small
 - C. there was no great demand for oranges in Europe
 - D. oranges were plentiful in their home country

Questions 46 ~ 50 are based on the following passage.

In Africa, malaria is more common in children than in adults, which suggests that they are bitten by mosquitoes more frequently than adults. But infection with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is rare in children. When it does occur, it is usually because the child has been born with it, or has received contaminated blood. By contrast, almost all people with AIDS in Africa are of age where they are sexually active.

Peter Piot and Christopher Schofield, writing in *Parasitology Today*, consider the mechanisms whereby, theoretically, blood-sucking insects could transmit HIV.

First, the insect could inject the virus along with the anticoagulant in its saliva. Any microorganism injected by, say, a mosquito via its salivary glands, would have to survive and reproduce inside the mosquito. But attempts to infect the cells of insects and ticks with HIV have failed.

Secondly, blood on the mouthparts of an insect could pass from one person to another. Piot and Schofield scotch this theory, too. Insects can transmit some viral diseases, but in these cases the concentration of virus or of infected cells in the blood is very high. By contrast, say Piot and Schofield, only one in one million lymphocytes are likely to be infected with HIV. "This suggests that the level of infection in AIDS patients could be around six orders of magnitude too low for mechanical transmission to be expected."

46. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. In Africa children are bitten by mosquitoes more often than adults.
 - B. In Africa children are infected with HIV more often than adults.
 - C. In Africa adults are infected with malaria more often than children.
 - D. In Africa both children and adults are easy to have AIDS.

47. In Africa when a child is infected with HIV, it is because _____.
A. he has had it before he was born
B. he has been given blood contaminated by HIV
C. he was bitten by mosquitoes
D. both A and B
48. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Piot and Schofield consider that theoretically blood sucking insects could transmit HIV.
B. HIV could be injected along with the anticoagulant in the insect's saliva.
C. The cells of insects and ticks could not be infected with HIV.
D. Piot and Schofield believe that blood on the mouthparts of an insect could pass from one person to another.
49. Only when _____, can insects transmit some viral diseases.
A. insects inject virus by way of their salivary glands
B. the concentration of virus in blood is very high
C. the concentration of infected cells in blood is very high
D. either A or B
50. According to the ideas of Piot's and Schofield's, mechanical transmission of AIDS is _____.
A. possible
B. impossible
C. still unknown
D. uncertain

Questions 51 ~ 56 are based on the following passage.

Newcastle, N. S. W, Australia, Friday. Thirty Firemen have worked desperately for four hours today to break up a dangerous petrol slick on the surface of Newcastle harbor. The petrol spread more than a quarter of a mile along the harbor foreshore, after it was accidentally discharged from the 12,000 ton tanker R. W. Miller. Shortly after dawn this morning, crew members aboard the tanker began pumping the petrol into storage tanks at the inflammable liquids wharf. Hundreds of gallons were pumped into the harbor during a four-minute period before crew men realized that the hoses to the storage tanks had not been connected. Firemen and police immediately sealed off the area and barred the lighting of fires. By then the petrol had spread around a number of other vessels, and an oil fueling lighter, moored near the tanker. Firemen worked desperately with maximum pressure hoses to break up the slick before the outgoing tide carried it further down the already busy harbor. Using the water jets, they washed it towards a less busy side of the harbor, where it soaked into foreshore sand.

51. At about what time were the firemen summoned to the harbor?
A. Four hours before the petrol slick broke out.
B. About four or five minutes after the slick was found.
C. Shortly after dawn.

- D. As soon as the crew members began pumping the petrol.
52. The firemen and police were summoned to _____.
A. investigate the cause of the incident
B. arrest the crew members responsible for the incident
C. hinder the threat of petrol slick to the harbor
D. remove inflammable liquids from the wharf
53. Which of the following should be blamed for the incident?
A. The firemen and the police.
B. The hoses to the storage tanks.
C. The outgoing tide.
D. The crew members of the oil tanker.
54. The danger to shipping in the harbor lasted _____.
A. four hours
B. four minutes
C. more than a quarter
D. until dawn
55. If a ship happened to enter the harbor at 8 a.m., _____.
A. the outgoing tide would wash it to the sandy side of the harbor
B. the harbor would be too busy to anchor it
C. it might accost dangerous petrol slick and catch fire
D. it could crash into a number of other vessels

Questions 56 ~ 60 are based on the following passage.

My sisters and I had cherished fine dreams of a home in the city, but when the Alcott family found itself in a small house at the South End with not a tree in sight, only a back yard to play in, and no money to buy any of the splendors before us, we children all rebelled and longed for the country again.

Anna soon found little pupils, and trudged away each morning to her daily task, pausing at the corner to wave her hand to me in answer to my salute with the duster. My father went to his classes at his room down town, mother to her all-absorbing poor, the little girls to school, and I, Louisa, was left to keep house, feeling like a caged sea-gull as I washed dishes and cooked in the basement kitchen where my prospect was limited to a procession of muddy boots.

Good drill, but very hard, any my only consolation was the evening reunion when all met with such varied reports of the day's adventures, we could not fail to find both amusement and instruction.

Father brought news from the upper world, and the wise, good people who adorned it, mother, usually dilapidated because she would give away her clothes, with sad tales of suffering and sin from the darker side of life; gentle Anna a modest account of her success as a teacher, for even at seventeen her sweet nature won all who knew her, and her patience quelled the most rebellious pupil.

My reports were usually a mixture of the tragic and the comic, and the children poured their small joys and woes into the family bosom where comfort and sympathy were always to be found.

56. The main impression we get from this reading is that Alcotts were _____.

- A. a family with lots of serious problems
- B. an extremely poor family
- C. a happy, united family
- D. a family that should have remained in the country

57. Louisa's mother occupied herself with _____.

- A. students
- B. housework
- C. poor people
- D. her husband and children

58. Anna was successful teacher because _____.

- A. she had a strong sense of discipline
- B. she was extremely intelligent
- C. she knew her subjects well
- D. she had a wonderful disposition

59. Louisa's principal responsibility was _____.

- A. to cook
- B. to run the house
- C. to wash dishes
- D. to feed the sea-gulls

60. Louisa looked forward to _____.

- A. getting together with the others in the evening
- B. moving to the city
- C. joining Anna at her school
- D. keeping house

Questions 61 ~ 65 are based on the following passage.

Becket not only travelled light, he lived light. In all the world he owned just the clothes he stood up in, a full suitcase and a bank account. Arriving anywhere with these possessions, he might just as easily put up for a month or year as for a single night. For long stays, not less than a month, he might take a furnished flat, sometimes even a house. But whatever the length, he rarely needed anything he did not have with him. He was, he liked to think, a self-contained person.

Becket had one occasional anxiety; the suspicion that he owned more than would fit comfortably into the case. The feeling, when it came, was the signal for him to throw something away or just leave it lying about. This was the automatic fate of his worn-out clothes, for example. Having no use for choice or variety, he kept just a raincoat, a suit, a pair of shoes and a few shirts, socks and so on; no more in the clothing line. He bought and read many books and left them wherever he happened to be sitting when he finished them. They quickly found new