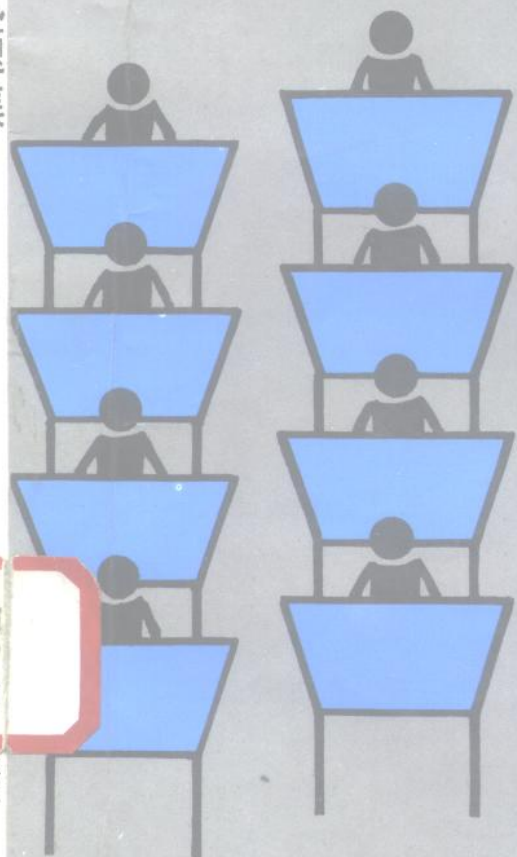


全新硕士研究生 入学英语考试 模拟试题集

张政 主编

机械工业出版社



全新硕士研究生入学英语考试 模拟试题集

主 编 张 政

副主编 崔新平

编 者 (以试题先后为序)

张 政 勾礼昌 郑庆珠 崔新平

马敬想 吴力新 张留斗 陈卫平



机械工业出版社

(京)新登字 054 号

本书共含硕士研究生入学英语模拟试卷 8 套, 依据 1994 年修订后的考试大纲所规定的题型命题, 模拟题经有关专家就命题的科学性、准确性做了全面审核。另附 1994 年研究生入学英语试题。

全部试题均附有答案。

0812/31
18

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新硕士研究生入学英语考试模拟试题集 / 张政主编.

北京: 机械工业出版社, 1994

ISBN 7-111-04318-9

I.全… II.张… III.英语—考试—模拟—试题—研究生教育 IV.H319-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(94)第 05508 号

出版人: 马九荣 (北京市百万庄南街 1 号 邮政编码 100037)
责任编辑: 何文军 版式设计: 张世琴 责任校对: 刘文利
封面设计: 姚毅 责任印制: 路琳
机械工业出版社印刷厂印刷 • 新华书店北京发行所发行

1994 年 9 月第 1 版 • 1994 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
787mm × 1092mm ¹/₁₆ • 7 印张 • 168 千字
0 001—4 100 册
定价: 9.00 元

前 言

本书是为了帮助报考硕士研究生的考生复习英语而设计的“迎考热身”参考书，旨在帮助应试者在临考前对考试规定范围的知识做迅速而高度概括的复习，针对要点、难点做适量的加强训练，提高综合运用能力，加深对整个科目的理解和掌握，从而考出水平、考出成绩。

本书含 8 套模拟试卷（另附 1994 硕士研究生入学英语试题），试卷均按新大纲所规定的命题形式命题。书后附有答案，可供读者自练、自检、自测。本书作者均多年从事研究生考前英语辅导班的教学，对历年试题的动态、走向以及对考生的薄弱环节、经常出现的问题都有较全面的了解。这些试题是他们长期从事教学的结晶，相信这套“迎考热身”试题集会对读者大有裨益。

本书还可供参加英语六级考试、TOEFL、EPT 等考试的人员使用。

由于时间紧迫，书中疏漏和不当之处在所难免，诚望广大读者批评指正。

Contents

Model Test One	1
Answer key	12
Model Test Two	13
Answer key	23
Model Test Three	25
Answer key	35
Model Test Four	36
Answer key	47
Model Test Five	49
Answer key	60
Model Test Six	61
Answer key	71
Model Test Seven	72
Answer key	83
Model Test Eight	84
Answer key	94
1994年硕士研究生英语试题	96
Answer key	108

Model Test One

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentences. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

1. ____, criticize him.
A. Should anyone misbehave in class B. Anyone should misbehave in class C. If anyone were misbehaved in class D. Would anyone misbehave in class
2. With the introduction of the electric computer, there are no complicated problems ____ can be solved.
A. that B. as C. but D. which
3. Listen to me and work hard at once, ____ you will make it.
A. and B. then C. but D. or
4. ____ his achievement ____ he earned everyone's respect.
A. Such great was ... that B. So great was ... which C. So great was ... that D. Such great was ... as
5. I'll ring you up the minute ____ I get the news.
A. when B. what C. which D. that
6. We have to go to other places to find a crane, there ____ no crane here that stands idle.
A. is B. to be C. being D. having been
7. A panda's primary activity is sleep, ____ its waking hours looking for food.
A. it spends B. for spending C. and it spends D. to spend
8. Coming to herself, she found ____ in bed in a hospital.
A. her lying B. that she had been lying C. herself lying D. herself was lying
9. She ____ swim in the afternoon than play basketball.
A. had better B. would rather C. prefers to D. would like
10. I had Jone ____ firmly to a tree in order that he could not run away while I was asleep.
A. to tie B. to be tied C. tie D. tied

19. But if it takes less time / to bring / a new idea to the marketplace, / it / also takes
 A B
 less time for / them / to / sweep through the society /.
 C D
20. The texture of soil / is determined / by the / size of / grains / or / particles that
 A B C
/ make up /.
 D

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentences. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

21. The biggest computer company in Silicon Valley has _____ hundreds of people during the last few months.
A. declined B. detached C. dismissed D. dispersed
22. To ensure maximal voter participation in a presidential election, thorough planning and a voter registration _____ are usually required.
A. restriction B. encouragement C. investigation D. campaign
23. Our worst fears have proved _____ after he told us everything about it.
A. hosted B. blessed C. unfounded D. unstable
24. We hoped to be able to get married early this month, but things didn't _____ as we had expected.
A. work out B. come by C. fill up D. lay down
25. He was such a busy man that after a long delay, he _____ writing the letter.
A. got around to B. looked forward to C. passed on to D. took up with
26. South Africa's black majority got its first real _____ in governing early last December.
A. say B. tale C. speech D. remark
27. He was knocked down by the car when he was crossing the road. Many people nearby _____ the accident.
A. watched B. noticed C. glanced D. witnessed
28. The question whether the atom can or cannot split up is known to have interested _____ many scientists from ancient times.
A. anxious B. curious C. cautious D. conscious
29. She _____ all her life to the welfare of women and children.
A. presented B. recommended C. contributed D. dedicated
30. Thank you very much indeed. I really don't know how I can _____ your kindness.

- A. award B. reward C. afford D. return
31. It is certain that American English has very ____ influenced British English, especially in the last quarter of the century.
A. extremely B. numerously C. considerably D. excessively
32. In spite of his virtually complete ignorance of the language, he managed ____ to make himself understood.
A. on the whole B. on the average C. as the whole D. by any means
33. History is a record of mankind; however different historians ____ it differently.
A. identify B. indicate C. translate D. interpret
34. You should ____ what your parents expect of you.
A. live up to B. stand up to C. look up to D. run up to
35. The government ____ some more money to improving the national transport service.
A. promised B. declared C. requested D. committed
36. They cannot come with us for they have a ____ of guests tonight.
A. companion B. flock C. company D. head
37. You idle away your precious time. Doesn't your laziness ____ your parents?
A. ache B. injure C. pain D. wound
38. This area is neither too hot or not too cold. The annual ____ of temperature is from 35F to 106F.
A. limit B. range C. amount D. point
39. He had hoped to get 120 yuan for his old bike but had to ____ 100 yuan.
A. settle in B. settle down C. settle to D. settle for
40. ____, Type A has the advantage of higher speed and Type B the advantage of greater comfort.
A. By comparison B. In comparison C. With comparitivable D. In comparative

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

The traditional wedding vow to stay together "till death us do part" is becoming obsolete in most western countries as divorce rates continue to rise steadily. In the U.S., for example, the statistics for 1987 show one divorce for / 41 / two marriages; in that year, over a million couples / 42 / their marriages dissolved. One factor behind the steady rise in divorce rates, according to sociologists, is the changing / 43 / of women. More and more women are continuing to work after marriage, thus remaining financially independent. Moreover, they are

becoming less / 44 / of husbands who treat them as subordinates. / 45 / important factor is the gradual relaxation of divorce / 46 / in many states. It is now relatively easy to obtain an uncontested divorce on the / 47 / of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. However, it can have a shocking effect on their / 48 /. It is estimated that one in four American children / 49 / lives with only one parent. Many / 50 / children grow up to be emotionally unstable and unable to cope with the pressures of modern society.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. every | B. other | C. the | D. among |
| 42. A. let | B. see | C. wished | D. had |
| 43. A. status | B. stall | C. stern | D. statue |
| 44. A. tolerable | B. intolerable | C. tolerant | D. intolerant |
| 45. A. So | B. Other | C. Another | D. One |
| 46. A. orders | B. laws | C. principles | D. disciplines |
| 47. A. surfaces | B. bottoms | C. borders | D. grounds |
| 48. A. parents | B. kids | C. boys | D. relatives |
| 49. A. timely | B. incidentally | C. currently | D. instantly |
| 50. A. thousands | B. of | C. such | D. more |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Passage 1

The potential of computers for increasing the control of organizations of society over their members and for invading the privacy of those members has caused considerable concern.

The privacy issue has been raised most urgently with respect to the creation and maintenance of data files that assemble information about persons from a multitude of sources. Files of this kind would be highly valuable for many kinds of economic and social research, but they are bought at too high a price if they endanger human freedom or seriously enhance the opportunities of blackmailers. While such dangers should not be ignored, it should be noted that the lack of comprehensive data files has never before been the limiting barrier to the suppression of human freedom.

Making the computer the villain in the invasion of privacy or encroachment on civil liberties simply diverts attention from the real dangers. Computer data banks can and must be given the highest degree of protection from abuse. But we must be careful, also, that we do not employ such crude methods of protection as to deprive our society of important data it

needs to understand its own social processes and to analyse its problems.

Perhaps the most important question of all about the computer is what it has done and will do to man's view of himself and his place in the universe. The most heated attacks on the computer are not focused on its possible economic effects, its presumed destruction of job satisfaction, or its threat to privacy and liberty, but upon the claim that it causes people to be viewed, and to view themselves, as machines.

What the computer and the progress in artificial intelligence challenge is an ethic that rests on man's apartness from the rest of nature. An alternative ethic, of course, views man as a part of nature, governed by natural law, subject to the forces of gravity and the demands of his body. The debate about artificial intelligence and the simulation of man's thinking is, in considerable part, a confrontation of these two views of man's place in the universe.

51. Why is it important to prevent the abuse of computer data banks ?
 - A. To protect the rights of the individual.
 - B. To maintain discipline in society.
 - C. To encourage economic and social research.
 - D. To collect wide-ranging information.
52. Too much caution in the use of computers will _____.
 - A. prevent the solution of economic problems
 - B. cause more suppression of human freedom
 - C. lead to clumsy methods of protection
 - D. interfere with our study of society
53. What lessons can be learned from the past in this debate ?
 - A. Crime has always been associated with progress.
 - B. Attacks on freedom are nothing new.
 - C. The accumulation of data encourages oppression.
 - D. Privacy has been a neglected issue.
54. The arrival of the computer has made man _____.
 - A. have more difficulty understanding himself
 - B. think more like a machine
 - C. look at himself in a different way
 - D. gain less satisfaction from his work
55. If you had to split this passage into two sections where would be the best place to make the division ?
 - A. After the first paragraph.
 - B. After the second paragraph.
 - C. After the third paragraph.
 - D. After the fourth paragraph.

Passage 2

Insurance is the sharing of risks. Nearly everyone is exposed to risk of some sort. The house owner, for example, knows that his property can be damaged by fire; the shipowner knows that his vessel may be lost at sea; the breadwinner knows that he may die at an early age and leave his family the poorer. On the other hand, not every house is damaged by fire nor every vessel lost at sea. If these persons each put a small sum into a pool, there will be enough to meet the needs of the few who do suffer loss. In other words, the losses of the few are met from the contributions of the many. This is the basis of insurance. Those who pay the contribution are known as “insured” and those who administer the pool of contributions as “insurers”.

Not all risks lend themselves to being covered by insurance. Broadly speaking, the ordinary risks of business and speculation can not be covered. The risk that buyers will not buy goods at the prices offered is not of a kind that can be statistically estimated — and risks can only be insured against if they can be so estimated.

The legal basis of all insurance is the “policy”. This is a printed form of contract on stout paper of the best quality. It states that in return for the payment by the insured of a named sum of money, called the “premium”, which is usually paid every year, the insurer will pay a sum of money or compensation for loss if the risk or event insured against actually happens. The wording of policies, particularly in marine insurance, often seems very old-fashioned, but there is a sound reason for this. Over a large number of years many law cases have been brought to clear up the meanings of doubtful phrases in policies. The law courts, in their judgment, have given these phrases a definite and indisputable meaning, and to avoid future disputes the phrases have continued to be used in policies even when they have passed out of normal use in speech.

56. According to this passage, insurance is possible because ____.
- A. everyone at some time suffers loss
 - B. only a small proportion of the insured suffer loss
 - C. nearly everyone suffers loss
 - D. only insured people suffer loss
57. By “the pool of contributions” in the first paragraph, the writer means ____.
- A. money paid by the insured
 - B. money paid by the insurers
 - C. the cost of administering insurance
 - D. the amount of each premium
58. The insurance of ordinary business risks is not possible because ____.
- A. businessmen will not buy insurance
 - B. the risks are too high
 - C. the risks can not be estimated

- D. the premiums would be too high
59. Old-fashioned wording is sometimes used in insurance policies because ____.
- A. insurance is old-fashioned
 - B. insurance has existed for a long time
 - C. it enables ordinary people to understand it
 - D. the meaning of such wording has been agreed upon
60. The writer of this passage seems to think that insurance is ____.
- A. a form of gambling
 - B. a way of making money quickly
 - C. old-fashioned
 - D. useful and necessary

Passage 3

Some people are accustomed to think that facts must either be believed or disbelieved — as if belief were like a light switch with only two positions. My use of the bathtub hoax is intended to illustrate that belief does not have to operate as a simple yes or no choice, all or nothing. Belief can be more conditional; it can be something that we decide to have “up to a point” or “to a degree.” And so, the question we might ask ourselves while reading does not have to be “Should I believe it or not?” but instead can be “How much should I believe it?” This implies that the belief we have in any given fact, or in any given idea, is not determined by whether it sounds right or whether the source is an authority. It means that our beliefs are determined by the reasons that justify them. Belief is not a mechanical action, brought about by invariable rules or nature, but a human activity, the exercise of judgment. With this in mind, we might say that we perform this action better when we know what the reasons are that have led to our belief, and why they are good reasons.

These observations do not deprive us of our ability to believe in what we read. They are not intended to transform you from credulous believers into stubborn doubters. The process of weighing beliefs against the quality of reasons is one that you already go through all the time, whether you are aware of it or not. We all do. The practice of critical reading is the exercise of this kind of judgment on purpose. By doing it, we protect ourselves from being led into belief for inadequate reasons, but at the same time we open up our minds to the possibility of arriving at belief for adequate ones. If we decide to grant or withhold consent based on the quality of the reasons that we are given, we admit at the same time that two things are possible: We admit that we might consent less in the future if we discover that the reasons are not so good after all; and we admit that we might consent more if we are ever presented with better reasons than we had formerly known. This attitude is not pure skepticism any more than it is pure credulity. It is somewhere in between. It is the attitude of an open-minded thinker, of someone who wishes to be responsible for deciding for herself or himself what to believe.

61. Which question is not encouraged to be asked while you are reading?

- A. Should I agree with the author ?
 - B. To what extent should I believe it ?
 - C. Why should I consent to it ?
 - D. What makes it sound and reasonable ?
62. To believe or disbelieve what you read should be based on ____.
- A. the facts that you are given
 - B. whether the author is open-minded or not
 - C. the quality of reasons provided by the material ✓
 - D. the assumption that you know everything about it
63. As a human activity, weighing the facts about something is actually ____.
- A. determined by the rules of nature
 - B. a purposeful performance
 - C. brought about even at birth
 - D. experienced by everybody
64. According to the author, which of the following statements is true ?
- A. Our attitude toward what we read may change if we are given more reasons.
 - B. An open-minded thinker is responsible for what he says.
 - C. Critical reading can make us believe more in what we read.
 - D. We ought to question the value of what we read if its source is not authoritative.
65. What is the topic of this passage ?
- A. Judgment and responsibility.
 - B. Reading and belief.
 - C. Distrust and faith.
 - D. Reading and human activity.

Passage 4

Opinion polls are now beginning to show an unwilling general agreement that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment more widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future of work. Should we continue to treat employment as the norm ? Should we not rather encourage many other ways for self-respecting people to work ? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer ? Should we not aim to bring back to life the household and the neighborhood, as well as the factory and the office, as centers of production and work ?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed. This seems a discouraging thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Univer-

sal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people traveled longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they lived.

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage. It became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife.

All this may now have to change. The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the impractical goal of creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

66. What idea did the author derive from the recent opinion polls ?
 - A. Available employment should be restricted to a small percentage of the population.
 - B. New jobs must be created in order to rectify high unemployment figures.
 - C. Jobs available must be distributed among more people.
 - D. The present high unemployment figures are a fact of life.
67. The passage suggests that we should now re-examine our thinking about work and _____.
 - A. be prepared to admit that being employed is not the only kind of work
 - B. create more factories in order to increase our productivity
 - C. set up smaller private enterprises so that we in turn can employ others
 - D. be prepared to fill in time by taking up housework
68. The passage tells us that the arrival of the industrial age meant that _____.
 - A. universal employment guaranteed prosperity
 - B. economic freedom came within everyone's reach
 - C. patterns of work were fundamentally changed
 - D. to survive, everyone had to find a job
69. As a result of the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries _____.
 - A. people were no longer legally entitled to own land
 - B. people were forced to look elsewhere for means of supporting themselves
 - C. people were not adequately compensated for the loss of their land
 - D. people were badly paid for the work they managed to find
70. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. the creation of jobs for all is an impossibility
 - B. we must make every effort to solve the problem of unemployment

- C. people should start to support themselves by learning a practical skill
- D. we should help people to get full-time jobs.

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

(71) / Whatever may be said against mass circulation magazines and newspapers, it can hardly be argued that they are out of touch with their readers' daydreams, and therefore the inducements they hold out to them must be a near accurate reflection of their unfulfilled wants and aspirations. / (72) Study these and you will assuredly understand a good deal of what it is that makes society tick. /

Looking back, for example, to the twenties and thirties, / (73) we can see that circulation managers unerringly diagnosed the twin obsessions — economic insecurity and a passionate concern for the next generation. / (74) / Thus it was that readers were recruited with offers of free insurance policies for the one, and free instant education for the other. / The family whose breadwinner lost an eye in a double railway derailment, or an arm in a flood, could confidently expect to collect several hundred pounds from the Daily This or the Evening That. The family who could not afford to send their son to grammar school could find consolation in equipping him with the complete works of Shakespeare in one magnificent, easy to read volume.

After the war the need to fall into step with the new consumer society was soon realized. (75) / If you were flanked by neighbors who, unlike you, could afford a holiday abroad, then winning an easy competition could set you up with a fortnight in an exotic sunspot. / Dishwashers, washing machines and deep-fat-friers were — and still are — available by the same means.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions:

- A. Title: Science and Life
- B. Time limit: 40 minutes
- C. Word limit: 120–150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
- D. Your composition should be based on the outline below and should start with the given opening sentences: Science has affected our lives directly...
- E. Your composition must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Outline:

1. Science has improved our lives
2. The unfavorable effect

3. How to make science serve us better

Answer Key

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. D
 11. B 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. B 16. D 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. D
 21. C 22. D 23. C 24. A 25. A 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. D 30. B
 31. C 32. A 33. D 34. A 35. C 36. C 37. C 38. B 39. D 40. A
 41. A 42. D 43. A 44. C 45. C 46. B 47. D 48. B 49. C 50. C
 51. A 52. D 53. B 54. C 55. C 56. B 57. A 58. C 59. D 60. D
 61. A 62. C 63. D 64. A 65. B 66. C 67. A 68. C 69. B 70. A

- 71 无论我们说什么来指责大量发行的报刊, 没有充分的理由来证明这些报刊与读者的梦想不无联系, 因此, 这些报刊给读者的诱惑肯定几乎确切地反映了这些读者尚未实现的梦想。
- 72 如果你研究了这些诱惑, 你肯定会明白社会究竟为什么会是现在这个样子。
- 73 我们可以看到报刊发行的经理们准确无误地诊断出两个萦绕人心的孪生烦恼——就业无保障和对下一代的殷切关怀。
- 74 因此, 正是报刊利用为就业无保障的人提供免费的失业保险, 为关注下一代人的子女提供免费速成教育来招徕读者。
- 75 如果你的邻居们与你不同, 他们能够到国外度假, 那么在一个竞争不激烈的竞赛中获胜就可以提供给你到具有异国情调和风光的避暑胜地度过一个两周的假期。

作文范文:

Science and Life

Science has affected our lives directly. A case in point is the domestic electrical equipment, such as radios, TV sets, iceboxes, and washing machines, etc. With these appliances at home, we live more comfortably. Another case is the plane. We can fly to other cities in a short time and it makes our journey pleasant. In a word, science has greatly improved our lives and made our lives much easier and happier.

On the other hand, science has an unfavorable effect on us. For example, an atomic bomb can kill thousands of thousands of people in a split second. Computers make students lazy and their brains poorly-developed. In addition, the air pollution produced by cars and factories has already done a great deal of harm to us.

However, science itself is not harmful, and the important thing is how we use it. In my opinion, we should make use of it for peaceful purposes, such as atomic power stations instead of dreadful weapons; moreover, we should, with the help of science, turn out pollution-free automobiles and so on. Only by this way, can we make it serve us better.