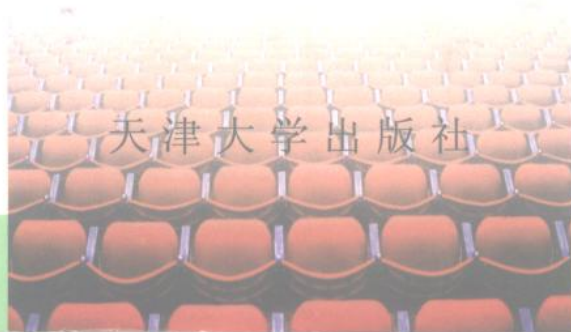


在职人员申请硕士学位

全国英语统考 模拟题

徐正华 刘常华 姜 洪 编

ENGLISH



天津大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书可帮助具有同等学力的在职人员申请硕士学位通过每年一次的英语水平全国统一考试。

全书共收入 10 套预测模拟题,均根据《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》,并参照近两年的考试真题和样题设计编排。其题型和难易程度与真题相当。本书听力部分配有录音磁带,书后有答案和作文范文,附录中收有考试大纲和样题。

在职人员申请硕士学位

全国英语统考模拟题

徐正华 刘常华 姜 洪 编

出版发行:天津大学出版社(电话:022-27403647)

地 址:天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内(邮编:300072)

印 刷:天津大学印刷厂

经 销:新华书店天津发行所

开 本:850mm×1168mm 1/32

印 张:13.25

字 数:345 千

版 次:1999 年 3 月第 1 版

印 次:1999 年 3 月第 1 次

印 数:0 001~6 000

书 号:ISBN7-5618-1145-4/H·146

定 价:18.20 元

如有印装质量问题,请与本社发行部联系调换。

前 言

在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位外语课程水平全国统一考试,是每年6月举行的一次全国统考,至今已进行数次。在每年的考试辅导中,我们为在职人员孜孜不倦的学习精神所感动;同时深感需要有一套水平相当的模拟题,以帮助他们通过考试大关。在仔细学习、研究《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》基础上,针对学生在学习中出现困难,我们编写了这套模拟题,并在教学中使用,效果良好。书中听力、词汇、完型填空及改错部分都依据《大学英语》5—6册的词汇范围及语法现象编写,覆盖面广。阅读理解精选了部分文体规范、难度适宜的现成素材,以及近期国外书刊、杂志、报纸的文章。这些文章题材新颖,密切联系社会发展。翻译和写作部分经过天津大学外籍教师 Christopher Teed 的审阅。

天津大学外籍教师 Christopher Teed 和 Helen Barr 为本书的听力部分录制了录音带,语音标准,语速与考试中听力部分相仿,清晰度高。在此,我们向他们表示衷心感谢。由于时间仓促,水平有限,书中错误敬请批评指正。

编者

1998.9

目 录

CONTENTS

第一部分 模拟题

SAMPLE TEST I	1
SAMPLE TEST II	27
SAMPLE TEST III	51
SAMPLE TEST IV	74
SAMPLE TEST V	97
SAMPLE TEST VI	119
SAMPLE TEST VII	143
SAMPLE TEST VIII	168
SAMPLE TEST IX	192
SAMPLE TEST X	215

第二部分 答案

SAMPLE TEST I	240
SAMPLE TEST II	242
SAMPLE TEST III	245
SAMPLE TEST IV	247
SAMPLE TEST V	249
SAMPLE TEST VI	252
SAMPLE TEST VII	254
SAMPLE TEST VIII	256

SAMPLE TEST Ⅸ	259
SAMPLE TEST X	261

第三部分 听力

SAMPLE TEST I	264
SAMPLE TEST Ⅱ	267
SAMPLE TEST Ⅲ	270
SAMPLE TEST Ⅳ	274
SAMPLE TEST V	277
SAMPLE TEST VI	281
SAMPLE TEST VII	284
SAMPLE TEST VIII	288
SAMPLE TEST Ⅸ	291
SAMPLE TEST X	295

第四部分 附录

附录一 同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一 考试大纲.....	299
附录二 样题.....	303
样题一.....	303
样题一答案.....	328
样题二.....	330
样题二答案.....	356
样题三.....	358
样题三答案.....	385
样题四.....	387
样题四答案.....	415

第一部分 模拟题

SAMPLE TEST I

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. The advertised jobs are in France and Spain.
B. The notice appeared in French and Spanish newspapers.
C. French and Spanish are necessary for the job.
D. She would like to teach the man French and Spanish.
2. A. Everyone told him to cheer up.
B. Spending money puts him in a good mood.
C. He had to pay a high price for his new stereo.
D. He's very pleased with his purchase.
3. A. He likes to go out of town.
B. He can't attend.
C. He never reads poetry.
D. He isn't going out of town next week.
4. A. To keep all the volumes of books together.
B. To bring the problem to his roommate's attention.
C. To find a quieter place to study.
D. To concentrate on the music.
5. A. He is busy, but he's making a lot of money.
B. He has too much to do in too little time.
C. He knows that things will be better in a few minutes.
D. He is having a wonderful time doing lots of things.
6. A. He would rather watch television than go to the theater.
B. He doesn't like to go out in the evenings.

- C. He's never been to the theater before.
D. He wants to watch a TV show at home.
7. A. It's extremely hot outside.
B. They can eat at a sidewalk cafe.
C. The food should be kept warm.
D. They should have eggs for supper.
8. A. She was too sick to attend classes.
B. She was confused about the class schedule.
C. The man has confused her with someone else.
D. Somebody else told her about the surprise.
9. A. 70 B. 80 C. 100 D. 120

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. In the east of the USA.
B. In the center of the USA.
C. In the east, on the middle point from north to south of the country.
D. In the east and on the middle point between the northern states.

11. A. Its white color.
B. Its size.
C. It is the home and office of the president.
D. Its history.
12. A. population, history and culture.
B. history and culture.
C. general introduction, history and sights.
D. general introduction, history, sights, buildings and culture.

Questions 13~15 are based on the following passage.

13. A. It provides luxuries.
B. It provides necessities.
C. It provides security for the family.
D. It encourages the wife to spend more money.
14. A. The wife's bad cooking.
B. The wife's independence.
C. The wife's working condition.
D. The wife's paycheck.
15. A. When the children grow up.
B. When the family life is getting better.
C. When the man is angry because his wife is not his servant.
D. When the wife brings in more money.

Part I Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In each item, choose one word that best keeps the

meaning of the sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word. Mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. Their effort to establish a tennis club did not succeed.
A. come to B. come on C. come over D. come off
17. A week after the operation she was discharged from hospital.
A. liberated B. relieved C. let out D. released
18. Though she claimed that the computer she had just purchased contained the latest features, in fact it was already out of date.
A. expensive B. obsolete C. technical D. unreliable
19. Obviously the underlying problem affecting the output has not been identified.
A. fundamental B. understated
C. underneath D. dangerous
20. He was appointed minister to a foreign country by the late government.
A. latter B. new C. former D. lately
21. During the Inquisition, heretics were persecuted for their religious beliefs.
A. prosecuted B. tortured C. investigated D. admired
22. The campus library was able to build a new wing because it had a rich benefactor.
A. bank account B. campaign manager
C. patron D. heir
23. The elegant decorations transformed the gym into a starlit

ballroom.

A. changed B. reverted C. sustained D. interrupted

24. The personnel manager was promoted to an executive position.

A. better-paying B. better
C. administrative D. experienced

25. John felt confident about his grade on the test he had just taken.

A. depressed B. sure C. uncertain D. ecstatic

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 choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

26. Henrietta behaves in such _____ manner that no one expects her to accomplish anything.

A. an intelligent B. a zealous
C. a slothful D. an efficient

27. Character traits that are quickly learned in social settings can often be altered just as quickly; by contrast, innate characteristics are more difficult to _____.

A. modify B. maintain C. reject D. receive

28. The Big Bang theory is regarded as the most likely explanation for the beginning of the universe, but a few scientists, who regard the theory as implausible, continue to search for an _____.

- A. objective B. agenda C. alternative D. estimate
29. A smile _____ Jane's face, but she could not shout back.
A. lit up B. reconciled C. brightened D. smiled
30. The staff bitterly _____ the changes in office hours.
A. subjected B. protected C. objected D. resented
31. In the old days a girl would not get married if her parents _____ their consent.
A. withheld B. forbade C. rejected D. upheld
32. Has he changed his mind again? I wish he'd at least be _____.
A. constant B. flexible C. harmonious D. consistent
33. The taste of the food was so _____ that it was hardly noticeable.
A. superior B. delicious C. subtle D. typical
34. Poor health and lack of money may both be _____ to educational progress.
A. hostilities B. strains C. scarcities D. barriers
35. Business picked up in the Christmas Season, but _____ again after it.
A. dropped off B. dropped out
C. dropped on D. dropped over

Part II 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 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 cen-

ter.

Questions 36~40 are based on the following passage.

Passage 1

Education is compulsory in Australia. Children begin school when they are 6 and stay until they are at least 15. Children in Tasmania must stay in school until they are 16. Most children start infants' classes at the age 5. There are government, or "state" schools in all populated parts of the country, but pupils who live in the remote outback take correspondence courses and listen to radio classes. Australia also has many private, or "independent" schools. One child in four attends an independent school. As in England, the leading private schools are called public schools. Pupils in state and independent schools wear uniforms and follow many other English school traditions. The school year, which begins in late January or early February, ends in mid-December. This time of the year is summer in the Southern Hemisphere. Christmas vacation is the time for taking long trips and for going to summer camps.

The elementary school studies of Australian boys and girls include languages, social studies, arithmetic, health education, nature study, reading, and art. Games are taught as part of physical education classes. The boys play cricket in summer and Australian Rules football, soccer, and rugby in winter. The girls play basketball throughout the year. Swimming, tennis, hiking, camping, and singing are popular out-of school activities.

About 150 000 full-and-part-time students attend

Australia's 18 universities. Many Asian and other foreign students study in Australian schools and universities. All universities offer undergraduate courses and courses leading to more advanced degrees. The Australian National University is mainly for graduate students, but undergraduate courses have been given there since 1960.

36. In Australia, children _____.
A. begin school when they are 5 years old
B. begin school when they are 6 years old
C. receive volunteer education
D. receive religious education
37. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
A. Students with poor grades should take correspondence courses and listen to radio classes.
B. Public schools are run by local government.
C. A quarter of pupils enter independent schools.
D. In Australia all private schools are called public schools.
38. Christmas vacation is in _____ in Australia.
A. winter B. late spring C. summer D. early autumn
39. Boys and girls in elementary schools in Australia _____.
A. are taught games in their spare time
B. should choose one of the following activities as part of their PE classes: swimming, hiking, singing, etc.
C. are to take the courses of math, languages, earth science, etc.
D. enjoy out-of-school activities
40. In Australia _____.

- A. 18 universities offer undergraduate courses but not advanced courses
- B. the Australian National University only enrolls full-time graduate students.
- C. the Australian National University also offer undergraduate courses for part-time students since 1960s
- D. Asian and other foreign students can go to Australian universities for more advanced degrees

Questions 41~45 are based on the following passage.

Passage 2

Where do pesticides (杀虫剂, 农药) fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water, and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. ***Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature.*** Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world?

We know that even single exposure to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farm workers, and others exposed to sufficient quantities of pesticides is very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are cumulative over long periods of

time, and that the danger to the individual may depend on the sum of the exposures received throughout his lifetime. For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to shake off what may seem to us a threat of future disaster. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs," says a wise physician, Dr. Rene Dubos, "yet some of their worst enemies slowly approach them unnoticed."

41. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "Men, ... is part of nature"?
- A. Man appears indifferent to what happens in nature.
 - B. Man acts as if he did not belong to nature.
 - C. Man can avoid the effects of environmental pollution.
 - D. Man can escape his responsibilities for environmental protection.
42. What is the author's attitude towards the environmental effects of pesticides?
- A. Pessimistic.
 - B. Indifferent.
 - C. Defensive.
 - D. Concerned.
43. In the author's view, the sudden death caused by exposure to large amounts of pesticides _____.
- A. is not the worst of the negative consequences resulting from the use of pesticides
 - B. now occurs most frequently among all accidental deaths
 - C. has sharply increased so as to become the center of public attention
 - D. is unavoidable because people can't do without pesticides in farming

44. People tend to ignore the delayed effects of exposure to chemicals because _____ .
- A. limited exposure to them does little harm to people's health
 - B. the present is more important for them than the future
 - C. the danger does not become apparent immediately
 - D. humans are capable of withstanding small amounts of poisoning
45. It can be concluded from Dr. Dubos' remarks that _____ .
- A. people find invisible diseases difficult to deal with
 - B. attacks by hidden enemies tend to be fatal
 - C. diseases with obvious signs are easy to cure
 - D. people tend to overlook hidden dangers caused by pesticide

Questions 46~50 are based on the following passage.

Passage 3

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say, of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the Englishman objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important notwithstanding, as easy facilities for