

# 在职研究生 申请硕士学位 英语统考模拟试题集

编著 胡青球 彭 工 姜文东



北京航空航天大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本试题专供广大在职研究生准备参加申请硕士学位英语统考之用,同时对一般在校研究生准备学位英语考试的考前训练,也有一定参考价值。本书由多年从事研究生英语教学与考试命题工作的教师精心设计,题目紧扣考试大纲,难度适中。本书共分 12 部分,第 1 部分为全国统一的考试大纲;第 2 部分至第 5 部分为 1996 年,1997 年统考真题及题解;第 6 部分至第 12 部分为 7 套模拟题及答案。

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## 前 言

本题集由从事多年研究生英语教学与命题工作的英语教师所精心设计,紧扣考试大纲,难易适中。专供广大在职研究生在参加申请硕士学位英语统考前作考前训练,同时对在校研究生参加学位英语考试的考前训练也有一定的参考价值。

本书中 1996 年试题解答与模拟题 4~7 由胡青球执笔。1997 年试题解答与模拟题 1 由彭工执笔。模拟题 2 及 3 由姜文东执笔。杨忠民、胡书卿、王欣等同志做了很多文字录入与资料收集工作,在此表示感谢。

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## 在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请 硕士学位外国语课程水平统一考试大纲 (试行)

为了客观地测试在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位者(以下简称同等学力人员)的英语水平,保证学位授予质量,根据国务院学位委员会学位办[1994]67号文《关于在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位外国语课程水平统一考试的通知》精神和要求,以国家教委研究生工作办公室1992年颁发的《非英语专业硕士研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》以及《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲(试行稿)》为依据,特制订本大纲。

研究生英语教学的目的,是培养研究生较熟练的阅读能力,一定的写作能力和基本的听说能力,考试的目的在于考核同等学力人员是否达到了教学大纲规定的各项要求,以及实际掌握和运用英语的能力。

本考试分试卷一和试卷二,各部分试题采用计权方法记分。总分为100分,以60分为及格标准,在考试时,试卷一和试卷二分开计时进行。

### 考试内容及形式:

试卷一包括听力理解,词汇,阅读理解和综合填空等四个部分,考试时间为95分钟。

#### 第一部分 听力理解

共15题,每题1分,考试时间为20分钟,本部分包括两节:A节(Section A)共9题,每题为一段对话,问句后有18~20秒间隙,要求考生从所给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,每篇长度一般为120~150英语词,要求录音速度为每分钟120~140英语词,念一遍。

#### 第二部分 词汇

共20题,每题0.5分,考试时间为10分钟,其范围为研究生英语教学大纲词汇表所规定的词汇。

#### 第三部分 阅读理解

共30题,每题1分,考试时间为50分钟,每篇短文之后附有5个问题,要求考生在理解短文基础上从每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

#### 第四部分 综合填空

共20题,10分,每题0.5分,考试时间为15分钟;测试的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,要求考生从所给出的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,选择项可以是一个单词,也可以是短语。

试卷二包括辨错与改错,汉译英和写作等三个部分,考试时间为 55 分钟。

**第五部分 辨错与改错**

共 10 题,每题 1 分(辨错与改错各 0.5 分),考试时间为 10 分钟,每题划出四个词或词组,要求考生先认出错误,然后改正错误。

**第六部分 汉译英**

共 1 题,10 分,考试时间为 15 分钟,本部分为一篇长度为 80~100 汉字,内容为一般性或科学常识性短文。要求译文忠实于原文,表达基本正确。

**第七部分 写作**

共 1 题,15 分,考试时间为 30 分钟,要求考生在规定的时间内,按照本题说明中的要求写出一篇约 100~120 英语词的短文,形式可以是按所给的提纲写短文,或描述图表,写内容提要,概述等。

## 1996 年在职人员申请硕士学位英语课程考试真题

**ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST**  
**FOR**  
**MASTER—DEGREE APPLICANTS**

(Time Limit: 150 minutes)

**Paper One**

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Part I Listening Comprehension | (20 minutes, 15 points) |
| Part II Vocabulary             | (10 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part III Reading Comprehension | (50 minutes, 30 points) |
| Part IV Cloze Test             | (15 minutes, 10 points) |

**Paper Two**

- |                                       |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| part I Error Detection and Correction | (10 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part II Translation                   | (15 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part III Guided Writing               | (30 minutes, 15 points) |



## Paper One 试卷一

### 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. In a hospital.                                   | B. At the airport.               |
| C. At school.  | D. In a hotel.                   |
| 2. A. Editor.  | B. Journalist.                   |
| C. Teacher.  | D. Student.                      |
| 3. A. By December fourteenth.                          | B. By New Year's Day.            |
| C. By November fourth.                                 | D. By November fourteenth.       |
| 4. A. He is really exhausted.                          | B. He has to continue working.   |
| C. He does not like his job.                           | D. He can't finish it by Friday. |
| 5. A. A biscuit and another piece of cake.             | B. Another piece of cake.        |
| C. Another biscuit.                                    | D. Nothing.                      |
| 6. A. The woman is looking for a job.                  |                                  |
| B. The woman does not need a secretary.                |                                  |
| C. The woman cannot be the man's secretary right away. |                                  |
| D. The woman has to make many phone calls every day.   |                                  |
| 7. A. She hasn't seen the man for a long time.         |                                  |
| B. She has seen the movie.                             |                                  |
| C. She has to work tonight.                            |                                  |
| D. She likes to see a movie tonight.                   |                                  |
| 8. A. In the supermarket.                              | B. In the restaurant.            |

- C. In the man's home. D. In the woman's home.
9. A. They don't have to arrive for the Brown's lunch on time.  
 B. It's impolite to be late for the Brown's lunch.  
 C. They don't have to have manners in France.  
 D. They have no time to lose.

## 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. Used books. B. Circulating books.  
 C. Reference books. D. Brand-new books.
11. A. Magazines. B. Newsletters.  
 C. Periodicals. D. Pamphlets and newspaper clippings.
12. A. Paintings. B. Books of interest to children.  
 C. A wide variety of media. D. All of the above.

Questions 13~15 are based on the following passage.

13. A. Nobody came to talk to the speaker.  
 B. People didn't listen to the speaker attentively.  
 C. People kept interrupting the speaker.  
 D. People made fun of the speaker.
14. A. Because people are passive listeners.  
 B. Because people are unwilling to talk.  
 C. Because people enjoy answering any question.  
 D. Because people like to talk to you about themselves.
15. A. Be an attentive listener. B. Don't talk about yourselves.  
 C. Be interested in yourselves. D. Talk less and do more.

## Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

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

16. It was felt that he lacked the \_\_\_\_\_ to pursue a difficult task to the very end.  
 A. petition B. engagement

- C. commitment D. qualification
17. He does nothing that \_\_\_\_\_ the interests of the collective.  
A. runs for B. runs against  
C. runs over D. runs into
18. Though he views himself as a realist, Cetron says that his findings make him very \_\_\_\_\_ about future.  
A. optimistic B. sympathetic  
C. objective D. precautious
19. In such a changing and complex society, formerly simple solutions to informational needs become \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. confusing B. acceptable  
C. complicated D. feasible
20. When it comes to teaching \_\_\_\_\_ many parents believe that if they love their children and treat them kindly, the kids will know how to behave.  
A. mentality B. morality  
C. majesty D. majority
21. Exercise seems to benefit the brain power of healthy and sick, young and old \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alike B. alive  
C. together D. included
22. History has demonstrated that countries with different social systems and ideologies can join hands in meeting the common challenges to human \_\_\_\_\_ and development.  
A. evolution B. survival  
C. rivalry D. dignity
23. Although sports \_\_\_\_\_ the household, Joe drew the line when they interfered with family traditions and routine.  
A. overwhelmed B. affected  
C. dominated D. influenced
24. Shopping for a swimsuit is one of my least \_\_\_\_\_ activities, because I almost always get salesclerk with a sick sense of humor.  
A. favorable B. popular  
C. favorite D. beneficial
25. It is during summer breaks that we first taste the satisfaction of work that \_\_\_\_\_ into hard currency.  
A. transfers B. translates  
C. transmits D. transplants
26. Skilled technicians and advanced technologies enable us to build uncompromised quality into all our cars, because our first \_\_\_\_\_ is bringing you pleasure for years to come.  
A. prestige B. benefit  
C. privilege D. priority

27. With keen \_\_\_\_\_, convincing facts and a global angle. Epstein vividly recorded a brilliant page of the great Chinese revolution.  
A. inspection  
B. intellectual  
C. intention  
D. insight
28. Telecommunication developments enable the sending of messages \_\_\_\_\_ television, radio and very shortly, electronic mail to bombard people with many messages.  
A. via  
B. amid  
C. past  
D. across
29. So-called intelligent behavior demands memory, remembering being a primary \_\_\_\_\_ for reasoning.  
A. resource  
B. resolution  
C. requirement  
D. response
30. Women's central role in managing natural resources and protecting the environment has been overlooked more often than it has been \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. acknowledged  
B. emphasized  
C. memorized  
D. associated
31. Technology has \_\_\_\_\_ the sharing of information and the storage and delivery of information, thus making more information available to more people.  
A. formulated  
B. furnished  
C. functioned  
D. facilitated
32. The new government \_\_\_\_\_ the foreign-owned oil fields one after another.  
A. took over  
B. took out  
C. took off  
D. took on
33. One study found that job applicants who make more eye contact are \_\_\_\_\_ as more alert, dependable, confident and responsible.  
A. referred  
B. perceived  
C. recommended  
D. presumed
34. Many proverbs \_\_\_\_\_ in ancient Greece and Rome and in medieval Europe, spreading from country to country in Latin texts.  
A. designated  
B. descended  
C. originated  
D. created
35. To give a general idea of our products, we enclose the catalogues showing various products handled by us with detailed \_\_\_\_\_ and means of packing.  
A. specimens  
B. inspections  
C. paraphrases  
D. specifications

### 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 of them 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.

A proven method for effective textbook reading is the SQ3R method developed by Francis Robinson. The first step is to survey (the S step) the chapter by reading the title, introduction, section headings, summary, and by studying any graphs, tables, illustrations or charts. The purpose of this step is to get an overview of the chapter so that you will know before you read what it will be about. In the second step (the Q step), for each section you ask yourself questions as "What do I already know about this topic?" and "What do I want to know?" In this step you also take the section heading and turn it into a question. This step gives you a purpose for reading the section. The third step (the first of the 3 R's) is to read to find the answer to your questions. Then at the end of each section, before going on to the next section, you recite (the second of the 3 R's) the answers to the questions that you formed in the question step. When you recite you should say the information you want to learn out loud in your own words. The fifth step is done after you have completed steps 2, 3, and 4 for each section. You review (the last of the 3 R's) the entire chapter. The review is done much as the survey was in the first step. As you review, hold a mental conversation with yourself as you recite the information you selected as important to learn. The mental conversation could take the form of asking and answering the questions formed from the headings or reading the summary, which lists the main ideas in the chapter, and trying to fill in the details for each main idea.

36. The passage implies that the SQ3R method \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. needs to be proven  
B. leaves much to be desired  
C. turns out to be practicable  
D. cannot be used by every reader
37. The SQ3R method consists of \_\_\_\_\_ steps.  
A. three  
B. four  
C. five  
D. seven
38. According to the passage, the first step helps the readers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. read the first several paragraphs  
B. scan the whole chapter  
C. study the graphs  
D. get the theme of the chapter
39. Which of the following is the fourth step?  
A. To question yourself.  
B. To read for information.  
C. To utter your answers.  
D. To draw a conclusion.
40. Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A. In the last, you should remember all the information.  
B. When you finish the last step, you will get both the main ideas and the details.  
C. The mental conversation involves answering the questions asked by the author.  
D. While you are holding a mental conversation you select the important information.

Questions 41~45 are based on the following passage.

Though it is mere 1 to 3 percent of the population, the upper class possesses at least 25 percent of the nation's wealth. This class has two segments: upper—upper and lower—upper. Basically, the upper—upper class is the “old rich”—families that have been wealthy for several generations and aristocracy of birth and wealth. Their names are in the Social Register, a listing of acceptable members of high society. A few are known across the nation, such as the Rockfellers, Roosevelts, and Vanderbilts. Most are not visible to the general public. They live in grand seclusion (深居简出), drawing their income from the investment of their inherited wealth. In contrast, the lower upper class is the “new rich”. Although they may be wealthier than some of the old rich, the new rich have hustled (急于做) to make their money like everybody else beneath their class. Thus their prestige is generally lower than that of the old rich, who have not found it necessary to lift a finger to make their money, and who tend to look down upon the new rich.

However its wealth is acquired, the upper class is very, very rich. They have enough money and leisure time to cultivate an interest in the arts and to collect rare books, painting, and sculpture. They generally live in exclusive areas, belong to exclusive social clubs, communicate with each other, and marry their own kind—all of which keeps them so distant from the masses that they have been called the out-of-sight class. More than any other class, they tend to be conscious of being members of a class. They also command an enormous amount of power and influence here and abroad, as they hold many top government positions, run the Council on Foreign Relations, and control multinational corporations. Their actions affect the lives of millions.

41. All the following statements are true except that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the upper—upper class is of aristocratic origin  
B. the “old rich” enjoy higher prestige than the “new rich”  
C. the “old rich” isolate themselves and lead a lonely life  
D. the upper class owns at least a quarter of the country's wealth
42. The “old rich” get richer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. through the Social Register  
B. through their reputation  
C. by investing their inherited wealth  
D. by collecting paintings and sculptures
43. The reason why the “old rich” look down upon the “new rich” is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the former are wealthier than the latter  
B. the latter sweat themselves to make money  
C. the “new rich” have no interest in arts  
D. the “old rich” are conscious of being members of the upper class
44. The upper class is also called the out-of-sight class because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they keep away from the general public

- B. they spend most of their time abroad
  - C. they move frequently from place to place
  - D. they don't communicate with any people
45. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the upper class is powerful and influential
  - B. the upper class collects rare books to make money
  - C. the upper class holds all top government positions
  - D. the "old rich" makes much more money than the "new rich"

Questions 46~50 are based on the following passage.

What, besides children, connects mothers around the world and across the seas of time? It's chicken soup, one prominent American food expert says. From Russian villages to Africa and Asia, chicken soup has been the remedy for those weak in body and spirit. Mothers passed their knowledge on to ancient writers of Greece, China and Rome, and even 12th century philosopher and physician Moses Maimonides extolled (赞美) its virtues.

Among the ancients, Aristotle thought poultry should stand in higher estimation than four-legged animals because the air is less dense than the earth. Chickens got another boost (吹捧) in the Book of Genesis, where it is written that birds and fish were created on the fifth day, a day before four-legged animals.

But according to Mimi Sheraton, who has spent much of the past three years exploring the world of chicken soup, much of the reason for chicken's real or imagined curative (治愈的) powers comes from its color.

Her new book, "The Whole World Loves Chicken Soup", looks at the beloved and mysterious brew, with dozens of recipes from around the world. Throughout the ages, she said, "there has been a lot of feeling that white-colored foods are easier to eat for the weak—women and the ill."

In addition, "soups, or anything for that matter eaten with a spoon" are considered "comfort foods," Sheraton said.

"I love soup and love making soup and as I was collecting recipes I began to see this as an international dish ... It has a universal mystique as something curative, a strength builder," Sheraton said from her New York home.

Her book treats the oldest remedy as if it was brand new.

The National Broiler Council, the trade group representing the chicken industry, reported that 51 per cent of the people it surveyed said they bought chicken because it was healthier, 50 per cent said it was versatile, 41 per cent said it was economical and 46 per cent said it was low in fat.

46. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
- A. Prominent American Foods
  - B. History of the Chicken Soup

C. Chicken Soup Recipes

D. Chicken Soup, a Universal Cure—all

47. Since ancient times, the value of chicken soup \_\_\_\_\_

A. has been over—estimated

B. has been widely acknowledged

C. has been appreciated only by philosophers

D. has been known only to mothers

48. Which of the following statements is Not true?

A. Chicken soup has a very long history.

B. Since ancient times, chicken soup has been a home remedy.

C. Poultry usually stands higher than four—legged animals.

D. Four—legged animals were said to be created on the sixth day.

49. Chicken soup has curative powers mainly for \_\_\_\_\_ according to Sheraton.

A. its color

B. its taste

C. its flavor

D. its recipe

50. It can be said from the survey that chicken is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a main dish

B. a popular food

C. cheaper than any other food

D. all of the above

Questions 51~55 are based on the following passage.

Throughout history man has changed his physical environment in order to improve his way of life.

With the tools of technology he has altered many physical features of the earth. He has transformed woodlands into farmland, and made lakes and reservoirs out of rivers for irrigation purposes or hydroelectric power. Man has also modified the face of the earth by draining marshes and cutting through mountains to build roads and railways.

However, man's changes to the physical environment have not always had beneficial results. Today, pollution of the air and water is an increasing danger to the health of the planet. Each day thousands of tons of gases come out of the exhausts of motor vehicles; smoke from factories pollutes the air of industrialized areas and the surrounding areas of countryside. The air in cities is becoming increasingly unhealthy.

The pollution of water is equally harmful. In the sea, pollution from oil is increasing and is killing enormous numbers of algae (水藻), fish and birds. The whole ecological balance of the sea is being changed. The same problem exists in rivers. Industrial wastes have already made many rivers lifeless.

Conservationists believe that it is now necessary for man to limit the growth of technology in order to survive on earth.

51. Man has changed his physical environment with a view to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. altering the physical features of the earth



