

大学英语系列丛书

研究生入学考试英语模拟试题

English Model Tests For MA/MSc Candidates

王洪力 王焱华等编



北京师范大学出版社

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前 言

硕士学位研究生入学考试经过数年摸索经验后,于1994年在题目和要求上进行了较大的改动。为了方便各地考生复习,更自如地适应新的要求、新的结构,以取得更佳成绩,我们根据国家教委规定的大纲要求,在认真研究了1994年、1995年入学考试试题的基础上,并结合我们长期从事英语教学、尤其是硕士研究生的教学、考研辅导、阅卷实践中的经验,编写了这套硕士研究生入学英语考试习题集。希望通过本书的训练使广大读者提高英语水平和应试能力。

本书所收集的10套模拟试题取材广泛,内容新颖,难度适中,比较全面系统又有所侧重。每套题均以1994年、1995年入学试题为依据,分为选择、认错、阅读理解、完型填空、英译中和写作等,并在书后附有参考答案,还附有1995年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题参考答案。该书不仅是报考硕士研究生考生的良师益友,而且对具有相当英语水平的在职职工、教师、科技人员及其他欲进一步提高或准备参加高级英语水平考试的读者也具有一定的实用价值,对广大自学者本书也不失为一本有用的参考书。

参加本书编写的同志均为北京师范大学外语研究生教研室多年从事硕士生英语教学的教师。他们是(以命题套数多少为序):林永福(教授)、刘文成(副教授)、王洪力(讲师)、杨庆云(讲师)、徐汝舟(副教授)、王焱华(副教授)。

由于我们水平有限,疏漏在所难免,恳切希望使用本书的考生和广大读者批评和指正。

编 者

1995年3月

目 录

前言.....	(1)
TEST ONE	林永福 (1)
TEST TWO	林永福 (14)
TEST THREE	刘文成 (27)
TEST FOUR	刘文成 (38)
TEST FIVE	徐汝舟 (50)
TEST SIX	王焱华 (61)
TEST SEVEN	王洪力 (73)
TEST EIGHT	王洪力 (85)
TEST NINE	杨庆云 (98)
TEST TEN	杨庆云 (110)
1995 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	(122)
ANSWER KEY	(136)

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 sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1979.

- A. from B. after C. for D. since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose D.

Sample Answer:

[A] [B] [C] [●]

1. By the time you arrive in San Francisco, we _____ in California for two weeks.
A. have stayed B. shall stay
C. have been staying D. will have stayed
2. Henry enjoys _____ like VIP.
A. to be treated B. being treated
C. to treat D. treating
3. George differs from others _____ he never comes late.
A. in that B. in which
C. that D. which
4. He was so poor that he had _____ than one hundred dollars.
A. no less B. not less
C. no more D. not much
5. _____ the fact that his first experiments had failed, Fleming persisted in his research.
A. As to B. In spite of
C. Because of D. In view of
6. Emphasis is laid on the necessity that all factors _____ into account before the project is started.
A. shall be taken B. should take
C. be taken D. will take

7. Frank would certainly have attended the meeting if he _____ a flat tire.
- A. didn't get B. should not have
C. had not had D. might not have
8. No bread is so sweet as _____ earned by his own labor.
- A. such B. one
C. that D. what
9. In many ways children live, _____, in a different world from adults.
- A. as it is B. as though
C. as it was D. as it were
10. _____, we missed our plane.
- A. The train is late B. To be late
C. The train was late D. The train being late

Section B

Directions :

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

Example :

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition which they saw many new products.

Answer C is wrong. The sentence should read, “ A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition where they saw many new products.” So you should choose C.

Sample Answer:

[A] [B] [●] [D]

11. The Institution wants to expose those educational disadvantaged students to creative, enriching
A B
 educational experiences for a five-year period.
C D
12. We don't think it advisable that he will be assigned to the job since he has no experience what-
A B C D
 soever.
13. Much although I have traveled, I have never seen anyone to equal her in thoroughness,
A B
whatever the job.
C D

- A. subjected to B. filled with
C. attached to D. associated with
22. Too much _____ to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.
A. exhibition B. contact
C. exposure D. disclosure
23. It is well known that knowledge is the _____ condition for expansion of mind.
A. indispensable B. incompatible
C. incredible D. indefinite
24. One reason for the successes of Chinese Americans in the U. S. is that they have taken great _____ to educate their children.
A. endeavors B. attempts
C. efforts D. pains
25. A really powerful speaker can _____ the feelings of the audience to the fever of excitement.
A. work up B. work out
C. work at D. work over
26. It isn't so much whether he works hard; the question is whether he works _____.
A. after all B. at all
C. above all D. in all
27. The news item about the fire is followed by a detailed report made _____.
A. on the site B. on the location
C. on the spot D. on the ground
28. In my opinion, you can widen the _____ of these improvements through your active participation.
A. scope B. magnitude
C. dimension D. volume
29. Experts say Taiji is one of the best ways for a person to _____ healthy.
A. reserve B. maintain
C. preserve D. stay
30. More than one third of the Chinese in the United States live in California, _____ in San Francisco.
A. practically B. previously
C. permanently D. predominantly
31. Achieving a high degree of proficiency in English as a foreign language is not a mysterious _____ without scientific basis.
A. program B. procedure
C. practice D. process
32. Hardly a month goes by without _____ of another survey revealing new depths of scientific illiteracy among the citizens.

- A. word B. words
C. a word D. the word
33. The firemen went into action _____ when they heard the fire alarm.
A. promptly B. directly
C. presently D. soon
34. _____ the GMAT examination, I would have gone to the show last Thursday.
A. In spite of B. Except for
C. Because of D. But for
35. This brand is _____ to all other brands on the market.
A. super B. profitable
C. superior D. advantageous
36. It isn't quite _____ that Karen will be present at the performance.
A. certain B. sure
C. certain of D. sure of
37. I should be grateful _____ any advice you can give.
A. to B. for
C. at D. of
38. Dick says he's sorry _____ what he's just said.
A. with B. about
C. for D. at
39. Aspirin is widely used _____ a drug for relieving pain.
A. with B. for
C. like D. as
40. Happiness _____ contentment.
A. is consisted of B. consists of
C. is consisted in D. consists in

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)

Tourism has become very big (41). For Spain, Italy and Greece it is the largest (42) of foreign exchange, and even for Britain, it is the fourth. Faced with this huge new source of income, no government can afford to look (43) on the business; questions of hotel bathrooms, beach umbrellas

and icecream sales are now (44)by ministers of tourism with solemn expertise. Before the Second World War the tourist industry was widely regarded as being unmanly and frivolous. But tourism has (45)new trails, as armies used to do in Spain, Italy and Greece and much of Eastern Europe, new road (46) have opened up in the country, first to tourists, and then to industry and locals. Much of tourism is a nationalised industry, a (47) part of national planning. In Languedoc, west of Marseilles, the French government is killing the mosquitoes and building six big resorts, to (48) nearly a million tourists. In eastern Europe, a whole new seaside (49)has sprung up over the last few years; the governments are the patrons of leisure. Tourists from the West (50) from half a million four years ago to nearly two million last year.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 41. | A. firm | B. business | C. company | D. affair |
| 42. | A. factor | B. resource | C. source | D. cause |
| 43. | A. up | B. at | C. for | D. down |
| 44. | A. determined | B. discussed | C. argued | D. sold |
| 45. | A. glazed | B. fired | C. blazed | D. burned |
| 46. | A. types | B. styles | C. signs | D. systems |
| 47. | A. key | B. minor | C. linking | D. questioning |
| 48. | A. attract | B. pull | C. hold | D. contain |
| 49. | A. book | B. culture | C. writing | D. civilization |
| 50. | A. added | B. divided | C. reduced | D. multiplied |

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 passage 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 greatest recent social changes have been in the lives of women. During the twentieth century there has been a remarkable shortening of the proportion of a woman's life spent in caring for children. A woman marrying at the end of the nineteenth century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which custom, opportunity and

health made it unusual for her to get paid work. Today women marry younger and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five and can be expected to live another thirty-five years and is likely to take paid work until retirement at sixty. Even while she has the care of children, her work is lightened by household appliances and convenience foods. This important change in women's life-pattern has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school at the first opportunity, and most of them took a full-time job. However, when they married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school-leaving age is sixteen, many girls stay at school after that age, and though women tend to marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Very many more afterwards return to full- or part-time work. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with the husband accepting a greater share of the duties and satisfactions of family life, and with both husband and wife sharing more equally in providing the money, and running the home, according to the abilities and interests of each of them.

51. We are told that, in an average family about 1900 _____
A. many children died before they were five.
B. seven or eight children lived to be more than five.
C. the youngest child would be fifteen.
D. four or five children died when they were five.
52. According to the passage, the woman of today usually _____
A. marries instead of getting paid work.
B. marries before she is twenty-five.
C. has more children under fifteen.
D. has too few children.
53. Many girls, the passage claims, are now likely to _____
A. give up their jobs for good after they are married. x
B. leave school as soon as they can.
C. marry so that they can get a job.
D. continue working until they are going to have a baby.
54. Nowadays, a husband tends to _____
A. play a greater part in looking after the children.
B. help his wife by doing most of the housework.
C. feel dissatisfied with his role in the family.
D. take a part-time job so that he can help in the home.

Passage 2

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can

be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent. All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected. Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed. Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar. Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern 'toy-bear'. And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyse, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways. But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognises the signals in the child's babbling, grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

55. The purpose of Frederick II's experiment was _____.
- A. to prove that children are born with the ability to speak
 - B. to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech
 - C. to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak
 - D. to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language
56. The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that _____.
- A. they are incapable of learning language rapidly
 - B. they are exposed to too much language at once
 - C. their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak
 - D. their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them
57. What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that _____.
- A. he is born with the capacity to speak

- B. he has a brain more complex than an animal's
 - C. he can produce his own sentences
 - D. he owes his speech ability to good nursing
58. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will _____ in future.
- A. have a high IQ
 - B. be less intelligent
 - C. be insensitive to verbal signals
 - D. not necessarily be backward

Passage 3

At 5:29:50. as we stood huddled around our radio, we heard a voice ringing through the darkness, sounding as though it had come from above the clouds: "Zero minus ten second!" A green flare flashed out through the clouds; descending slowly, it opened, grew dim, and vanished into the darkness.

The voice from the clouds boomed out again: "Zero minus three seconds!" Another green flare came down. Silence reigned over the desert. From the east came the first faint signs of dawn.

And just at that instant, there rose from the bowels of the earth a light not of this world; it was the light of many suns in one. It was a sunrise such as the world had never seen — a great, green super-sun climbing in a fraction of a second to a height of more than 8,000 feet, rising ever higher until it touched the clouds, lighting up earth and sky all around with dazzling luminosity, Up it went — a great ball of fire about a mile in diameter, changing colors as it kept shooting upward, from deep purple to orange, expanding, growing bigger, rising as it expanded — an elemental force freed from its bonds after being chained for billions of years. For an instant, the color was an unearthly green, such as one sees only in the corona of the sun during a total eclipse.

A great cloud rose from the ground and followed the trail of the great sun. At first it was a giant column; it soon took the shape of a supramundane mushroom. For a fleeting instant, it took the form of the Statue of Liberty magnified many times. Up it went, higher, higher quivering convulsively, A giant mountain born in a few seconds instead of million of years, it touched the multi-colored clouds, pushed its summit through them, kept rising until it reached a height of 41, 000 feet, 12,000 feet higher than the earth's highest mountain.

It was as though the earth had opened and the skies had split. One felt as though one were present at the moment of creation when God said : "Let there be light. " To one observer, Professor George B. Kistiakowsky of Harvard, the spectacle was "the nearest thing to doomsday that one could possibly imagine. " "I am sure," he said, "that at the end of the world — in the last millisecond of the earth' existence — the last man will see what we have just seen!"

The first atomic bomb had just been successfully detonated. The date: July 16, 1945. The place: Alamagordo Air Base, New Mexico.

59. The purpose of this article is to _____
- A. warn of the seeds of destruction inherent in the atomic bomb.

- B. explain the beneficial effects of the atomic bomb.
 - C. emphasize the great heights to which the atomic bomb can rise.
 - D. describe the first atomic bomb explosion.
60. According to the article, the firing took place at exactly _____
- A. 5:30 in the evening.
 - B. 5:50 in the evening.
 - C. 5:30 in the morning.
 - D. none of these.
61. The ball of fire measured about _____
- A. one mile in diameter.
 - B. 41,000 feet in radius.
 - C. 8,000 feet in diameter.
 - D. 12 miles in radius
62. The author of this article got his information
- A. form the radio.
 - B. as an eyewitness.
 - C. from a written account.
 - D. from a professor from Harvard.

Passage 4

Some people believe that international sport creates good will between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true; that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports encourages international brotherhood. Not only was there the tragic incident involving murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by lesser incidents caused principally by minor national contests. One country received its second-place medals with visible indignation after the hockey final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the losers objecting to the final decisions. They were convinced that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents' victory was unfair. Their manager was in a rage when he said: "This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished." The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the suspension of the team for at least three years. The American basketball team announced that they would not yield first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their contest. The game had ended in disturbance. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court to the other, and another player popped it into the basket. It was the first time the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. An appeal jury debated the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then voted not to receive the silver medals. Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sport is played competitively rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals, or in non-national teams, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organisation of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive patriotism.

63. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have _____
- A. created goodwill between the nations.
 - B. bred only false national pride.
 - C. barely showed any international friendship.
 - D. led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred.
64. What did the manager mean by saying, "Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished"?
- A. His team would no longer take part in international games.
 - B. Hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions.
 - C. There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation.
 - D. The Federation should be dissolved.
65. The author gives the two examples in paragraphs 2 and 3 to show _____
- A. how false national pride led to undesirable incidents in international games.
 - B. that sportsmen have been more obedient than they used to be.
 - C. that competitiveness in the games discourages international friendship.
 - D. that unfair decisions are common in Olympic Games.
66. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
- A. The organisation of the Olympic Games must be improved.
 - B. Athletes should compete as individuals in the Olympic Games.
 - C. Sport should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game.
 - D. International contests are liable for misunderstanding between nations.

Passage 5

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to in-

crease the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources(private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

67. In paragraph 1 line 7, "the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes" means _____
- A. Americans are never satisfied with their incomes.
 - B. Americans tend to overstate their incomes.
 - C. Americans want to have their incomes increased.
 - D. Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes.
68. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that _____
- A. producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production.
 - B. consumers can express their demands through producers.
 - C. producers decide the prices of products.
 - D. supply and demand regulate prices.
69. The passage is mainly about _____
- A. how American goods are produced.
 - B. how American consumers buy their goods.
 - C. how American economic system works.
 - D. how American businessmen make their profits.
70. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by
- A. private property and rights concerned.
 - B. manpower and natural resources control.
 - C. ownership of productive resources.
 - D. free contracts and prices.

Part IV

English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following paragraph carefully and then translate it into Chinese. (15 points)

Tragedy is the imitation of an action, and an action implies personal actors, who necessarily