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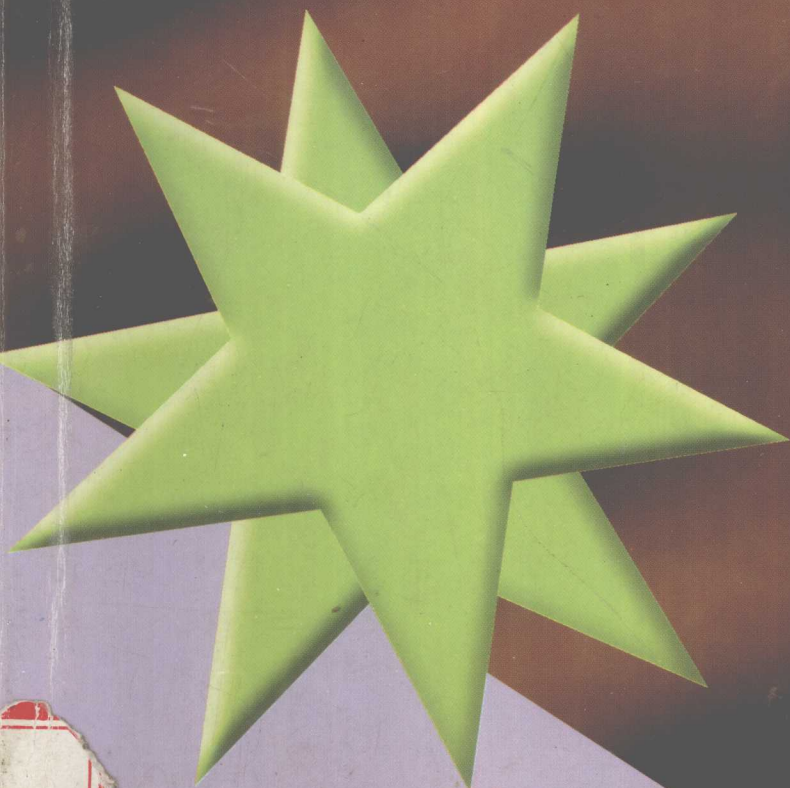
英语阶梯题库

硕士研究生入学考试 英语仿真试题

主编：王文铃

编者：王文铃 尹锡荣 曩洪汉

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National Master's
English Entrance
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安徽科学技术出版社

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前 言

本书共提供了 12 套硕士研究生入学英语考试模拟试题。这些试题是以国家教委最新颁布的硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲为依据,在研究了近几年入学考试试卷题型、各类题目所占比例以及试题难易程度的基础上编写而成的,旨在为广大考生提供一本针对性、实用性都较强的模拟考试辅导材料。

与其他仿真试题相比,本书的主要特色为:

1. **新而全**:12 套试卷包括了迄今公布的所有题型。本书有助于考生做到考前心中有数,有备而考,熟悉答题要求,提高应试能力。

2. **信度强**:本书选材广泛,内容新,信息量大,主要取材于最近英语原版书籍报刊,最大限度地覆盖了硕士研究生英语入学考试的语言重点,学生复习的难点以及考点。写作部分提供了参考范文。

3. **难易适度**:编写本书的指导思想是“练习从难,紧扣大纲”,故本书试题的总体难度系数略高,能真正起到强化训练的作用。

在全书的最后,附有 1997 年、1998 年硕士研究生入学考试的全真试卷、答案,并同时附上评分标准和考生注意事项,以供考生做考前准备。

本书编写人员均从事大学英语和硕士研究生英语教学多年,并多次参加过研究生入学英语考试的阅卷工作,具有丰富的教学经验。具体分工如下:曩洪汉负责 Test 1—Test 4,尹锡荣负责 Test 5—Test 8,王文铃负责 Test 9—Test 12,全书由王文铃统稿。

本书试卷已在考研强化班中试用过,效果较好。正式出版前又根据使用情况进行了修订。

本书适用于研究生入学、大学英语六级、出国考试的考生,以及有一定英语基础并希望进一步提高英语水平的学习者。

由于编者水平有限,错误在所难免,敬请读者指正。

编者

1998 年 3 月

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Test 1

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. The chief exports of that country are cars, cotton goods, and electronic appliances, cars _____ the most important of those.
[A] are [B] being
[C] are being [D] have been
2. We tried to settle the problem with them as soon as possible, but they seemed to _____ sincerity.
[A] lack of [B] be lack of
[C] lack in [D] be lacking in
3. According to psychologists, a person's attention is attracted _____ by the intensity of different signals as by their context, significance, and information content.
[A] much not so [B] not so much
[C] so not much [D] so much not
4. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.

11. Mrs. Smith's dress was a cheerful red, but on the other hand, her husband dressed in severe black.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
12. The reason Michael has made such great progress is because he has never wasted his time.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
13. Numerous efforts have been made to improve the laws governing air pollution, but none have been as successful as them devised by the state of Oregon.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
14. Bob has sat at the table for a couple of hours and drank considerably more wine than is good for his health.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
15. Neither Tom nor Jack likes to bring their own books to class regularly despite constant urging by the teacher.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
16. As far before as recorded history goes, human beings have danced.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
17. The house was to be ready today, but as there has been a builders' strike, it is still only half finished.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
18. I would rather that they do not travel during the bad weather, but they insist that they must return home today.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
19. The relationship of Latin American music to Black music in the United States is clearly evident in the unaccented beats that are common to either.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
20. It is the interaction between people, rather than the events that are the main focus of social psychology.
[A] [B] [C] [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 sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

[A] vanished [B] scattered [C] abandoned [D] rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [●] [D]

21. On that bitterly cold winter night, few people walked along the now _____ narrow street.
[A] lonely [B] neglected
[C] isolated [D] deserted
22. The chairman made a _____ statement before beginning the main business of the meeting.
[A] preliminary [B] predominant
[C] prominent [D] provincial
23. The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to _____ the investment plan within a week.
[A] put out [B] work out
[C] make out [D] set out
24. _____ no one present at the meeting agreed with the speaker. His suggestions seemed so impractical.
[A] Superbly [B] Virtually
[C] Remarkably [D] Invariably
25. Mr. Johnson has promptly published his book which will _____ to the readers rough ideas of modern stock-marketing skills.
[A] convert [B] transfer
[C] convey [D] deliver
26. He is among those lucky Chinese students who have won _____ to first-rate U. S. universities.
[A] permission [B] admittance
[C] profession [D] admission
27. My classmates stood there looking uneasily at me, puzzling why I had not got annoyed this time when I couldn't get my own _____.
[A] will [B] desire
[C] way [D] wish
28. Perhaps the main thing to remember about American society is that it's very formal and very tolerant _____ widely divergent social behavior.
[A] with [B] for
[C] about [D] of
29. What _____ did they employ when they selected this picture as the prizewinner ?

- [A] criterion [B] way
[C] regulation [D] test
30. The fastest runner took the _____ just ten meters before the finishing line.
[A] head [B] advance
[C] lead [D] place
31. Some of the students in that class were so slow that it seemed impossible to _____ them by mere language.
[A] get across to [B] get over with
[C] get through to [D] get out of
32. A very important worldwide problem which _____ us at the present time is the rapidly increasing pressure of population on the land.
[A] combats [B] commands
[C] confronts [D] contacts
33. As a defense against air-pollution damage, many plants and animals _____ a substance to absorb harmful chemicals.
[A] retain [B] release
[C] relieve [D] reveal
34. The recent test shows that the new products of our factory have _____ the required standards.
[A] come up with [B] come to
[C] come up to [D] come up
35. I can't _____ what he is doing; it's so dark down there.
[A] see through [B] look into
[C] make out [D] show up
36. The color in this material will not _____ even if it is exposed to all kinds of weather for a long time.
[A] fade [B] dissolve
[C] decrease [D] consume
37. Her bedroom was in a _____, with books and papers covering every possible surface.
[A] disorder [B] mess
[C] order [D] rubbish
38. Yesterday the pound fell to a _____ low level against the dollar, according to this morning's news.
[A] final [B] record
[C] major [D] remote
39. His stories are very popular among the public, but people in his time _____ him as a professional writer.
[A] misunderstood [B] accepted
[C] considered [D] dismissed

40. It was obvious that the garden was no mere amateur affair; it had been professionally ____

[A] laid out

[B] laid aside

[C] laid off

[D] laid down

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)

Has it ever struck you that what the tourist considers most picturesque about a country the local resident often thinks 41 and unprogressive? The average visitor to the Middle East finds camels 42; either they attract him strongly or they repel him strongly but 43, he finds them romantic and full of local color. If 44, he talks enthusiastically about camels to a local acquaintance, hoping to gain favor in his sight thereby, he will almost certainly be disappointed. He 45 blank incomprehension of his viewpoint, or even hostility to it.

It seems to be a fact that familiarity breeds contempt, and that those who seek excitement and romance cannot see it at home, 46 their noses, but only in distant lands. The Middle Easterner traveling 47 enjoys seeing cowboys and Indians in America, old castles and cathedrals (大教堂) in France, and Gypsies in

41. [A] shameful

[B] ashamed

[C] guilty

[D] shameless

42. [A] to fascinate

[B] fascinated

[C] fascinating

[D] fascinate

43. [A] in case

[B] in any case

[C] in the case

[B] in that case

44. [A] moreover

[B] however

[C] accordingly

[D] namely

45. [A] will be met

[B] will be meeting with

[C] will have met

[D] will be met with

46. [A] by

[B] over

[C] under

[D] with

47. [A] aboard

[B] across

[C] abroad

[D] alone

Spain. It is not 48 they are unprogressive that he enjoys these sights; his pleasure is not mixed with feelings of 49, just as the European or American visitor to the Middle East is fascinated by camels and veiled (带面纱的) women and ancient buildings, not because they make him feel how rich and clever he is by contrast, 50 because they are strange and remote and mysterious, arousing in him feelings of curiosity which are deeply rooted in man's nature.

48. [A] as [B] since
[C] because [D] until

49. [A] suspicion [B] superiority
[C] curiosity [D] surprise

50. [A] but [B] and
[C] or [D] nor

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

One must recognize the very considerable multiplication of disciplines, particularly in the sciences, which by widening the total area of advanced studies has produced an enormous number of specialists whose particular interests are precisely defined. These people would work in some isolation (if they were not able to keep in touch with similar isolated groups in other countries.

Frequently these specializations lie in areas where very rapid developments are taking place, and also where the research needed for developments is extremely costly and takes a long time. It is precisely in these areas that advantages of collaboration and expertise (专门知识) appear most evident. Associated with this is the growth of specialized periodicals, which enable scholars to become aware of what is happening in different centers of research and to meet each other in conferences and symposia. From these meetings come the personal relationships which are at the bottom of almost all formalized schemes of co-operation, and

provide them with their most satisfactory stimulus.

But as the specializations have increased in number and narrowed in range, there has been an opposite movement towards interdisciplinary studies. These owe much to the belief that one cannot properly investigate the incredibly complex problems thrown up by the modern world, and by recent advances in our knowledge along the narrow front of a single discipline. This trend has led to a great deal of academic contact between disciplines, and a far greater emphasis on the pooling of specialist knowledge, reflected in the broad subjects chosen in many international conferences.

51. The writer of the article thinks that academic work has recently become more specialized because _____.
[A] more people are studying sciences
[B] a greater variety of subjects is studied separately
[C] more students are doing research work in different fields
[D] the number of universities has increased
52. The writer thinks that the growth of specialist societies and periodicals has helped scholars to _____.
[A] cut down research costs
[B] keep up with current developments
[C] spend less time traveling
[D] develop their ideas more quickly
53. Developments in international co-operation are often, it is suggested, the result of _____.
[A] articles in learned journals
[B] projects initiated by governments
[C] friendships formed by scholars at meetings
[D] the work of international agencies
54. In the writer's opinion, interdisciplinary studies are important because they _____.
[A] encourage scholars to concentrate on their own specializations
[B] allow scholars to change disciplines more easily
[C] make scholars aware of problems outside their own field
[D] allow overworked scholars to relax

Passage 2

In 1965 the Environmental Pollution Panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee, U. S. A. , produced this definition of pollution:

Environmental pollution is the unfavorable alteration of our surroundings, wholly or largely as a by-product of man's actions through direct or indirect effects of changes in energy patterns, radiation levels, chemical and physical constitution, and abundance of organ-

isms. These changes may affect man directly, or through his supplies of water and of agricultural and other biological products, his physical objects or possessions, or his opportunities for recreation and appreciation of nature.

This definition implies that pollution is not a problem for scientists only. Since it affects human lives, it is a health problem. Since it affects property and health, it is an economic problem. Since it affects living organisms, it is a problem in conservation of natural resources. Since it affects the senses, it is an aesthetic (美学的) problem.

Man, like other organisms, has always polluted his environment with the by-products of his actions. As an organism, he creates wastes from his digestive and metabolic (新陈代谢的) processes. As a social creature, he removes things from the environment and adds residues to it as he seeks housing, food, and relaxation for his family unit. So long as population density is low in a particular area, the environment is able to accommodate these alterations. When population density gets too high, however, deterioration (恶化) of the natural environment—air, water, and soil—begins.

High population density is not the sole cause of the marked increase in pollution problems within the past two or three decades. Not only are populations growing in size, but they are also demanding a higher standard of living. Ever-increasing demands are made up on the earth's natural resources for industrial purposes which, in turn, result in the formation of wastes. Because of our industrial skill and genius, many of these wastes are virtually indestructible by natural forces. It seems that man has overpowered his environment with both his numbers and his creativity.

Why has this been allowed to happen? Many experts say that basic reason is man's failure to recognize that he is an integral part of nature. Traditionally man has viewed himself as being in a constant struggle with nature. Over the years, society has rewarded the man who found new ways to exploit nature, and unrestricted economic growth has become of foremost importance to our society. Thus, to understand the present pollution problem and to take action that will halt and reverse the current trend, all of us need first to understand the interrelationships that exist between man and the rest of nature. This subject is the concern of a branch of biology called ecology, with emphasis placed upon the ecosystem concept.

55. In the author's opinion, _____.

- [A] pollution causes unfavorable effects on human lives
- [B] the direct effect of the rapid development of modern industry and agriculture is pollution
- [C] the wastes created by man from his digestive and metabolic processes cannot be destroyed by nature
- [D] The basic reason for pollution is the existence of man on earth

56. According to the definition given in the passage, _____.

- [A] pollution is not a problem for scientists
- [B] the actions of all organisms on earth lead to environmental pollution

- [C] the by-products of man's actions contribute most to the environmental pollution
- [D] seeking opportunities for recreation and appreciation of nature is one of the most important reasons for pollution.
57. All of the following can result in the deterioration of the natural environment, EXCEPT: _____.
- [A] air, water, and soil
- [B] man's demands for a higher standard of living
- [C] the ever-growing size of populations
- [D] the indestructible industrial wastes
58. It is stated in the passage that _____.
- [A] unrestricted economic growth is absolutely necessary for the survival of our modern society
- [B] the current trend of more and more seriously polluting the natural environment can not be reversed
- [C] it is man's originality that leads to the formation of wastes
- [D] a better understanding of the interrelationships between man and nature can help us take effective actions to solve pollution problems

Passage 3

Most of the guests in Brighton's Grand Hotel were asleep. Prime Minister Thatcher, however, was still at work in the Napoleon Suite at 3 a. m. , preparing her keynote address to the annual party conference of Britain's Conservative Party. " I just turned to do one final paper," she said later. "And then it went off. " A deadly bomb, planted by the Irish Republican Army, ripped (撕裂) through the upper floors of the Victorian-era hotel. Thatcher was not injured, but the toll of the attack was steep: 4 people killed and 31 injured.

It was the latest act of savagery in the 12 years since the IRA first took its campaign of terror across the Irish Sea into Britain. It was also a chilling escalation (逐步升级) of the organization's crusade (斗争); never before has the outlawed army tried to assassinate a British prime minister. After the attack the IRA issued a statement leaving no doubt that it was ready to raise the stakes in its battle over Ulster's (北爱尔兰的) future: " Thatcher will now realize that Britain cannot occupy our country, torture our prisoners and shoot our people in their own streets and get away with it. " The statement, signed with the IRA's trademark pseudonym (笔名), P. O'Neill, ended on an ominous note: " Today we were unlucky, but remember, we have only to be lucky once. You will have to be lucky always. Give Ireland peace and there will be no war. "

59. From the first paragraph we know that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher _____.
- [A] was a member of Britain's Conservative Party
- [B] was a member of the Irish Republican Army

[C] was addressing the annual party conference of Britain's Conservative Party

[D] was writing a paper

60. Which of the following points is not true?

[A] The outlawed Army will never try again to assassinate a British prime minister.

[B] The IRA has carried out their acts of savagery in the past 12 years.

[C] Twelve years ago, the IRA first took its campaign of terror across the Irish Sea into Britain.

[D] The IRA has tried to kill a British prime minister.

61. "Outlawed army" in the second paragraph means that the army is _____.

[A] legal

[B] in the protection of the law

[C] lawful

[D] illegal

62. What is the best title for this passage ?

[A] Terrorism

[B] Thatcher's Narrow Escape

[C] IRA fights for their independence

[D] The conflict between Britain's Conservative Party and the IRA

Passage 4

There are striking differences between financial markets on the Continent of Europe on the one hand, and in Britain on the other. In Britain, the market is really the City of London. It is a free market, and it controls most of the flow of savings to investment. On the Continent, either a few banks or government institutions dominate the money markets. In France and Italy, for example, government officials direct the flow of funds to suit their economic plans. In Germany the flow is directed by the all-powerful banks. In Britain there is more free interplay of market forces and far fewer regulations, rules and "red tape." A French banker summed it up this way: "on the Continent you can't do anything unless you've been told you can; in England on the other hand you can do everything as long as you haven't been told not to."

There are many basic reasons for these differences. One is that Continental savers tend to prefer gold, cash or short-term assets(资产). They invest only 10% of their savings in institutions like pension funds or insurance companies. But in Britain 50% of savings goes to them, and they, in turn, invest directly in equity(股票) market. A far lower proportion of savings is put in the banks in the form of liquid assets than on the Continent. Continental governments intervene directly or through the banks to collect savings together and transform them into medium or long-term loans for investment. The equity market is largely bypassed. On the Continent economic planning tends to be more centralized than in Britain. In Britain it is possible to influence decisions affecting the country's economy from within the

City. It attracts a skilled and highly qualified work force. In France, on the other hand, an intelligent young man who wants a career in finance would probably find the civil service more attractive.

In Britain the market, or more accurately, money tends to be regarded as an end in itself. On the Continent it is regarded as a means to an end; investment in the economy. To British eyes Continental systems with the possible exception of the Dutch seem slow and inefficient. But there is one outstanding fact the City should not overlook. Britain's growth rates and levels of investment over the last ten years have been much lower than on the Continent. There are many reasons for this, but the City must take part of the blame. If it is accepted that the basic function of a financial market is to supply industry and commerce with finance in order to achieve desired rates of growth, it can be said that by concentrating on the market for its own sake the City has tended to forget that basic function.

63. The best title for the passage is _____.
[A] Savings and the Growth Rate
☒ [B] Banking and Finance: Two Different Realities
[C] Monetary Policy in Britain
[D] The European Continent and Britain
64. What seems to be the most basic reason for this difference?
[A] The British tend to regard money as an end, whereas Continental Europeans consider it a means to an end.
☒ [B] The British invest only 10% of their savings in pension funds.
[C] On the Continent you can't do anything unless you have been told you can.
[D] Intelligent young men who want a career tend to go to civil service on the Continent.
65. According to the passage, the Dutch way of finance and banking _____.
[A] is similar to that of the French
[B] makes no difference whatever system it is compared to
☒ [C] is perhaps resembling that of the British
[D] has a low efficiency
66. In what way does the Continental system seem better?
[A] The Continent maintains a higher growth rate and levels of investment.
[B] It has less proportions of savings in the form of liquid assets.
[C] It attracts intelligent young men.
☒ [D] It functions properly despite the fact that the British discount it.

Passage 5

One presidential candidate has just taken a poll (民意测验) of public opinion, and he says he has a 6 percent lead over his opponent. The other candidate, though, has commis-