

A 在职研究生英语统考系列

在职研究生英语统考 仿真集

■ 樊葳葳 汪火焰 / 主编

华中理工大学出版社

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在职研究生英语统考仿真集

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华中理工大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

在职研究生英语统考仿真集/樊葳葳 汪火焰主编
武汉: 华中理工大学出版社, 1998.4

ISBN 7-5609-1741-0

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I. ①樊… ②汪… ③梁…

Ⅱ. 英语-在职研究生-统考-自学参考资料

N. H 31

在职研究生英语统考仿真集

主编 樊葳葳 汪火焰

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华中理工大学出版社出版发行

(武昌喻家山 邮编: 430074)

新华书店湖北发行所经销

武汉市科普教育印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 17.25 字数: 422 000

1998年4月第1版 1998年4月第1次印刷

印数: 1—6000

ISBN 7-5609-1741-0/H·245

定价: 20.80 元

(本书若有印装质量问题, 请向出版社发行部调换)

内 容 提 要

本书根据《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》的要求，编排了15套综合仿真题（听力除外）。所有试题均经过反复推敲而设计，考点及出题思路均具有一定的代表性。另还附有近三年全国统一考试试卷、样题及大纲。本书适用于各专业参加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的读者。

前 言

在职人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考已进行了三年。其考题愈来愈趋于规范化、标准化。通过统考是每位考生的心愿。怎样顺利通过呢？首先，我们认为考生应提高自己的英语基本功，再则就是提高应试能力。这本题集就是为了帮助考生检查自己的英语水平，熟悉统考题型，提高应试技巧而编写的。

本书编写者为具有丰富教学经验和测试题编写经验的英语教师。在反复研究统考题型，出题思路，选材的基础上，按统考题型和统考大纲精心设计了15套仿真题（听力除外）。考题资料新，考点具有较强的代表性，考生在按规定的时间内做完各套题后，在语言能力及应试技巧上一定能取得很大的进步和突破，从而在参加统考时，能游刃有余。

成书仓促，疏误之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1998年4月

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

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13~20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，录音语速为每分钟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的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, 本部分为一篇长度约 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。

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Test One

Paper One 试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points) (略)

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points) 5.5'

Section A 1.5'

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. The congregation at the church listened to the pastor's sermon with great interest.

- A. lecture B. seminar
C. speech D. talk

17. His war crimes included the deliberate slaughter of 250 000 individuals.

- A. massacre B. murder
C. execution D. suicide

18. The relationship between the two organizations is likely to be transient and will last only as long as it is profitable.

- A. passing B. short-lived
C. instant D. shortage

19. Separate holidays and weekends apart indicate more clearly than any words the state of their marriage.

- A. tell B. show
C. reveal D. mean

20. Then suddenly, despite all their assurances, they broke the agreement and signed a deal with a rival company.

- A. insurances B. promises
C. pledges D. permits

21. When I had a car there was just so much trouble, you know—insurance, tax, repairs and everything.

- A. hassle B. difficulty

- ## Section B

26. When nothing else could be done, the captain ordered the men to ship.

- 2 •

- A. called in B. called of
 C. called off D. called on
34. Please _____ this book into a twenty-page story.
 A. condense B. summarise
 C. shorten D. decrease
35. Do not talk to her now because she is in a bad _____.
 A. mood B. condition
 C. stage D. temper

Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 30 points) 26'

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 center.

Questions 36—40 are based on the following passage.

The playful dolphin (海豚) known as *Tursiops truncatus*, the bottlenosed porpoise (海豚), has long been the star attraction at aquariums (水族馆) and oceanariums, both in the United States and abroad. You have most likely seen this ocean creature. It is recognizable by its built-in grin.

Yet in 1959 tame porpoises were more of a rarity—particularly in Europe. One spring morning that year, a letter from Cesenatico, Italy, arrived at the Seaquarium in Miami. The people there had a problem. They had a female dolphin living in the Vena Mazzarini—“a sort of a canal with a promenade (散步场所)—where it is the joy of our children and... even of grown-ups!” But the female dolphin felt very lonely and was visibly suffering from lack of companionship. She needed a mate.

The Seaquarium's director was touched by the porpoise's plight (困境). He was a very sympathetic man. He wrote a letter asking questions about species and size. Soon he received snapshots of the “bride,” along with the necessary information. This helped the Seaquarium find a male companion for Lalla. However, this male needed a name. In Miami, a contest was started to select one. Fifty-nine dolphin-dubbing youngsters came up with a winner. Lalla's mate would be called “Palooza.”

After enormous trouble and staggering complications, air and sea transportation was arranged to get Palooza to Italy. There was great cheering and much flag-waving as Palooza and his attendants rolled into Cesenatico. Posters and banners of Palooza were everywhere. Crowds from miles around jammed the banks of Lalla's canal. The event was by now of great national interest.

At a signal, from the mayor, amid wild cheering from the crowd, Palooza slid down the “aisle”—a wet gangplank—into the canal. Spectators tossed hundreds of flowers, including a bridal wreath, into the water. They jammed close to view the wedding. The “bride” and “groom” got along blissfully (极乐地) well from the start—even though, during the

ceremony, six people were pushed into the canal!

36. Most people see the playful dolphin ____.

- A. in the sea
- B. in the US and abroad
- C. in the ocean
- D. at aquariums and oceanariums

37. The dolphin in Cesenatico was named ____.

- A. Vena
- B. Lalla
- C. Palooza
- D. Mazzarini

38. Some youngsters in Miami are very fond of ____.

- A. taking part in any contest
- B. naming the male dolphin
- C. being a winner
- D. finding a companion for the female dolphin

39. It is implied in the fourth paragraph that ____.

- A. there was great cheering and much flag-waving
- B. Palooza was shipped to Italy
- C. getting Palooza to Italy was a challenge
- D. crowds from miles came to watch Lalla

40. It can be concluded from the passage that ____.

- A. people are mad
- B. people jammed close to view the wedding
- C. the bride and groom didn't get along well
- D. Italians made careful preparations for the arrival of Palooza

Questions 41—45 are based on the following passage.

A barometer is an instrument that measures the pressure of the air. It is used in predicting the weather and in measuring heights of mountains.

The world is surrounded by air, which presses down on every part of the earth's surface. It is heaviest at sea level, where each square inch of it weighs fifteen pounds. But it becomes lighter with increasing height. Therefore, on a mountaintop the air is thinner and weighs much less than it does at the seashore.

The idea behind a barometer is a simple one. A glass tube somewhat over thirty inches long is closed at one end and filled with mercury. Then the tube is placed in a cup of mercury open end down. At sea level the mercury in the tube will fall until its top reaches about thirty inches above the surface of the mercury in the cup. The liquid remains in the tube because of the pressure of the air on the surface of the liquid in the cup. On a mountaintop the mercury will fall further. This is because there is less air to press against the liquid in the cup.

Barometers are used to predict the weather. When air pressure rises, fair weather usually

occurs. If the air pressure falls, the column of mercury may be only twenty-seven inches high. This means that a storm is coming soon. Although these instruments are accurate, they are not very handy to carry around. Therefore, most people use an aneroid, or dry barometer, which looks like a clock with only one hand pointing to the numbers on its face. Inside the barometer is an airtight box containing a partial vacuum. The box is made of very thin metal, and when the air pressure changes it pushes the sides of the box in or out. Any movement in the sides of the box pushes a set of levers. This makes the liquid move.

The face of the aneroid barometer has the same numbers on it that are on the column of a mercury barometer. However, it is all too easy to forget what they mean. For this reason, most aneroid barometers also have the words rain, change, fair, and stormy printed on them, so anybody can read what the weather will soon be.

41. The air at the seashore ____.
- A. weighs much less than it does on a mountain top
 - ☒ B. is heavier than that on a mountain top
 - C. is lighter than that in a river
 - D. weighs more than it does at the bottom of the sea
42. The change of mercury in a glass tube implies ____.
- A. different temperatures
 - ☒ B. different pressures
 - C. different liquids
 - D. different air
43. If there is no air to press against the liquid in the cup, ____.
- A. the mercury will rise rapidly
 - B. the mercury will remain stationary
 - ☒ C. the mercury will fall heavily
 - D. the mercury's top will reach about thirty inches above the surface
44. When bad weather is coming soon, ____.
- ☒ A. the column of mercury will fall
 - B. air pressure rises
 - C. the column of mercury will rise
 - D. air pressure remains the same
45. The purpose of writing the words on most aneroid barometers is to ____.
- A. show their difference from a mercury barometer
 - B. forget what they mean
 - C. show different air pressures
 - ☒ D. let people know directly what the weather will soon be

Questions 46—50 are based on the following passage.

The United States Coast Guard is a special naval and air force. Its primary responsibilities include combating illegal seagoing trade and aiding vessels in distress. But it also has other, weather-related and navigational duties. One of these is the maintaining of an ice patrol

in the North Atlantic.

Specially equipped Coast Guard planes search the North Atlantic for icebergs. Their job is to identify the dangerous ones, those which might float south into the main Atlantic shipping lanes. Once such an iceberg has been sighted and given an identification number, the International Ice Patrol Headquarters on Governor's Island, New York, is notified. They are given its location. Then its movement can be monitored so that it doesn't become a threat to one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world.

Many multimillion-ton bergs drift southward from Baffin Bay each year. Luckily for the Coast Guard, most are easy to spot. Sometimes, though, an iceberg breaks away from its pack and disappears into the foggy Labrador current. Then it may threaten shipping for as long as three years.

A renegade iceberg can do terrible things to even the largest of ships. In 1912 the liner Titanic sank after colliding with a berg. Fifteen hundred people died. In 1959 the Danish ship Hans Hedtoft smashed into one of these floating hazards and sank. Ninety-five people perished. All told, nineteen ships have challenged the icebergs and lost in the past seventy years.

Each day the U. S. Coast Guard's iceberg searchers fly seven-hour missions over 15000-square mile areas. To help them locate the bergs, the crew members use radar. Nothing, however, can destroy these floating ice mountains. Once an iceberg was bombed, torpedoed, and blasted with five-inch (12.7 cm) naval guns, but it would not sink. Yet if the Coast Guard cannot demolish the icebergs, it can at least keep track of them—by flying through some of the worst weather in the world every day of the year.

46. Which of the following is not one of the primary responsibilities of US Coast Guard?

- A. Combating illegal seagoing trade.
- B. Aiding vessels in distress.
- C. Maintaining of an ice patrol in the North Atlantic.
- D. Forecasting the weather.

47. When specially equipped Coast Guard planes have sighted a dangerous iceberg, they will ____.

- A. identify its number
- B. report to the International Ice Patrol Headquarters
- C. identify its location
- D. monitor its movement

48. From the third paragraph we know that ____.

- ☒ A. an iceberg can stay in the sea for a long time
- B. it's easy to find an iceberg
- C. an iceberg disappears
- D. an iceberg may follow a ship for as long as three years

49. "A renegade iceberg" (par. 4) refers to one that ____.

- A. is very big
- B. is very high
- ☒ C. is not sighted by the Coast Guard
- D. is not bombed

50. An iceberg threat occurs ____.

☒ A. in every season

B. only in summer

C. only in winter

D. during the night

Questions 51—55 are based on the following passage.

The year is 1191 A. D. , and Crusaders from the north are battering at the gates of Jerusalem. Angry soldiers shout and scream. Arrows fly through the air. Spears find their way to human targets. For many hours the fierce struggle rages. Then, as warriors fall in exhaustion, all is quiet in the Holy Land. The battle is over; the Crusaders from Austria have won.

No one knew then, of course, that the death of many soldiers in battle would also mark the birth of a new flag. But when Duke Leopold V of Austria took off his bloodstained cloak, he gazed in amazement. His belt had covered one part of the cloak. Now, running directly across that bloodstained garment was a band of pure white. From that moment on, a red cloth with a white stripe across the center would be the Austrian duke's personal flag. Seven hundred twenty-eight years later, in 1918, Austria chose the same design for its national flag!

Another old banner also has an unusual origin. In 1219, we are told, King Valdemar of Denmark saw a white cross in a red sky one night before a battle. Since that time, Denmark's official flag has been a white cross on a red cloth. It is the oldest flag among all the countries in the world.

By comparison, America's Stars and Stripes is a very young flag. It is also one that has changed very often. On June 14, 1777, it flew proudly over New England with thirteen stars. As time passed, a star was added for each new state. Shortly after Hawaii became the fiftieth state in 1959, the fifty-star flag became the newest official flag of the United States. Legend tells us that Betsy Ross made the first American flag in June 1776, but there is no historical evidence to support this tale. In fact, no one knows who designed the flag. Yet we do know that the first schoolhouse to fly Old Glory was on Catamount Hill in Cortain, Massachusetts. The year was 1812.

Rarely does a nation change its flag radically, but in the 1960s Canada adopted a wholly new red-and-white banner featuring the national symbol, the maple leaf.

51. The passage tells us something about ____.

☒ A. the origin of some national flags

B. the battle in Jerusalem

C. the battle in Denmark

D. American Civil War

52. The sentence "Spears find their way to human targets" (par. 1) is closest in meaning to ____.

A. spears hit the targets

B. they missed the targets

C. they didn't kill anybody

☒ D. they killed many people

53. There was a white stripe across the bloodstained cloak because ____.
- A. soldiers didn't stain it
 - B. the duke protected it very carefully
 - C. that stripe was covered by a belt
 - D. it was Austria's national flag
54. The stars on American flag stand for ____.
- A. states
 - B. years
 - C. designers
 - D. battles
55. It can be concluded from the last paragraph that ____.
- A. some nations change their flags frequently
 - B. a national flag can be changed at any time
 - C. national flag remains unchanged for a long time
 - D. Canada changes its banner to a maple leaf

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

In 1590, when Governor John White stepped ashore on his return to Roanoke Island, a heart-sinking silence greeted him. Pushing inland to where the colonists' small settlement had been, White encountered, behind recently erected barricades, only weedcovered foundations. The crude log homes had been taken down and removed—not destroyed. The boats, weapons, and meager supplies of the 119 English colonists were gone as well. So were the colonists—every last one of them. Yet there were no signs of a struggle, nor any corpses.

Led by White, the small band of English men and women had first landed on Roanoke, off the North Carolina coast, three years earlier. They intended to establish England's first permanent New World colony. Within days they celebrated the first birth of an English child on American soil—White's granddaughter, Virginia Dare. But they soon realized that for them to survive, the governor would have to make the trip back to England for more supplies.

It had been agreed before White's departure that if lack of food or threat of attack forced the colonists to move, they would write their destination in a conspicuous place. And, if in great danger, they would mark a cross above the name.

But White's return had been delayed. This was due to wars and bureaucracy in England. Now, trudging through the deserted settlement, White groped for a clue to his companions' fate. Then he came upon a tree into which had been carved a single word, CROATOAN. There was no cross over it. He knew that Croatoan was another island along the coast. Unfortunately, stormy seas and his ship's rebellious crew prevented him from searching there.

To this day no trace of the lost colonists has ever been found. For years it was thought that they had been killed by unfriendly Native Americans (Indians) or by the Spanish. The lack of battle evidence, however, renders these theories unlikely. Today many believe that the colonists sought refuge with the friendly Hatteras people on Croatoan Island when

threatened by other, hostile Native Americans.

56. What is the best title for this passage?

- ☒ A. The Mysterious Disappearance
- B. How Did White Build His Colony
- C. The Main Colonies of England
- D. Where Is Croatoan

57. When John White returned to the island, he found that ____.

- A. the colonists greeted him warmly
- B. nobody was on the island and it was in dead silence
- C. there was a terrible fight between the colonists
- D. only boats, weapons and supplies left

58. It can be ~~inferred~~ from the passage that ____.

- A. they came here three years ago
- B. they wanted to find a New World for England
- C. people in the colony were very happy
- D. there was a severe shortage of supplies on the island

59. The word "trudging" in the 4th paragraph means ____.

- A. walking wearily or heavily
- B. walking unpleasantly
- ☒ C. walking slowly and thoughtfully
- D. walking cheerfully and lightheartedly

60. It was impossible that the lost colonists were killed by American Indians because ____.

- A. no trace has been found to this day
- B. they were together with a friendly tribe
- ☒ C. there were no signs of a struggle, nor any corpses
- D. they were threatened by a hostile tribe

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

Depth sounding means finding the depth of water under a ship. Doing this is essential for sailors. They cannot sail with assurance of safety if they do not know what is under their ship. Rocks, sandbars, or shallow water that cannot be seen from above the surface can easily cause a shipwreck. Consequently, for centuries sailors have used some kind of depth-sounding device.

For years sailors depth-sounded with what we call the lead and line method. On the end of a long rope, a heavy piece of lead was tied. Its purpose was to clamp the rope down. Every six feet, or one fathom, a knot was made in the rope. If a sailor dropped the rope straight into the water and six knots went under, it meant that the water was six fathoms, or thirty-six feet, deep.

When the fathometer was invented, depth sounding became easier. A fathometer is a device that sends sound signals underwater and receives their echo back. The sounds bounce off