

# English Qualifying



Test for

Master-degree Applicants

1995~2001 Examination Papers with  
Annotations and Analysis

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统考

主 编 臧树林 郑 敏

(1995~2001)

全真试题解析



天津大学出版社  
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## 内 容 提 要

为满足广大考生需要,提高其应试能力及实现达标目的,本书特收集历年英语全国统考全真试题(1995~2001年)并给予详解。同时根据英语统考题型、出题思路及其选材内容,特意编写了五套全真模拟试题,仅供考生练习、自测使用。

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## **第一部分**

**1995~2001 年全真试题**





## 1995 年试题

## Paper One 试卷一

## Part I Listening Comprehension (15 minutes, 15 points)

## Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear nine 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 the restaurant.

Sample Answer [~~A~~][B][C][D]

From the conversation we know that the two speakers are 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. USD 214.                                  | B. USD 213.                                 | C. USD 240.                         | D. USD 230. |
| 2. A. In 1987.                                  | B. In 1986.                                 | C. In 1985.                         | D. In 1984. |
| 3. A. Leaving it alone.                         |   | B. Sitting down.                    |             |
|   | C. Trying to find an answer.                | D. Asking the teacher.              |             |
| 4. A. He wants to kill time.                    |   | B. He wants to leave.               |             |
|   | C. He wants to have a break.                | D. He wants to continue.            |             |
| 5. A. The new teacher is sick.                  |   | B. She hasn't met Prof. Bright yet. |             |
|   | C. She didn't want to meet the new teacher. | D. She doesn't feel well.           |             |
| 6. A. She doesn't have any cigarettes with her. |   | B. She doesn't want him to smoke.   |             |
|   | C. She has no objection.                    | D. She doesn't smoke.               |             |
| 7. A. The man is a stranger.                    |   | B. Neither of them is a stranger.   |             |

C. The woman is a stranger.

D. Both of them are strangers.

8. A. In the dormitory. B. In the classroom. C. In the restaurant. D. In the library.

9. A. A service call. B. A long distance call. C. An emergency call. D. A local call.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two 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 passage you have just heard.**

10. A. They have stopped carrying out any activities.

B. They went to sleep early.

C. They have gone to the swimming pool.

D. They have kept quiet.

11. A. 15,000 metres. B. 10,000 metres. C. 40,000 metres. D. 5,000 metres.

12. A. They want to sleep well at night. B. Their parents want them to do so.

C. They fall far behind the others. D. They know that training is very important.

**Questions 13~15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

13. A. Saving food for the next meal.

B. Eating food at any time.

C. Keeping food from spoiling.

D. Avoiding being stuffed or starved.

14. A. Keeping food in a refrigerator.

B. Leaving food by fire.

C. Preserving food with salt.

D. Leaving food in the sun.

15. A. Not mentioned. B. To dry food.

C. To cook food. D. To use salt.

## 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 the place marked. Mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.

16. He was \_\_\_\_\_ enough to understand my questions from the gestures I made.

A. intelligent

B. efficient

C. proficient

D. diligent

17. Does it \_\_\_\_\_ to let little children play with fireworks?

A. make clear

B. make sure

C. make out

D. make sense

18. All parts of this sewing machine are \_\_\_\_\_ so that it is very simple to get replacements for them.

A. mechanized

B. minimized

C. modernized

D. standardized

19. Have you a funny \_\_\_\_\_ or unusual experience that you would like to share?  
A. amusement      B. incident      C. accident      D. section
20. As a salesman, he works on a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ basis, taking 10% of everything he sells.  
A. income      B. commission      C. salary      D. pension
21. Cut off by the storm, they were forced to \_\_\_\_\_ food for several days.  
A. go in for      B. go over      C. go without      D. go out
22. China Daily never loses sight of the fact that each day all of us \_\_\_\_\_ a tough, challenging world.  
A. encounter      B. acquaint      C. preside      D. confront
23. While shopping in a department store, I \_\_\_\_\_ left my purse lying on a counter of handbags.  
A. initially      B. fortunately      C. frustrately      D. accidentally
24. He pointed out that the living standard of urban and \_\_\_\_\_ people continued to improve.  
A. remote      B. municipal      C. rural      D. provincial
25. Why does a vegetarian restaurant make its dishes resemble meat in every way except \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. ingredients      B. elements      C. components      D. compounds
26. \_\_\_\_\_ the impact of the ideas introduced to Europe by soldiers returning from the East, the West was greatly changed.  
A. Because of      B. By means of      C. In addition to      D. In spite of
27. For the past two years, Audi cars have \_\_\_\_\_ Germany's Touring Car Championship.  
A. dominated      B. conquered      C. determined      D. contested
28. If you push hard on the world, the world will push back on you; if you touch the world gently, the world will touch you gently \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in return      B. in the long run      C. in turn      D. in place
29. Rejecting the urging of his physician father to study medicine, Hawking chose to \_\_\_\_\_ on math and theoretical physics.  
A. impose      B. center      C. overwork      D. concentrate
30. The concerns with the origins of the earth \_\_\_\_\_ their study.  
A. motivated      B. advised      C. excited      D. impulsed
31. The cashier was asked to \_\_\_\_\_ every penny of the money that he took care of.  
A. account to      B. use up      C. amount to      D. account for
32. By the end of 1994, 558 kinds of products had been \_\_\_\_\_ green food.  
A. named      B. restricted      C. classified      D. labeled

33. At a press conference after the award ceremony, the 18-year-old girl spoke in a barely \_\_\_\_\_ voice.  
 A. audible                      B. optional                      C. legible                      D. identical
34. A neat letter improves your chances of a favorable \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. circumstance              B. request                      C. reception                      D. response
35. Our readers are comfortable with our clear, \_\_\_\_\_ words that inform and entertain them.  
 A. conventional              B. concise                      C. creative                      D. crucial

### Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 30 points)

**Directions:** There are six 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.

#### Passage One

"High tech" and "state of the art" are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology. And high technology describes any invention, system or device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communications satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech.

High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980's. Because of improvements in technology, people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computers, microwave ovens, etc.

"State of the art" is something that is as modern as possible. It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is "state of the art" is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

"State of the art" is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years, to describe the best and most modern way of doing something.

Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970's. The reason was the computer revolution. Every computer company claimed that its computers were "state of the art".

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression "state of the art" became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be "state of the art".

36. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To tell how "high tech" and "state of the art" have developed.
  - B. To give examples of high tech.
  - C. To tell what "high tech" and "state of the art" are.
  - D. To describe very modern technology.
37. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. American stores could provide new kinds of products to the people.
  - B. High tech describes a technology that is not traditional.
  - C. "State of the art" is not as popular as "high tech".
  - D. A wooden plough pulled by oxen is "state of the art".
38. All the following examples are high tech EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a microwave oven
  - B. a home computer
  - C. a hand pump
  - D. a satellite
39. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Since the computer revolution, the expression "state of the art" has become popular.
  - B. "State of the art" means something that is the best one can buy.
  - C. With the rapid development of computer technology, a state of the art computer may easily become out of date.
  - D. All kinds of products are "state of the art" nowadays.
40. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Computer Technology
  - B. High Tech and State of the Art
  - C. Most Advanced Technology
  - D. Two New Expressions

### Passage Two

In the Arctic Circle, it is not that Eskimos lack ability or industry, but the surroundings restrict constructive effort to the barest necessities of existence. This retards progress to higher development.

Agriculture is impossible all along the thousands of miles of the north shore. The only wood is such as drifts in. Other than the driftwood, the only available building materials are snow, ice, stone, and bones of animals. All of these have been used for habitations and storage, places, differing in various tribes according to the requirements and skill of the workers.

The lack of necessary timbers to build walls and span wide spaces is probably one reason why they construct their houses at least partly beneath the surface of the ground. This device also makes the houses more impervious (不能渗透的) to the cold.

Most of us are inclined to think that the Eskimo lives always in an igloo or snow house. This is not entirely true. After the long cold winter, the family is very likely to

move, when the weather permits, into a tent of sealskin. The actual construction of such a tent is similar to that used by other, more southerly tribes and will be described later.

The snow house, however, is an interesting and unique habitation. Our summer campers will not build, with snow, but the delicate art is worth recording and some of our winter camps mountains might try to make snow houses.

41. Eskimos' efforts to build houses \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. result in various buildings
  - B. are limited by a hostile environment
  - C. are restricted by their ability
  - D. retard progress to higher development
42. Which of the following about the construction of houses is true?
  - A. Building materials differ from tribe to tribe.
  - B. Building materials are the same for all the houses.
  - C. Building materials are selected according to weather.
  - D. Building materials are decided by skilled workers.
43. Why do Eskimos build their houses partly under the ground?
  - A. They like to live under the ground.
  - B. They are short of essential materials for walls and roofs.
  - C. They want their houses less affected by the cold.
  - D. Both B and C.
44. In the long winter, Eskimos commonly live in \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. a snow house
  - B. a stone house
  - C. a storage place
  - D. a tent of sealskin
45. What does the author think of snow houses?
  - A. Interesting.
  - B. Artistic.
  - C. Unique.
  - D. All of the above.

### Passage Three

If Europeans thought a drought was something that happened only in Africa, they know better now. After four years of below-normal rainfall (in some cases only 10 percent of the annual average), vast areas of France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Britain and Ireland are dry and barren. Water is so low in the canals of northern France that waterway traffic is forbidden except on weekends. Oyster growers in Brittany report a 30 percent drop in production because of the loss of fresh water in local rivers necessary for oyster breeding. In southeastern England, the rolling green hills of Kent have turned so brown that officials have been weighing plans to pipe in water from Wales. In Portugal, farmers in the southern Alentejo region have held prayer meetings for rain—so far, in vain.

Governments in drought-plagued countries are taking drastic measures. Authorities

in hard hit areas of France have banned washing cars and watering lawns. In Britain, water will soon be metered, like gas and electricity. "The English have always taken water for granted," says Graham Warren, a spokesman of Britain's National Rivers Authority. "Now they're putting a price on it." Even a sudden end to the drought would not end the misery in some areas. It will take several years of unusually heavy winter rain, the experts say, just to bring existing water reserves up to their normal levels.

46. What does the author mean by saying "they know better now"?
- They know more about the causes.
  - They have a better understanding of the drought in Africa.
  - They have realized that the drought in Europe is the most serious one.
  - They have realized that droughts hit not only Africa but also Europe.
47. The drought in Europe has brought about all the following problems EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- below-normal rainfall
  - difficult navigation
  - a sharp drop in oyster harvest
  - bone-dry hills
48. The British government intends to \_\_\_\_\_.
- forbid the car-washing service
  - increase the price of the water used
  - end the misery caused by the drought
  - pipe in water
49. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- Germany is the only country free from the drought.
  - Water reserves are at their lowest level in years due to the drought.
  - The drought is more serious in Britain than in France.
  - Europe will not have heavy rain until several years later.
50. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
- Europe in Misery
  - Drought Attacks Europe
  - Be Economical with Water
  - Europe, a Would-be Africa

### Passage Four

In some ways the employment interview is like a persuasive speech because the applicant (interviewee) seeks to persuade the employer (interviewer) to employ him or her.

A job applicant has the responsibility for ascertaining certain types of information prior to the interview. First, the applicant know what kind of job he wants and how that job relates to his career objective. It is important that the applicant be able state his reasons for wishing to work for a particular company. Second, the applicant should seek as much information as possible concerning the company. Relevant information for the appli-

cant to locate includes such items as the location of the home and regional offices, the financial status of the company, plans for expansion, and company philosophy, information about most major corporations available in reference books and periodicals.

After gathering information concerning the company, the applicant is ready for the interview. The interviewer's first impression comes from the interviewee's appearance. For most interviews, appropriate dress for men is a conservative (保守的) dark colored suit with a long sleeve white or light blue shirt. For women a conservative, tailored suit or dress is appropriate. Both men and women should have neat, conservative length of hair.

Although hairstyle and dress are matters of personal taste, many personnel directors form initial impressions from these characteristics. For example, one recent college graduate, who felt himself qualified, interviewed for a public relations job. However, the personnel manager considered this young man's long hair, sloppy dress, and overly casual manner unsuited for this particular position.

51. For whom is the passage most likely written?  
A. An employee. B. An employer.  
C. An interviewee. D. An interviewer.
52. As the author suggests, what the applicant should know before the interview is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the type of work and his career expectation  
B. his career objective a particular company will decide  
C. the reasons a particular company has to employ him  
D. All of the above.
53. Before the interview, the applicant should obtain some information about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. most major corporations B. the company he wants to work for  
C. reference books and periodicals D. business and philosophy
54. What the applicant wears, as the author suggests, can make him look \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. personal B. persuasive C. informative D. conservative
55. What is the author trying to tell us through the example in the last paragraph?  
A. The importance of personal taste. B. The importance of public relations.  
C. The importance of self-confidence. D. The importance of first impression.

### Passage Five

#### IN THE BEDROOM

- 1) Don't smoke in bed—it causes 1,000 fires a year, many with fatal results.
- 2) Don't overload your electrical points; The ideal is "one appliance, one socket".
- 3) Don't use an electric underblanket over you or an overblanket under you. An under-



blanket, unless of the low-voltage type, MUST be switched off before you get into bed.

- 4) Never let furniture or clothing get close to a lighted fire. Make sure that there is a suitable guard for the room heater.
- 5) Keep aerosol-type containers (喷雾器) away from heat and NEVER burn or puncture (刺) them.
- 6) Don't dim a table by covering it; buy a low-wattage bulb.
- 7) Pajamas and night dresses, especially for children and elderly people, should be made from flame-resistant material.

### IF CUT OFF BY FIRE

- 8) Close the door of the room and fanlight or other opening and block up any cracks with bedding, etc.
  - 9) Go to the window and try to attract attention.
  - 10) If the room fills with smoke, lean out of the window unless prevented by smoke and flame coming from a room below or nearby. If you cannot lean out of the window, lie close to the floor where the air is clearer until you hear the fire brigade.
  - 11) If you have to escape before the fire brigade arrives, make a rope by knotting together sheets or similar materials and tie it to a bed or another heavy piece of furniture.
  - 12) If you cannot make a rope and the situation becomes intolerable, drop cushions or bedding from the window to break your fall, get through the window feet first, lower yourself to the full extent of your arms and drop.
  - 13) If possible drop from a position above soft earth. If above the first floor, drop only as a last resort.
56. According to the instructions, fires in the bedroom can be caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. one appliance, one socket  
 B. smoking in bed  
 C. underblankets of the low-voltage type  
 D. all of the above-mentioned points
57. In the bedroom, you are told \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. not to use an electric underblanket or an electric overblanket  
 B. to use an underblanket of the low-voltage type  
 C. to switch off an underblanket of the low-voltage type  
 D. not to use an electric underblanket over you
58. You should keep furniture or clothes away from a lighted fire because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the fire is too low  
 B. furniture or clothes block light  
 C. there is no guard in the room  
 D. furniture or clothes catch fire easily