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# 在职攻读硕士学位 全国联考英语考试模拟考场

主编 白洁

本书面向

公共管理硕士 (MPA)  
工商管理硕士 (MBA)  
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# 在职攻读硕士学位全国联考 英语考试模拟考场

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# 在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试系列

## 编写说明

从2002年开始,由国务院学位委员会办公室组织的工商管理硕士(MBA)、公共管理硕士(MPA)、法律硕士、工程硕士、教育硕士等12个专业学位入学考试中,各专业学位联考的英语考试将统一改为“在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试”。由于今年是首次联考,广大考生对考试要求、考试题型、考试内容等都极为陌生,为了帮助参加2002年10月考试的广大考生系统、有针对性地全面复习,我们特组织编写了这套《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试系列》辅导书,本系列图书共包括10个分册:《高分指导》、《写译专项突破》、《语法、词汇、完形填空专项突破》、《阅读200篇》、《听力专项突破》、《词汇随身听》、《语法、词汇、完形填空1000题训练》、《阅读1000题训练》、《写译100段训练》和《模拟考场》,以帮助考生,既把握全局又能针对自身弱点进行强化训练。

该系列的特点:

● **名师主笔:**本系列图书的编写者,是多年从事硕士研究生入学考试与各专业学位入学考试命题研究和考试辅导的专家、学者,他们熟悉专业学位考试的大纲、教材、考生的需要和考试辅导,深谙命题的原则、思路和最新考试动态,经过精心研究,认真组织,编写出了这套高水平的辅导书。

● **内容权威:**本系列图书紧扣考试大纲,结合多年命题研究经验编写而成,具有很强的权威性、实战性和针对性。

● **体系新颖:**本系列图书体例设计一改过去辅导书仅仅讲授知识点的方式,将大纲要求、逻辑结构、考试要点、强化训练等巧妙结合在一起,大大方便考生复习之用。整个系列体系新颖,重点内容突出,知识脉络分明,条理清楚,便于考生全面复习,重点把握。

● **知识全面:**本系列图书在编写过程中,特别注意了不同分册之间内容的协调和衔接。既注重知识的全面系统,又注重考试中的应用。力求册册完美,章章优秀,不多、不重、不漏。

● **专项突破:**本系列图书在内容全面的基础上,突出重点。力求将各专项的重点、难点和考点讲清,讲透,便于考生在薄弱环节下功夫。

● **同步训练:**本系列图书在结合知识点讲解中,设计了大量的同步训练题,考生可以边学边练,巩固复习成果。

● **解题详尽:**本系列图书根据在职考生的实际情况和阅读习惯,对所有练习题都做了详尽的解析,便于考生自学。

● **模拟考场:**由于在职考生多年远离考试,对目前的考试形式、考场要求、考场氛围和考试节奏等不甚了解,编者根据大纲要求,精心编制了模拟试题,题型、题量和试卷结构与真题完全一致,并给出答案和解析。一方面便于考生定期检查、巩固复习成果,另一方面满足考生感受真实考场、熟悉考试氛围的需要。《模拟考场》是广大考生真实考试的演练场,考生在使用该资料时应根据考场要求,认真备考,真实感受考场氛围。

● **超值服务:**凡购买图书者,经填写购买本系列图书的“购书服务卡”(复印无效),并及时寄出,将会在考前获得《考前自测试卷及答案》一套,购全套书者,获赠考前串讲光盘一套。

该资料属内部资料，不公开发行。我们还将通过 [www.easyky.com](http://www.easyky.com) 对读者进行指导。

我们相信，广大考生通过认真学习本系列图书，肯定会提高应试能力和考试水平，在考试中应对自如，马到成功。

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of Evolution.

- A. as was the case with                      B. such as the case of  
C. as it did with                              D. as in the case of

17. I hope they won't have to wait all day long for the mail to arrive, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. will they                                      B. do they  
C. don't they                                    D. have they
18. In the wine shops, the wine jars were in place, and on one counter could be seen a stain \_\_\_\_\_ a customer had thrown down his glass and fled.  
A. where                      B. that                      C. which                      D. how
19. You can get anything, so long as you stick to it, and stick to it hard enough and long enough. Anything \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. anyhow                      B. whatever                      C. however                      D. somehow
20. The effect of doubling the width of a beam, \_\_\_\_\_, is to double the load that can be sustained.  
A. other factors remain constant                      B. other factors remained constant  
C. the other factor being constant                      D. other factors remaining constant
21. We \_\_\_\_\_ overestimate the importance of the development of relationship between China and other countries.  
A. may    B. needn't  
C. can't    D. shouldn't
22. After what he has done for you, I think you should have given him some support, \_\_\_\_\_ you disagree with him.  
A. no matter what                                      B. however much  
C. whatever    D. wherever
23. A baby might show fear of an unfamiliar adult, \_\_\_\_\_ he is likely to smile and reach out to another infant.  
A. if    B. whenever  
C. whereas    D. because
24. The house \_\_\_\_\_ ready today but there has been a builders' strike, so it is still only half finished.  
A. was to be    B. was to have been  
C. were to be    D. should be
25. When doing business in the Arab world, do not be surprised if your meeting is interrupted several times by people who come into the room \_\_\_\_\_, whisper, or speak softly to the person with whom you are talking, and leave.  
A. unannounced                                      B. unannouncing  
C. unannounce    D. to announce
26. Being a pop star can be quite a hard life, with a lot of travelling \_\_\_\_\_ heavy schedules.  
A. with regard to                                      B. as to  
C. in relation to    D. owing to
27. You have lost a \_\_\_\_\_ of keys. Report the loss to the police.

- A. series            B. chain            C. bunch            D. group
28. One major \_\_\_\_\_ of space travel is the radiation that exists beyond Earth's atmosphere.  
A. mystery            B. reward            C. goal            D. hazard
29. After a meal, we \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes and wash up.  
A. take away            B. clear away            C. put away            D. pick away
30. I really don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.  
A. cope            B. deal            C. tackle            D. dispose
31. They didn't feel the least bit frustrated when they were confronted with \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties.  
A. grave            B. fantastic            C. temporary            D. implicit
32. We rarely perceive more than a minute \_\_\_\_\_ of the sights and sounds that fall upon our sense organs; the great majority pass us by.  
A. fiction            B. function            C. fraction            D. friction
33. The father beat the boy in a relentless way as if the child had committed some unforgivable \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. offence            B. hostility            C. insult            D. mischief
34. These winds fan the flame and \_\_\_\_\_ the area into a disaster in which everything flammable is destroyed.  
A. translate            B. convert            C. reduce            D. commit
35. If we believe something is good and true we should \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A. hold up            B. keep on            C. hold on            D. keep up

### Part III Reading Comprehension (55 minutes, 40 points)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages are followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of the questions there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

#### Passage One

#### IN THE BEDROOM

Don't smoke in bed—it causes about 1 000 fires a year, many with fatal results.

Don't overload your electrical points: the ideal is "one appliance, one socket".

Don't use an electric underblanket over you or an overblanket under you. An underblanket, unless of the low voltage type, MUST be switched off before you get into bed.

Never let furniture or clothing get close to a lighted fire. Make sure that there is a suitable guard for the room heater.

Keep aerosol type containers (喷雾器) away from heat and NEVER burn or puncture (刺穿) them.

Don't dim a table lamp by covering it: buy a low wattage bulb.

Pyjamas and nightdresses, especially for children and elderly people, should be made from flame resistant material.

#### IF CUT OFF BY FIRE

Close the door of the room and any fanlight or other opening and block up any cracks with bedding, etc.

Go to the window and try to attract attention.

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.

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.

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.

If possible drop from a position above soft earth. If above the first floor, drop only as a last resort.

36. 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
37. 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
38. 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
39. If you are cut off by fire, you should first \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. try to stop smoke from coming into the room  
B. lie down and wait for the fire brigade  
C. escape by jumping immediately out of the window  
D. close the window and call for help
40. You can escape a fire by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tying a rope to sheets and throwing it out of the window  
B. tying a sheet to a heavy piece of furniture and throwing it out of the window

- C. tying a rope to a bed and throwing it out of the window
- D. dropping with cushions and bedding from the window

### Passage Two

When the persuading and the planning for the Western railroads had finally been completed, the really challenging task remained: the dangerous, sweaty, backbreaking, brawling (争论不休的) business of actually building the lines. The men who took it on comprised the most cosmopolitan work crew in American history. They included Civil War veterans and freed slaves, Irish and German immigrants, Mormons and atheists (无神论者), Shoshonis, Paiutes, Washes, and Chinese.

At the peak of their labors, the work crews laid two to five miles of track a day. The men filled ravines (深谷, 峡谷), ran spidery trestles (叉架, 支架) across rivers and valleys, and punched holes through mountains. And they did all these jobs largely by their own muscle power.

Flatcars carried rails to within half a mile of the railhead; there the iron was loaded onto carts. An eyewitness described the procedure: "A light car, drawn by a single horse, gallops (飞奔, 疾驰) up to the front with its load of rails. Two men seize the end of a rail and start forward, the rest of the gang taking hold by twos until it is clear of the car. They come forward at a run. At the word of command, the rail is dropped in its place, right side up. Less than thirty seconds to a rail for each gang, and so four rails go down to the minute."

- 41. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?
  - A. An Eyewitness Report
  - B. A Difficult Task
  - C. The Hiring of a Construction Crew
  - D. The Railroad and the Civil War
- 42. According to the passage, in addition to laying railroad track, the work crew did which of the following?
  - A. Climbed over mountain peaks.
  - B. Planned railroads.
  - C. Caught horses.
  - D. Made tunnels.
- 43. In Line 12, the word "they" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. men
  - B. valleys
  - C. mountains
  - D. jobs
- 44. Which of the following phrases could be substituted for the phrase "clear of" (Line 12) without changing the meaning of the sentence?
  - A. put through
  - B. visible to
  - C. away from
  - D. open to
- 45. According to the passage, how many rails could be laid in a minute?
  - A. Two
  - B. Four
  - C. Five
  - D. Thirty

### Passage Three

Giving weathermen a view of hurricanes (暴风, 飓风), typhoons, and bigger-scale cloud for-

mations from an observation post some 200 to 1 500 miles high—that's the job of our first earth satellite that "sees".

The two-eyed orbiter, officially called the "cloud cover satellite," has been nicknamed the Weatherbird by its designers. It was predicted that the Weatherbird, during its batteries' life of about two weeks, would permit the most accurate weather forecasts ever made, for clouds are the telltale signs of great air movements that make the weather.

A pioneering kind of television satellite, the Weatherbird itself serves as a TV camera, taking advantage of its own motions to scan the earth in TV style.

A photocell in each telescopic eye peers at a small area of the earth and gauges (计量, 评估) its brightness. Meanwhile, the "moon" spins, once a second, sweeping the eye over a curved strip of the earth. The eye scans adjacent strips (with a slight overlap) as the "moon" orbits, building up a TV picture that is taped, radioed to earth, taped again, and finally transmitted to film for viewing.

What results from each orbit is a photograph of the vast belt of cloudspotted earth, roughly 12 500 miles long—the world's sunlit half—and up to some 2 500 miles wide at the maximum range of coverage. Successive orbits picture most of the world. Under ideal conditions, Weatherbird's eyes are sharp enough to distinguish a natural feature only six miles square, smaller than the islands of Nantucket, St. Helena, or Balpan.

56. The job of our first earth satellite that is able to see is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. give weathermen a world-wide view of weather conditions
  - B. disperse hurricanes
  - C. make rain
  - D. spy on the Russians
47. The satellite is officially named \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the two-eyed orbiter
  - B. television satellite
  - C. Weatherbird
  - D. the cloud cover satellite
48. The batteries of the Weatherbird last \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. five years
  - B. 14 days
  - C. a year
  - D. a month
49. The artificial moon spins at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. once per second
  - B. 100 times per second
  - C. once per hour
  - D. 60 times per hour
50. The possible help to people given by the Weatherbird is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to decide whether people live on other planets
  - B. to know more about astrology
  - C. not only to predict weather but also to control it
  - D. to observe flying saucers

#### Passage Four

To understand the marketing concept, it is only necessary to understand the difference between

marketing and selling. Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, and then relied on "persuasive salesmanship" to move as much of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then convert them into money.

Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers. It begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumers and then producing goods that will satisfy them. This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is easiest to produce or buy for resale, the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.

This concept does not imply that business is benevolent (慈善) or that consumer satisfaction is given priority over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business transaction—the firm and the customer—and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest route to profit is through understanding and catering to (迎合) customers. A striking example of the importance of catering to the consumer presented itself in mid-1985, when Coca Cola changed the flavor of its drink. The nonacceptance of the new flavor by a significant portion of the public brought about a prompt restoration of the Classic Coke, which was then marketed alongside the new. King Customer ruled!

51. The marketing concept discussed in the passage is, in essence, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the practice of turning goods into money
  - B. making goods available for purchase
  - C. the customer-centred approach
  - D. a form of persuasive salesmanship
52. What was the main concern of industrialists before the marketing concept was widely accepted?
- A. The needs of the market.
  - B. The efficiency of production.
  - C. The satisfaction of the user.
  - D. The preferences of the dealer.
53. According to the passage, "to move as much of these goods as possible" (Lines 3~4, Para. 1) means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. to sell the largest possible amount of goods
  - B. to transport goods as efficiently as possible
  - C. to dispose of these goods in large quantities
  - D. to redesign these goods for large-scale production
54. What does the restoration of the Classic Coke best illustrate?
- A. Traditional goods have a stronger appeal to the majority of people.
  - B. It takes time for a new product to be accepted by the public.
  - C. Consumers with conservative tasters are often difficult to please.
  - D. Products must be designed to suit the taste of the consumer.
55. In discussing the marketing concept, the author focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. its main characteristic
  - B. its social impact
  - C. its possible consequence
  - D. its theoretical basis

## Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 5 points)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all these were important 56 in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. But they were not enough. Something 57 was needed to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men—58 individuals who could invent machines, find new sources of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who 59 the machines of the Industrial Revolution came from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were 60 inventors than scientists. A man who is a pure scientist is primarily interested in doing his research 61. He is not necessarily working so that his findings can be used.

An inventor or one interested in applied science is usually trying to make something that has a concrete 62. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories of science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain a 63 result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, of one of many other objectives.

Most of the people who 64 the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventor, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had little or no training in science might not have made their inventions 65 a groundwork had not been laid by scientists years before.

- |                   |                 |                |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 56. A. cases      | B. reasons      | C. factors     | D. situations |
| 57. A. else       | B. near         | C. extra       | D. similar    |
| 58. A. generating | B. effective    | C. motivating  | D. creative   |
| 59. A. employed   | B. created      | C. operated    | D. controlled |
| 60. A. less       | B. better       | C. more        | D. worse      |
| 61. A. happily    | B. occasionally | C. reluctantly | D. accurately |
| 62. A. plan       | B. use          | C. idea        | D. means      |
| 63. A. single     | B. sole         | C. specialized | D. specific   |
| 64. A. proposed   | B. developed    | C. supplied    | D. offered    |
| 65. A. as         | B. if           | C. because     | D. while      |

## Part V Translation (30 minutes, 15 points)

**Directions:** Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the AN-



## **SWER SHEET .**

The emergence of the European Union has been one of the defining events of the twentieth century. It has changed the political, economic, and social landscapes of Western Europe, changed the balance of power in the world by helping Europe reassert themselves on the world stage, and helped to bring the longest uninterrupted spell of peace in Europe recorded history. Until the beginning of the twentieth century, Europe was a continent of competing powers that repeatedly fought with each other on their own soil and took their mutual hostilities to other continents in their competition to build colonial empires. The tragic costs of nationalism were finally confirmed by two world wars, fought largely on Europe and leaving the Europe powers devastated and drained. If Europe had not learned of the barbarism and futility of war in the trenches of northern France and Belgium in 1914 – 1918, the horrors of the period 1939 – 1945 finally brought home the need to cooperate and to build the kind of society that would eliminate the seeds of conflict.

### **Part VI Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)**

**Directions:** *You are to write in no less than 120 words about the title “**Honesty Is the Best Policy**”. You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below :*

1. 我们今天的社会仍需要诚信
2. 诚信有很多好处, 例如……
3. 很多方面都需要诚信, 例如……