

研究生英语实用系列教材

· 学位考试必读 ·

# 综合测试



主 编：李淑芬

易 文

总主编：阳志清

宁之寿

罗德芬

主 审：王才美

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主 编 李淑芬  
编 者 阳志清 鲁松平

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总主编:李淑芬 易文

责任编辑:石洪

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## 前 言

《研究生英语实用系列教材》是根据国家教委 1992 年颁布的《研究生英语(非英语专业)教学大纲》(草案)而编写的一套系列教材。大纲规定:“研究生英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较熟练的阅读能力,一定的写、译能力和基本的听、说能力,能够以英语为工具进行本专业的学习与研究。”这套教材按照考试大纲的题型要求,分为听力理解、词汇与完形填空、阅读理解、写作与翻译和综合测试五个分册。每个分册都紧扣大纲要求,自成体系,但又相互配合,形成整体。因此,这套教材既可帮助研究生全面学习和掌握《大纲》中基础阶段所要求的各项语言技能;又可通过大量练习和实践,提高英语实际运用能力;还可检测学习效果和检验学生是否全面达到《大纲》所规定的各项要求。

本系列教材由湖南省研究生英语教学研究会组织编写,系列教材编委会负责教材的编写与审定工作。编委会由下列人员组成:

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本系列教材是湖南省长期从事研究生英语教学的教师们集体智慧与劳动的成果,并得到在中南工业大学任教的美国专家 David Martin Neubeck, Brad Lee Van Den Elzen, Katrina Heller 的大力协助,他们为本教材承担了听力理解题全部录音工作。谨此,表示衷心的感谢。由于编者水平和编写时间所限,错漏与不足之处在所难免,我们热诚地希望得到同行专家、教师们和广大读者的批评指正。

### **《研究生英语实用系列教材》**

**编委会**

1995年5月

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## 第一部分 模拟试题

### Model Test One

#### 考试注意事项

一、本考试由两份试卷组成：试卷一(Paper One)包括听力理解，词汇，完形填空与阅读理解四部分，共 85 题，按顺序统一编号；试卷二(Paper Two)包括翻译与写作两部分，共 3 题。

二、试卷一(题号 1—85)为客观评分题，答案一律用中性(HB)铅笔做在机读答题纸上，在对应题号的字母中间划线。

三、试卷二为主观评分题，答案分别做在 ANSWER SHEET II 上。答题前，仔细读一下试卷二前的注意事项。

四、试卷一，试卷二上均不得作任何记号，答案一律写在答题纸上，否则答案无效。

五、试卷一为 80 分钟，听力理解部分时间以放完录音为准，大约 15 分钟；其余部分所占时间与得分均标在试卷上，由考生自行掌握。

六、试卷二为 70 分钟。考试终了时间一到，考生一律停笔，将试卷及答题纸留在座位上，待监考教师收点无误后，经主考教师宣布本考试结束方可离开考场。

# Paper One

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

### Section A (1 point each)

Directions: In this section you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square bracket on your Machine—scoring Answer Sheet.

1. A. Open the window a little bit.  
B. Bring her a bowl of chili.  
C. Leave the window closed.  
D. Tell her how she's feeling.
2. A. Uncle and niece.      B. Aunt and nephew.  
C. Cousins.      D. Father and daughter.
3. A. A tailor.      B. A shopper.  
C. A salesclerk.      D. A maid.
4. A. She is too tired to play another song.  
B. Her guitar is broken.  
C. The audience wouldn't like the next song.  
D. The audience is too tired.
5. A. In a kitchen      B. In a dining hall  
C. In a garden      D. In a picnic



6. A. Tuesday. B. Wednesday.  
C. Thursday. D. Friday.
7. A. Six. B. Eight.  
C. Four. D. Five.
8. A. It showed too much violence.  
B. He violently disliked it.  
C. It was very good.  
D. It should have been more violent.
9. A. The party was held as usual.  
B. The party attracted many people.  
C. The party didn't come off because many were absent.  
D. The party was cancelled.

Section B (1 point each)

Directions: In this section you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, there will be some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine—scoring Answer Sheet.

10. A. The museums are a financial success.  
B. People are leaving New York too rapidly.  
C. The public should support cultural institutions.  
D. Crocker bank wants new depositors.
11. A. Not enough tourists.  
B. Reduction in government support.

- C. People are not interested in art any more.  
 D. Too many hotels in the cities.
12. A. It can control people on the river.  
 B. It can keep the river god happy.  
 C. It can make the river over flow.  
 D. It can control floods on the river.
13. A. Apples. B. Clothes.  
 C. Girls. D. Boys.
14. A. This morning. B. Last Monday.  
 C. Last Monday morning. D. Yesterday morning.
15. A. Mr. Crawford. B. Mrs. Crawford.  
 C. Dick. D. The postman.

**Part II. Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)**

**Section A (0.5 point each)**

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has one word or a set of words underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine —scoring Answer Sheet.

16. When carbon is added to iron in the proper proportions, the result is steel.  
 A. container B. sequence  
 C. laboratories D. amounts
17. Proteins are composed of more than twenty amino acids that are liberated during digestion.

A. confused

B. mixed

C. freed

D. multiplied

18. All the rare gases together do not account for 1 percent of the air.

A. make up

B. give off

C. reply

D. explain the cause of

19. A trip in one point would spoil all.

A. quick step

B. journey

C. fall

D. false step

20. His face was flushed because he had run all the way from the dormitory.

A. red

B. shaking

C. pale

D. wet

21. Most plants depend upon their roots to anchor themselves in the soil and to absorb water and inorganic chemicals.

A. secure

B. reproduce

C. moisten

D. distribute

22. Most of the islands of northern Canada lie beyond the temperate zone.

A. on

B. outside

C. toward

D. beside

23. The initial step is often the most difficult.

A. quickest

B. longest

C. last

D. first

24. Ice can be used to keep food from spoiling.

A. rotting

B. aging

C. hard

D. evaporating

25. There is sufficient evidence to indicate that the brain can detect specific levels of amino acids in the blood.

- A. recent
- B. physiological
- C. enough
- D. valuable

Section B (0.5 point each)

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has something omitted. Choose the word or words from the four choices given to best complete each sentence.

26. You must obtain \_\_\_\_\_ from the landowner to fish in this river.

- A. right
- B. allowance
- C. permit
- D. permission

27. Most of the country is covered with \_\_\_\_\_ forests.

- A. luxurious
- B. luxury
- C. luxuriant
- D. extensive

28. His mother's illness had placed him under a considerable \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tension
- B. strain
- C. stress
- D. worry

29. Very few scientists \_\_\_\_\_ with completely new answer to the world's problems.

- A. come to
- B. come in
- C. come up
- D. come round

30. Time was running out, so the committee had to make a \_\_\_\_\_ decision.

- A. brief
- B. shape
- C. sharp
- D. curt

31. He is theoretically \_\_\_\_\_ that nothing is greater crime than loss of time.

- C A. urged B. persuaded  
C. convinced D. believed

32. Compared with \_\_\_\_\_, the product has improved greatly.

- C A. as it was B. it was  
C. what it was D. the present

33. The information — office at the station \_\_\_\_\_ that all trains were running about one hour behind time.

- b A. advertised B. decided  
C. promised D. explained

34. He bought that house, \_\_\_\_\_ that he would inherit money under his uncle's will.

- B A. considering B. assuming  
C. estimating D. accounting

35. All these are part of the city's efforts to improve the local telephone service, which has long been a source of \_\_\_\_\_ among local residents and overseas investors.

- D A. grumble B. complain  
C. claim D. complaint

### Part III. Cloze Test (10 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: Read the passage through. Then go back and choose one item of suitable word marked A, B, C or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word(s) you have chosen with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine—scoring Answer Sheet.

When I was about twelve, I suddenly developed a great

passion 36 writing poetry. I gave up all my other hobbies, such as 37 stamps, and spent all my 38 time reading poetry and writing it. This habit of writing poetry on every possible 39 soon got me into trouble at school. If a 40 did not interest me, I would take out my note book and writing poems in class. Of course I did this very 41, but it was not long before I got caught. One day while I was busy 42 a poem during a geography lesson, I looked up to find the teacher standing over me, fuming with anger because I was not 43 attention. He tore the poem up, with a 44 not to waste time in his lesson. All the same I was convinced 45 I had written a good poem, so that evening I wrote it out again from memory. Not long after, I read about a poetry 46 and I decided to send in my poem. Weeks later, 47 I had given up hope, I got a letter informing me I had won first 48. Everyone at school was very impressed except the geography teacher, who 49 me more carefully than ever. He was quite 50 that I was not going to write poetry in his lesson.

**A** 36. A. for  
C. on

B. in  
D. at

**B** 37. A. aranging  
C. gathering

B. collecting  
D. keeping

**D** 38. A. additional  
C. other

B. extra  
D. spare

**C** 39. A. chance  
C. occasion

B. moment  
D. time

B 40. A. movie  
C. play

D 41. A. anxiously  
C. cautiously

C 42. A. to write  
C. writing

D 43. A. calling  
C. attracting

A 44. A. warning  
C. word

P 45. A. of  
C. when

D 46. A. examination  
C. display

A 47. A. long after  
C. that

B 48. A. position  
C. reward

D 49. A. inspected  
C. observed

A 50. A. determined  
C. fixed

B. lesson  
D. gamestart

B. attentively  
D. silently

B. written  
D. write

B. devoting  
D. paying

B. notice  
D. look

B. which  
D. that

B. exhibition  
D. contest

B. before  
D. when

B. prize  
D. victory

B. guided  
D. watched

B. annoyed  
D. assured

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points)

Direction: In this part of the test, there are five short passages for you to read. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer A,

B, C or D, and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine—scoring Answer Sheet.

### Passage One

In the past, zoos were little more than “shelf displays” of animals from the wild. Today zoos at least the best of them try to recreate the wild for the animals. As much importance is placed on caring for the animals as on attracting and entertaining visitors.

Public education and the protection of animal species have become the priorities of the better zoos in the United States. Small cages are giving way to spacious enclosures where plants, rocks, trees and water simulate the animals' natural environments. Both the stress of captivity and the animals' need for exercise and movement are taken into account by enlightened zoo management; enclosures have private areas where the animals can retreat from the view of spectators, and plenty of room is provided for the animals to climb, swing and roam. In addition, greater emphasis is being placed on research and preventive health care.

Perhaps the area of greatest concern for zoos now is wildlife preservation. Zoo proponents argue that encroaching (侵蚀) civilization is rapidly destroying the remaining natural habitats of wild animals. Hunting for furs, tusks and feathers is prevalent in some countries, which puts animals further in



danger. Although zoos once contributed to the threat of extinction facing animals in the wild by continually stocking their cages with captured animals, they now have redefined their role as preservers of endangered species.

Although zoos still occasionally import wild animals from around the world to stock their cages, they are looking more and more to other zoos and to breeding animals in captivity as sources for more animals. Rather than relying on a Noah's Ark (诺亚方舟) approach (two of everything), many zoos now keep larger stocks of each species and loan their animal to each other for breeding purposes.

Breeding wild animals in captivity has not been an easy undertaking. Finding the right mate for an animal is sometimes difficult, and the relatively foreign environment puts stress on animals in ways that have yet to be fully explored and understood. Zoos do know that maintaining an animal's health is a critical factor in breeding. As a result, zoos provide everything from dental work to pedicures (脚病治疗) to keep the animals in top shape. Pregnant females are closely monitored, and every precaution is taken to ensure a successful birth.

Zoos may still have some problems to solve, but they have come a long way. Not only are they places to observe and learn about animals that we might otherwise never see, but they may also be among the last refuges for creatures whose survival is constantly threatened.

51. Which of the following best describes the environment in a