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硕士研究生入学英语考试测试题

Graduate Student

Entrance Test (GSET)

Practice Test One

I. In each sentence, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked . Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET . (15 points)

1. Tim graduated from college at a very young age. He _____ have been an outstanding student.

[A] should

[B] must

[C] might

[D] could

sympathize with

She could not help _____ with the helpless animals, even the little ones.

[A] sympathizing

[B] sympathize

[C] to sympathize

[D] being sympathized

同情

Sally had her right hand _____ to her cheek as though she had toothache.

[A] clapped

[B] claped

[C] to clap

[D] being clapped

sympa

4. People all over the world are starving _____.

[A] greater in numbers

[B] more numerously

[C] in more numbers

[D] in greater numbers

5. Good manners _____ be too much valued.

[A] oughtn't

[B] mustn't

[C] aren't

[D] cannot

6. I don't want more tea , not _____ I don't like it , but _____ I'm just full.

[A] since ... since ...

[B] for ... for ... ✓

[C] that ... that ...

[D] because ... that ...

7. Children are to the world _____ the leaves are to the forest.

[A] that

[B] for

[C] when

✓ [D] what ✓

8. But for the thick trees , the bitter wind _____ the house to pieces.

[A] would blow

[B] would have blown ✓

[C] should blow

[D] would have had blown

9. Adventure allows _____ to happen to us.

[A] unexpected

[B] the unexpected ✓

[C] unexpectedly

[D] the unexpectedness

10. _____ when a man came up to me and asked me if he was right in thinking my name was so-and-so.

[A] Scarcely had I started ✓

[B] No sooner had I started

[C] Scarcely I had started

[D] Hardly I had started

11. I studied Greek and Latin when I was young, and _____ at Oxford.

[A] such ✓

[B] which

[C] that ✓

[D] it

12. If you want to get the watch, you can ask for _____.

[A] one

[B] that one

[C] it ✓

[D] this one

13. The _____ feature of his character was pride.

[A] predominant ✓

[B] worthless

[C] useless

✓ [D] successive

14. Movies have a short history _____ other art forms such as music or painting.
 [A] in addition to [B] in proportion to
 [C] in comparison to [D] in virtue of
15. It is worthwhile _____ to travel in order to become _____ with a variety of cultures.
 [A] integrated [B] contented
 [C] fascinated [D] acquainted
16. One of his legs was handsome while the other was crooked and _____.
 [A] deformed [B] transformed
 [C] reformed [D] performed
17. Some American women enjoy the adult relationship with others at work and feel _____ by the challenges of being employed.
 [A] immersed [B] stimulated
 [C] neglected [D] refused
18. They could not go to the cinema together because his free time never _____ hers.
 [A] cope with [B] come up with
 [C] coincided with [D] end up with
19. The policeman _____ the suspect to wait at the scene of the crime.
 [A] captured [B] compelled
 [C] educated [D] ejected
20. The stairs in the tall building _____ in a graceful curve.
 [A] evolved [B] rotted
 [C] revolved [D] descended
21. _____ danger, the guerilla fighter leapt up and grabbed his gun.
 [A] Foreseeing [B] Preventing
 [C] Optimizing [D] Ignoring

22. Being a _____ citizen in the community, he was given a good chance of winning the election.
[A] questionable [B] prominent ✓
[C] rude [D] secondary
23. The girls were asked to wait on table because the kitchen was _____ help.
[A] fond of [B] capable of
[C] short of [D] independent of ✓
24. At the conference, the representative tried to _____ his opinions concerning the necessity of a favourable decision.
[A] convey ✓ [B] blend
[C] proclaim [D] exclaim ✓
25. The negative poles of two magnets will _____ each other and so will the positive poles of two magnets.
[A] reject [B] repel ✓
[C] contradict [D] propel
26. The town was surrounded, but the citizens _____ until help at last came.
[A] held out ✓ [B] held up
[C] held in [D] held by
27. The tourist car _____ as it went down the hill.
[A] elevated [B] accelerated ✓
[C] hauled [D] mended
28. The president appears to have been _____ when he promised to try to balance the national budget.
[A] in existence [B] in practice
[C] in short [D] in earnest ✓
29. Food _____ in zinc will exert a negative influence on a child's mental power.
[A] efficient [B] adjustable
[C] deficient ✓ [D] void
30. Lina was _____ by the road signs; she did not know

whether to turn left or go straight.

[A] followed

[B] depressed

[C] discouraged

[D] baffled

- II. Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points).

1

It was a Devonshire farmer called Ben Jesty, who lived more than two hundred years ago, who began the development of vaccination as a method of protecting people against many diseases. In 1774 there was a severe outbreak of the disease smallpox in his local village. He already knew of the traditional belief that an attack of cowpox gave people protection against smallpox and he saw proof of this at this time. Two of his farm workers had previously developed cowpox sores on their hands through milking infected cows and had then nursed their own families through the smallpox outbreak without catching the disease themselves.

Jesty had already had cowpox, but his wife and their two young children had not. Concerned for their safety, he scratched their arms with a large needle and then put fluid from the cowpox sores on an infected cow into these scratches. Although the Jesty family were criticized by local people who thought that this 'experiment' was morally wrong, they never caught smallpox.

But the real breakthrough came some twenty years later in 1796 when Edward Jenner, an English country doctor, made the first scientific approaches to the subject of protection against disease by vaccination methods. His experiments

proved the value of vaccination with material from cowpox sores, and he also found that using material from an infected human on another human produced only a small sore at the spot where the treatment had been carried out and very few other signs of the disease. It was at about this time, too, that the new familiar name 'vaccine' for the material used in the process of 'vaccination'—from the Latin name for cowpox, 'vaccinia' (the Latin 'Vacca' means 'cow')—came into use.

Jenner's vaccination techniques spread across the world faster than the disease itself. Napoleon had his troops vaccinated and in Russia the first child to be vaccinated was given the name 'Vaccinof'. President Jefferson of the United States said in a letter to Jenner, 'Future nations will know by history only that the terrible disease of smallpox existed and that it has been destroyed by you.' Forward-looking words indeed! In 1980, the World Health Assembly officially declared that smallpox had completely disappeared from the world.

31. What important thing did Ben Jesty realize?
[A] Cows did not catch smallpox.
[B] Farm workers often caught cowpox.
[C] People who had had cowpox did not catch smallpox.
[D] There was no difference between cowpox and smallpox.
32. The local people thought that what Jesty did was _____.
[A] wicked. [B] foolish
[C] sensible. [D] scientific.
33. Why did Edward Jenner become famous?
[A] He started the development of vaccination.
[B] He proved that vaccination worked.
[C] He travelled round the world vaccinating people.
[D] He persuaded most people in Europe to be vac-

nated.

34. Jenner's techniques were _____.
[A] successful in getting rid of smallpox in his lifetime.
[B] too advanced for people to accept at the time.
[C] adopted very rapidly throughout the world.
[D] neglected for almost two hundred years.
35. Why did word 'vaccine' come into use?
[A] The first child to be treated with a 'vaccine' was called Vaccinof.
[B] The earliest 'vaccine' was used to protect cows.
[C] 'Vaccine' was the traditional country name for smallpox.
[D] The Latin name for cowpox was 'vaccinia'.

2

Edinburgh Airport

(passengers: 267,808 international; 1,584,390 domestic)

When we recently visited all the airports in Britain to look at them from the passengers' point of view, we judged Edinburgh to be an extremely well-planned airport which met most of the standards we were expecting.

Getting in and about: good signposting to the airport starts in the city itself, although there is a confusing stretch along the route where directions disappear for a while. The L-shaped terminal is 'wrapped' around the car-park and getting from the car to the terminal is consequently trouble-free. Plenty of flight notices and signs greet travellers immediately inside the terminal and a moving stairway makes it easy to reach the upper levels.

Food and drink: the large bar and cafe on the ground floor are well furnished with proper chairs and tables and there is a wide range of appetizing food. Upstairs there is another bar - clean and uncrowded - and a bright, cheerful

restaurant(test meal £ 2.27)with newspapers to read. Flight notices were easily seen.

Waiting (landside): there are not many seats outside the refreshment areas, although some are provided opposite the 'arrivals' door. There is an excellent area for watching planes arriving and departing – decorated with masses of plants – a large shop and bank, plenty of payphones and telephone directories. The terminal is long and pleasant with much to interest a visitor with time to spare. Countless little touches add up to an enjoyable building.

(airside): not surprisingly for an airport in which about 85% of the traffic is domestic, passengers on internal flight are put first for comfort and convenience. Moving staircases take them speedily up to first-floor holding lounges; airbridges make boarding the planes easy. International passengers wait in a large and naturally-lit departure lounge, but must then walk along a corridor, down some stairs to the gates and across the concrete to the planes. Only one gate had an airbridge. International arrivals walk back up these stairs, through passport control and then downstairs to collect their baggage.

36. From this report Edinburgh Airport seems to be
[A] very crowded. [B] sub-standard.
[C] easy to reach. [D] pleasant for passengers.
37. What is reported about the signs and notices?
[A] The route from the city was easy to follow.
[B] The signposting is confusing as you enter the terminal.
[C] You could read the flight notices from the restaurant.
[D] There was only one sign for international passengers.
38. What is reported about refreshment areas?
[A] Refreshments are more expensive on the ground

floor.

[B] The cafe has a good choice of food. ✓

[C] The restaurant menu is a limited one.

[D] The upstairs bar is uncomfortable.

39. The report says that in the 'landside' areas there is

[A] a shortage of telephones.

[B] a good supply of seats.

[C] a lot of empty space.

[D] plenty to keep you occupied.

40. What did the authors of the report criticize about Edinburgh Airport?

[A] arrangements for international passengers ✓

[B] the number of car-parking spaces

[C] most of the domestic part of the airport

[D] delays at the terminal building

3

There is nothing that man fears more than the touch of the unknown. He wants to see what is reaching towards him, and to be able to recognize or at least classify it. Man always tends to avoid physical contact with anything strange. Even in sleep, when he is far more unguarded, he can all too easily be disturbed by a touch.

All the distances which men create round themselves are dictated by this fear. They shut themselves in houses which no one may enter, and only there feel some measure of security. The fear of burglars is not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of a sudden and unexpected clutch out of the darkness.

The fear of being touched remains with us when we go about among people; the way we move in a busy street, in restaurants, trains or buses, is governed by it. Even when we are standing next to them and are able to watch and examine

them closely, we avoid actual contact if we can. If we do not avoid it, it is because we feel attracted to someone; and then it is we who make the approach.

It is only in a crowd that man can become free of this fear of being touched. That is the only situation in which the fear changes into its opposite. The crowd he needs is the dense crowd, in which body is pressed to body; a crowd, too, whose physical constitution is also dense, or compact, so that he no longer notices who it is that presses against him. As soon as a man has surrendered himself to the crowd, he ceases to fear its touch. Ideally, all are equal there; no distinctions count, not even that of sex. The man pressed against him is the same as himself. He feels him as he feels himself. Suddenly it is as though everything were happening in one and the same body. This is perhaps one of the reasons why a crowd seeks to close in on itself: it wants to rid each individual as completely as possible of the fear of being touched. The more fiercely people press together, the more certain they feel that they do not fear each other. This reversal of the fear of being touched belongs to the nature of crowds. The feeling of relief is most striking where the density of the crowd is greatest.

41. People fear burglars because _____.
[A] they arrive suddenly and unexpectedly.
[B] they attack people in the assumed safety of their homes.
[C] they grab you in the dark. ✓
[D] they steal your most treasured personal possessions.
42. In public, according to the writer, we _____.
[A] always avoid contact with people.
[B] do not object to someone attractive touching us.
[C] feel very uneasy.

[D] try not to be touched. ↓

43. The phrase "make the approach" (in paragraph 3) probably means _____.

[A] run away

[B] make one's way

[C] try to get nearer ✓

[D] lay out the road

44. The way we feel when in a crowd is presented as a(n) _____.

[A] absurdity

[C] opposite ✓

[B] logical conclusion

[D] paradox

45. Once formed, crowds always tend to _____.

[A] become uncomfortable

[C] expand ✓

[B] contract ✓

[D] split up

- III. For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and put your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

One morning, (46) I sat in my tree, in the first light of the (47), I heard the elephants were coming. At last an enormous (48) came plunging into sight. Though I stayed perfectly (49), it seemed to me that they (50) me or (51) me, for some of the largest of them began to form a (52) round my tree. (53) had they done this, than an immense elephant came straight up to my tree, (54) its (55) round it and some of the others helping him. It was not long before they (56) all its roots. The tree fell and I fell with it. (57) was my surprise when the great elephant, (58) trampling me to death, pushed aside the branches (59) which I was entangled, wound his trunk round me, and (60) me gently on his own back.

46. A. because

D. while

B. since

47. A. down

C. as

B. dawn

- C. day
D. beginning
48. A. herd
B. flock
C. flight
D. pack
49. A. firm
B. stable
C. ingenious
D. still
50. A. had to see
B. must have seen
C. would see
D. might have seen
51. A. caught sight of
B. had wind of
C. heard about
D. get wind of
52. A. ring
B. hook
C. line
D. perimeter
53. A. Hardly sooner
B. Nearly soon
C. Not almost
D. No sooner
54. A. retated
B. revolved
C. spun
D. wound
55. A. stem
B. stalk
C. trunk
D. bulb
56. A. had loosened
B. would weaken
C. were softening
D. slacked
57. A. The thing
B. All
C. This
D. What
58. A. to take the place of
B. instead of
C. replacing
D. changing
59. A. in
B. on
C. with
D. to
60. A. threw
B. set
C. snatched
D. poked

IV. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labelled A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction

on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

61. The 1890's saw the birth of the bicycle crazy in the
A B C D
United States.
62. Dr. Shelton had streaks of gray in his hairs and looked,
A B
thank heavens, calm and experienced.
C D
63. Many time in geological history the earth's magnetic
A B
field has changed, with the north magnetic pole
C
becoming the south, and vice versa.
D
64. The speed of light varies considerably, depending on the
A B
medium through which it is moved.
C D
65. The early rays of the sun lighted up the tree-tops,
A
beneath them two tired and wounded men had
B
stretched their legs the night before.
C D
66. Children will walk at about the same age whether or no
A B C
they are "taught" by their parents.
D
67. The fuel oil used in a locomotive diesel engine drawn
A B
from a storage tank in the locomotive and fed into the
C

engine by means of pumps.

D

68. A few miles south of Soledad, the Salinas River drops

A

B

in close the hill-side bank and runs deep and green.

C

D

69. She watched the man and the boy ate their sandwiches,

A

B

and spoke the commonplaces the occasion called for.

C

D

70. The early American press has consisted almost entirely

A

B

of what we would call editorials.

C

D

V. Read the following passage carefully and then translate the under lined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

I studied my Turkish phrase book, and learned a few of the most useful ones by heart. (71) One was about how I did not understand Turkish well, which I copied into my notebook and carried about with me. (72) Many Turks can't understand that any one really does not understand Turkish; they think that if they say it often enough and loud enough it will register. They did this whenever I said this phrase; it seemed to start them off asking what seemed to be questions, but I only said my piece again, and after a time they gave up. Sometimes they said "Yorum, yorum, yorum ?" as if they were asking something, but I did not know what this word meant, and I thought they were mimicking what they thought I had said.

(73) This was all that happened about it for a few days, then one day when I said my piece to the porter he nodded, and went to the telephone and rang someone up, (74) and presently a man came downstairs and bowed to me as I

stood in the hall and said something to me in Turkish. I had better explain here that there was a misunderstanding which was my fault, for I discovered some time afterwards that I had copied the phrase in the book which was just below the one which meant "I do not understand Turkish," and the one I had copied and learnt and had been saying to everyone for days meant "Please to phone at once to Mr Yorum," though this seems a silly phrase to print in a book for the use of people who do not know Mr Yorum at all and never would want to telephone to him. But one day this Mr Yorum turned up at the Yessilyurt to stay, and the porter saw then what I wanted him to do, and he rang Mr Yorum in his room and asked him to come down. But I did not know then about the mistake, and when Mr Yorum spoke to me I said again that I did not understand Turkish, and he bowed and pointed to himself. I thought he must be offering to interpret for me, but when I tried English on him he shook his head and said, "Yok, Yok," and I could see he knew none. So I looked up the Turkish for "What can I have the pleasure of doing for you?" and said it, but of course I did not understand his answer, (75) and that is the worst of foreign languages, you understand what you say in them yourself, because you have looked it up before saying it, but very seldom what the foreigners say to you, because you have not looked up that at all. So I looked through the book till I found, "Who are you, sir?" and he said in reply, "Yorum, Yorum, Yorum." I saw there was some confusion somewhere, but there is always so much confusion in Turkey that I let it go, and ordered drinks for both of us, and we drank them, then he went away, quite pleased that I had telephoned to him to come and have a drink.

VI. Writing (15 points)

- Directions: [A] Title: Science and Development of Society.
[B] Time limit:40 minutes.
[C] Word limit:120–150 words.
[D] Your composition must be written clearly in
the Answer Sheet.