



攻天

最新研究生英语 入学考试模拟试题

余运华 主编 王秀珍 主审



ATTACK THE FORTRESS
—THE LATEST MOCK EXERCISES OF ENGLISH ENTRANCE
EXAMINATION FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS
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攻 关

——最新研究生英语入学考试模拟试题

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前 言

为适应 21 世纪激烈的国际竞争,迎接世界新科技革命的挑战,为适应我国的经济建设和改革开放形势的需要,近几年来,越来越多的有志之士积极报考研究生,以图进一步提高自己的知识水平。然而,由于英语考试这只拦路虎,致使许多考生被拒之门外,抱憾不已。为了帮助广大有志攻读硕士学位者尽快地提高对硕士研究生入学英语考试的应试能力,成功地通过该考试,我们武汉大学大学英语教学部研究生公共英语教研室的教师积多年参加硕士研究生入学英语考试阅卷的经验和多年研究生公共英语教学的经验,编写了这本最新英语考试试题集,以飨读者。

本书共由 15 套模拟试题组成,是以《研究生英语教学大纲》和《1995 年全国硕士研究生入学考试大纲》为依据,按照国家教委公布的 1995 年《攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题示例》的模式而编写的。

该书具有如下特点:

1. 科学性。本书根据对多年的研究生英语入学考试试题的深刻分析、认真研究而编写;
 2. 代表性。本书在对大量的研究生英语入学考试试题的分析、研究的基础上,进行了总结、归纳,使试题具有举一反三的效用;
 3. 实用性。本书的每套试题的型式和题量都与样题一致,所用语言材料基本上都选自国内外新书,题材广泛,内容新颖,难易度适中,具有较强的针对性。
1. 通过这些试题的练习,考生可在较短的时间内取得事半功倍的效果。

本书由程建国负责语法结构与词汇部分的编写;刘智负责辨错和短文写作部分的编写;余运华负责完型填空部分的编写;徐丁娟负责翻译部分的编写;陈金兰负责第 1 至第 6 套试题的阅读理解部分的编写;张文忠负责第 7 至第 11 套试题的阅读理解部分的编写;王军负责第 12 至第 15 套试题的阅读理解部分的编写。

武汉大学外语学院副院长兼大学英语教学部负责人王秀珍教授在百忙之中对全部试题进行了仔细审阅,并提出了宝贵的修改意见;武汉大学出版社在本书的出版过程中给予了大力的支持与帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。同时还要特别感谢武汉大学出版社王春阁副编审为本书的顺利出版所付出的辛勤劳动。

由于编写者水平有限,时间仓促,书中错误在所难免,敬请广大读者、专家不吝指正。

编 者

1995 年 6 月于武汉大学

1995 年全国硕士研究生入学考试 英语考试说明

全国硕士研究生入学考试是为高等学校招收研究生而设置的。其中,英语实行全国统一考试。它的评价标准是高等学校优秀本科毕业生能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校在专业上择优选拔。

考试对象为 1995 年参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的本科应届毕业生,以及符合报考条件的具有同等学力的在职人员。

一、评价目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

(一) 词汇

考试所涉及的词汇、短语主要限于本大纲附表。

1. 熟练掌握 3 200 个左右常用词汇及短语;
2. 认知 2 000 个左右次常用词汇及短语。

(二) 语法知识

1. 词法

1. 动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法;
2. 名词、形容词和副词的用法;
3. 介词、连词和代词的用法。

2. 句法

简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。

(三) 阅读理解能力

考生应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料。能以每分钟 60 个词的速度阅读各种题材(社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等)和体裁(议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等)的文字材料。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;
3. 根据上下文判断大纲附表以外的某些词汇和短语的意义;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;
6. 领会作者的观点和态度;
7. 正确理解英语原文并用汉语表达原文所述内容。

(四) 书面表达能力

1. 根据题目要求写出描写、叙述、说明或议论性的短文;
2. 语言正确、条理清楚。

× 本考试对课程和教材不作统一规定;凡符合上述评价目标的课程及教材都适于考生的
应考复习。

二、试卷结构及考试形式

试题为主客观混合型。客观题占总分的 70%,主观题占总分的 30%。本试卷共分五部分,

76 题。答题时间 180 分钟。

第一部分：语法结构与词汇

40 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 20 分。

题目分三节：

A 节：语法填空，10 题，5 分，每题为一个或二个句子，其中留有一个空白处，要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案；

B 节：语法辨错，10 题，5 分，每题为一个或二个句子，有四个划线部分，其中一处是错误的，要求考生将错误项选出；

C 节：词语填空，20 题，10 分，每题为一个或二个句子，其中留有一个空白处，要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第二部分：完形填空

10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分。

阅读一篇短文，其中有 10 处空白，每处空白为一小题，每题有四个选项。要求考生在全理解文章内容的基础上，选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构完整、合理。

第三部分：阅读理解

20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分。

在五篇左右阅读材料后共列出 20 道理解判断题，总阅读量 1800 词左右。考生应根据材料内容从各题下所列的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

第四部分：英译汉

5 小题，每题 3 分，共 15 分

在一篇短文中有五个划线部分，要求考生根据上下文将各划线部分译成汉语。要求内容准确、完整、语言明白。

第五部分：短文写作

1 题，15 分。

考生应根据题目以及写作提纲或规定情景、图表等写出不少于 120 词的短文。要求内容切题，表达清楚，意义连贯，语言正确。

三、试卷题量、计分和答题参考时间

题 号	内 容	题 量	计分 (百分比)	时间 (分钟)
I	语法结构与词汇	40	20	35
II	完形填空	10	10	15
III	阅读理解	20	40	60
IV	英译汉	5	15	30
V	短文写作	1	15	40
总计		76	100	180

注：本文摘自国家教委制订的、1995 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲

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Test One

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (5 points)

1. _____ was not incorporated as a city until almost two centuries later.
A. Settling Brooklyn, the Dutch
B. The Dutch settled Brooklyn
C. Brooklyn was settled by the Dutch
☒ D. Settled by the Dutch, Brooklyn
2. If you _____ to see Mary, what would you tell her?
A. are
B. will go
C. had been
☒ D. were
3. Maine has _____ weather than most of the other states in the continental United States.
A. coolest
B. the coolest
☒ C. cooler
☒ D. the cooler
4. It _____ around nine o'clock when I drove back home because it was already dark.
A. had to be
☒ B. must have been
C. was to be
D. must be
5. Lots of empty bottles were found under the old man's bed. He must have done nothing but _____.
☒ A. drink
B. to drink
C. drinking
D. drunk
6. I'll give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.
A. whomever
B. someone
☒ C. whoever
D. anyone
7. Human behavior is mostly a product of learning _____ the behavior of animal depends mainly on instinct.
A. whereas
B. so
C. unless
D. that
8. Whether or not the new plan will yield any positive results _____ to be seen.
A. remain
B. remains
C. is remained
D. have remained

9. The first performers in films are figures than of life.

Section B

Directions; Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect. (5 points)

11. The power of money is much more great in those societies that permit a considerable inequality of wealth.

12. When science, business and art learn_A something of each others'_B methods and goals, the world will have come closer to_C cultural harmony_D.

13. Our guides recommended that we all are as attentive as possible when we visit the observatory this afternoon.

14. My sister-in-law has just recently bought a red new car to replace her old green one.
A B C D

15. Peter, as well as his two sisters Sondra and Emily, are left-handed.
- A B C D

16. Mark Twain is ^Aa ^Bgood ^Crepresentative ^Dof post-Civil War authors because of his place of birth, education, and how he wrote.

17. Neither is the page size of a newspaper nor the number of pages in an edition has ever
A B C
 been standardized.
D

18. Hawks serve an important purpose in the scheme of nature by praying on destructive rodents; such as rats and mice.

19. In my student life A I was deeply preoccupied with B social studies which were C the most interesting subject at that time. D

29. Last night my car broke down on the way to New York, but for the help of a warm

hearted young man, I could not arrive at the station in time.
C D

Section C

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (10 points)

21. Having completed its _____ to the moon, the space shuttle is now ready for another trip.
A. venture B. mission
C. commission D. responsibility
22. Paper is the lifeblood of industry, the _____ of news and the distributor of knowledge.
A. conveyer B. publisher
C. printer D. teller
23. They did not find _____ to prepare for the worst conditions they might meet.
A. worth their while B. it worthwhile
C. it worth D. it worthy
24. The farmers in this country can improve their _____ by using better seedlings and more fertilizer.
A. yield B. growth
C. harvest D. gain
25. In addition to rice we need to _____ our diet with fish, meat and vegetable.
A. replace B. supplement
C. substitute D. mix
26. When working is interesting, it is capable of giving satisfaction of a higher _____ than mere relief from tediousness.
A. order B. category
C. catalogue D. option
27. Respecting deadlines is also important in academic and professional _____.
A. circus B. cycles
C. circles D. circuits
28. One American consumes three times more food than the average person who comes from places _____ for two thirds of world population.
A. occupying B. accounting
C. assigning D. overloading
29. The aim of writing a summary is precision, which means you must convey what the author wanted to _____, but in fewer words.
A. get across B. get down
C. give off D. give out

- ## Part I Cloze Test

1

A, B, C and D. Choose the best one. (10 points)

After 25 years at CBS News, Bob Schieffer is a man 41 with what he's doing. He even loves to tell stories about some of his 42 on-air mistakes.

"The most embarrassing," Schieffer says, "was when Gerald Ford was President, and he 43 me during one of his prime-time news conferences.

"Suddenly my mind went 44. But I wasn't about to say, 'No question, sir.' So I just 45 and said, 'Mr. President, what's the deal on the Russians?' Ford gave a great answer. It was the 46 story of that night's news. But when I looked over at Tom Brokaw, NBC's White House correspondent 47, he was laughing so 48 that he put his handkerchief over his face. He's never let me forget the incident.

I have had young people 49 me why I am calm on television. I think it's because I've made all the mistakes you can make. And that's part of the secret of television. It doesn't require a lot of brains. But it requires 50.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 41. A. at a loss | B. at all costs |
| C. at ease | D. at fault |
| 42. A. memorable | B. wonderful |
| C. fanciful | D. missing |
| 43. A. coped with | B. depended on |
| C. disagreed with | D. called on |
| 44. A. clever | B. blank |
| C. active | D. full |
| 45. A. stood up | B. sat back |
| C. walked about | D. stepped along |
| 46. A. bad | B. lead |
| C. cold | D. horrible |
| 47. A. at the time | B. at once |
| C. on occasion | D. on the moment |
| 48. A. heavy | B. light |
| C. forced | D. hard |
| 49. A. to ask | B. ask |
| C. questioning | D. to be questioned |
| 50. A. theories | B. practice |
| C. knowledge | D. ideas |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. (40 points)

Passage 1

Nothing unites people like food. It is the one interest we all have in common.

The first response of my American friends when they learned I was leaving the US at the end of August to teach at the Harbin Institute of Technology (HIT) was: aren't you going to miss prime rib, baked potatoes and green salads? They would continue by rolling their eyes and sighing: what will you eat?

My friends know me well. They just shook their heads and faded away to other topics.

At Harbin, groups gather around me, listening politely. After a while I ask for questions. The one which generally follows is "where are you from". I have come to anticipate. It is "what do you eat?"

Honestly, I am uncertain how to interpret this question. But I take it in its simplest form and respond enthusiastically that I eat quite well. The markets are filled with beautiful fresh vegetables and seasonal fruits, as well as meats. And what may be to my audiences' chagrin, I embark upon a verbal trip up and down the streets of Harbin as I go on a shopping spree.

There are tomatoes, potatoes, purple eggplant, oranges, pears, apples, purple grapes, delicious-smelling bags of spices, beautifully braided strings of garlic, bright red peppers - a veritable rainbow of vegetables.

And then comes the meat: chicken, mutton, beef and seafood. I catch my breath.

In my mind's eye, I see not just a multitude of food stuffs, but the countryside as well. This fall I made an excursion to the Harbin suburbs of Acheng and Binxian.

Bright golden ears of corn decorated farm yards as they dried in the sun.

Farm carts piled high with pale leafy green cabbages made their way towards town. Vendors along the road sold tiny apples, sweet and juicy, easily consumed in several bits. And in the fields, villagers worked side by side, moving rhythmically in a harvest ballet.

My group looked at me. The question is repeated, so I try again. At this point, I launch off into a food editor's visit of the various small local eateries surrounding the HIT campus.

Gushing with delight, I recount some of my dining experiences and try to explain the mystery dishes ordered for me by students and friends. I go on to say that I am especially fond of *shuan yang rou*, *tung cu-pai gu*, *mapo doufu* and *jiaozi*.

The last item—*jiaozi*, always brings forth laughter, followed by a sincere interest in my personal eating habits. I am delighted to find our conversation has finally found common ground. It is at this point I begin my *jiaozi* story.

51. What do we know about the author's personality after reading the article? He is _____.

- A. critical
- B. resolute
- C. indecisive
- D. quick

52. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The author's friends were not for his coming to China.
 B. The friends only worried about the author's food problem in China.
 C. The author came to China to teach.
 D. The friends know the author well.
53. Through the author's eyes, people in China are _____.
 A. friendly and polite B. difficult to understand
 C. always looking at him D. inquisitive and gabby
54. According to the passage, when foreigners come to China, they _____.
 A. always stay in one place
 B. don't eat well
 C. don't have to worry about what to eat
 D. only eat shuan yang rou and jiaozi

Passage 2

Scientists have discovered a real-life Jurassic Park. There are no dinosaurs in this lost world—just 39 prehistoric pine trees that were thought to have been extinct.

The trees, related to a species that existed 150 million years ago, have been found west of Sydney, but the New South Wales government said Wednesday that it would keep their exact location secret to ensure their safety.

The previously unknown trees, some measuring 40 meters (130 feet) tall and three meters in diameter, are in a deep gorge in the Wollemi National Park, about 200 kilometers (125 miles) west of Sydney in the Blue Mountains. They have been named the Wollemi Pines.

"The discovery is the equivalent of finding a small dinosaur still alive on Earth," said Carrick Chambers, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens. He said Wednesday that the only other discovery of its kind was in 1944, when another prehistoric tree species was found in China.

"It really is a living fossil," said Barbara Briggs, the institution's scientific director.

A National Parks and Wildlife Service officer, David Noble, came across the trees while exploring a 600-meter (965-foot) gorge in the park in August.

"Initially, I didn't think it was anything new," he said Wednesday.

The trees, covered in dense, waxy foliage with distinctive bubbly bark that makes them look as if they are coated with brown chocolate, occupy a tiny 5 000-square-meter grove of prehistoric rain forest in the 500,000 hectare park.

So far, 23 mature trees and 16 younger ones have been found, making them also among the world's rarest plants. The oldest tree is believed to be from 200 to 300 years old.

While the trees can be identified as pines, or conifers, their closest relatives are extinct plants only found in fossils from the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods about 65 million to 200 million years ago, said Ken Hill, a botanist with Sydney Botanic Gardens.

"This is probably one of the most significant botanical finds of this century," Mr. Hill said. "It's a very exciting find."

The discovery of the trees had been kept a secret with only a few scientists notified, but a Sydney newspaper broke the story on Wednesday, prompting the New South Wales government to confirm their existence.

"Their location is going to be kept secret and we will be ensuring that, both in a security sense and from a fire protection point of view, because we don't want this unique area trampled upon or damaged in any way," said the New South Wales environment minister, Chris Hartcher.

"The fact that such a large plant can go undiscovered for so long is a clear indication that there is more work to be done before we can say we understand our environment," he added.

55. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
 - A. there are Jurassic parks in many other places
 - B. the Jurassic Park has many prehistoric pine trees
 - C. scientists have found a lost world
 - D. dinosaurs flourished in the Jurassic period
56. The exact location of the pine trees is kept secret _____.
 - A. to exhibit later
 - B. because scientists are studying them
 - C. because more of these trees are to be found
 - D. to protect the trees
57. The prehistoric pine trees were found _____.
 - A. by the New South Wales government
 - B. by accident by David Noble
 - C. on a Wednesday in August
 - D. mature and big
58. A person who studies plants is a _____.
 - A. botanist
 - B. scientist
 - C. historian
 - D. Wildlife Service officer

Passage 3

Two earthquakes in an hour set off panic in parts of the French Alps on Wednesday as buildings cracked and furniture was shifted by tremors.

People ran into the streets in towns and ski resorts as the first quake shook apartments and office buildings. The Swiss Seismological Service in Zurich registered the quake at 4.8 on the Richter scale.

The government prefect's office in the French Savoie town of Annecy said the tremor's

epicenter was in La Roche-sur-Foron, halfway between Annecy and Geneva.

It was felt as far away as Geneva, in upper floors of the United Nations European headquarters at the Palais des Nations and in tall buildings in the city's business district.

The Swiss service recorded the quake at 9:56 a. m. less than an hour later, at 10:43 a. m., another tremor shook the area. A Savoie monitoring service registered the second quake at 4 on the Richter scale.

Earthquakes between 4 and 5 on the open-ended scale are usually powerful enough to cause heavy damage in populated areas.

"The quake's scale is pretty exceptional for France," Pierre-Yves Bard, a Savoie monitoring center scientist, said after the first quake. "We register similar tremors once every five years in France, and they are even rarer in the Alps."

He said the last tremor of a similar scale to hit the area was in December 1980.

A spokesman at the town hall in La Clusaz ski resort said that several public buildings and blocks of apartments were cracked by the first tremor.

"Everybody got out into the street," said a local official, Philippe Codron. "We thought it was a gas explosion. It was as if a huge pneumatic drill had been turned on. Everything trembled for several seconds."

Residents said the first quake was short but strong.

An employee at the Annecy town hall told France-Info radio: "We're getting calls non-stop from people here and in other towns."

Another resident of Annecy said: "I was in my bed, I had the impression somebody was shaking my bed. The furniture moved, the chandelier and the television were both pushed a bit."

59. The two earthquakes were registered _____.
A. by the Swiss Seismological Service in Zurich
B. by a Savoie monitoring service
C. at 4.8 and 4 on the Richter scale respectively
D. at 4 and 5 on the Richter scale respectively
60. It is said that the epicenter was in _____.
A. La Roche-sur-Foron
B. Annecy
C. Geneva
D. the Palais des Nations
61. What damage was caused by the earthquakes?
A. Buildings were cracked and furniture shifted.
B. People were injured.
C. Town halls were cracked.
D. Ski resorts were destroyed.
62. There was a _____ interval between the two earthquakes.
A. 5-year
B. less-than-an-hour
C. 10-hour
D. 80-day

Passage 4

Over 80 million Chinese children under four years old were vaccinated against polio yesterday.

The programme, part of a national immunization campaign aimed to wipe out the crippling disease, is expected to destroy the final wild strains of the deadly virus.

The health project is being carried out in two steps, the second taking place from January 5 to January 6 next year.

The new year's vaccination drive will mainly focus on inoculating the country's large transient population.

Last year, when a similar national polio immunization campaign was carried out, over 83 million children were given the candy-coated polio pill.

As a result, the number of crippling cases sharply declined.

Yin Dakui, Vice-Minister of Public Health said a historic low of 131 polio cases have been reported this year.

And last year, 653 cases were registered nationwide.

Yesterday's preventative action drive saw over 3 000 immunization centres erected in Beijing's markets, long-distance bus stops, railway stations and airports to make sure all local and transient children got their shots.

Over 760 000 children benefited from the activity in the capital city, about 15 per cent are transient population.

Chinese Premier Li Peng was seen among officials from world organizations and foreign countries in yesterday's campaign.

Hong Kong singer Leon Lai went to a kindergarten in Dongcheng District to give the candy-coated pills to the children.

The singer organized a guest appearance in Hong Kong early this year and donated the proceeds to support the immunization activities on the mainland.

The World Health Organization (WHO) praised the capital's endeavour, saying: "China has taken a leading role in WHO's campaign to eradicate polio from the world by the year of 2000."

WHO aims to eradicate the crippling disease from the western Pacific region by the end of 1995, five years ahead of the organization's global goal.

In 1991, the Chinese Government committed itself to stamp out polio after responding to a WHO call for action.

63. From the passage we know that polio is a _____.

A. filtrable virus

B. national programme

C. crippling disease

D. health campaign

64. The children under 4 were vaccinated against polio by _____.