

同等学力英语考试命题研究组 编

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试

A Bible of Model Tests

全真模拟试题

真题题源精品汇总 | 一线专家担纲主编 | 难点突破全面揭秘

 NO.1

中国石化出版社

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试全真模拟试题 / 同等学力英语考试命题研究组编. —北京: 中国石化出版社, 2011. 8

ISBN 978-7-5114-1156-3

I. ①同… II. ①同… III. ①英语-硕士-水平考试-习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 173371 号

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中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010)84271850

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E-mail: press@sinopec.com.cn

北京科信印刷有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 16.25 印张 406 千字

2011 年 9 月第 1 版 2011 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 32.00 元

前 言

申请硕士学位同等学力英语考试(以下简称同等学力英语考试)是为了客观地测试以同等学力申请硕士学位人员的英语水平,保证学位授予质量,结合具有同等学力的在职人员学习英语的特点,而设置的全国性英语考试。设置同等学力英语考试主要评价目标有以下几点:

1. 在基本题型相对稳定的前提下,每次考试都是不同题型的组合,每种题型的题且也会随之有所变化,但这种变化限定于一定的范围之内,而不至于使某一种题型的分量过大或过小。

2. 考试分试卷一和试卷二。试卷一以客观测试为主,试卷二以主观测试为主。两卷满分共为 100 分。试卷一占总分的 65%,试卷二占总分的 35%,达到总分的 60% 为及格。试卷二达不到 18 分者,不论试卷一得分多少,均按不及格处理。

3. 试卷一包括听力理解、词汇选择、阅读理解和综合填空四个部分。试卷二包括辨错与改错、汉译英和写作三个部分,或只包括其中两个部分。试卷一和试卷二共用 150 分钟完成。

4. 应掌握 6000 个左右的英语词汇和 600 个左右的常用动词词组。对其中的 2500 个词(词汇表中带有星号的词)要熟练掌握,即能在语言交际、写作或翻译中准确应用;其余词语则要能在阅读中识别和理解。

5. 阅读理解的短文为 5 篇至 6 篇,每篇 300 个词至 400 个词左右,要求考生在理解短文的基础上从每题的四项选择中选出最佳答案。要求能抓住大意,注意细节,既能理解上下文的逻辑关系,又能领会作者的意图和态度。阅读速度应达到每分钟 80 个词至 100 个词,答对率不低于 70%。

6. 要求考生在规定的时间内,按照题中的说明写出一篇约 120 个词至 150 个词的英语短文,形式为按所给提纲进行写作或看图作文、描述图表、写内容提要等。

由此可见,同等学力英语考试是一种具有相当难度的英语考试,而大量的做题是考生复习的最佳途径。考生可以通过做题,不断掌握考试大纲中规定的考试内容和要求,领会出题人的命题思路和原则,归纳总结各种问题的特点和规律,了解命题材料的范围和难度,概括出各种题型的应试方法和技巧。为了帮助广大考生提高备考效率,接触到最新、最权威的备考资料,我们特别精心编写了这本《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试全真模拟试题》。本书特点如下:

1. 选材经典:所选试题力求在长度和难度上与真题保持一致。同时,该书还对部分试题进行了更新和替换,以求试题内容更新,考查效果更准,更能如实地反映近年来同等学力考试的发展趋势。

2. 内容充实:添加了对同等学力考试所有题型答题技巧的详细讲解,对各个部分的考查要点、难点、解题步骤作了详细的解析,内容全面充实,语言平实易懂,分析详尽透彻。

3. 讲解详尽:十套模拟试题的答案均配有详细的解析,简单明了,一语中的,重点突出,帮助考生掌握答题思路,巩固解题技巧。

本书不是教条式的说教,也不是知识点的堆砌,它是循序渐进的、系统的、全面的知识的积累。希望《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试全真模拟试题》能帮助大家顺利通过考试。

编 者

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Model Test One

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: *In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

- A:** May I play my computer game for an hour?

B: _____

 - You should study harder.
 - I've said before that the game takes too long.
 - Yes, you get it.
 - Sorry, Your mother's using the computer now.
- A:** I'm much grateful to you for everything you've done for me.

B: _____

 - Forget about it.
 - That't all right.
 - I'm pleased to be at your service.
 - You are very welcome to visit our country.
- A:** Front desk. Can I help you?

B: _____

 - May I ask who you are?
 - Yes, I need your help.
 - This is Mr. burton speaking.
 - This is Mr. Burton in 1205. Can I get a wake-up call, please?

4. A: I noticed a copy of scientific American on your desk. May I borrow it?

B: _____

- A. Yes, you can.
- B. Yes, you could.
- C. Yes, go on.
- D. Yes, help yourself.

5. A: The wind will probably get up later.

B: _____

- A. Still, another month should see us through the worst of the weather.
- B. It seems to be clearing up.
- C. As long as it doesn't rain.
- D. Fairly mild for the time of year.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: *In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-soring ANSWER SHEET.*

6. M: Would you like to go to the movies with Lois and me on Friday?

W: I wish I could, but I'm having dinner at my brother's.

Q: What will the woman do on Friday?

- A. Go to the movies with the man.
- B. Take her brother to the movies.
- C. Eat at her brother's.
- D. Cook dinner with Lois.

7. M: Need a hand with those boxes?

W: That's OK, I can manage. They're empty.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. The man should have offered his assistance earlier.
- B. She doesn't need the man's help.
- C. She didn't realize the boxes were empty.
- D. She wants the man to move the boxes.

8. W: Do you want the windows open or closed?

M: I almost always prefer fresh air, if possible.

Q: What does the man imply?

- A. He'd like to have the windows open.
- B. He rarely leaves the windows open.
- C. He thinks the air is polluted.
- D. He'll help her close the windows.

Model Test One

9. M: Hello. This is Mark Smith. I'm calling to see if my blood test results are in.
W: Dr. Miller just sent them to the lab last night, so the earliest they could be back is tomorrow.
Q: What does the woman mean?
A. The results might be ready tomorrow.
B. The man needs another test tomorrow.
C. The results were called in last night.
D. The doctor called the lab last night.
10. M: I need to talk to someone who knows a lot about Portland. Someone said you lived there.
W: Oh, but I was really young at the time.
Q: What does the woman imply?
A. She doesn't remember much about Portland.
B. She's never been to Portland.
C. She knows someone else who could help him.
D. She'd be happy to talk to the man later.

Part II Vocabulary (20 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are 10 sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

11. The government slated new elections in the spring, largely as a result of the public clamor.
A. demand B. view C. request D. opinion
12. The most prolific writer is not necessarily the best.
A. written-about B. productive C. artful D. religious
13. Imagine my vexation when they said they would come to diner and then didn't show.
A. enlightenment B. astonishment C. annoyance D. contrariness
14. Any troop of wild animals should be approached warily.
A. fearlessly B. confidently C. silently D. prudently
15. There is little learning involved when one is reprimanded two or three months after the deed.
A. recommended B. reproached C. recompensed D. reversed
16. Archaeologists are interested in pottery, figurines and other vestiges of ancient civilizations.
A. traces B. shards C. products D. artifacts

17. Packaging is designed so as to encourage impetuous shopping.
A. extravagant B. careful C. impotent D. impulsive
18. Part of his general thrift is to be meticulous in verifying monthly expenses.
A. painstaking B. dilatory C. meretricious D. gaudy
19. The jurors came to a deadlock in the defendant's trial for murder.
A. a decision of guilty
B. a decision to punish by electrocution
C. an impasse
D. an unusual verdict
20. Among the lowest of the judicial ranks, justices of the peace nevertheless frequently exercise jurisdiction over a variety of misdemeanors.
A. guidance B. sovereignty C. authority D. suzerainty

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

21. When he realized the true nature of the proposal, he _____ all communication with the group.
A. convert B. reverted C. severed D. make
22. The worsening financial situation made it obvious that an economic depression was _____.
A. attainable B. remote C. imminent D. eminent
23. All of the dental instrument need to be _____ before the next patient is seen.
A. heated B. scalded C. sterilized D. burned
24. Rock climbing is so popular now that many people are able to _____ the steepest face with great agility.
A. scale B. surpass C. overcome D. mount
25. If you call the 911 emergency number, they will _____ firemen, policemen, and paramedics immediately.
A. assign B. detach C. attach D. dispatch
26. His evident _____ to his wife despite her indiscretion proved him to be a man of integrity.
A. personality B. character C. fidelity D. morality
27. I don't know why he has been given _____. It wasn't his accomplishment but his wife's.
A. acclaim B. confidence C. reimbursement D. robustness

Model Test One

28. After a concert tour in Asia, Canada and the U. S. , he will _____ work on a five-language opera.
A. confine B. indulge C. resume D. undergo
29. When Ph. D candidates _____ their impending professorships, they consider housing benefits offered by the prospective universities.
A. anticipate B. assume C. apply D. diminished
30. My supply of confidence slowly _____ as the deadline approached.
A. withdrew B. eliminated C. exterminated D. diminished

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: *There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

Passage One

It can be argued that much consumer dissatisfaction with marketing strategies arises from an inability to aim advertising at only the likely buyers of a given product. There are three groups of consumers who are affected by the marketing process. First, there is the market segment-people who need the commodity in question. Second, there is the program target-people in the market segment with the "best fit" characteristics for a specific product. Lots of people may need trousers, but only a few qualify as likely buyers of very expensive designer trousers. Finally, there is the program audience all people who are actually exposed to the marketing program without regard to whether they need or want the product.

These three groups are rarely identical. An exception occurs occasionally in cases where customers for a particular industrial product may be few and easily identifiable. Such customers, all sharing a particular need, are likely to form a meaningful target, for example, all companies with a particular application of the product in question, such as high-speed fillers of bottles at breweries. In such circumstances, direct selling (marketing that reaches only the program target) is likely to be economically justified, and highly specialized trade media exist to expose members of the program target and only members of the program target to the marketing program.

Most consumer-goods markets are significantly different. Typically, there are many rather than few potential customers. Each represents a relatively small percentage of potential sales. Rarely do members of a particular market segment group themselves neatly into a meaningful program target. There are substantial differences among consumers with similar demographic characteristics. Even with all the past decade's advances in information technology, direct selling of consumer goods is rare,

and mass marketing—a marketing approach that aims at a wide audience—remains the only economically feasible mode. Unfortunately, there are few media that allow the marketer to direct a marketing program exclusively to the program target. Inevitably, people get exposed to a great deal of marketing for products in which they have no interest and so they become annoyed.

31. The passage suggests which of the following about highly specialized trade media?
- A. They should be used only when direct selling is not economically feasible.
 - B. They can be used to exclude from the program audience people who are not part of the program target.
 - C. They are used only for very expensive products.
 - D. They are rarely used in the implementation of marketing programs for industrial products.
32. The passage suggests which of the following about direct selling?
- A. It is used in the marketing of most industrial products.
 - B. It is often used in cases where there is a large program target.
 - C. It is not economically feasible for most marketing programs.
 - D. It is used only for products for which there are many potential customers.
33. The author mentions “trousers” (lines 6-7) most likely in order to _____.
- A. make a comparison between the program target and the program audience
 - B. emphasize the similarities between the market segment and the program target
 - C. provide an example of the way three groups of consumers are affected by a marketing program
 - D. clarify the distinction between the market segment and the program target
34. The passage suggests that which of the following is true about the marketing of industrial products like those discussed in the third paragraph?
- A. The market segment and program target are identical.
 - B. Mass marketing is the only feasible way of advertising such products.
 - C. The marketing program cannot be directed specifically to the program target.
 - D. More customers would be needed to justify the expense of direct selling.
35. The passage supports which of the following statements about demographic characteristics and marketing?
- A. Demographic research is of no use in determining how successful a product will be with a particular group of consumers.
 - B. A program audience is usually composed of people with similar demographic characteristics.
 - C. Psychological factors are more important than demographic factors in defining a market segments.
 - D. Consumers with similar demographic characteristics do not necessarily form a meaningful program target.

Model Test One

36. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true for most consumer-goods markets?
- A. The program audience is smaller than the market segment.
 - B. The program audience and the market segment are usually identical.
 - C. The program target and the program audience are not usually identical.
 - D. The program target is larger than the market segment.

Passage Two

Kazuko Nakane's history of the early Japanese immigrants to central California's Pajaro Valley focuses on the development of farming communities there from 1890 to 1940. The Issei (first-generation immigrants) were brought into the Pajaro Valley to raise sugar beets. Like Issei laborers in American cities, Japanese men in rural areas sought employment via the "boss" system. The system comprised three elements: immigrant wage laborers; Issei boarding houses where laborers stayed; and labor contractors, who gathered workers for a particular job and then negotiated a contract between workers and employer. This same system was originally utilized by the Chinese laborers who had preceded the Japanese. A related institution was the "labor club", which provided job information and negotiated employment contracts and other legal matters, such as the rental of land, for Issei who chose to belong and paid an annual fee to the cooperative for membership.

When the local sugar beet industry collapsed in 1902, the Issei began to lease land from the valley's strawberry farmers. The Japanese provided the labor and the crop was divided between laborers and landowners. The Issei began to operate farms, they began to marry and start families, forming an established Japanese American community. Unfortunately, the Issei's efforts to attain agricultural independence were hampered by government restrictions, such as the Alien Land Law of 1913. But immigrants could circumvent such exclusionary laws by leasing or purchasing land in their American-born children's names.

Nakane's case study of one rural Japanese American community provides valuable information about the lives and experiences of the Issei. It is, however, too particularistic. This limitation derives from Nakane's methodology that of oral history which cannot substitute for a broader theoretical or comparative perspective. Future research might well consider two issues raised by her study: were the Issei of the Pajaro Valley similar to or different from Issei in urban settings, and what variations existed between rural Japanese American communities?

37. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
- A. defend a controversial hypothesis presented in a history of early Japanese immigrants to California
 - B. dismiss a history of an early Japanese settlement in California as narrow and ill constructed

- C. summarize and critique a history of an early Japanese settlement in California
D. compare a history of one Japanese American community with studies of Japanese settlements throughout California
38. Which of the following best describes a “labor club”, as defined in the passage?
A. An organization to which Issei were compelled to belong if they sought employment in the Pajaro Valley.
B. An association whose members included labor contractors and landowning “bosses”.
C. A type of farming corporation set up by Issei who had resided in the Pajaro Valley for some time.
D. A cooperative association whose members were dues-paying Japanese laborers.
39. Based on information in the passage, which of the following statements concerning the Alien Land Law of 1913 is most accurate?
A. It excluded American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry from landownership.
B. It sought to restrict the number of foreign immigrants to California.
C. It successfully prevented Issei from ever purchasing farmland.
D. It was applicable to first-generation immigrants but not to their American-born children.
40. Several Issei families join together to purchase a strawberry field and the necessary farming equipment. Such a situation best exemplifies which of the following, as it is described in the passage?
A. A typical sharecropping agreement.
B. A farming corporation.
C. A “labor club”.
D. The “boss” system.
41. The passage suggests that which of the following was an indirect consequence of the collapse of the sugar beet industry in the Pajaro Valley?
A. The Issei formed a permanent, family-based community.
B. Boardinghouses were built to accommodate the Issei.
C. The Issei began to lease land in their children’s names.
D. The Issei adopted a labor contract system similar to that used by Chinese immigrants.
42. The author of the passage would most likely agree that which of the following, if it had been included in Nakane’s study, would best remedy the particularistic nature of that study?
A. A statistical table comparing per capita income of Issei wage laborers and sharecroppers in the Pajaro Valley.
B. A statistical table showing per capita income of Issei in the Pajaro Valley from 1890 to 1940.

Model Test One

- C. A statistical table showing rates of farm ownership by Japanese Americans in four central California counties from 1890 to 1940.
- D. A discussion of original company documents dealing with the Pajaro Valley sugar beet industry at the turn of the century.

Passage Three

Increasingly, historians are blaming diseases imported from the Old World for the staggering disparity between the indigenous population of America in 1492—new estimates of which soar as high as 100 million, or approximately one-sixth of the human race at that time—and the few million full-blooded Native Americans alive at the end of the nineteenth century. There is no doubt that chronic disease was an important factor in the precipitous decline, and it is highly probable that the greatest killer was epidemic disease, especially as manifested in virgin-soil epidemics.

Virgin-soil epidemics are those in which the populations at risk have had no previous contact with the diseases that strike them and are therefore immunologically almost defenseless. That virgin-soil epidemics were important in American history is strongly indicated by evidence that a number of dangerous maladies—small pox, measles, malaria, yellow fever, and undoubtedly several more—were unknown in the pre-Columbian New World. The effects of their sudden introduction are demonstrated in the early chronicles of America, which contain reports of horrendous epidemics and steep population declines, confirmed in many cases by recent quantitative analyses of Spanish tribute records and other sources. The evidence provided by the documents of British and French colonies is not as definitive because the conquerors of those areas did not establish permanent settlements and begin to keep continuous records until the seventeenth century, by which time the worst epidemics had probably already taken place. Furthermore, the British tended to drive the native populations away, rather than enslaving them as the Spaniards did, so that the epidemics of British America occurred beyond the range of colonists' direct observation.

Even so, the surviving records of North America do contain references to deadly epidemics among the indigenous population. In 1616—1619 an epidemic, possibly of bubonic or pneumonic plague, swept coastal New England, killing as many as nine out of ten. During the 1630s smallpox, the disease most fatal to the Native American people, eliminated half the population of the Huron and Iroquois confederations. In the 1820s fever devastated the people of the Columbia River area, killing eight out of ten of them.

Unfortunately, the documentation of these and other epidemics is slight and frequently unreliable, and it is necessary to supplement what little we do know with evidence from recent epidemics among Native Americans. For example, in 1952 an outbreak of measles among the Native American inhabitants of Ungava Bay, Quebec, affected 99 percent of the population and killed 7 percent, even though some had the

benefit of modern medicine. Cases such as this demonstrate that even diseases that are not normally fatal can have devastating consequences when they strike an immunologically defenseless community.

43. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
- A. refute a common misconception
 - B. provide support for a hypothesis
 - C. analyze an argument
 - D. suggest a solution to a dilemma
44. According to the passage, the British colonists were unlike the Spanish colonists in that the British colonists _____.
- A. collected tribute from the native population
 - B. kept records from a very early date
 - C. drove Native Americans off the land
 - D. were unable to provide medical care against epidemic disease
45. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning Spanish tribute records?
- A. They mention only epidemics of smallpox.
 - B. They were instituted in 1492.
 - C. They were being kept prior to the seventeenth century.
 - D. They provide quantitative and qualitative evidence about Native American populations.
46. The author implies which of the following about measles?
- A. It is not usually a fatal disease.
 - B. It ceased to be a problem by the seventeenth century.
 - C. It is the disease most commonly involved in virgin-soil epidemics.
 - D. It was not a significant problem in Spanish colonies.
47. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the Native American inhabitants of Ungava Bay?
- A. They were almost all killed by the 1952 epidemic.
 - B. They were immunologically defenseless against measles.
 - C. They were the last native people to be struck by a virgin-soil epidemic.
 - D. They did not come into frequent contact with white Americans until the twentieth century.
48. Which of the following, if newly discovered, would most seriously weaken the author's argument concerning the importance of virgin-soil epidemics in the depopulation of Native Americans?
- A. Evidence setting the pre-Columbian population of the New World at only 80 million.
 - B. Spanish tribute records showing periodic population fluctuations.

Model Test One

- C. Documents detailing sophisticated Native American medical procedures.
- D. Fossils indicating Native American contact with smallpox prior to 1492.

Passage Four

The number of women directors appointed to corporate boards in the United States has increased dramatically, but the ratio of female to male directors remains low. Although pressure to recruit women directors, unlike that to employ women in the general work force, does not derive from legislation, it is nevertheless real. Although small companies were the first to have women directors, large corporations currently have a higher percentage of women on their boards. When the chairs of these large corporations began recruiting women to serve on boards, they initially sought women who were chief executive officers (CEO's) of large corporations. However, such women CEO's are still rare. In addition, the ideal of six CEO's (female or male) serving on the board of each of the largest corporations is realizable only if every CEO serves on six boards. This raises the specter of director overcommitment and the resultant dilution of contribution. Consequently, the chairs next sought women in business who had the equivalent of CEO experience. However, since it is only recently that large numbers of women have begun to rise in management, the chairs began to recruit women of high achievement outside the business world. Many such women are well known for their contributions in government, education, and the nonprofit sector. The fact that the women from these sectors who were appointed were often acquaintances of the boards' chairs seems quite reasonable: chairs have always considered it important for directors to interact comfortably in the boardroom.

Although many successful women from outside the business world are unknown to corporate leaders, these women are particularly qualified to serve on boards because of the changing nature of corporations. Today a company's ability to be responsive to the concerns of the community and the environment can influence that company's growth and survival. Women are uniquely positioned to be responsive to some of these concerns. Although conditions have changed, it should be remembered that most directors of both sexes are over fifty years old. Women of that generation were often encouraged to direct their attention toward efforts to improve the community. This fact is reflected in the career development of most of the outstandingly successful women of the generation now in their fifties, who currently serve on corporate boards: 25 percent are in education and 22 percent are in government, law, and the nonprofit sector.

One organization of women directors is helping business become more responsive to the changing needs of society by raising the level of corporate awareness about social issues, such as problems with the economy, government regulation, the aging population, and the environment. This organization also serves as a resource center of information on accomplished women who are potential candidates for corporate boards.