

同等学力人员申请硕士学位
英语全国统考题库

同等学力人员申请硕士学位

英语全国统考题库

白靖宇 主编

动态模拟

西北工业大学出版社

(陕)新登字 009 号

【内容简介】 本书共有同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考模拟题 12 套,分 3 种不同题型,每种题型有 4 套试题,每套题后有答案、听力原文和答案注释。

本书主要适用于同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考,可用作个人考前模拟强化自测,也可用作辅导班教材。

本书听力部分配有 3 盘磁带。

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考题库

主 编 白靖宇

*

©2000 西北工业大学出版社出版发行

(邮编:710072 西安市友谊西路 127 号 电话:8493844)

全国各地新华书店经销

西安市向阳印刷厂印装

ISBN 7-5612-1219-4/H·181

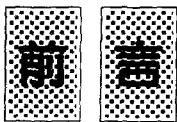
*

开本 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张:20.00 字数:493 千字

2000 年 3 月第 1 版 2000 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—6 000 册 定价:22.00 元

购买本社出版的图书,如有缺页、错页的,本社发行部负责调换。



国务院学位委员会办公室于 1998 年颁布了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》),并规定从 1999 年起依据该《大纲》进行同等学力人员英语全国统一考试命题。为了帮助同等学力人员熟悉和掌握英语全国统考的内容和形式,提高应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过考试,早日获取硕士学位,我们编写了这本《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考题库》。

本书最显著的特点是采用动态模拟方式。《大纲》规定,“在基本题型相对稳定的前提下(这里描写的题型不一定在每次考试中全部出现),每次考试都是不同题型的组合,每种题型的题量也会随之有所变化。”根据这一精神,考试将每年变换题型,采用不固定的题型模式,这是与其他英语考试最大的区别。本书反映这一新动向,12 套模拟试题包括了《大纲》规定的全部题型,用动态模式进行组合。因此,本书不仅编写方式独特,也是全国同类书中最新版本。

本书共有 12 套模拟试题,分为 3 种不同题型。每种题型都有题型说明和 4 套同题型模拟试题,每套试题后有答案及答案注释。本书附有《大纲》及题型举例,供参考。

书中难免有错误和不妥之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 12 月

目 录

题型一.....	1
Test One	5
Test Two	30
Test Three	54
Test Four	78
题型二.....	102
Test One	106
Test Two	129
Test Three	153
Test Four	177
题型三.....	201
Test One	205
Test Two	229
Test Three	252
Test Four	276
附录 同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲	
.....	299
题型举例.....	302

题 型 一

试卷一 (Paper One)

(90 分钟, 65 分)

第一部分 听力理解(Part I Listening Comprehension)

本部分有 A, B 两节, 共 15 题, 每题 1 分, 分值占 15%, 考试时间 20 分钟。

A 节(Section A): 对话, 共 9 题, 题号 1~9。

B 节(Section B): 短文, 共 6 题, 分别安排在 2 篇听力材料之后, 题号 10~15。

第二部分 词汇(Part II Vocabulary)

本部分有 A, B 两节, 共 20 题, 每题 0.5 分, 分值占 10%, 考试时间 10 分钟。

A 节(Section A): 替换选择, 共 10 题, 题号 16~25。

B 节(Section B): 选择填空, 共 10 题, 题号 26~35。

第三部分 阅读理解(Part III Reading Comprehension)

本部分共有 6 篇短文(Passage One~Passage Six), 每篇短文后有 5 个问题, 共 30 题, 题号 36~65, 每题 1 分, 分值占 30%, 考试时间 45 分钟。

第四部分 综合填空(Part IV Cloze Test)

本部分共有 20 题, 每题 0.5 分, 分值占 10%, 考试时间 15 分钟。1 篇短文中设置 20 个空白, 每个空白为 1 题, 有 4 个选择项, 题号 66~85。

试卷二 (Paper One)

(60 分钟, 35 分)

第一部分 辨错与改错(Part I Error Detection and Correction)

本部分共有 10 题, 每题 1 分, 分值占 10%, 考试时间 15 分钟。

本部分为单句改错(Error Detection and Correction with Individual Sentence), 共有 10 个句子, 每个句子为 1 题, 题号 1~10。每个句子中有 4 个下划线 A, B, C and D。

第二部分 汉译英(Part II Translation)

本部分共 1 题, 分值占 10%, 考试时间 20 分钟。

本部分为短文翻译(Passage Translation), 把 1 篇长度约 80~100 个汉字的常识性短文译

成英语。

第三部分 写作(Part III Writing)

本部分共 1 题,分值占 15%,考试时间 25 分钟。

本部分为按所给提纲写短文(Passage Writing Based on the Outline Given),长度约 120~150 个词。

题型一的详细内容如表所示:

题 型 一

卷别	序号	节号	题号	各部分名称	题数	计分	考试时间
试 卷 一	I	A 节	1~9	听力理解:对话	9	9	20
		B 节	10~15	听力理解:短文	6	6	
	II	A 节	16~25	词汇:替换选择	10	5	10
		B 节	26~35	词汇:选择填空	10	5	
	III		36~65	阅读理解	30	30	45
	IV		66~85	综合填空	20	10	15
试 卷 二	I		1~10	辨错与改错	10	10	15
	II			汉译英	1	10	20
	III			写作	1	15	25
合计					97	100	150

ANSWER SHEET

Paper One

(90 minutes)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

1. A B C D 2. A B C D 3. A B C D 4. A B C D 5. A B C D
6. A B C D 7. A B C D 8. A B C D 9. A B C D

Section B

10. A B C D 11. A B C D 12. A B C D 13. A B C D 14. A B C D
15. A B C D

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

16. A B C D 17. A B C D 18. A B C D 19. A B C D 20. A B C D
21. A B C D 22. A B C D 23. A B C D 24. A B C D 25. A B C D

Section B

26. A B C D 27. A B C D 28. A B C D 29. A B C D 30. A B C D
31. A B C D 32. A B C D 33. A B C D 34. A B C D 35. A B C D

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points)

36. A B C D 37. A B C D 38. A B C D 39. A B C D 40. A B C D
41. A B C D 42. A B C D 43. A B C D 44. A B C D 45. A B C D
46. A B C D 47. A B C D 48. A B C D 49. A B C D 50. A B C D
51. A B C D 52. A B C D 53. A B C D 54. A B C D 55. A B C D
56. A B C D 57. A B C D 58. A B C D 59. A B C D 60. A B C D
61. A B C D 62. A B C D 63. A B C D 64. A B C D 65. A B C D

Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 10 points)

66. A B C D 67. A B C D 68. A B C D 69. A B C D 70. A B C D
71. A B C D 72. A B C D 73. A B C D 74. A B C D 75. A B C D
76. A B C D 77. A B C D 78. A B C D 79. A B C D 80. A B C D
81. A B C D 82. A B C D 83. A B C D 84. A B C D 85. A B C D

Paper Two

(60 minutes)

Part I Error Detection and Correction (15 minutes, 10 points)

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ | | |

Part II Translation (20 minutes, 10 points)

Part III Writing (25 minutes, 15 points)

Test One

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

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. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

1. A. He will be earlier than they will.
B. There will be four people without him.
C. His place will already be taken.
D. He will save his money for the play.
2. A. She will have an outing.
B. She will pack her things.
C. She will look for her key.
D. She will ask for the man's help.
3. A. A burglar.
B. A volcano eruption.
C. A fierce fighting.
D. A satellite launching.
4. A. In the office.
B. In the manufacturing plant.
C. In the shipping department.
D. In the managing department.
5. A. \$ 500.
C. \$ 125.
- B. \$ 25.
D. \$ 400.
6. A. Buying two new jackets.
B. Getting his clothes cleaned.
C. Fixing up his apartment.

- D. Ordering some gifts.
- 7. A. The train is crowded.
- B. The train is late.
- C. The train is empty.
- D. The train is on time.
- 8. A. No one knows how Mary gets to work.
- B. She doesn't think the record player works.
- C. She threw the old player away.
- D. It's surprising that Mary could repair the record player.
- 9. A. Find the trouble.
- B. Carry the parts outside.
- C. Practise working together.
- D. Follow the directions.

Section B

Directions; *In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 10. A. He and his family. | B. John Williams. |
| C. Nobody, he sleeps outside. | D. A group of people. |
| 11. A. Logs. | B. Brick. |
| C. Animal skins. | D. Old stones. |
| 12. A. Since he was born. | |
| B. Since his wife died. | |
| C. Almost half his life. | |
| D. Since he graduated from college. | |
| 13. A. Sequoia tree. | B. Indians. |
| C. Turtles. | D. The oldest living thing. |
| 14. A. California. | B. Indiana. |
| C. Georgia. | D. Abraham. |
| 15. A. The type of the tree. | |
| B. The amount of sun for a given year. | |
| C. Whether a tree is living or dead. | |
| D. The amount of rainfall each year. | |

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are ten sentences with one word or phrase underlined each. Choose one of the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word. Then mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. One cause of the civil war was economic and political rivalry between the agrarian South and the industrial North.
A. prosperous
B. old-fashioned
C. agricultural
D. magnificent
17. Being dubious about the success is obvious among these people, who once made great efforts, but failed.
A. confident
B. articulate
C. indifferent
D. doubtful
18. The unusually serious drought in the south of that country caused a severe crop failure.
A. flood
B. lack of rain
C. lack of snow
D. insects attack
19. The press-photographer wondered how impartial the decision really was.
A. unprejudiced
B. unusual
C. one-sided
D. insensitive
20. In literature, caricatures usually contain verbal exaggeration through which the writer achieves comic and often satiric effects.
A. banter
B. humor
C. interaction
D. overstatement
21. Many pure metals have little use because they are too soft, rust too easily, or have some other drawback.
A. property
B. additive
C. disadvantage
D. disparity
22. The fear of smallpox, which terrorized the eighteenth century, has no analogy today.
A. parallel
B. occurrence
C. witnesses
D. remnants
23. It is not easy for Fred to tactically make a decision to threaten to leave the company, in the hope that they would then offer him a better job.
A. politically
B. courageously
C. politely
D. pleasingly
24. The Hoover Dam has harnessed the destructive power of the Colorado river, and also produces electricity.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| A. controlled and used | B. operated |
| C. endorsed | D. tempered |
25. Labor union negotiations for higher wages often reach an impasse before being settled.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. reconciliation | B. deadlock |
| C. settlement | D. critical point |

Section B

Directions: There are ten incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

26. Even though the evidence is conclusive, if one juror is still _____, the case must be retried.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. distinctive | B. indifferent |
| C. distrustful | D. unbelievable |
27. National emergencies require that the interests of the communities _____ those of the individual citizen.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. overrule | B. overwhelm |
| C. overload | D. overthrow |
28. There is no reason to insult and _____ the man simply because you do not agree with you.
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. depict | B. enervate |
| C. distort | D. defame |
29. The injury to his head in the accident he had last week in the express way seems to have _____ his thought of process.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. postponed | B. concealed |
| C. retarded | D. cancelled |
30. The law will allow the president to block a foreign _____ of a U. S. company if the deal would harm national security.
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. take in | B. take out |
| C. take up | D. take over |
31. The doctor suggests that anyone who has a sore throat should _____ from alcohol and smoking.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. abstain | B. detain |
| C. retain | D. sustain |
32. At first George didn't want to give way in the argument, but finally he _____ to his opponent.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. consoled | B. conceded |
| C. consulted | D. confused |

33. Longstreet grew very angry when he realized how he had been _____ out of his money.
A. tricked
B. deceived
C. stolen
D. robbed
34. The old couple shall soon _____ their patience if the daughter continues to be so obstinate.
A. wear off
B. wear out
C. wear over
D. wear in
35. For many years, Mark, a film star in Hollywood, has been suffering from the _____ that he is a great man.
A. allusion
B. illusion
C. elusion
D. delusion

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: There are six passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage One

A study of art history might be a good way to learn more about a culture than is possible to learn in general history classes. Most typical history courses concentrate on politics, economics, and war. But art history focuses on much more than this because art reflects not only the political values of a people, but also religious beliefs, emotions, and psychology. In addition, information about the daily activities of our ancestors—or of people very different from our own—can be provided by art. In short, art expresses the essential qualities of a time and a place, and a study of it clearly offers us a deeper understanding than can be found in most history books.

In history books, objective information about the political life of a country is presented; that is, facts about politics are given, but opinions are not expressed. Art, on the other hand, is subjective; it reflects emotions and opinions. The great Spanish painter Francisco Goya was perhaps the first truly “political” artist. In his well known painting *The Third of May, 1808*, he criticized the Spanish government for its misuse of power over people. Over a hundred years later, symbolic images were used in Pablo Picasso’s *Guernica* to express the horror of war. Meanwhile, on another continent, the powerful paintings of Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros—as well as the works of Alfredo Ramos Martinez—depicted these Mexican artists’ deep anger and sadness about social problems.

In the same way, art can reflect a culture’s religious beliefs. For hundreds of years in

Europe, religious art was almost the only type of art that existed. Churches and other religious buildings were filled with paintings that depicted people and stories from the Bible. Although most people couldn't read, they could still understand biblical stories in the pictures on church walls. By contrast, one of the main characteristics of art in the Middle East was (and still is) its absence of human and animal images. This reflects the Islamic belief that status is unholy.

36. More can be learned about a culture from a study of art history than general history because art history _____.
- A. shows us the religions and emotions of a people in addition to political values
 - B. provides us with information about the daily activities of people in the past
 - C. gives us an insight into the essential qualities of a time and a place
 - D. all of the above
37. Art is subjective in that _____.
- A. a personal and emotional view of history is presented through it
 - B. it can easily rouse our anger or sadness about social problems
 - C. it will find a ready echo in our hearts
 - D. both B and C
38. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. Unlike Francisco Goya, Pablo Picasso and several Mexican artists expressed their political opinions in their paintings.
 - B. History books often reveal the compilers' political views.
 - C. Religious art remained in Europe for centuries the only type of art because most people regarded the Bible as the Holy Book.
 - D. In the Middle East even today you can hardly find any human and animal figures on palaces or other buildings.
39. The passage is mainly discussing _____.
- A. the difference between general history and art history
 - B. the making of art history
 - C. what we can learn from art
 - D. the influence of artists on art history
40. It may be concluded from this passage that _____.
- A. Islamic artists have had to create architectural decoration with images of flowers or geometric forms
 - B. History teachers are more objective than artists
 - C. It is more difficult to study art history than general history
 - D. People and stories from the Bible were painted on churches and other buildings in order to popularize the Bible

Passage Two

The science of meteorology is concerned with the study of the structure state, and the behavior of the atmosphere. The subject may be approached from several directions, but the scene cannot be fully appreciated from any one vantage point. Different views must be integrated to give perspective to the whole picture.

One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a period of a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called synoptic meteorology.

Synoptic meteorology is the scientific basis of technique of weather forecasting by means of the preparation and analysis of weather maps and aerological diagrams. The practical importance of the numerous applications of weather forecasting cannot be overestimated. In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry, and many other interests and field of human activity with accurate weather warnings and professional forecast advance, great benefits are reaped in the form of the saving of human life and property and in economic advantages of various kinds. One important purpose of the science of meteorology is constantly to strive, through advanced study and research, to increase our knowledge of the atmosphere with the aim of improving the accuracy of weather forecasts.

The tools needed to advance our knowledge in this way are the disciplines of mathematics and physics applied to solve meteorological problems. The use of these tools forms that branch of the science called dynamic meteorology.

41. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 - A. The Limitations of Meteorological forecasting
 - B. New Advances in Synoptic Meteorology
 - C. Approaches to the Science of Meteorology
 - D. The Basis of Dynamic Meteorology
42. The predictions of synoptic meteorologists are directly based on the _____.
 - A. application of the physical sciences
 - B. preparation and study of weather maps
 - C. anticipated needs of industry
 - D. observations of commercial airline pilots
43. Which of the following is NOT referred to by the author as a field whose needs are served by weather forecasting?
 - A. Transportation
 - B. Manufacturing
 - C. Farming
 - D. Sports
44. The author implies that increased accuracy in weather forecasting will lead to _____.
 - A. more funds allocated to meteorological research
 - B. greater protection of human life
 - C. a higher number of professional forecasters
 - D. less-specialized forms of synoptic meteorology

45. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the third paragraph of the passage?
- A. A procedure is explained and its importance is emphasized.
 - B. Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
 - C. Recent scientific advancements are outlined in order of importance.
 - D. A problem is examined and possible solutions are given.

Passage Three

The long years of food shortage in this country have suddenly given way to apparent abundance. Stores and shops are choked with food. Rationing (定量供应) is virtually suspended, and overseas suppliers have been asked to hold back deliveries. Yet, instead of joy, there is widespread uneasiness and confusion. Why do food prices keep on rising, when there seems to be so much more food about? Is the abundance only temporary, or has it come to stay? Does it mean that we need to think less now about producing more food at home? No one knows what to expect.

The recent growth of export surpluses on the world food market has certainly been unexpectedly great, partly because a strange sequence of two successful grain harvests in North America is now being followed by a third. Most of Britain's overseas suppliers of meat, too, are offering more this year and home production has also risen.

But the effect of all this on the food situation in this country has been made worse by a simultaneous rise in food prices, due chiefly to the gradual cutting down of government support for food. The shops are overstocked with food not only because there is more food available, but also because people, frightened by high prices, are buying less of it.

Moreover, the rise in domestic prices has come at a time when world prices have begun to fall, with the result that imported food, with the exception of grain, is often cheaper than the home-produced variety. And now grain prices, too, are falling. Consumers are beginning to ask why they should not be enabled to benefit from this trend.

The significance of these developments is not lost on farmers. The older generation have seen it all happen before. Despite the present price and market guarantees, farmers fear they are about to be squeezed between cheap food imports and a shrinking home market. Present production is running at 51 percent above pre-war levels, and the government has called for an expansion to 60 per cent by 1956; but repeated Ministerial advice is carrying little weight and the expansion programme is not working very well.

46. Why is the "wide-spread uneasiness and confusion" about the food situation in Britain?
- A. The abundant food supply is not expected to last.
 - B. Britain is importing less food.
 - C. Despite the abundance, food prices keep rising.
 - D. Britain will cut back on its production of food.
47. The main reason for the rise in food prices is that _____.

- A. people are buying less food
 - B. the government is providing less support for agriculture
 - C. domestic food production has decreased
 - D. imported food is driving prices higher
48. Why didn't the government's expansion programme work very well?
- A. Because the farmers were uncertain about the financial support the government guaranteed.
 - B. Because the farmers were uncertain about the benefits of expanding production.
 - C. Because the farmers were uncertain whether foreign markets could be found for their produce.
 - D. Because the older generation of farmers were strongly against the programme.
49. The decrease in world food prices was a result of _____.
- A. a sharp fall in the purchasing power of the consumers
 - B. a sharp fall in the cost of food production
 - C. the overproduction of food in the food-importing countries
 - D. the overproduction on the part of the main food-exporting countries
50. What did the future look like for Britain's food production at the time this article was written?
- A. The fall in world food prices would benefit British food producers.
 - B. An expansion of food production was at hand.
 - C. British food producers would receive more government financial support.
 - D. It looks depressing despite government guarantees.

Passage Four

Most the conceptions of the process of motivation begin with the assumption that behavior is, at least in part, directed towards the attainment of goals or towards the satisfaction of needs or motives. Accordingly, it is appropriate to begin our consideration of motivation in the work place by examining the motives for working. Simon points out that an organization is able to secure the participation of a person by offering him inducements which contribute in some way to at least one of his goals. The kinds of inducements offered by an organization are varied, and if they are effective in maintaining participation they must necessarily be based on the needs of the individuals.

Maslow examines in detail what these needs are. He points out not only that there are many needs ranging from basic physiological drives such as hunger to a more abstract desire for self-actualisation, but also that they are arranged in a hierarchy whereby the lower-order needs must to a large degree be satisfied before the higher-order ones come into play.

One of the most obvious ways in which organizations attract and retain members is through the realisation that economic factors are not the only inducement for working as indicated by Morse and Weiss. In line with the social, esteem and self-actualisation needs dis-