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GRADUATE

ENGLISH

TESTS

研究生  
英语测试

GET

复旦大学出版社

# 研究生英语 测试

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复旦大学出版社

**(沪)新登字 202 号**

**研究生英语测试**

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**复旦大学出版社出版**

(上海国权路 579 号)

**新华书店上海发行所发行 上海崇明堡港印刷厂印刷**

**开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 12.75 字数 316,000**

**1995 年 5 月第 1 版 1995 年 5 月第 1 次印刷**

**印数 1—8,000**

**ISBN7-309-01498-7/H·248**

**定价: 13.00 元**

## 编 辑 说 明

自恢复研究生招生以来,我校广大的研究生指导教师及担任研究生教学工作的同志,结合教学任务,编写讲稿,编印讲义,在研究生的教材建设方面进行了大量的工作,但由于种种条件的限制,目前正式出版的研究生教材为数很少,为了进一步提高研究生的教学质量,方便广大研究生和有志深造的同志学习或自学,并有利于学术交流,都有必要迅速改变这一状况,大力加强研究生的教材建设。

这套研究生丛书,正是适应为国家培养高层次人材这一需要而编辑出版的。本丛书分文科及理科两大类,目前将主要出版硕士研究生专业基础课的教材,同时也酌情出版一些适应面较广、并具有较高质量的硕士研究生选修课教材及博士研究生专业基础课教材。我们的目标,是逐步地建设起一套比较完整的研究生教材,使它们不仅可用作研究生专业基础课或选修课的教材或参考书,部分内容也可用作大学高年级学生的选修课教材或补充读物,同时也可用作有关的自学和课外阅读材料。

收入本丛书的教材大都是在编成讲义后经过教学实践,再修改定稿。但由于我们对编辑工作缺乏经验,仍可能存在某些不妥和不足的地方,热忱欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见,以便将来再版时改正。

复旦大学研究生院

1994年7月

# 前 言

为了更好地配合非英语专业研究生英语教学,我们在编写英语精读和泛读的基础上,根据1992年国家教委颁布的《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》和上海市研究生学位通过考试的要求,设计和编写了这本试题集。

众所周知,测试也是非英语专业研究生英语系列教程的一部分,它与英语精读、泛读互相配合,形成一个整体。此试题集的编写旨在帮助研究生在完成英语学位课程的基础上,尽快通过硕士学位英语考试,巩固所学的语言知识和技能,进一步提高和培养他们综合运用英语的能力。

除部分项目外,本试题集的编写也基本符合《非英语专业博士生英语学位课程考试大纲》的要求,因而也适用于非英语专业博士研究生。

参加本试题集编写的人员除主编和副主编外,还有宋梅和陈洁倩等同志。

本试题集在编写过程中,受到研究生院领导,培养处刘碧英、叶绍梁、廖文武等同志的关注。此外,美籍教师 Mathew Joseph Connally 审阅了全部试题,外文系资料室高健民等同志也给予了方便,谨在此一并表示感谢。

由于编写时间紧,又限于水平,错误与不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1994.11

41365/51

## 内 容 提 要

编写本书的目的旨在配合非英语专业研究生英语教学, 帮助学生提高综合运用英语的技能, 尽快达到国家规定的研究生教学大纲要求, 从而顺利通过学位考试。

本书内容丰富, 主要包括测试题和答题纸, 标准答案和听力录音文字稿。测试题分听力理解、词汇(选择释义和填空)、完形填空、阅读理解、语法结构(辨错、改错)、翻译(英译汉、汉译英)和短文写作七大部分。全书试题规范, 基本上接近国家和上海市研究生学位考试样题的难度和水平标准, 它既可作为非英语专业研究生英语系列教材的一部分, 也是广大研究生应考者较为理想的实用参考读物。

## 文科研究生丛书编委会

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## TEST (1)

### Part I LISTNING COMPREHENSION (15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A (1 point each)

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

1. A. In Hangzhou.                      B. In Honkong.  
   C. In Shanghai.                     D. In Beijing.
2. A. French.                            B. Japanese.  
   C. Russian.                           D. Spanish.
3. A. To an industrial exhibiton.  
   B. To a shoe store.  
   C. To a wedding.  
   D. To a party.
4. A. Fifteen minutes.                B. Fifty minutes.  
   C. Five minutes.                     D. Twenty-five minutes.
5. A. Sixty dollars.                    B. Twenty dollars  
   C. Forty dollars                      D. Thirty dollars

6. A. She prefers to take a plane because it is quicker than a train.  
B. She prefers to take a train because the plane makes her nervous.  
C. She prefers to stay home because she doesn't like travelling.  
D. She prefers to travel alone.
7. A. To go to his office.  
B. To get his raincoat.  
C. Not to worry about his raincoat.  
D. Not to clean up his office.
8. A. Get to the railway station quickly.  
B. Check to see if everything has been packed.  
C. Telephone the railway station.  
D. Say goodbye to his father before going to the station.
9. A. Easy.  
B. Difficult.  
C. Neither difficult nor easy.  
D. Extremely difficult.

Section B (1 point each)

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages.

At the end of each passage, there will be some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the bracket on your Answer Sheet.

10. A. before 1607.                      B. before 1815.  
C. after 1924.                      D. between 1815 and 1924.
11. A. the land of opportunity.  
B. the land of liberty.  
C. the land of peace.  
D. the land of prosperity.
12. A. to tell how much an auto clinic checkup costs.  
B. to tell how an auto clinic differs from a service station.  
C. to describe how auto clinics work.  
D. to warn drivers against dishonest mechanics.
13. A. auto clinics are cheaper and don't fool car owners.  
B. auto clinics give ailing cars fewer tests than service stations.  
C. auto clinics use imaginary things to check ailing cars.  
D. auto clinics offer scientific and efficient car repairs.
14. A. Edison was blind.                      B. Edison was mute.  
C. Edison was deaf.                      D. Edison was arrogant.
15. A. rich.                      B. disappointed.  
C. excited.                      D. distinguished.

## **Part II VOCABULARY (10 minutes, 10 points)**

Section A (0.5 point each)

Directions: There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has one word or a set of words underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D.

Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the bracket on your Answer Sheet.

16. "It's perfectly sensible for profit-maximizing firms to exercise price restraint in a situation like the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew," said Laurence Katz, a Harvard economist.
- A. supervision                      B. control  
C. regulation                      D. reduction
17. Jimmy Griffin is a cunning, manipulative, mean-spirited politician primarily interested in his own self-promotion.
- A. shrewd                      B. conceited  
C. arrogant                      D. thoughtful
18. The negative reaction from the Opposition Party showed that any move to trim benefits will set off a political uproar and be difficult to be approved by parliament.
- A. get rid of                      B. get over  
C. get through                      D. get the better of
19. At the meeting, Mary suggested a very clever idea that had never been tried before.
- A. devilish                      B. dim  
C. fantastic                      D. ingenious
20. Ever since his English teacher scolded him gently for his poor handwriting, Tom has tried to write more legibly.
- A. admonished                      B. insulted  
C. assaulted                      D. attacked
21. "Some of the team members looked down upon me, re-

garding me as useless; that's why I decided to quit the team," said Jack.

- A. deserted                      B. dishonored  
C. despised                      D. suspected

22. Victor knew that the whole family would go to the beach on Sunday, but he didn't tell his brother Randy.

- A. held off                      B. held with  
C. held up                      D. held out on

23. Jane pretended to feel very sorry when her sister Mary's application for admission to college was re-  
fused.

- A. turned off                      B. turned down  
C. turned over                      D. turned up

24. Kathy deposited half of her salary in her savings account, keeping the rest for current expenses.

- A. allocating                      B. retaining  
C. dispensing                      D. consuming

25. Almost anyone can improve his or her vocabulary with a little effort.

- A. Efficiently                      B. scarcely  
C. Virtually                      D. Plainly

Section B(0.5 point each)

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

26. When John could not get a good job, he realized that he had to \_\_\_\_\_ all the years in which he had not

studied hard in school.

- A. pay for                      B. pay off  
C. pay up                      D. pay down

27. Because of its \_\_\_\_\_ language, Mr. Del Rio sent back the contract unsigned.

- A. abusive                      B. vague  
C. sarcastic                      D. plain

28. Much \_\_\_\_\_ I liked Antonia, I hated the superior tone that she sometimes took with me.

- A. although                      B. since  
C. as                              D. for

29. In a continuing effort to \_\_\_\_\_ racial tensions on this campus, student leaders and faculty joined to discuss the influences of conflict and diversity.

- A. exploit                      B. appreciate  
C. manipulate                      D. alleviate

30. A shy child can learn to enjoy speaking before a group if, for example, it is arranged that he \_\_\_\_\_ the one to make some triumphant announcement to the group.

- A. will be                      B. must be  
C. is                              D. be

31. They were told to pay the bill no later than Saturday, otherwise the water and electricity would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cut out                      B. cut off  
C. cut short                      D. cut up

32. Because of a shortage of orders, the company had to

- \_\_\_\_\_ half its workers.
- A. lay down                      B. lay out  
C. lay off                        D. lay away
33. If you have studied \_\_\_\_\_, you know that fresh foods are usually more nourishing than canned or frozen ones.
- A. nutrition                      B. science  
C. medicine                      D. biology
34. Carla is quite \_\_\_\_\_; she keeps talking about her accomplishments wherever she goes.
- A. humble                        B. tight-lipped  
C. self-contained                D. vain
35. Joe said he would \_\_\_\_\_ the book-publishing business when his father retired next year.
- A. take in                        B. take over  
C. take off                        D. take out

### **Part III CLOZE TEST (10 minutes, 10 points)**

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

The prevailing ideology on American campus today holds that it is much better to give up the prospect of excellence than to take the chance of injuring any student's self-esteem. Instead of trying to spur children on to set high standards36



themselves, teachers 37 their energies in making sure that slow learners do not come to think of themselves 38 failures. These attitudes have become so 39 that in conversations with teachers and administrators one often 40 a virtual prejudice against bright students. There is at times an 41 feeling, never articulated, that such children start 42 with too many advantages, and that it would be just as well to hold them back 43 their less fortunate contemporaries 44 up with them. At a minimum, the assumption goes, students of above-average ability will in due 45 find their way to classy colleges and thus don't need any special consideration from their schools.

In 46 this posture, one must remember, the education profession has simply been carrying 47 its social mandate. In the wake of the sixties the country seemed to be telling the schools that the 48 mission now was to produce equality rather than excellence — to 49 up those on the bottom, whether they were there because of race, class, or low ability. As the test scores tell us, the education establishment took this mission to 50. Those on the bottom have shown slow but steady progress, 51 those on the top have exhibited a sharp 52. Only 53 the appearance of *A Nation at Risk*, in 1983, with 54 warning about “a rising tide of mediocrity” sweeping over the schools, have we started to realize the sizable hidden cost 55 this current educational strategy has exacted.

36. A. at

B. with

C. for

D. of

37. A. invest

B. devote