

在职攻读硕士学位
入学考试全国联考

(第二版)

英语应试教程

模拟试题

何福胜 主编
穆凤良 赵英男 杨 芳 编著

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内 容 简 介

根据国务院学位委员会办公室颁布的《在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语考试大纲》，全国在职攻读硕士学位入学外语考试将不分学位种类。考试按照统一的考试大纲，实行统一命题、统一考试、统一阅卷，择优录取。本次考试的内容共有 7 个部分：听力、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和英语写作。《在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语应试教程》丛书包括《词汇分册》、《语法分册》、《阅读分册》、《完形填空》、《翻译分册》、《写作分册》、《听力分册》和《模拟试题》8 个分册。

《模拟试题》分册包括 8 套 2003 年在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语模拟试题。本书的特点是：1) 客观地向考生介绍考试要求、题型设计及考试时应注意的事项；2) 模拟试题的题型、题量及难度基本上与《考试大纲》的要求相吻合；3) 每套模拟题都附有答案和解释；4) 模拟题的原材料主要选、摘、编自国内外的有关图书、报刊、杂志、试题等，力求题材广泛，内容新颖，体现 2003 年在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语试题的特色和风格。

本书适合广大参加此类考试的社会人士。

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根据国务院学位委员会办公室颁布的《在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语考试大纲》的要求，全国在职攻读硕士学位入学外语考试将不分学位种类。考试按照统一的考试大纲，实行统一命题、统一考试、统一阅卷，择优录取。本次考试的内容共有 7 个部分：听力、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和英语写作。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间恢复和提高英语水平，系统地备考，并顺利通过考试，我们特编写了包括《词汇分册》、《语法分册》、《阅读分册》、《完形填空》、《翻译分册》、《写作分册》、《听力分册》和《模拟试题》8 个分册的《在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语应试教程》。

本书是《在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语应试教程》的《模拟试题》（第二版）分册，共包括 8 套在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语模拟试题。本书的特点是：1）客观地向考生介绍考试要求、题型设计及考试时应注意的事项；2）模拟试题的题型、题量及难度基本上与《考试大纲》的要求相吻合，反映考核在职攻读硕士学位人员应该达到的有关要求；3）每套模拟题都附有答案和解释，考生可在做完题后，参照答案和解释，分析自己在答题中存在的问题，找出相应的对策；4）模拟题的原材料主要选、摘、编自国内外的有关图书、报刊、杂志、试题等，力求题材广泛，内容新颖，体现 2003 年在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语试题的特色和风格。

在编写本套教程过程中，编者注意了以下几个方面的问题：

1. 严格按照考试大纲的要求，确定本套书的难度以及题材的选择。词汇严格控制在考试大纲的词汇范围内。对于出现的个别难词和超纲词，一般给出英语或汉语注释。各方面的要求尽可能与考试大纲相一致。

2. 选用材料力求带有一定的特点。注意了选材的广泛性以及内容的新颖性。突出了本套图书备考的针对性和实用性。所选材料主要是近几年的国内外考试书籍，以及各种教材、杂志和报纸的内容。

3. 除了为考生提供各种考试题型的系统性应对方式和技巧以外,本套教程还重点强调了各部分基础知识的讲解和运用,并提供了大量的实例和练习内容。对各种练习的详细解析,则能在很大程度上提高考生的英语理解能力和应试水平。

4. 强调了语言的规范性以及内容的共核性。充分考虑了在职攻读硕士学位人员的实际英语水平现状,涉及了词汇、语法及练习的通用性及可模仿性,尽可能使答案和范文通俗易懂,以便于记忆和模仿。

本书在 2002 年版本的基础上进行了较大程度的修订,更换了相当多的内容,使全书在考题设计、选材、难度、编排、词汇量控制等方面十分接近或稍高于真正的在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语考试。所以说本书正是考生当前最需要的辅导材料之一。

本书在编写过程中得到了清华大学研究生院、清华大学继续教育学院、清华大学外语系以及其他一些院校和有关单位的部分人士和教师的大力支持和帮助,特此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 3 月于清华园



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附录 2002 年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考 A 英语试卷

第一部分

模拟试题

(注意: 根据《2002 年在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国英语联考》的安排, 2003 年在正式考试试卷内设置听力测试栏目, 但其分数不记入总分, 仅做参考分数; 考试卷面分值为 85 分, 考试时间为 180 分钟。在阅读理解部分有四篇短文, 阅读测试题目为 20 题, 每题 2 分, 总计 40 分。考试后按 100 分作加权处理。本模拟试题中的听力部分 1~15 题省略, 而阅读部分各增加了一篇短文。有关听力练习请参考本系列教程的《听力分册》。)

Model Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes, 15 points)



(Omitted.)

Part II Structure and Vocabulary (20 minutes, 10 points)



Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

16. Never a day passed when we were in New York _____ we phoned no matter how late.
A. but that B. that C. had D. have
17. "He is no more diligent than you are." means _____.
A. He is as diligent as you are

- B. He is diligent, so are you
C. He is not so diligent as you are
D. He is not diligent any more than you are
18. It is quite natural that the customs of all national minorities _____.
A. would be respected B. be respected
C. are respected D. will be respected
19. _____, the boy was rather learned in different languages.
A. As young he was B. Young as he was
C. As he was young D. He was as young
20. We can observe small things clearly under a microscope because it can make them appear larger than _____.
A. really they are B. they are really
C. are they really D. they really are
21. I don't doubt _____ you will overcome all the difficulties.
A. whether B. which C. that D. if
22. _____ in the showroom was quickly sold to its new owner.
A. The each exhibit B. The every exhibit
C. Every of the exhibits D. Each of the exhibits
23. The bartender walked out _____ the counter and began to drive the drunk out of the bar.
A. from above B. from behind
C. from under D. from across
24. The medical record shows that it was the drugs, not the disease, _____ killed him two years ago.
A. the effect of which B. the effect of it
C. finally D. that

25. The pilot felt something _____ wrong with the engine just before the plane took off.
A. go B. went C. was going D. to go
26. We exchanged red _____ for blue, to see if the baby would notice.
A. balls B. ballots C. bullets D. bulbs
27. The _____ could hardly sustain the weight of the fruit.
A. brace B. bracket C. brake D. branches
28. The management will be glad to mail you its leaflet, which _____ news of upcoming films.
A. obtains B. contains C. maintains D. sustains
29. May I _____ a ticket for Shanghai?
A. read B. look C. see D. book
30. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____.
A. gaps B. rate C. length D. intervals
31. None of his remarks seems to me to _____ water.
A. take B. hold C. make D. have
32. Some diseases are _____ by certain water animals.
A. transplanted B. transformed C. transported D. transmitted
33. It is our _____ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.
A. consistent B. continuous C. considerate D. continual
34. How did it come _____ that you could be late for such an important appointment?
A. after B. about C. with D. to
35. Plans in changing rooms may result in _____ and a lack of unity in style.
A. discount B. disharmony C. disillusion D. dismissal

Part III Reading Comprehension (55 minutes, 40 points)



Directions: *There are 5 passages in this part. Each of the passages are followed by 4 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Passage 1

What should you think about in trying to find your career? You are probably better at some school subjects than others. These may show the strengths that you can use in your work. A boy who is good at mathematics can use that in an engineering career. A girl who spells well and likes English may be good at office work, so it is important to know the subjects you do well in at school. On the other hand, you may not have any specially strong or weak subjects but your records show a general satisfactory standard. Although not all subjects can be used directly in a job, they may have indirect value. A knowledge of history is not required for most jobs but if history is one of your good subjects you will have learned to remember facts and details. This is an ability that can be useful in many jobs. Your school may have taught you skills, such as typing or technical drawing, which you can use in your work. You may be good at metal work or cookery and look for a job where you can improve these skills.

If you have had a part-time job on Saturdays or in the summer, think what you gained from it. If nothing else, you may have learned how to get to work on time, to follow instructions and to get on with older workers. You may have learned to give correct change in a shop, for example. Just as important, you may become interested in a particular industry or career by seeing it from the inside in a part-time job.

Facing your weak points is also part of knowing yourself. You may be all thumbs when you handle tools; perhaps you are a poor speller or cannot add up a column of figures. It is better to face any weaknesses than to pretend they do not exist. Your school record, for instance, may not be too good, yet it is an important part of your background. You should not be apologetic about it but instead recognize that you will have a chance of a fresh start at work.

36. This passage mainly deals with _____.

A. the significance of working hard at school

- B. the direct and indirect value of school work
C. how to face one's weakness
D. choosing a career according to one's forte
37. According to the passage, doing part-time job as a student _____.
A. you should concern with the payment of the job
B. is a good way to practice the skills learnt in school
C. can help you to prepare for future work
D. can give you nothing but trivial training
38. From the passage we learn that if a student's school performance is not good, he _____.
A. should pay more attention to learning skills and developing abilities
B. will be regretful of not having a good background
C. may also do well in his future work
D. should restart his study in school
39. The phrase "be all thumbs" (Para 3, line 1) probably means _____.
A. be clumsy at doing things
B. be skillful in doing things
C. do not have interest in certain things
D. be easily bored in doing things

Passage 2

Air travel is such an everyday experience these days that we are not surprised when we read about a politician having talked with the Japanese Prime Minister one day, having to attend a conference in Australia the following morning and having to be off at midday to sign a trade agreement in Bangkok. But frequent long distance flying can be so tiring that the traveler begins to feel his brain is in one country, his digestion in another and his powers of concentration nowhere—in short, he hardly knows where he is.

The fatigue we normally experience after a long journey is accentuated when we fly from east to west or vice versa because we cross time zones. Air travel is so quick nowadays that we can leave London after breakfast and be in New York in eight hours. Yet what really disturbs us is that when we arrive it is only lunch time, but we have already had lunch on the plane and are expecting dinner.

Doctors say that since air travelers are in no condition to work after crossing a number of time zones, they should go straight to bed on arrival. Airline pilots, in fact, whose experience is so obviously relevant that it ought to serve as a guide, often live by their own watches, ignoring local time, and have breakfast at midnight if necessary. They have far less reason to worry about their health than executives because they are used to flying and are physically fit.

Businessmen who go on long-distance flights, however, are usually out for promotion and flattered to have been chosen because it adds to their status and prestige in the firm. They are lucky if the company is enlightened enough to insist on their taking the doctor's advice and resting for a day before working. Sometimes the managing director is such an energetic character that he expects everyone to be as fit as he is. As he has never felt any ill effects after flying himself, the schedule he lays down is so exacting that the employee is too exhausted to carry it out satisfactorily. He must either go straight to an important meeting as soon as his plane touches down or else return as soon as the meeting is over to report to his boss. Dynamic tycoons (企业界巨头) of this type often do not realize how disastrous this policy may be for the man's health and the company's reputation.

40. Which of the following statements is true, according to the second paragraph?
- A. We experience fatigue on flights because the journeys are too long.
 - B. We experience more severe fatigue when we fly from east to west.
 - C. Crossing time zones increases the fatigue we experience on a long flight.
 - D. We experience fatigue when meals schedule is disturbed.
41. Airline pilots suffer less from long-distance flight, because ____.
- A. they always go straight to bed after the journey
 - B. they take no notice of local time and are physically healthier
 - C. their experiences are relevant and typical
 - D. they are trained to endure strong pressure
42. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the employees who always go on long-distance business flight ____.
- A. are always as energetic as the dynamic tycoons
 - B. are treated unkindly by their companies
 - C. should take doctor's advice and rest for a day before working
 - D. may make mistakes because of tiredness

43. The word "exacting" (last paragraph, line 6) probably means _____.

- A. accurate
- B. strict and demanding
- C. tiring
- D. scientific

Passage 3

Some individuals and citizens' groups have expressed concern about the level of violence in television programs, particularly in action-adventure series and cartoons. They argue that viewers, especially children, may learn to see violence as the only way to resolve conflicts.

Early experimental researchers compared the play of children who had seen aggressive behavior on television with the play of a control group of children who had watched nonviolent programs. Concern was intensified by findings that indicated a higher level of aggressive play in the violent-television group. Other researchers attempted to determine whether violent programs simply stimulated higher energy levels in children or actually caused them to learn violent and antisocial behavior. The results of different studies conflicted. Some researchers claimed that televised violence actually had a positive cathartic effect, allowing some viewers to release heightening tensions; these findings, however, were not confirmed in further studies. Other scholars pointed out that both prosocial and antisocial behavior can be learned from television.

Social scientists find it especially difficult to assess accurately the subtle, cumulative effects of viewing a broad variety of television programs throughout childhood. Distinguishing the possible effects of television from other influences at home and at school is also difficult. Current research suggests that moderately higher levels of antisocial behavior can be traced to television viewing, but further study needs to be done to confirm it.

Because of the long-standing tradition in the U.S. of freedom of speech and of the press, the government would probably not attempt to directly limit or censor the appearance of violence on television. Among the networks and producers, pressure from concerned citizens continues to be balanced by the increasing popularity of high-energy action-adventure programs.

44. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. violent TV programs and social problems
- B. researches on TV programs for children

- C. the proper TV programs for children
D. children learning violence from TV programs
45. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. Studies show that television viewing leads to antisocial behavior.
B. The positive effect of violent TV programs has again and again been confirmed.
C. The effect of TV programs on children need further study.
D. Both antisocial and prosocial behaviors can be learnt from violence.
46. The word "cathartic" (Para 2, line 7) probably means _____.
A. religious
B. cultural
C. emotion-releasing
D. strong
47. The attitude of the writer toward the topic discussed in the passage is _____.
A. satiric
B. neutral
C. negative
D. positive

Passage 4

Alaska is the largest of the states in size and the second smallest in population in the States. Nearly everything about this 49th state is big. Its Mount McKinley is higher than any other peak in North America. Its Yukon River is one of the longest navigable waterways in the world. Huge animals still thrive in its open spaces Kodiak.

Alaska is a land of spectacular contrasts, smoking volcanoes and frozen tundra (冻原), hot springs and ice floes (浮冰), creeping glaciers (冰川) and virgin forests. This vast, raw, and rough land thrusts a chain of volcanic islands more than a thousand miles southwest into the Bering Sea. Reaching beyond the international date line, the land area originally spanned four time zones. It stretches northward far into the Arctic Circle, and to the south its Panhandle extends for miles between the Pacific Ocean and the Canadian Rockies.

The state is so large that it increased the area of the United States by a fifth. Alaska is more than twice the size of Texas. About a third of the vast area is forested, and glaciers cover

more than 28,800 square miles. The Malaspina glacier complex is larger than the state of Rhode Island.

The Stars and Stripes have flown over Alaska since March 30, 1867, when the vast land was purchased from Russia for 7.2 million dollars. In 1959 Alaska became the first new state since New Mexico and Arizona had achieved statehood in 1912.

The name Alaska comes from the Aleut word *alaxsxaq*, meaning object toward which the action of the sea is directed, that is, the mainland. Its nicknames are the Land of the Midnight Sun and America's Last Frontier. It was once labeled "Seward's folly" and "Seward's icebox" in ridicule of the secretary of state who negotiated the purchase of what was considered a burden.

48. Which of the following statements about Alaska is Not true?
- A. It has the largest territory.
 - B. It has the highest mountain.
 - C. It has the longest river.
 - D. It is the last but one new state in the States.
49. In the year 1959 ____.
- A. Alaska achieved its statehood
 - B. Alaska officially became the territory of the States
 - C. New Mexico and Arizona achieved their statehoods
 - D. Alaska was separated from New Mexico and Arizona
50. The nickname of Alaska, "Seward's icebox," shows that ____.
- A. Alaska means mainland
 - B. people were very much impressed by the vast ice floes in Alaska
 - C. people considered the purchase as a mistake
 - D. the name of secretary of the state in 1959 was Seward
51. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- A. The history of Alaska.
 - B. The purchase rewards.
 - C. The last state of the United States.
 - D. Alaska, a unique state of the States.

Passage 5

Protecting our delicate environment seems to be on the agenda of politicians, government leaders, and citizens in many parts of the world. The concept of green consumerism has gained momentum more and more over the last decade, and the public feels moved to pitch in and help. However, three essential keys needed to power this movement include a more informed public, the development of improved technology, and a greater demand for recycled materials.

Let's use paper as an example. The first step is to raise public awareness about the recycling process, explain the kinds of materials that can be recycled, and provide ways on how to properly dispose of them. Local governments should educate the public on how to properly sort reusable materials from those, like plastic laminated materials such as fast food wrappers, that can't be recycled very easily. Then, a system of collecting these sorted materials needs to be established. Public interest might be there, but may soon wane if recycling centers located in convenient locations are not available. Sometimes we become complacent when it comes to recycling, but when you speak in terms of actual facts and figures that everyone can understand, people become more aware of the problem. Give the public information that can grasp in real terms, and then you will increase your chances of gaining followers.

Second, technological progress has been made on many fronts, but governmental agencies need to step up their support for companies involved in recycling by providing tax incentives, or even grants to upgrade equipment and to encourage further research. One breakthrough has been the development of a new manufacturing process that uses enzymes (酶) to help remove ink from paper in more energy efficient and environmentally safe methods. Recycling paper materials can be expensive in both monetary and environmental terms. The difficulty in removing print from paper, the amount of energy expended during the process, and caustic waste that is sometimes produced are costs that companies incur and would then pass on to the consumers.

The final key is to increase demand for the growing surplus of resources waiting to be recycled. This problem has appeared in various regions of the world where the technology to process the used materials lags far behind the amount being collected for recycling. There may be a great outpouring of support, yet the great stumbling block to implementing the second stage of this plan could be the corporate sector's inability to find commercial enterprises interested in using recycled goods especially when the cost exceeds those of virgin materials.

Recycling is a crucial link of protecting our planet. The three keys mentioned above are important to the achievement of this end.

52. What would be the best title for this passage?
- A. Protecting Our Planet
 - B. Three Steps of Paper Recycling
 - C. Important Keys to Improving Recycling
 - D. Recycling Is Crucial to Environment
53. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Reusable materials should be sorted out from those that can not be recycled very easily.
 - B. Fast food wrappers should be sorted together with newspaper and copy paper.
 - C. Without convenient recycling centers, the public will gradually lose their interest in sorting different materials.
 - D. The public would become more interested and responsible if they know more details of the recycling issue.
54. Technological progress is important to recycling because it ____.
- A. enables the upgrade of equipment and further research
 - B. can result in less energy consumption and less environmental problems
 - C. helps company get more government support
 - D. lessens the burden that consumers have to bare when disposing of waste
55. Sometimes the demand for recycled material is not great because ____.
- A. they may be more expensive than natural materials
 - B. they do harm to the environment
 - C. technology to process the used materials lags behind the amount waiting to be recycled
 - D. there is not enough governmental support

Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 5 points)



Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

Besides active foreign enterprises and a (56)_____ number of private employers, a consequential new development was the development of employment in state-owned enterprises (guanying or guanshang). Started by some (57)_____ Qing officials, the yangwupai, in the late