



同等学力人员 申请硕士学位 英语统考

考前冲刺

编 著

赵贵旺 赵树立 王瑜

华东理工大学出版社

圆正理性英语丛书

同等学力人员 申请硕士学位英语统考 考前冲刺

赵贵旺 赵树立 王 瑜 编著

华东理工大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语统考考前冲刺/赵贵旺等编著. —上海:华东理工大学出版社,2002.12

(圆正理性英语丛书)

ISBN 7-5628-1245-4

I. 同... II. 赵... III. 英语-研究生-水平考试
- 自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 020054 号

**同等学力人员申请硕士学位
英语统考考前冲刺**

圆正理性英语丛书

赵贵旺 赵树立 王瑜 编著

出版	华东理工大学出版社	开本	787×1092 1/16
社址	上海市梅陇路 130 号	印张	12.25
邮编	200237 电话(021)64250306	字数	411 千字
网址	www.hdlgpress.com.cn	版次	2002 年 12 月第 1 版
经销	新华书店上海发行所	印次	2003 年 3 月第 1 次
印刷	常熟市华通印刷有限公司	印数	1-6050 册

ISBN 7-5628-1245-4/H·294

定价: 16.80 元

Contents

前言

Simulated Test One	(1)
Simulated Test Two	(12)
Simulated Test Three	(22)
Simulated Test Four	(33)
Simulated Test Five	(44)
Simulated Test Six	(54)
Simulated Test Seven	(65)
Simulated Test Eight	(75)
Simulated Test Nine	(86)
Simulated Test Ten	(97)
Simulated Test Eleven	(107)
Simulated Test Twelve	(117)
附录 I 答案	(128)
附录 II 答案解析	(140)
附录 III 听力原文	(175)

前 言

为了进一步规范在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位工作,确保以同等学力授予的学位质量,国务院学位委员会决定,自 1995 年起,除外语专业外,在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位,实行外语课程全国统一考试。根据《在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位英语课程水平统一考试大纲》的规定,考试以基础英语为主要内容,包括听力理解、词汇、阅读理解、完形填空、辨错与改错、汉译英和写作七个部分。

由于该考试是水平考试,无固定教材,给考生的学习带来很大难度。笔者多年来从事四、六级考试及研究生入学英语考试辅导,积累了丰富的经验。自 1995 年起在职人员申请硕士学位开始实行英语统考,笔者根据大纲及样题的要求,自己编写辅导教材,为考生进行了为期两个月的业余辅导。结果,考生通过率达 70% 多。又经过连续六年的辅导实践(每次通过率均超过 70%),对原始材料进行反复修改和补充,使之更具实用性。为了满足社会各阶层在职人员申请硕士学位的需要,应社会广大读者的要求,笔者将所有使用过的自编辅导教材经过精加工处理,编写成了这本《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语统考考前冲刺》。

该书共有十二套模拟试题,供考生在考前集中训练,把握考点。总之,本书在编写过程中,注重了以下三个特点:新、精、全。新是指在选材上力求新颖,避免与同类书发生雷同;精是指除了材料精选外,讲解精,避免无病呻吟和套路式的笼统介绍;全是指要点总结全,题型介绍全。实用是本书的又一大特点,本书的原始材料是该考试辅导班的辅导教材,经过使用、修改、补充和完善,避免了闭门编书,脱离实际的弊病。

如对书中内容有问题者,请与作者直接联系,联系地址:050017,石家庄河北医科大学 188 信箱。

限于时间和水平,疏漏及失误在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者

2002 年 6 月

ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST

FOR

MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS

Simulated Test One

(Time Limit: 150 minutes)

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 9 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, there will be a question. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. A) Go over the list. | B) Do some shopping. |
| C) List everything her friend needs. | D) Go for an outing. |
| 2. A) As big as she expected. | B) Much bigger than she expected. |
| C) Not as she expected. | D) So small that she is not satisfied. |
| 3. A) The rent is too high. | B) He can't afford the high taxes. |
| C) He doesn't want to live in the suburbs. | D) It's too far away from his office. |
| 4. A) Because Maria doesn't like football. | B) Because Maria fell ill. |
| C) Because he didn't have the time. | D) Because he can't stand football. |
| 5. A) The pear. | B) The weather. |
| C) The seafood. | D) The cold. |
| 6. A) George's brother. | B) George's wife. |
| C) George's father. | D) George's father-in-law. |
| 7. A) She can use his car. | B) She can borrow someone else's car. |
| C) She must get her car fixed | D) She can't borrow his car. |
| 8. A) At 2:35. | B) At 3:00. |
| C) At 2:45. | D) At 3:15. |
| 9. A) To the bank. | B) To the bookstore. |
| C) To a shoe store. | D) To the grocer's |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 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 marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Questions 10 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 10. A) Used book. B) Circulating books.
- C) Reference books. D) Brand-new books.
- 11. A) Magazines. B) Newsletters.
- C) Periodicals. D) Pamphlets and newspaper clippings.
- 12. A) Paintings. B) Books of interest to children.
- C) A wide variety of media. D) All of the above.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 13. A) Because the bird couldn't repeat his master's name.
- B) Because the bird screamed all day long.
- C) Because the bird uttered the wrong word.
- D) Because the bird failed to say the name of the town.
- 14. A) The cruel master. B) The pet bird.
- C) The man in the kitchen. D) The fourth chicken.
- 15. A) The bird had finally understood his threat.
- B) The bird managed to escape from the chicken house.
- C) The bird had learned to scream back at him.
- D) The bird was living peacefully with the chickens.

Part II Vocabulary

(10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with one word or phrase 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 out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

- 16. Having previously traveled in Europe, Jack was employed by the travel agency as a tour guide.
A) loyally B) formally C) beneficially D) formerly
- 17. Many writers base the principal characters of their novels on their own personal experiences.
A) female B) complex C) central D) original
- 18. His novel has to be modified again before being submitted to the publisher.
A) typed B) improved C) compiled D) composed
- 19. The earth is now found unable to sustain its five billion residents.
A) support B) entertain C) stand D) contain
- 20. The United Nations played an indispensable role in the Gulf Crisis.
A) essential B) coordinating C) minor D) unusual
- 21. All living things have certain attributes that are passed down from one generation to the next.
A) cells B) virtues C) features D) codes
- 22. The invading enemy was forced to retreat because of the severe weather.
A) launch an attack B) compromise C) admit defeat D) withdraw
- 23. Lack of information forced the Chair of the Committee to suspend his decision.
A) postpone B) finish C) stop D) reconsider
- 24. Honesty has always been considered a virtue of human beings.

- A) character B) merit C) feature D) shortcoming
 25. Though they tried their best to fight against the drought, all their efforts were in vain.
 A) useless B) effective C) valuable D) powerful

Section B

Directions: In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

26. I very strongly _____ to people smoking in my office.
 A) subject B) consent C) object D) resist
27. How much was the _____ you paid to the doctor?
 A) insurance fare B) pension C) fee D) allowance
28. Thousands of people from other countries entered the U.S. _____ New York.
 A) by means of B) by way of C) in light of D) in view of
29. Do you think the refrigerator can _____ vegetable and fruit fresh?
 A) keep B) freeze C) preserve D) reserve
30. He kept thinking hard, but failed to _____ with a workable plan.
 A) keep up B) put up C) come up D) bring up
31. What you should say in your speech is entirely _____ you.
 A) up to B) due to C) owing to D) according to
32. Fresh vegetables in this area are _____ the whole year round.
 A) accessible B) acceptable C) agreeable D) available
33. There is a _____ noise of traffic in all the main streets.
 A) continual B) continuous C) constant D) consistent
34. Although the two players are _____ in the tennis court, they are really good friends.
 A) partners B) rivals C) mates D) companions
35. Without my glasses I can hardly _____ what has been written in the letter.
 A) make for B) make up C) make out D) make over

Part III Reading Comprehension

(50 minutes, 30 points)

Passage One

Amtrak(美国铁路客运公司) was experiencing a downswing in ridership(客运量) along the lines comprising its rail system. Of major concern to Amtrak and its advertising agency DDB Needham, were the long-distance western routes where ridership had been declining significantly.

At one time, trains were the only practical way to cross the vast areas of the west. Trains were fast, very luxurious, and quite convenient compared to other forms of transportation existing at the time. However, times change and the automobile became America's standard of convenience. Also, air travel had easily established itself as the fastest method of traveling great distances. Therefore, the task for DDB Needham was to encourage consumers to consider other aspects of train travel in order to change their attitudes and increase the likelihood that trains would be considered for travel in the west.

Two portions of the total market were targeted: 1) anxious fliers — those concerned with safety, relaxation, and cleanliness and 2) travel-lovers — those viewing themselves as relaxed, casual, and interested in the travel experience as part of their vacation. The agency then developed a campaign that focused on travel experiences such as freedom, escape, relaxation, and enjoyment of the great western outdoors. It stressed experiences gained by using the trains and portrayed western train trips as wonderful

adventures.

Advertisements showed pictures of the beautiful scenery that could be enjoyed along some of the more famous western routes and emphasized the romantic names of some of these trains (Empire Builder, etc.). These ads were strategically placed among family-oriented TV shows and programs involving nature and America in order to most effectively reach target audiences. Results were impressive. The Empire Builder, which was focused on in one ad, enjoyed a 15-percent increase in profits on its Chicago to Seattle route.

36. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A) To show the inability of trains to compete with planes with respect to speed and convenience.
- B) To stress the influence of the automobile on America's standard of convenience.
- C) To emphasize the function of travel agencies in market promotion.
- D) To illustrate the important role of persuasive communication in changing consumer attitudes.

37. It can be inferred from the passage that the drop in Amtrak ridership was due to the fact that _____.

- A) trains were not suitable for short distance passenger transportation
- B) trains were not the fastest and most convenient form of transportation
- C) trains were not as fast and convenient as they used to be
- D) trains could not compete with planes in terms of luxury and convenience

38. To encourage consumers to travel by train, DDB Needham emphasized _____.

- A) the freedom and convenience provided on trains
- B) the practical aspects of train travel
- C) the adventurous aspects of train trips
- D) the safety and cleanliness of train trips

39. The train ads were placed among family-oriented TV programs involving nature and America because _____.

- A) they could focus on meaningful travel experiences
- B) they could increase the effectiveness of the TV programs
- C) their profits could be increased by some 15 percent
- D) most travel-lovers and nervous fliers were believed to be among the audiences

40. According to the passage, the Empire Builder enjoyed an increase in ridership and profits because _____.

- A) the attractiveness of its name and route was effectively advertised
- B) it provided an exciting travel experience
- C) its passengers could enjoy the great western outdoors
- D) it was widely advertised in newspapers and magazines in Chicago and Seattle

Passage Two

Why does cream go bad faster than butter? Some researchers think they have the answer, and it comes down to the structure of the food, not its chemical composition — a finding that could help rid some processed foods of chemical preservatives.

Cream and butter contain pretty much the same substances, so why cream should sour much faster has been a mystery. Both are emulsions—tiny globules (小球体) of one liquid evenly distributed throughout another. The difference lies in what's in the globules and what's in the surrounding liquid, says Brocklehurst, who led the investigation.

In cream, fatty globules drift about in a sea of water. In butter, globules of a watery solution are locked away in a sea of fat. The bacteria which make the food go bad prefer to live in the watery regions of the mixture. "This means that in cream, the bacteria are free to grow throughout the mixture," he says.

When the situation is reversed, the bacteria are locked away in compartments(隔离室) buried deep in the sea of fat. Trapped in this way, individual colonies cannot spread and rapidly run out of nutrients (养料). They also slowly poison themselves with their waste products. "In butter, you get a self-limiting system which stops the bacteria growing," says Brocklehurst.

The researchers are already working with food companies keen to see if their products can be made resistant to bacterial attack through alterations to the food's structure. Brocklehurst believes it will be possible to make the emulsions used in salad cream, for instance, more like that in butter. The key will be to do this while keeping the salad cream liquid and not turning it into a solid lump.

41. The significance of Brocklehurst's research is that _____.
 - A) it suggested a way to keep some foods fresh without preservatives
 - B) it discovered tiny globules in both cream and butter
 - C) it revealed the secret of how bacteria multiply in cream and butter
 - D) it found that cream and butter share the same chemical composition
42. According to the researchers, cream sours faster than butter because bacteria _____.
 - A) are more evenly distributed in cream
 - B) multiply more easily in cream than in butter
 - C) live on less fat in cream than in butter
 - D) produce less waste in cream than in butter
43. According to Brocklehurst, we can keep cream fresh by _____.
 - A) removing its fat
 - B) killing the bacteria
 - C) reducing its water content
 - D) altering its structure
44. The word "colonies" (Line 2, Para. 4) refers to _____.
 - A) tiny globules
 - B) watery regions
 - C) bacteria communities
 - D) little compartments
45. Commercial application of the research finding will be possible if salad cream can be made resistant to bacterial attack _____.
 - A) by varying its chemical composition
 - B) by turning it into a solid lump
 - C) while keeping its structure unchanged
 - D) while retaining its liquid form

Passage Three

The social organization of work has changed dramatically since the days when this nation (the United States) was founded. Well into the nineteenth century, most goods were produced by artisans (工匠, 手艺人). Even if they worked for someone else, they usually were paid for the product (a piece rate), not by the hour, and so could decide their own hours and set their own pace. Many worked in their own homes or other settings where they were not under direct supervision. Equally important, they were highly skilled and difficult to replace. Employers (and customers) had to treat them with respect.

Industrialization replaced traditional crafts with a combination of machines, low-skilled labor, and managers. How did this affect the worker and the experience of work? Crafts were learned through years of apprenticeship; factory jobs could be learned in a number of weeks. (Indeed, many tasks were performed by children.) This meant, first, that workers lost their bargaining power. If they demanded better wages or working conditions, refused to work seven days a week or ten hours a day (a typical workweek at the turn of the century), they were easily replaced. Second, factory jobs gave the worker little or no opportunity for creativity. In contrast to crafts, which required judgment and allowed for individual expression, factory jobs

were routinized. Finally, control of work was taken over by managers. Managers, not the workers themselves, determined what work was to be done, the speed of the conveyor belt that carried items past workers, and so on. Thus industrialization replaced highly skilled work with low-skill jobs. This trend continues today. The complexity of today's technology often obscures the fact that the human contribution is constantly reduced. For example, most computer programmers have less specialized knowledge and less autonomy than did the coppersmiths, wheelwrights (轮匠), framework knitters (编织工), shipwrights, and other artisans of 200 years ago. Today we are a nation of employees. The great majority of Americans work for someone else (or, in the case of corporations, something else). They do not set their own hours or design their own working conditions. Indeed, many consider themselves lucky to have a job at all.

46. Which of the following statements can prove the fact that artisans have more freedom than modern workers?
- A) Artisans have less bargaining power than workers.
 - B) Modern workers are forced to do low-skill jobs.
 - C) Modern workers can decide their work hours and pace.
 - D) Artisans have more chances for creative thinking.
47. According to the second paragraph, factory jobs _____.
- A) require workers to express their own opinions to the work
 - B) depend on machines and the skilled work of workers
 - C) make workers lose the ability to defend their own interests
 - D) train workers to do the routinized work creatively
48. The word "obscures" (Line 12, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".
- A) make difficult to see
 - B) be difficult to understand
 - C) make easy to see
 - D) make less intelligent
49. It can be inferred from the passage that industrialization _____.
- A) replaces highly skilled work with low-skill labor and managers
 - B) hinders the development of creative power for the majority of people
 - C) constantly reduces the human contribution to the work and society
 - D) makes the great majority of people work for a small number of people
50. The best title of this passage may be: _____.
- A) The Characteristics of Industrialization
 - B) The Complexity of Today's Technology
 - C) The Social Organization of Work
 - D) The Comparison between Artisans and Workers

Passage Four

In a new book published this month called "Gray Dawn", Peter G. Peterson predicts that in less than 25 years, senior citizens will comprise more than 18 percent of the entire U. S. population — the same proportion as in Florida today. Put another way, that means that early in the next century, there will be more grandparents than grandchildren. Peterson, a former secretary of Commerce under Nixon, is primarily concerned with what the aging of America — a product of both longer life spans and falling birthrates — means for Social Security and Medicare. But the social ramifications will be at least as profound as the economic ones. Will all those seniors shift the balance of political power? How will Hollywood executives, funeral directors and the auto industry change their products to meet the demands of a markedly older public? Because women tend to outlive men, will an older America also be significantly more female? In short, what will America be like when we all become a Senior Nation?

Anyone who has visited West Palm Beach or Tucson knows part of the answer: There are lots of people driving very slowly in big cars on their way to early-bird dinners. But that's only the most broad-brush observation. The political changes alone will be enough to bury all those stereotypes about the feeble elderly. Peterson estimates that by 2038, people of 65 and older will make up 34 percent of the electorate up from only 16 percent in 1966. You think Social Security is a sacred cow now. And the battle over entitlements may get uglier. The 65-plus population is about 85 percent white. The younger generations — the ones footing the seniors' bills — are much more racially mixed. "What you've got is an overwhelmingly white generation with enormous influence asking ? African-Americans, Hispanics and Asians to support them for decades," says Ken Dychtwald, president of Age Wave, a consulting firm that focuses on the maturing marketplace. "The tension becomes not only generational but racial."

51. What is true of American population?
 - A) Florida's population is 18% of the entire U.S. population.
 - B) American people will represent 18% of the world's population.
 - C) American population will increase by 18% early in the next century.
 - D) Senior citizens will outnumber teenagers in less than 25 years in the U.S..
52. According to Peterson, the aging of America is caused by _____.
 - A) social security and medicare
 - B) shift in the balance of political power
 - C) longer life spans and falling birthrates
 - D) social ramifications as well as economic ones
53. Who is Peter G. Peterson?
 - A) A funeral director.
 - B) A Hollywood executive.
 - C) A secretary of Commerce.
 - D) The author of "Gray Dawn".
54. "Gray Dawn" probably refers to the fact that _____.
 - A) the younger generations are much more racially mixed
 - B) the U.S. will be significantly more female in the next century
 - C) the stereotypes about the feeble elderly are being dispersed by political changes
 - D) the U.S. is entering a stage when there are more grandparents than grandchildren
55. What is the best title for the passage?
 - A) The U.S. — a Senior Nation.
 - B) The Senior Boom is Coming.
 - C) A Book entitled "Gray Dawn".
 - D) Generational and Racial Tension.

Passage Five

Is it possible to persuade mankind to live without war? War is an ancient institution which has existed for at least six thousand years. It was always wicked and usually foolish, but in the past the human race managed to live with it. Modern ingenuity has changed this. Either Man will abolish war, or war will abolish Man. For the present, it is nuclear weapons that cause the gravest danger, but bacteriological or chemical weapons may, before long, offer an even greater threat. If we succeed in abolishing nuclear weapons, our work will not be done. It will never be done until we have succeeded in abolishing war. To do this, we need to persuade mankind to look upon international questions in a new way not as contests of force, in which the victory goes to the side which is most skillful in killing, but by arbitration(仲裁) in accordance with agreed principles of law. It is not easy to change age-old mental habits, but this is what must be attempted.

There are those who say that the adoption of this or that ideology would prevent war. I believe this to be

a profound error. All ideologies are based upon dogmatic(武断的) assertions which are, at best, doubtful, and at worst, totally false. Their supporters believe in them so fanatically that they are willing to go to war in support of them. The movement of world becomes a commonplace that unclear war must be avoided. Of course, every difficult problems remain in the international sphere, but the spirit in which they are being approached is a better one than it was some years ago. It has begun to be thought, even by the powerful men who decide whether we shall live or die, that negotiations should reach agreements even if both sides do not find these agreements wholly satisfactory. It has begun to be understood that the important conflict nowadays is not between East and West, but between Man and the H-bomb.

56. This passage implies that war is now _____.
 A) more wicked than in the past B) as wicked as in the past
 C) less wicked than in the past D) what people try to live with
57. According to the author _____.
 A) it is impossible to live without war
 B) war is the only way to settle international disagreements
 C) war must be abolished if man wants to survive
 D) war will be abolished by modern ingenuity
58. The author says that modern weapons _____.
 A) will help abolish war
 B) make mankind live in a greater threat
 C) will gradually become part of man's life
 D) need further improving
59. The author believes that the only way to abolish war is to _____.
 A) abolish nuclear weapons
 B) let the stronger side take over the world
 C) improve bacteriological and chemical weapons
 D) settle international issues through negotiation
60. The last paragraph suggests that _____.
 A) nuclear war will definitely not take place
 B) international agreements are now reached more and more easily
 C) man is beginning to realize that nuclear war is his greatest enemy
 D) world opinion is in favor of nuclear war

Passage Six

Visual impairment (视觉障碍) carries with it a reduced or restricted ability to travel through one's physical and social environment until adequate orientation and mobility skills have been established. Because observational skills are more limited, self-control within the immediate surroundings is limited. The visually impaired person is less able to anticipate hazardous situations or obstacles to avoid.

Orientation refers to the mental map one has of one's surroundings and to the relationship between self and that environment. The mental map is best generated by moving through the environment and piecing together relationships, object by object, in an organized approach. With little or no visual feedback to reinforce this mental map, a visually impaired person must rely on memory for key landmarks and other clues. Landmarks and clues enable visually impaired persons to affirm their position in space.

Mobility, on the other hand, is the ability to travel safely and efficiently from one point to another within one's physical and social environment. Good orientation skills are necessary to good mobility skills. Once visually impaired students learn to travel safely as pedestrians (行人) they also need to learn to use public

transportation to become as independent as possible.

To meet the expanding needs and demands of the visually impaired person, there is a sequence of instruction that begins during the preschool years and may continue after high school. Many visually impaired children lack adequate concepts regarding time and space or objects and events in their environment. During the early years much attention is focused on the development of some fundamental concepts, such as inside or outside, in front of or behind, fast or slow, movement or traffic, the variety or intersections, elevators or escalators, and so forth. These concepts are essential to safe, efficient travel through familiar and unfamiliar settings, first within buildings, then in residential neighborhoods, and finally in business communities.

61. How can we increase the visually impaired person's ability to travel through his physical and social environment?
- By helping him develop adequate orientation and mobility skills.
 - By teaching him to learn observational skills.
 - By warning him of hazardous situations or obstacles.
 - By improving his visual ability.
62. The visually impaired person's position in space _____.
- is not determined by memory but by physical landmarks and clues
 - is located in relation to other items in his mental map
 - enables him to construct the mental map
 - reinforces the mental map of his surroundings
63. Mobility skills which the visually impaired person is learning refer to the ability _____.
- to travel as a dependent tourist
 - to travel as a pedestrian and a passenger
 - to travel as a pedestrian with a company
 - to travel within the safe physical and social environment
64. In the passage, the author insists that _____.
- visually impaired children go to school for survival
 - the needs and demands of visually impaired children expand
 - visually impaired children acquire the fundamental concepts for safe mobility
 - preschool children receive the instruction in the concepts of time and space or objects and events
65. What is the author mainly talking about in the passage?
- Visual impairment and memory.
 - The visually impaired person's physical and social environment.
 - Mental development of the visually impaired person.
 - Orientation and mobility of the visually impaired person.

Part IV Cloze Test

(15 minutes, 10 points)

Are there any alternatives to prisons as we know them? Efforts to reform prisons whether 66 by humanitarian principles or by the desire to 67 crime — have centered around three general areas: work programs, conjugal(夫妇之间) visits, and group therapy(治疗). More than thirty states 68 these programs during the 1960s, but usually on a small 69. In the Swedish

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 66. A) motivated | B) enforced |
| C) proposed | D) executed |
| 67. A) reduce | B) restrict |
| C) restrain | D) remove |
| 68. A) developed | B) launched |
| C) imposed | D) served |
| 69. A) respect | B) quantity |
| C) scale | D) realm |
| 70. A) considered | B) advised |
| C) informed | D) performed |

penal system, widely regarded as the most 70 in the world, providing prisoners with steady, useful jobs and requiring them to 71 themselves and their families, while paying 72 to their victims, are central to the restoration 73.

Only a few prisons in this country allow conjugal visits, but other nations 74 spouse of prisoners to visit them, and some allow prisoners to visit their families for short periods. The idea 75 conjugal visits is that the people who are most likely to 76 a prisoner from continuing in a criminal 77 are his or her spouse and children.

Group therapy programs are difficult to 78. Nearly all forms of psychotherapy depend on unrestrained self-disclosure and open 79 of feelings. But the psychologists who 80 such programs in prisons are, 81 all, prison officials. A prisoner's release may depend on his or her 82 in a therapy program, thus making its 83 nature problematical. The inmate is thus put in a double bind: total openness might well 84 his or her release, but self-concealment 85 the program useless.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 71. A) improve | B) survive |
| C) encourage | D) support |
| 72. A) obligations | B) debts |
| C) damages | D) demands |
| 73. A) resolution | B) outcome |
| C) solution | D) effort |
| 74. A) persuade | B) permit |
| C) let | D) reject |
| 75. A) behind | B) within |
| C) in | D) from |
| 76. A) separate | B) check |
| C) discourage | D) oppose |
| 77. A) existence | B) life |
| C) profession | D) career |
| 78. A) execute | B) assess |
| C) promise | D) succeed |
| 79. A) explanation | B) exhibition |
| C) expression | D) exploration |
| 80. A) test | B) set |
| C) run | D) judge |
| 81. A) after | B) otherwise |
| C) though | D) even |
| 82. A) response | B) behavior |
| C) participation | D) attitude |
| 83. A) willing | B) voluntary |
| C) eager | D) inclined |
| 84. A) hold | B) delay |
| C) bother | D) restore |
| 85. A) grasps | B) quits |
| C) encounters | D) renders |

Paper Two

Part I Error Detection and Correction

(10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labelled A, B, C, and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. It won't be long before those students from the remote mountainous region will get used to living a new life on campus.
A B C D
2. However one's social position is, it is necessary that one remember to work hard and to serve the people wholeheartedly.
A B C D
3. On more than one occasion, they found themselves doubt their own decision though they had been.
A B C

prepared for the project in advance.

D

4. There is so much to do in Cyberspace and so many sites to see that you may wish you have a tour guide.

A

B

C

D

5. Information has become increasing important to us, and indeed we are at the beginning of an information revolution.

A

B

C

D

6. This was something I hadn't paid too much attention before but now scared me.

A

B

C

D

7. Many Southerners find cities such as New York cold and unfriendly, partly because people on Madison Avenue smile less than on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Georgia.

A

B

C

D

8. The United States has intended to build a supersonic aircraft but there was not support for it in the Congress.

A

B

C

D

9. Only when you have obtained sufficient data you can come to a sound conclusion.

A

B

C

D

10. By watching sunspots, great storms which rage on the surface of the sun, scientists discovered whether the sun spins on its axis.

A

B

C

D

Part II Translation

(15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Translate the following paragraph into English. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

随着网上教学的出现,中国的远程教育将取得巨大的发展。习惯听广播或上电视课程的学生现在可以有另一种选择了。如果中国能建立更多的网上大学,任何一个在传统大学中学习的人都有机会接受高等教育。同时网上教育使人们更容易获取信息,从而在将来能够缩小贫富之间的差别。

Part III Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Advantages of a Job Interview*. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below. Remember to write your composition neatly.

Outline:

1. 现在找工作一般都要进行面试,通过面试,面试者(interviewer)和应试者(interviewee)可以互相了解情况。
2. 面试者可以向应试者介绍情况,如工作性质、条件、待遇等。
3. 应试者也有机会给对方留下一个好的印象,如可以表现出自信心,可以介绍教育背景,工作能力等。

ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST
FOR
MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS

Simulated Test Two

(Time Limit: 150 minutes)

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

Directions: (与 Test One 同, 略)

1. A) At a cigarette store.
C) At a gas station.
2. A) From upstairs.
C) From the Nelsons' house.
3. A) Once a week.
C) Three times a week.
4. A) In New York.
C) In Newport.
5. A) A guest and a receptionist.
C) A customer and a shop assistant.
6. A) He will return from Paris in two weeks.
B) He is studying French in Paris.
C) He is having a vacation in Paris.
D) He is planning to go back to Paris in a year.
7. A) Young people are too quick in making decisions.
B) Young people seldom stay long on the same job.
C) Young people lost their jobs easily.
D) Young people are too eager to succeed.
8. A) She felt it was tiring.
C) She thought it took less time.
9. A) The woman doesn't want to spend Christmas with the man.
B) The woman is going home for Christmas.
C) The woman has not been invited to the Christmas party.
D) The woman is going to spend Christmas abroad.
- B) At a bus station.
D) At Aunt Mary's.
B) From next door.
D) From the back door.
B) Twice a week.
D) Four times a week.
B) In Boston.
D) In Washington.
B) A passenger and an air hostess.
D) A guest and a waitress.