

高级英语测试题集

ADVANCED ENGLISH PRACTICE TESTS

硕士 研究生
大学 入学英语考试
出国 英语
人员 六级考试
英语
水平考试

杨匡汉 主编

中国建筑工业出版社

高级英语测试题集

硕士研究生入学英语考试

大学英语六级考试

出国人员英语水平考试

杨匡汉 主编

卢世伟 史冰岩 乔梦铎 编
孟 毅 郑淑明 赵阿坤

中国建筑工业出版社

(京) 新登字 035 号

高级英语测试题集

硕士研究生入学英语考试

大学英语六级考试

出国人员英语水平考试

杨匡汉 主编

卢世伟 史冰岩 乔梦铎
孟毅 郑淑明 赵阿坤 编

*

中国建筑工业出版社出版、发行 (北京西郊百万庄)

新华书店经销

北京市顺义县板桥印刷厂印刷

*

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/32 印张: 14¹/₈ 字数: 316 千字

1991 年 11 月第一版 1991 年 11 月第一次印刷

印数: 1—9,590 册 定价: 7.25 元

ISBN7-112-01423-9/H·21

(6460)

前 言

目前，由国家教委主持定期举行的大规模英语考试共有五种，它们是：

- 一、大学入学英语考试；
- 二、大学英语四级考试 (CET-B4)；
- 三、大学英语六级考试 (CET-B6)；
- 四、硕士研究生入学英语考试 (GSET)；
- 五、出国人员英语水平考试 (EPT)。

如果说，第一种考试属于初级水平考试，第二种考试属于中级水平考试，后三种考试则属于高级水平考试。

本书为后三种考试各提供六套标准测试题。全部试题均从最近几年英语国家和地区出版的数十种原著中精选或自编。自编部分均经美国和加拿大文教专家审定。我们对十八套测试题作了统筹安排，每套试题既各自独立，又在相同项目之间互为补充。例如：三种试题的语法结构部分共约四百个句子，它们覆盖了有关考试大纲规定的全部语法内容。阅读理解部分的八十多个短文约四百个问题包括阅读理解试题的各种提问方式。其他项目也都作了全盘考虑。因此，准备参加任何一种高级英语考试的读者，均可利用本书提供的全部十八套测试题，进行有系统的练习。本书也可以作为参加 TOEFL 考试的参考书。我们可以负责任地说，读者如能独立完成并真正掌握本书提供的十八套测试题，便可以充满信心地参加全国举行的上述任何一种标准化英语考试。我们祝愿本书读者都能如愿以偿。

本书附有听力录音带六盒，全部由美国和加拿大文教专家朗诵。购买听力录音带的读者，请直接与哈尔滨建筑工程学院外语部联系（邮码：150006）。

编 者

1991 年 6 月

目 录

前言

硕士研究生入学英语考试测试题

Graduate Student Entrance Test (GSET)	1
Practice Test One	1
Practice Test Two	17
Practice Test Three	33
Practice Test Four	49
Practice Test Five	65
Practice Test Six	81

大学英语六级考试测试题

College English Test (Band Six) (CET-B6)	97
Practice Test One	97
Practice Test Two	118
Practice Test Three	138
Practice Test Four	158
Practice Test Five	178
Practice Test Six	198

出国人员英语水平考试测试题

The English Proficiency Test (EPT)	218
Practice Test One	218
Practice Test Two	244
Practice Test Three	271
Practice Test Four	298
Practice Test Five	325
Practice Test Six	352

Tapescripts	378
-------------------	-----

Answer Keys	433
-------------------	-----

硕士研究生入学英语考试测试题

Graduate Student

Entrance Test (GSET)

Practice Test One

I. In each sentence, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked . Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET . (15 points)

1. Tim graduated from college at a very young age. He _____ have been an outstanding student.
[A] should [B] must
[C] might [D] could
2. She could not help _____ with the helpless animals, even the little ones.
[A] sympathizing [B] sympathize
[C] to sympathize [D] being sympathized
3. Sally had her right hand _____ to her cheek as though she had toothache.
[A] clapped [B] claped
[C] to clap [D] being clapped
4. People all over the world are starving _____.
[A] greater in numbers
[B] more numerously
[C] in more numbers
[D] in greater numbers
5. Good manners _____ be too much valued.
[A] oughtn't [B] mustn't
[C] daren't [D] cannot

6. I don't want more tea , not _____ I don't like it , but _____ I'm just full.

[A]since ... since ... [B]for ... for ...

[C]that ... that ... [D]because ... that ...

7. Children are to the world _____ the leaves are to the forest.

[A] that [B] for

[C] when [D] what

8. But for the thick trees , the bitter wind _____ the house to pieces.

[A] would blow [B] would have blown

[C] should blow [D] would have had blown

9. Adventure allows _____ to happen to us.

[A] unexpected

[B] the unexpected

[C] unexpectedly

[D] the unexpectedness

10. _____ when a man came up to me and asked me if he was right in thinking my name was so-and-so.

[A] Scarcely had I started

[B] No sooner had I started

[C] Scarcely I had started

[D] Hardly I had started

11. I studied Greek and Latin when I was young, and _____ at Oxford.

[A] such [B] which

[C] that [D] it

12. If you want to get the watch, you can ask for _____.

[A] one [B] that one

[C] it [D] this one

13. The _____ feature of his character was pride.

[A] predominant [B] worthless

[C] useless [D] successive

14. Movies have a short history _____ other art forms such as music or painting.
[A] in addition to [B] in proportion to
[C] in comparison to [D] in virtue of
15. It is worthwhile to travel in order to become _____ with a variety of cultures.
[A] integrated [B] contented
[C] fascinated [D] acquainted
16. One of his legs was handsome while the other was crooked and _____.
[A] deformed [B] transformed
[C] reformed [D] performed
17. Some American women enjoy the adult relationship with others at work and feel _____ by the challenges of being employed.
[A] immersed [B] stimulated
[C] neglected [D] refused
18. They could not go to the cinema together because his free time never _____ hers.
[A] cope with [B] come up with
[C] coincided with [D] end up with
19. The policeman _____ the suspect to wait at the scene of the crime.
[A] captured [B] compelled
[C] educated [D] ejected
20. The stairs in the tall building _____ in a graceful curve.
[A] evolved [B] rotted
[C] revolved [D] descended
21. _____ danger, the guerilla fighter leapt up and grabbed his gun.
[A] Foreseeing [B] Preventing
[C] Optimizing [D] Ignoring

22. Being a _____ citizen in the community, he was given a good chance of winning the election.
[A] questionable [B] prominent
[C] rude [D] secondary
23. The girls were asked to wait on table because the kitchen was _____ help.
[A] fond of [B] capable of
[C] short of [D] independent of
24. At the conference, the representative tried to _____ his opinions concerning the necessity of a favourable decision.
[A] convey [B] blend
[C] proclaim [D] exclaim
25. The negative poles of two magnets will _____ each other and so will the positive poles of two magnets.
[A] reject [B] repel
[C] contradict [D] propel
26. The town was surrounded , but the citizens _____ until help at last came.
[A] held out [B] held up
[C] held in [D] held by
27. The tourist car _____ as it went down the hill.
[A] elevated [B] accelerated
[C] hauled [D] mended
28. The president appears to have been _____ when he promised to try to balance the national budget.
[A] in existence [B] in practice
[C] in short [D] in earnest
29. Food _____ in zinc will exert a negative influence on a child's mental power.
[A] efficient [B] adjustable
[C] deficient [D] void
30. Lina was _____ by the road signs; she did not know

whether to turn left or go straight.

[A] followed

[B] depressed

[C] discouraged

[D] baffled ✓

- II. Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points).

1

It was a Devonshire farmer called Ben Jesty, who lived more than two hundred years ago, who began the development of vaccination as a method of protecting people against many diseases. In 1774 there was a severe outbreak of the disease smallpox in his local village. He already knew of the traditional belief that an attack of cowpox gave people protection against smallpox and he saw proof of this at this time. Two of his farm workers had previously developed cowpox sores on their hands through milking infected cows and had then nursed their own families through the smallpox outbreak without catching the disease themselves.

Jesty had already had cowpox, but his wife and their two young children had not. Concerned for their safety, he scratched their arms with a large needle and then put fluid from the cowpox sores on an infected cow into these scratches. Although the Jesty family were criticized by local people who thought that this 'experiment' was morally wrong, they never caught smallpox.

But the real breakthrough came some twenty years later in 1796 when Edward Jenner, an English country doctor, made the first scientific approaches to the subject of protection against disease by vaccination methods. His experiments

proved the value of vaccination with material from cowpox sores, and he also found that using material from an infected human on another human produced only a small sore at the spot where the treatment had been carried out and very few other signs of the disease. It was at about this time, too, that the new familiar name 'vaccine' for the material used in the process of 'vaccination'—from the Latin name for cowpox, 'vaccinia' (the Latin 'Vacca' means 'cow')—came into use.

Jenner's vaccination techniques spread across the world faster than the disease itself. Napoleon had his troops vaccinated and in Russia the first child to be vaccinated was given the name 'Vaccinof'. President Jefferson of the United States said in a letter to Jenner, 'Future nations will know by history only that the terrible disease of smallpox existed and that it has been destroyed by you.' Forward-looking words indeed! In 1980, the World Health Assembly officially declared that smallpox had completely disappeared from the world.

31. What important thing did Ben Jesty realize?
[A] Cows did not catch smallpox.
[B] Farm workers often caught cowpox.
[C] People who had had cowpox did not catch smallpox.
[D] There was no difference between cowpox and smallpox.
32. The local people thought that what Jesty did was _____.
[A] wicked. [B] foolish.
[C] sensible. [D] scientific.
33. Why did Edward Jenner become famous?
[A] He started the development of vaccination.
[B] He proved that vaccination worked.
[C] He travelled round the world vaccinating people.
[D] He persuaded most people in Europe to be vac-

nated.

34. Jenner's techniques were _____.
[A] successful in getting rid of smallpox in his lifetime.
[B] too advanced for people to accept at the time.
[C] adopted very rapidly throughout the world.
[D] neglected for almost two hundred years.
35. Why did word 'vaccine' come into use?
[A] The first child to be treated with a 'vaccine' was called Vaccinof.
[B] The earliest 'vaccine' was used to protect cows.
[C] 'Vaccine' was the traditional country name for smallpox.
[D] The Latin name for cowpox was 'vaccinia'.

2

Edinburgh Airport

(passengers: 267,808 international; 1,584,390 domestic)

When we recently visited all the airports in Britain to look at them from the passengers' point of view, we judged Edinburgh to be an extremely well-planned airport which met most of the standards we were expecting.

Getting in and about: good signposting to the airport starts in the city itself, although there is a confusing stretch along the route where directions disappear for a while. The L-shaped terminal is 'wrapped' around the car-park and getting from the car to the terminal is consequently trouble-free. Plenty of flight notices and signs greet travellers immediately inside the terminal and a moving stairway makes it easy to reach the upper levels.

Food and drink: the large bar and cafe on the ground floor are well furnished with proper chairs and tables and there is a wide range of appetizing food. Upstairs there is another bar – clean and uncrowded – and a bright, cheerful

restaurant(test meal £ 2.27)with newspapers to read. Flight notices were easily seen.

Waiting (landside): there are not many seats outside the refreshment areas, although some are provided opposite the 'arrivals' door. There is an excellent area for watching planes arriving and departing – decorated with masses of plants – a large shop and bank, plenty of payphones and telephone directories. The terminal is long and pleasant with much to interest a visitor with time to spare. Countless little touches add up to an enjoyable building.

(airside): not surprisingly for an airport in which about 85% of the traffic is domestic, passengers on internal flight are put first for comfort and convenience. Moving staircases take them speedily up to first-floor holding lounges; airbridges make boarding the planes easy. International passengers wait in a large and naturally-lit departure lounge, but must then walk along a corridor, down some stairs to the gates and across the concrete to the planes. Only one gate had an airbridge. International arrivals walk back up these stairs, through passport control and then downstairs to collect their baggage.

36. From this report Edinburgh Airport seems to be

- [A] very crowded. [B] sub-standard.
- [C] easy to reach. [D] pleasant for passengers.

37. What is reported about the signs and notices?

- [A] The route from the city was easy to follow.
- [B] The signposting is confusing as you enter the terminal.
- [C] You could read the flight notices from the restaurant.
- [D] There was only one sign for international passengers.

38. What is reported about refreshment areas?

- [A] Refreshments are more expensive on the ground

floor.

[B] The cafe has a good choice of food.

[C] The restaurant menu is a limited one.

[D] The upstairs bar is uncomfortable.

39. The report says that in the 'landside' areas there is

[A] a shortage of telephones.

[B] a good supply of seats.

[C] a lot of empty space.

[D] plenty to keep you occupied.

40. What did the authors of the report criticize about Edinburgh Airport?

[A] arrangements for international passengers

[B] the number of car-parking spaces

[C] most of the domestic part of the airport

[D] delays at the terminal building

3

There is nothing that man fears more than the touch of the unknown. He wants to see what is reaching towards him, and to be able to recognize or at least classify it. Man always tends to avoid physical contact with anything strange. Even in sleep, when he is far more unguarded, he can all too easily be disturbed by a touch.

All the distances which men create round themselves are dictated by this fear. They shut themselves in houses which no one may enter, and only there feel some measure of security. The fear of burglars is not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of a sudden and unexpected clutch out of the darkness.

The fear of being touched remains with us when we go about among people; the way we move in a busy street, in restaurants, trains or buses, is governed by it. Even when we are standing next to them and are able to watch and examine

them closely, we avoid actual contact if we can. If we do not avoid it, it is because we feel attracted to someone; and then it is we who make the approach.

It is only in a crowd that man can become free of this fear of being touched. That is the only situation in which the fear changes into its opposite. The crowd he needs is the dense crowd, in which body is pressed to body; a crowd, too, whose physical constitution is also dense, or compact, so that he no longer notices who it is that presses against him. As soon as a man has surrendered himself to the crowd, he ceases to fear its touch. Ideally, all are equal there; no distinctions count, not even that of sex. The man pressed against him is the same as himself. He feels him as he feels himself. Suddenly it is as though everything were happening in one and the same body. This is perhaps one of the reasons why a crowd seeks to close in on itself: it wants to rid each individual as completely as possible of the fear of being touched. The more fiercely people press together, the more certain they feel that they do not fear each other. This reversal of the fear of being touched belongs to the nature of crowds. The feeling of relief is most striking where the density of the crowd is greatest.

41. People fear burglars because _____.
[A] they arrive suddenly and unexpectedly.
[B] they attack people in the assumed safety of their homes.
[C] they grab you in the dark.
[D] they steal your most treasured personal possessions.
42. In public, according to the writer, we _____.
[A] always avoid contact with people.
[B] do not object to someone attractive touching us.
[C] feel very uneasy.

- [D] try not to be touched.
43. The phrase "make the approach" (in paragraph 3) probably means _____.
 [A] run away [B] make one's way
 [C] try to get nearer [D] lay out the road
44. The way we feel when in a crowd is presented as a(n) _____.
 [A] absurdity [C] opposite
 [B] logical conclusion [D] paradox
45. Once formed, crowds always tend to _____.
 [A] become uncomfortable [C] expand
 [B] contract [D] split up

III. For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and put your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

One morning, (46) I sat in my tree, in the first light of the (47), I heard the elephants were coming. At last an enormous (48) came plunging into sight. Though I stayed perfectly (49), it seemed to me that they (50) me or (51) me, for some of the largest of them began to form a (52) round my tree. (53) had they done this, than an immense elephant came straight up to my tree, (54) its (55) round it and some of the others helping him. It was not long before they (56) all its roots. The tree fell and I fell with it. (57) was my surprise when the great elephant, (58) trampling me to death, pushed aside the branches (59) which I was entangled, wound his trunk round me, and (60) me gently on his own back.

46. A. because D. while
 B. since 47. A. down
 C. as B. dawn

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| C. day | B. revolved |
| D. beginning | C. spun |
| 48. A. herd | D. wound |
| B. flock | 55. A. stem |
| C. flight | B. stalk |
| D. pack | C. trunk |
| 49. A. firm | D. bulb |
| B. stable | 56. A. had loosened |
| C. ingenious | B. would weaken |
| D. still | C. were softening |
| 50. A. had to see | D. slacked |
| B. must have seen | 57. A. The thing |
| C. would see | B. All |
| D. might have seen | C. This |
| 51. A. caught sight of | D. What |
| B. had wind of | 58. A. to take the place of |
| C. heard about | B. instead of |
| D. get wind of | C. replacing |
| 52. A. ring | D. changing |
| B. hook | 59. A. in |
| C. line | B. on |
| D. perimeter | C. with |
| 53. A. Hardly sooner | D. to |
| B. Nearly soon | 60. A. threw |
| C. Not almost | B. set |
| D. No sooner | C. snatched |
| 54. A. retated | D. poked |

IV. 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 put your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction