



根据新考试大纲编写



模拟试题分册

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申请硕士学位  
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指导丛书

主编  
张锦芯

中国人民大学出版社

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1999 年在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考指导丛书

# 模拟试题分册

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# 前 言

《1999 年在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考指导丛书》中《模拟试题分册》是《综合分册》的配套教材。目的是为考生提供多做练习的机会,要求考生在做练习的过程中能把题型的要点、试题的解析和实际练习结合在一起复习,达到加深对试题各题型要点的理解,把握试题的难度,提高综合运用语言的能力,归纳出适合自己的应试技巧。

模拟试题具有以下特点:

1. 所选内容都是全新材料(听力部分还附有录音磁带);
2. 贴近真题难度;
3. 题型形式多样,编排灵活;
4. 附有答案和详尽题解;
5. 便于考生自我测试和对照检查。

考生做完模拟题后,定能在心理和英语备考两方面作好比较充分的准备,增强顺利通过考试的信心。

本书由中国人民大学外语系张锦芯教授主编,参加编写的有白洁、王敏、四育英副教授以及李慧明、韩满玲、曹波同志。编写过程中新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作,张兴雁、汪明、张学梅同志承担了部分资料整理和电脑输入等工作。

限于水平和时间,疏漏和失误在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

**编者**

1998 年 10 月

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# 模拟试题 (1)

# Paper One

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points)

## Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear nine 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 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A. At the office.  
B. In the waiting room.  
C. At the airport.  
D. In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A. He spends too much money on television.  
B. He bought an expensive watch through television.  
C. He really does like television.  
D. He should watch more television.
2. A. Get out of car. B. Pay the parking fine.

- C. Take his coat off. D. Make a right turn.
3. A. It's hard to know what to believe about it.  
B. He doesn't believe it's hard for everybody.  
C. It's even harder than people say.  
D. It's not as hard as he had thought.
4. A. The term paper was finished.  
B. The woman received best score.  
C. He was sure his term paper was good.  
D. His score was better than the woman's.
5. A. She wants to help the man find the way.  
B. She can't think of anything she wants to do for the man.  
C. She is at a loss as to what to do at the moment.  
D. She kindly declined the man's offer.
6. A. They have got to the busy area of the town.  
B. They have been held up by the traffic.  
C. They are not sure where they are.  
D. They find it hard to get out of the traffic.
7. A. Go to his sister's place. B. Go to the concert.  
C. Go to the woman's place. D. Go for dinner.
8. A. She wants the man to go over the procedure.  
B. She would like the man to work with her.  
C. She wants to discuss the plan with the man again.  
D. She thinks she can try to work out the procedure herself.
9. A. The woman's sister has a brand new car.  
B. The woman's cousin has a car to sell.  
C. The man wants to sell his old car.  
D. The woman can provide a newer car for the man.

### 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 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 ~ 12 are based on the following passage:

10. A. Boyfriends. B. Girlfriends.  
C. People. D. Cards.

11. A. Black History Month. B. Valentine's Day.  
C. Celebrations. D. February.
12. A. Because it is the month when slavery system was abolished.  
B. Because it is the time to honor blacks who make contributions to American culture.  
C. Because some blacks were elected mayors in February.  
D. Because there are programs for black people.

Questions 13 ~15 are based on the following passage:

13. A. The origin of language is reflected in sounds and letters.  
B. The origin of language is handed down from generation to generation.  
C. The origin of language dates back to the prehistoric period.  
D. The origin of language is a problem not yet solved.
14. A. Words are visual letters.  
B. Words are represented by sounds.  
C. Words are represented either by sounds or by letters.  
D. Words are signs called letters.
15. A. It is the use of words that recall to us the glad and sad events of our past.  
B. It is the use of words that are arranged in a creative way.  
C. It is the use of words that are as beautiful as music.  
D. It is the use of words that agree with certain literary style.

## Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

### Section A

Directions: In each item, choose one word that best keeps the meaning of the sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word. Mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. One of Beijing's most acute problems is an inadequate water supply.  
A. unusual B. persistent  
C. critical D. cruel
17. Scientists are often fascinated by phenomena that many ordinary people ignore.  
A. attracted B. repelled  
C. horrified D. withheld
18. The death of her son in the shipwreck was a tragedy because he was only five years old.  
A. comedy B. melody





28. It seems to me that the Americans are a highly \_\_\_\_\_ people. Most of them like to travel whenever they get the chance.  
 A. civilized B. luxury  
 C. empirical D. mobile
29. Large amounts of food imports placed a great strain(沉重负担) on the country's gold \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. storage B. deposit  
 C. reservoir D. reserve
30. The apples were divided \_\_\_\_\_ according to the age and size of the children.  
 A. equally B. redundantly  
 C. proportionately D. sufficiently
31. The chairman's directions are always so \_\_\_\_\_ that all of us understand what to do right away.  
 A. explicit B. executive  
 C. external D. expressive
32. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ your attention to an aspect of the problem which you appear to have overlooked.  
 A. drag B. draw  
 C. grab D. haul
33. It was a bold idea to build a power station in the deep valley, but it \_\_\_\_\_ as well as we had hoped.  
 A. came off B. went off  
 C. brought out D. made out
34. We all know that every culture has its own ideal of behavior, and the United States is no \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. expectation B. exclusion  
 C. expectancy D. exception
35. The ultimate aim of this art school is to fully bring out the artistic \_\_\_\_\_ in the children.  
 A. potentials B. possibility  
 C. probability D. personality

### Part III Reading Comprehension (50 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 mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

### Passage 1

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways; they provide him with wood and other products; they give him shade; they help to prevent drought and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important.

Two thousand years ago a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire. It gained the empire but, without its trees, its soil became hard and barren. When the empire collapsed, the home country found itself faced by floods and starvation.

Even where a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult for it to persuade the villager to see this. The villager wants wood to cook his food with; and he can earn money by making charcoal or selling wood to the townsman. He is usually too lazy or too careless to plant and look after new trees. So, unless the government has a stern system of control, or can educate the people, the forests will slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that the villagers' sons and grandsons have fewer trees. The results are even more serious; for where there are trees their roots break the soil up—allowing the rain to sink in—and also bind the soil, thus preventing its being washed away easily, but where there are no trees, the rain falls on hard ground and flows away on the surface, causing floods and carrying away with it the rich top-soil, in which crops grow so well. When all the top-soil is gone, nothing remains but worthless desert.

36. Which of the following is the main idea of the whole passage?
- A. There are three ways in which trees are important to human being.
  - B. Providing man with shelter is the most important role the trees play.
  - C. Supplying man the wood and warship is the most important way the trees have.
  - D. Assisting in stopping drought and floods is the most important role the trees play.
37. What was brought to the rich and powerful country when it gained the empire by cutting down its trees to build warships?
- A. The country's soil became solid and poor.
  - B. The country fell into pieces.
  - C. The country met with floods and famine.
  - D. All of the above.
38. What actions can be taken to prevent people from cutting down trees?
- A. To persuade the villagers to understand the importance of trees.
  - B. To provide the villagers with more money and food.
  - C. To set up a strict system of control and to improve the people's educational lev-

el.

- D. To ask the villagers not to be lazy or careless.
39. What is the final result if trees are cut down ruthlessly?
- A. The roots of trees will break up the soil and bind the soil together.
  - B. The rainwater falls on the ground will wash away the soil.
  - C. The rainwater will lead to floods and carry away the rich top-soil.
  - D. The whole farmland will become a large area of poor, sand-covered land.
40. The tone of the author in this passage is most probably \_\_\_\_.
- A. concerned
  - B. objective
  - C. optimistic
  - D. indifferent

## Passage 2

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from one another, and there is a great deal of debate between proponents of each theory. The controversy is often referred to as "nature/nurture".

Two who support the "nature" side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors. That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics, and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Proponents of the "nurture" theory, or as they are often called, behaviorists, claimed that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. The behaviorists' view of the human being is quite mechanistic; they maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

Neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior. In fact, it is quite likely that the key to our behavior lies somewhere between these two extremes. That the controversy will continue for a long time is certain.

41. Which of the following statements would supporters of the "nature" theory agree with?

- A. A person's instincts have little effect on his actions.
  - B. Environment is important in determining a person's behavior and personality.
  - C. Biological reasons have a strong influence on how we act.
  - D. The behaviorists' view correctly explains how we act.
42. Which of the following statements would proponents of the "nurture" theory agree with?
- A. Environment has little to do with behavior.
  - B. Behaviorist theory is not correct.
  - C. Biologically based instincts are important in how we act.
  - D. A person's character is greatly influenced by his environment.
43. B. F. Skinner \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. supports the nature theory
  - B. thinks the environment plays an important role in determining character
  - C. believes instincts govern behavior
  - D. believes in the importance of genes in determining personality
44. Concerning the nature/nurture controversy, the writer of this article \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. supports the nature theory
  - B. supports the nurture theory
  - C. believes both are completely wrong
  - D. thinks that the correct explanation of human behavior will take ideas from both theories
45. In the U. S. , black people often score below white people on intelligence tests. With this in mind, which one of the following statements is not true?
- A. Nature proponents would say that whites are genetically superior to blacks.
  - B. Nurture proponents would disagree that blacks are biologically inferior to whites.
  - C. Supporters of the nature theory would say that whites score well because they have a superior environment.
  - D. Behaviorists would say that blacks often lack the educational and environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

### Passage 3

As a medium of exchange, money permits the separation of exchange into the two distinct acts of buying and selling, without requiring the seller to purchase goods from the person who buys his products, or vice versa. Hence producers who know they will be paid in money, can concentrate on finding the most suitable outlet (销路) for their goods, while buyers who will pay in money, can concentrate on finding cheapest market for the things they wish to purchase. Specialization, which is vital to an advanced econ-

omy, is encouraged, because people whose output is not a complete product but only a part of one in which many others are involved can be paid an amount equivalent to their share of the product.

Another advantage of money is that it is a measure of value—that is, it serves as a unit in terms of which the relative values of different products can be expressed. In a barter economy it would be necessary to determine how many plates were worth one hundred weight of cotton, or how many pens should be exchanged for a ton of coal, which would be a difficult and time-consuming task. The process of establishing relative values would have to be undertaken for every act of exchange, according to what products were being offered against one another, and according to the two parties' desires and preferences. If I am trying to barter fish for bananas, for example, a lot would depend on whether the person willing to exchange bananas is or is not keen on fish.

Thirdly, money acts as a store of wealth. It is difficult to imagine saving under a barter system. No one engaged on only one stage in the manufacture of a product could save part of his output, since he would be producing nothing complete. Even when a person actually produced a complete product the difficulties would be overwhelming. Most products deteriorate fairly rapidly, either physically or in value, as a result of long storage; even if storage were possible, the practice of storing products for years on would involve obvious disadvantages—imagine a coal-miner attempting to save enough coal, which of course is his product, to keep him for life. If wealth could not be saved, or only with great difficulty, future needs could not be provided for, or capital accumulated to raise productivity.

46. Using money as a medium of exchange means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you have to sell something in order to buy something  
B. you have to buy something in order to sell something  
C. you don't have to buy something in order to sell something  
D. the seller and the purchaser are the same person
47. Specialization is encouraged because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people can use their money to buy whatever they want  
B. people do not need to make a complete product for exchange  
C. people make a great contribution to the manufacture of a product  
D. people cannot use their money to buy whatever they want
48. A barter economy is one in which \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. value is decided by weight  
B. value is decided by number  
C. money is used and goods are not exchanged  
D. goods are exchanged and money is not used
49. If one had to save products instead of money, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. this would need years of practice
- B. coal, for example, would lose its value
- C. they could not be stored for years on end
- D. many products would lose their value

50. How many advantages of money are mentioned in this passages?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.

#### Passage 4

Language differences often betray discrimination in social relationships. In her book *Male/Female Language*, Mary Ritchie Key describes how labels and descriptors can imply unequal status:

A study of the descriptions of females who are in public or professional positions provides examples of the actual values put on females in society. The following are illustrations collected from magazines and newspapers. The women described are not women who won the lottery, but are women who have positions entailing a good deal of training and expertise. The women were variously described as: "a serene, delicately formed woman" (referring to an executive chairperson); "a brown-eye cutie" (referring to an athlete); "(she) speaks softly ... blushes and laughs..." (referring to a commanding officer); "a very feminine woman" (referring to a chief of a Flight Service Station). A pilot was headlined as "Woman flier..." A member of a commission was designated a "mother". A book which received considerable attention was written by a "house-wife with an Oxford degree in English". Apparently an attempt is being made to assure women they can still remain sexually attractive even if professionally competent.

Unreal and cruel dichotomizing (两分法) in language behavior inevitably leads to double standards in the treatment of male and female in every aspect of language use.

Job titles and classifications are different depending upon whether male or female fills the position. A male is an "assistant manager"; a female is an "administrative assistant". A female professor will be "Mrs. Doe" while her husband (on the same campus) is "Prof Doe". Description of male and female have a different ring to them; an older woman has "wrinkles" but an older man has "deep crevices".

The matter of description of people and the interpretation of human qualities is based for instance on this double standard. A bold man is "courageous" but a bold woman is "aggressive". A person who is innovative is "pushy" if female, but "original" if male. If insistent, a female is "hysterical", but a male is "persistent". If politically involved, a female is "over-emotional", a male is "committed".

51. Mary Ritchie Key wrote the book *Male/Female Language* to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show how females are described in public or professional positions
- B. compare how different language can be used to describe man and woman

- C. illustrate how language differences can imply the unequal treatment of man and woman
- D. describe what words are used to portray various male and female
52. The sexual descriptors used to identify a person often show \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. what position the person holds  
 B. how hard the person works  
 C. the person's professional competence  
 D. the actual value the writer puts on the person and work
53. Writers who identify women by using sexual descriptors probably think those women should feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. threatened  
 B. reassured  
 C. flattered  
 D. proud
54. The dichotomizing of language along sexual lines is frequently seen in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. job descriptions  
 B. physical descriptions  
 C. the interpretation of personalities  
 D. all of the above
55. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Language and Sex Discrimination  
 B. Women Are Looked Down Upon in Every Aspect  
 C. Women Are More Competent than Men  
 D. Women Begin to Hold Important Positions

### Passage 5

There are places in the world where people are alleged (被认为) to live much longer and remain more vigorous in old age than in most modern societies. I have visited the best known of these regions, all relatively remote and mountainous.

A striking feature common to all three cultures is the high social status of the aged. Each of the very elderly persons I saw lived with family and close relatives—often an extensive household—and occupied a central and privileged position within this group. The sense of family continuity is strong.

There is also a sense of usefulness. Even those well over 100 for the most part continue to perform essential duties and contribute to the economy of the community. These duties included weeding in the fields, feeding the poultry, tending flocks, picking tea, washing the laundry, cleaning house, or caring for grandchildren, all on a regular daily basis.

In addition, the aged are esteemed for the wisdom that is thought to derive from long experience, and their word in the family group is generally law.

In none of the three communities is there any forced retirement age, and the elderly are not shelved, as occurs in most of our industrialized society. Khfaf Lasuria, the for-



mer tea picker, had retired only two years before I met her. When I asked Seliac Butba, age 121, if he was helping in the construction of a new house springing up next to his own, he responded, "Of course, they can't do without me."

Many of the centenarians emphasized the importance of being independent and free to do the things they enjoyed and wanted to do, and of maintaining a placid state of mind free from worry or emotional strain.

"Now everywhere people don't live so long because they don't live a free life," commented Sonia Kvedzenia of Atara, age 109. "They worry more and don't do what they want." Gabriel Chapnian, 117, of Gulripshi expressed a similar thought when told that few Americans attain his age. His response: "Hmm ... too literate."

Expectation of longevity may also be important. In America the traditional life-span is three score and ten years. But when we asked the young people of Abkhazia how long they expected to live, they generally said, "To a hundred". Dr Georgi Kaprashvili of Gulripshi confirmed that the public has the notion that the normal life-span of man is 100 years. For exaggeration, when proposing toasts, they say 300 years, but everyone expects to be 100.

56. What does the word "centenarian" (Paragraph 6, Line 1) mean in this passage?
- A. Person who has 100 family members
  - B. Person who is 100 or more years old
  - C. Person who is the central figure
  - D. Leader of a unit of 100 soldiers
57. The author found that the famous places where long-living person stayed were \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. modern and developed countries
  - B. industrialized areas
  - C. distant and mountainous regions
  - D. Abkhazia and America
58. All the aged the author saw lived \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. highly respected
  - B. with their families and relatives
  - C. with a sense of usefulness
  - D. all of the above
59. In the three communities \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the aged must retire at a certain age
  - B. the aged worked till death
  - C. there is no retirement age the aged must observe
  - D. the aged needn't work if they don't like to
60. The important factors for longevity are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. suitable living areas
  - B. independence and freedom to do things
  - C. a placid state of mind and expectation of longevity
  - D. all of the above