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Communication ( 15 minutes, 15 points) Part II Vocabulary and Structure ( 20 minutes, 10 points) Part III Reading Comprehension ( 40 minutes, 40 points) Part IV Cloze Test ( 15 minutes, 10 points) 考生须知 1. 本考试分试卷一和试卷二两部分，试卷一满分75分，考试时间为90分钟，14：30开始，16：00结束；试卷二满分25分，考试时间为60分钟，16：00开始，17：00结束。 2. 本试卷一为A型试卷，请将答案用2B铅笔填涂为A型答题卡上，答在其它类型答题卡或试卷上的无效。答题前，请核对答题卡是否为A卡。若不是，请要求监考人员予以更换。 3. 在答题卡上正确的填涂方法为：在答案所代表的字母上划线，如：[A] [B] [C] [D]。 4. 监考人员宣布试卷一考试结束后，请停止答试卷一，将试卷一和答题卡反扣在自己的桌面上，继续做试卷二，监考人员将到座位上收取试卷一和答题卡。 5. 监考人员收卷过程中，考生须配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证上签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，若发生答卷遗失，责任由考生自负。 Paper One Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 points) Section A Dialogue Completion Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Mark your answer on the

ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center. 1. Speaker A : How about having lunch with me today, Paul? Speaker B : \_\_\_\_\_ A. I ' ll see you then. B. Thanks a lot C. Sounds great D. I can come anytime 2. Speaker A : I ' m anxious to get started on my project. Can we discuss it before the weekend? Speaker B : \_\_\_\_\_ A. Why didn ' t you tell me earlier? B. Yes, that could be arranged. C. I can ' t spend anytime. D. Yes, it ' s easy to discuss it. 3. Speaker A : Hello, Gorge. What a lovely home you have! Speaker B : \_\_\_\_\_ A. Yeah , this garden is beautiful. B. Nice to have you 0drop by. C. Why, thank you. I ' m glad you could come. D. Let ' s sit here so we can admire the view . 4. Speaker A: Could I borrow your truck this weekend? Speaker B: Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ Speaker A: Im giving my sister my old couch, but it ' s not worth paying someone to move it. A. You can ' t use anytime you want. B. But you have to pay me something back. . C. What do you need it for? D. Where are you going? 5. Speaker A: I am going to buy some popcorn. What can I get for you? Speaker B: Any kind of candy, \_\_\_\_\_ Speaker A: I will be right back in a minute. A. Should I offer some money? B. What can I do to pay you back? C. Where are you going? D. But hurry up, or you ' ll miss the show. Section B Dialogue Comprehension Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the four choices give and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center. 4. Woman : You were late again this

morning . Man : So what? Question : How does the man react to the woman ' s blame? A. He felt sorry for being late . B. He did not admit he was late C. He got nervous for being late . D. He did not care about being late .

5. Woman : The so software is very user-friendly . Man : Yes , but it leaves something to be desired . Question : What does the man think of the software? A. It is of excellent standard . B. It is of very low standard . C. It has reached the expected standard . D. It does not reach the expected standard .

8. Man : Hi , Susan . I hear your ski trip out of this world! Woman : It was wonderful! I didn ' t want to come back to the real world! Question : What can we learn about Susan? A. She preferred to live in an unreal world . B. She enjoyed the skiing very much . C. She lost contact with this world . D. She failed to carry out her ski plan .

9. Woman : Wally , the necklace is beautiful , but really , you shouldn ' t have! Man : You ' re welcome . I think it looks beautiful on you . Question : What did Wally do for the woman? A. He bought her a necklace . B. He helped her put on the necklace . C. He helped her choose a necklace . D. He tried to flatter her .

10. Woman : When we lived in Paris I worked part time . But since we moved I just cook and clean . I get tired of doing the same old things day by day . Man : It sounds like you need to get out of the house . Question : What does the man advise the woman to do? A. To get a job . B. To move to another place . C. To visit some friends . D. To do some outdoor exercises .

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (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.

11. I am too busy these days. I would rather all of you \_\_\_\_\_ next month for a dinner. A. come B. would come C. came D. have come

12. About two years ago he was \_\_\_\_\_ as a postmaster in this area due to his excellent performance. A. assembled B. attempted C. appointed D. approached

13. I ' m sorry I couldn ' t get in touch with him before he left, I \_\_\_\_\_ him earlier. A. had a telephone B. have phoned C. should have phoned D. should be phoned

14. With the old man \_\_\_\_\_ the way, we had no trouble in finding that mysterious cave. A. leading B. led C. lead D. to be led

15. \_\_\_\_\_ anything about the accident, he went to work as well. A. Not know B. Know not C. Knowing not D. Not knowing

16. Nowhere else in the world \_\_\_\_\_ more attractive scenery than in Switzerland. A. you can find B. is found C. can you find D. has been found

17. The voters told the politician that he could \_\_\_\_\_ on their support in the next general elections. A. expect B. decide C. count D. doubt

18. Rubber differs from plastics \_ it is produced naturally and not in the lab. A. at that B. in that C. for that D. with that

19. With the bridge \_ , there was nothing for it but to swim A. was destroyed B. destroying B. being destroyed D. destroyed

20. Having no money but \_ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner. A. not to want anyone B. wanted no one C. not wanting anyone D. to want no one

21. The local textile mill has 800 workers, 700 are women. A. whose B. whom C. of whom D. of which

22. She is pleased with what you have given

her and you have told her. A. that B. which C. all what D. all that 23. Women all over the world are \_ equal pay for equal jobs . A. calling on B. calling about C. calling off D. calling for 24. Many university students find \_\_\_\_\_ jobs during their summer holidays. A. life B. present C. permanent D. temporary 25. When she was dead, many of her friends came to attend her \_\_\_\_\_. A. meeting B. funeral C. ceremony D. bury 26. Their profits have grown rapidly in recent years, and this upward is expected to continue. A. action B. increase C. tendency D. movement 27. My brother likes eating very much but he isn ' t very about the food he eats. A. special B. peculiar C. unusual D. particular 28. Dinner will be ready , but we still have time for a drink. A. presently B. currently C. lately D. finally 29 You cant learn anything with a \_\_\_\_\_ attitude. A. noticeable B. motive C. positive D. negative 30. If you have high blood pressure, you should \_\_\_\_\_ eating too much salt. A. escape B. suggest C. avoid D. relieve

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points)  
Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 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 with a single line through the center.

Passage One Our losses change us and change the course of our lives. It is not that one who can never again be happy following an experience of loss. The reality is simply that one can never again be the same. Sudden, unexpected change can create the greatest of all challenges to our peace and serenity. With no advance preparation, we have to adjust to what may be different

circumstances than what we 're used to. We may come home from a normal day at work to find our house has burned to the ground. We may lose a loved one through death. We may lose our property, beliefs, future plans, feelings of safety, or even our sense of identity. The truth is, almost everything in our lives can be lost. Most of the time we protect ourselves from this reality. We just don't think about the fact that we could lose something dear to us in an instant. To be in this thought would make it impossible to get on with our lives in a positive way. We don't need to fear loss or begin grieving before anything has happened. But we can accept the reality that it could happen, and that will eventually come out of the experience all right if rational acceptance of reality changes our lives. It comes along unexpectedly, and it did. This kind of rational acceptance without irrational fear can help prepare us for an unexpected loss. Two kinds of changes take place within us when we experience a sudden loss. First, we become conscious of our vulnerability. We can no longer achieve that denial which kept us oblivious to all the things that could happen. We know that all kinds of losses can happen to us, not just to other people. We may never feel quite as safe again. The other effect of sudden loss is that eventually we adjust to it. It may take a long time, but we gradually incorporate the loss into our lives and go on.

31. According to Paragraph 1, our losses can \_\_\_\_\_. I. change the course of our lives II. change our experience of loss III. change the character and personality of ours A. I only B. I and II C. I and III D. I, II and III

32. Examples of the following belong to sudden changes or losses except one may \_\_\_\_\_. A. return

home from work to see one's home destroyed by a fire B. be desperate to find one's best friend or lover betray himself/herself C. find what he believes in life turns out a lie D. find that there can not be so-called feelings of safety. 33. "This thought" in the sentence "To be in this thought would make it impossible ..." may refer to \_\_\_\_\_. A. most of the time we protect ourselves from this reality B. we could lose something dear to us in an instant C. we just think of something that we could lose in an instant D. almost everything in our lives can be lost in an instant 34. From Paragraph 3, the author's attitude towards loss or sudden loss in life can be summarized as \_\_\_\_\_. A. always being ready for unexpected loss B. eventually coming out of the loss experience C. accepting the unexpected loss reasonably and calmly D. being prepared for unexpected losses though fearfully sometimes 35. The best title of this passage can be \_\_\_\_\_. A. Sudden Loss and Change in Our Life B. Unexpected Loss on Our Way to Success C. Loss and Misfortune in the World D. Sudden Loss and Feeling of Safety

Passage 2 Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. They tell us a good deal about the wearer's background, personality, status, mood, and social outlook. Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle-class man or woman may be alienated (疏远) by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional

manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests. People tend to agree on what certain types of clothes mean. Adolescent girls can easily agree on the lifestyles of girls who wear certain outfits (套装), including the number of boyfriends they likely have had and whether they smoke or drink. Newscasters, or the announcers who read the news on TV, are considered to be more convincing, honest, and competent when they are dressed conservatively. And collage students who view themselves as taking an active role in their inter-personal relationships say they are concerned about the costumes they must wear to play these roles successfully. Moreover, many of us can relate instances in which the clothing we wore changed the way we felt about ourselves and how we acted. Perhaps you have used clothing to gain confidence when you anticipated a stressful situation, such as a job interview, or a court appearance. In the workplace, men have long had well-defined precedents and role models for achieving success. It has been otherwise for women. A good many women in the business world are uncertain about the appropriate mixture of "masculine" and "feminine" attributes they should convey by their professional clothing. The variety of clothing alternatives to women has also been greater than that available for men. Male administrators tend to judge women more favorably for managerial positions when the women display less "feminine" grooming (打扮) shorter hair, moderate use of make-up, and plain tailored clothing. As one male administrator confessed, "An attractive woman is definitely going to get a longer interview, but she won't get a job." 36. According

to the passage, the way we dress \_\_\_\_\_. A. provides clues for people who are critical of us B. indicates our likes and dislikes in choosing a career C. has a direct influence on the way people regard us D. is of particular importance when we get on in age 37. From the third paragraph of the passage, we can conclude that young adults tend to believe that certain types of clothing can \_\_\_\_\_. A. change people's conservative attitudes toward their lifestyle B. help young people make friends with the opposite sex C. make them competitive in the job market D. help them achieve success in their interpersonal relationships

38. The word "precedent" (Line 1, Para.4) probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_. A. early acts for men to follow as examples B. particular places for men to occupy especially because of their importance C. things that men should agree upon D. men's beliefs that everything in the world has already been decided

39. According to the passage, many career women find themselves in difficult situations because A. the variety of professional clothing is too wide for them to choose B. women are generally thought to be only good at being fashion models C. men are more favorably judged for managerial positions D. they are not sure to what extent they should display their feminine qualities through clothing

40. What is the passage mainly about? A. Dressing for effect. B. How to dress appropriately. C. Managerial positions and clothing. D. Dressing for the occasion.

Passage 3 The world is full of new horrors and there's no place to hide. Who says so? Disaster psychologists, for a start. They are the people who take in the big picture of our collective reactions to human-created disaster, the ways these

reactions are caused, and our coping mechanisms. And research into disaster psychology is growing fast. Among the big issues being addressed by these researchers are understanding the terrorists' weapons, assessing the full impact of terrorism and, crucially, working out which psychological approaches actually work. It's a deeply controversial area. Take the work of Dennis Embry as an example. He argues that we have overlooked the obvious: the purpose of terrorism is to create terror. This works best "if the very symbols of everyday life become conditioned fear and anxiety stimulants". The top targets will be the most symbolic of a nation's daily life, preferably served up for prime-time television. Crashing planes from United and American Airlines into the Twin Towers and the Pentagon from 8.46 am on met those objectives all too perfectly. After the attacks, people stopped flying. Why? Not because they had made a rational risk assessment but because the mere thought of flying made their palms sweat. From terrorism to rail crashes, counseling and "debriefing" (盘问) are the standard response to help those caught up in disasters. But there are growing doubts about their effectiveness. What might be going wrong? Debriefing focuses on getting people to talk through the trauma (损伤) and its emotional consequences soon after the incident. Could it be that some people are better by distancing themselves from what happened, rather than retelling it?

41. Disaster psychology refers to the study of how to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. avoid human-created disasters  
B. cope with human reactions to disasters  
C. reduce the worst natural disasters  
D. prevent growing terrorism

42. The passage tells us that

disaster psychology is \_\_\_\_\_. A. a highly controversial area B. a well-established science C. not associated with terrorism D. not a part of scientific study

43. According to Dennis Embry, how do terrorists reach their goals? A. By overlooking the most obvious of everyday life. B. By setting up new symbols for a nation's daily life. C. By turning symbols of everyday life into fear and anxiety stimulant. D. Through hijacking big planes from the most famous international airlines.

44. Why do people usually stop flying after terrorist attacks? A. Because they are terrified of flying. B. Because they believe in rational risk assessment. C. Because their palms will become too sweaty for them to fly. D. Because they can't decide which airline will be the safest.

45. Counseling and debriefing may not be effective methods because \_\_\_\_\_. A. there is fierce controversy in this area B. many research have proved this C. some people may hide their true feelings D. some people may feel better to forget the disaster

Passage 4 By the mid-nineteenth century, the term “icebox” had entered the American language, but ice was still only beginning to affect the diet of common citizens in the United States. As the time went on, ice was used in hotels, and hospitals, and by some forward-looking city dealers in fresh fish, and butter. After the Civil War (1861~1865), it came into household use. Even before 1880, half the ice sold in New York, Philadelphia, and one third of that sold in Boston and Chicago, went to families for their own use. This had become possible because a new household convenience, the icebox, an earlier form of the modern refrigerator, had been invented. Making an efficient icebox was not as easy as we might now

suppose. In the early nineteenth century, the knowledge of the physics of heat was undeveloped. The common sense that the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting (融化) was of course mistaken, for it was the melting of the ice that performed the cooling. However, early efforts to save ice included wrapping the ice in blankets, which kept the ice from doing its job. Not until near the end of the nineteenth century did inventors find the ways needed for an efficient icebox. But as early as 1803, a Maryland farmer, Thomas Moore, had been on the right way. He owned a farm about twenty miles outside the city of Washington, for which the village of Georgetown was the market center. When he used an icebox of his own design to transport his butter to market, he found that customers would refuse to buy the rapidly melting butter of the other farmers to pay a higher price for his butter, the butter still fresh and hard. One advantage of his icebox, Moore explained, was that farmers would no longer have to travel to market at night in order to keep their produce cool. 46. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the importance of the icebox in the mid-nineteenth century  
B. the development and improvement of the icebox  
C. how to make an efficient icebox  
D. an important invention of a Maryland farmer

47. In paragraph 1, the word “forward-looking” (line 3) probably means \_\_\_\_\_. A. greedy B. generous C. longing for greater profit D. having modern ideas

48. It can be inferred from the passage that after 1880 \_\_\_\_\_. A. ice began to be widely used in hospitals and hotels B. ice began to affect the diet of common citizens in America

C. many American families had the icebox D. one third of the ice sold in America went to families for their own use 49. In the early 19th century, most people believed that \_\_\_\_\_. A. it was the melting of the ice that performed the cooling B. the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting C. to wrap the ice in blankets would keep the ice from doing its job D. they lacked knowledge of the physics of heat 50. Customers would like to buy Thomas Moore's butter because \_\_\_\_\_. A. his butter was fresh and hard B. his butter was transported to market at night C. his butter was rapidly melting D. the price of his butter was lower

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.

Visitors to this country are normally admitted for six months, but foreign students can usually stay for one year. They must 51 an educational institution, and they are required to study for a minimum of fifteen hours a week on a 52 course. Prospective students have to show that they can afford their studies, and that they have sufficient 53 resources to support themselves 54 in this country. In order to work here the foreigner needs a work permit, 55 must be applied for by his prospective employer. The problem here is that the Department of Employment has the right to grant or 56 these permits, and there is little that can be done 57 it. it would be extremely unwise for a foreign visitor to work 58 a permit, since anyone doing so is liable to immediate deportation (驱逐出境).

There are some people from the Common Market countries, who are often given 59 residence permits of up to five years. Some other people, such as doctors, foreign journalists, authors and others can work without permits, and foreign students are normally allowed to 60 part-time jobs while they are studying here.

51. A. establish B. purchase C. prove D. attend  
52. A. daytime B. weekend C. part-time D. evening  
53. A. natural B. financial C. moral D. occasional  
54. A. after B. but C. while D. before  
55. A. when B. what C. where D. which  
56. A. solve B. refuse C. sell D. buy  
57. A. for B. on C. about D. with  
58. A. with B. before C. after D. without  
59. A. temporary B. interior C. intelligent D. terrific  
60. A. engage B. take C. expect D. review

2007年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考 英语试卷二 Part V Translation ( 30 minutes, 10 points) Part VI Writing ( 30 minutes, 15 points)

考生须知

5 . 试卷二满分25分，考试时间为60分钟，16：00开始，17：00结束。

6 . 试卷二的答案一律用蓝色或黑色墨水笔答在答题纸上，答在试卷上的无效。

7 . 宣布考试结束后，请一律停笔，将试卷二和答题纸反扣在自己的桌面上，坐在原位，等待监考人员收试卷二和答题纸。待监考人员全部收齐点清无误，宣布可以离场后，方可离开考场。

8 . 监考人员收卷过程中，考生须配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证上签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，若发生答卷遗失，责任由考生自负。

Paper Two Part V Translation (30 minutes, 10 points) Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. A visa is necessary to apply for entry into the United States. Under U.S. law, all foreigners seeking admission are

required an immigrant visa unless they are entitled to receive a visa in one of the non-immigrant categories. The most widely known non-immigrant categories are the visitor visa, which is used by foreigners who wish to enter the United States temporarily for business purpose, or for tourism or visits with relatives and friends.

Part II Writing (30 minutes, 15 points) Directions: In this part, you are allowed 25-30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words on Increasing Housing Price. Study the following outline carefully and write your composition on the Composition Sheet. .

Title: Increasing Housing Price Outline: 1. 房价过高的危害 2. 该现象产生的原因 3. 如何控制房价 在职攻读硕士学位全国英语联考模拟题 (B) ( 参考答案 )

Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 points) Section A Dialogue Completion 1----5 C B B C D Section B Dialogue Comprehension 6----10 D D B A A Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 10 points) 1---20 C C C D D C C B D C 21---30 C C D D C C D C C C Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points) 31---40 C B B C A C D A D A 41---50 B A C A D B D C B A

Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 10 points) 51---60 D A B C D B C D A B Part V Translation (30 minutes, 10 points)

申请进入美国，得到一张签证是必须的。根据美国法律，如果无法证实有权获得一种非移民种类的签证，那么所有想到美国的外国人都必须有移民签证。人们所熟知的非移民类签证是来访者签证。它是想短期进入美国经商、旅游或探访亲友的外国人用的。

Part II Writing (30 minutes, 15 points) 参考作文： Nowadays, public concern has been paid to sharply increasing housing price in big cities in China,

which deserves intensive research and study. Keeping rising expenses on housing has become a big financial burden for common citizens, especially those with low-income. This will result in the decline of living standard and complaints from the mass. There are several factors accounting for this phenomenon. In Beijing, demand for houses is always increasing. Every year, some 300,000-400,000 people come to work in Beijing from other provinces across China and these people need houses. In addition, many old houses in the city ' s downtown areas are being torn down and people who previously lived in these houses need to be relocated. Several measures can be taken by the government to control rising housing prices. For example, since many low-cost houses and economical houses are launched into the market this year, housing price wont climb very much. In addition, low-rent houses and other housing projects that aim to increase house supply are expected to drag the high housing price down somewhat. 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)