

根据第六版大纲编写

English

同等学力申请硕士学位 英语 考试 历年试题精解

同等学力申请硕士学位英语
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总序

General Preface

随着中国国际化进程的日益推进、改革开放逐步深化以及经济发展速度的日益加快, 社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进, 对博士、硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求也越来越大, 报考硕士、博士研究生的考生正在逐年增多。对于许多不能脱产学习的考生来说, 参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试是获取硕士学位的一个重要途径。同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试对考生的外语水平要求比较高, 尤其是听、说、读、写、译的综合应用能力。参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试的考生, 一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和较强的科研能力, 另一方面还应该具备较强的外语应用能力。

为了更好地帮助考生复习, 了解同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度, 并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧, 提高得分能力, 我们在前版基础上精心修订了这套同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导书。修订后本套书包括《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试综合辅导教程》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准模拟考场》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解 120 篇精解》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年试题精解》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准大纲词汇记忆与精解》, 共五本。

本套书的特色如下:

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本套书作者长期从事同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作, 对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验, 深谙命题规律和出题的动态, 从而使本套书具有极高的权威性。本套书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年的教学、命题、评卷经验。

二、鲜明的创新特色, 编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本套书全面吸收了同类图书的优点, 结合作者丰富的辅导经验, 博采众长, 推陈出新, 使图书结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。下面分别介绍。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试综合辅导教程》: 以最新修订的《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》(第六版) 为标准, 按照最新精神编写。在编写过程中, 特别注意知识的系统性。在每章后都编写了足量的同步强化练习题, 并给出答案和

解析。考生可通过做这些强化练习题进行自测，巩固复习成果。该书力求把重点、难点与考点讲深、讲透。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准模拟考场》：鉴于许多考生缺乏实际临场经验，该书将为考生进行全程领航和理性分析，引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用各套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的学习成果，及时查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解 120 篇精解》：该书在选编文章题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间，广泛涉猎，包括社会科学、自然科学等各个领域的知识。具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面，可以让考生系统见识同等学力申请硕士学位英语阅读理解材料，强化英语背景知识，轻松获取阅读理解考试高分。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年试题精解》：历史是一面镜子，了解过去可以预知未来。研习历年真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节，也是考生掌握考试动态、赢得高分的最佳捷径。通过对历年试题的详细解析，考生可以了解命题原则与规律，把握考试的脉搏，明确考试的重点和难点所在。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准大纲词汇记忆与精解》：该书包括同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试基本词汇及其衍生词汇共计 6 000 余例，固定搭配词组和惯用短语 700 余个。该书严格按照最新大纲编写，每个单词都给出了音标和详细的注解，包括与考试相关的习惯用语、典型例句以及词义辨析，方便考生在记忆单词的同时与考试内容紧密结合，对考试内容融会贯通。

实践证明，一套好的复习资料，能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。我们以同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试专家组辅导经验的深厚积累，以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神，凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍，向广大考生奉献这套辅导书，希望能帮助考生在考试中夺得高分！

参加本套书编写的除了主要编写者索玉柱、成芬、刘爽外，还有谭莉、王新会、赵艳萍、吴盈敏、崔杰凯、欧阳少波、张晓燕、张孜、江海波、刘仕文、宋纪新、杨勇、王宁、张磊、崔军胜、赵秀云、程立元、陈金贞、叶充、张杰、管卫勇、孙摇摇、洪潇、李征、罗福生、郭庆、梅涛、陈娜等同志，在此一并表示感谢。

编著者

前言

Preface

根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定，具有研究生毕业同等学力的人员，都可以按照《国务院学位委员会关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》的要求与办法，向学位授予单位提出申请。授予同等学力人员硕士学位是国家为同等学力人员开辟的获得学位的渠道。这对于在职人员业务素质的提高和干部队伍建设都能起到积极的作用。申请人通过了学位授予单位及国家组织的全部考试、并通过了学位论文答辩后，经审查达到了硕士学位学术水平者，可以获得硕士学位。

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试在我国已实行 19 年，得到了社会以及广大考生的极大关注。随着参加该类考试人数的不断增长，为了更好地检测考生的英语实际水平，国务院学位委员会办公室于 2012 年再次修订了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》。修订后的第六版新大纲是今后几年同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试统一命题的依据。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，我们根据多年的教学实践经验，在认真分析了同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后，倾情奉献了这本《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年试题精解》。

历史是一面镜子，了解过去可以预知未来。通过对历年试题的详细解析，考生可以了解命题原则与规律，掌握考试脉搏。研习历年的真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节，也是考生掌握考试动态、赢得高分的最佳捷径。自从实行同等学力考试以来，试卷中出现与往年真题相同或者极其相似试题的情况时有发生，所以对往年真题进行研究是帮助考生复习的最有效手段。循着命题人的思路，我们就可以把握考试的脉搏，明确考试的重点和难点。

本书包括 1998 年以来的考试真题，便于考生了解同等学力考试的全貌和考试动态，进行相应的自测。本书尽可能地为学生提供客观的解析和答案，阅读理解和综合填空给出了全文翻译。“观千剑而后识器”，通过对历年试题的分析，考生可以掌握考试命题规律，把握出题动态，寻求合理的学习方法和解题策略，提升综合应试能力。

实践证明，一本好的复习资料，能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。强调实用性、针对性和有效性是本书的鲜明特点。希望本书对于参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的考生能够提供切实的帮助，帮助他们在掌握和应用科学的解题方

法、强化实践、提高成绩等诸多方面增强应试信心，真正提高自己的英语水平，获取考试高分。

由于时间仓促，错误和纰漏之处在所难免，诚望广大读者批评指正。

编著者

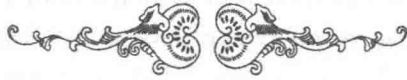
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英语水平全国统一考试试题



Paper One 试卷一

(100 minutes)

Part I Oral Communication (10 points)

Section A

Directions: *In this section there are two incomplete dialogues and each dialogue has three blanks and three choices A, B and C, taken from the dialogue. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

■ **Dialogue One** ■

- A. Do you know what a handicapped space is?
- B. The signs always tell you how long you can park there and on what days.
- C. Then you also need to be aware of the time limits on the street signs.

Student: Can you tell me where I can park?

Clerk: Are you driving a motorcycle or an automobile?

Student: I drive an automobile.

Clerk: Fine. You can either park in the student lot or on the street. 1

Student: Yes, I have seen those spots.

Clerk: well, when you see the blue spots with the handicapped sign, do not park there unless you have a special permit. Are you going to be parking in the daytime or evening?

Student: I park in the evenings.

Clerk: 2 Have you seen those signs?

Student: Yes, I have seen those signs.

Clerk: 3

■ **Dialogue Two** ■

- A. The hours and limitations are printed on the card and this handout.
- B. May I have your driver's license, please?

C. Are you familiar with our rules and fines?

Student: Excuse me, I am interested in getting a library card.

Librarian: Sure, let me give you an application. You can fill it out right here at the counter.

Student: Thank you. I'll do it right now.

Librarian: Let me take a look at this for you. 4

Student: Here it is.

Librarian: You seem to have filled the form out all right. 5

Student: Yes. I know what to do.

Librarian: 6

Student: OK. I see.

Librarian: Thank you for joining the library. We look forward to serving you.

Section B

Directions: In this section there is one incomplete interview which has four blanks and four choices A, B, C and D, taken from the interview. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the interview and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

- A. And fooled the boys for a while.
- B. And I don't think the boys have minded.
- C. Well, it's because my British publisher.
- D. All this time I thought you were 'J. K'.

Winfrey: So, this is the first time we've met.

Rowling: Yes, it is.

Winfrey: And my producers tell me that your real name is J. O. 7

Rowling: (laughing) Yeah.

Winfrey: J. K is...

Rowling: 8 When the first book came out, they thought "this is a book that will appeal to boys", but they didn't want the boys to know a woman had written it. So they said to me "could we use your initials" and I said "fine". I only have one initial. I don't have a middle name, so I took my favorite grandmother's name, Kathleen.

Winfrey: 9

Rowling: Yeah, but not for too long, because I started getting my picture in the press and no one could pretend I was a man anymore.

Winfrey: 10

Rowling: No, it hasn't held me back, has it?

Part II Vocabulary (10 points)

Directions: *In this part there are ten sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

11. There are several different options for getting Internet access.
A. choices B. definitions C. channels D. reasons
12. Earth has an atmosphere, which protects the surface from harmful rays.
A. minerals B. substances C. gases D. beams
13. The manager gave one of the sales girls an accusing look for her hostile attitude toward customers.
A. unfriendly B. optimistic C. impatient D. positive
14. Since it is late to change my mind now, I am resolved to carry out the plan.
A. revise B. implement C. review D. improve
15. Security guards dispersed the crowd that had gathered around the Capitol.
A. arrested B. stopped C. scattered D. watched
16. To start the program, insert the disk and follow the instructions.
A. take out B. turn over C. track down D. put in
17. The patient's condition has deteriorated since last night.
A. improved B. returned C. worsened D. changed
18. I couldn't afford to fly home, and a train ticket was likewise beyond my means.
A. also B. nonetheless C. furthermore D. otherwise
19. Despite years of searching, scientists have detected no signs of life beyond our own solar system.
A. within B. besides C. outside D. except
20. I prefer chicken to fish because I am worried about accidentally swallowing a small bone.
A. intentionally B. unexpectedly C. anxiously D. hurriedly

Part III Reading Comprehension (25 points)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

■ Passage One ■

Sometimes a race is not enough. Sometimes a runner just wants to go further. That's what happened to Dennis Martin and Brooke Curran.

Martin, 68, a retired detective from New York City, took up running after his first wife died. Curran, 46, a philanthropist (慈善家) from Alexandria, started running to get out of the house and collect her thoughts. Both she and Martin got good at running but felt the desire to do more. "The more I trained, the better I got," Curran said, "but I would cross the finish line with no sense of accomplishment."

Eventually, they worked up to running marathons (马拉松) (and longer races) in other countries. Now both have achieved a notable—and increasingly less rare—milestone; running the 26.2-mile race on all seven continents.

They are part of a phenomenon that has grown out of the running culture in the past two decades, at the intersection of athleticism and leisure: "runcations," which combine distance running with travel to exotic places. These trips, as expensive as they are physically challenging, are a growing and competitive market in the travel industry.

"In the beginning, running was enough," said Steen Albrechtsen, a press manager. The classic marathon was the ultimate goal, then came the super marathons, like London and New York. But when 90,000 people a year can take that challenge, it is no longer exciting and adventurous. Hence, the search for new adventures began.

"No one could ever have imagined that running would become the lifestyle activity that it is today," said Thom Gilligan, founder and president of Boston-based Marathon Tours and Travel. Gilligan, who has been in business since 1979, is partly responsible for the seven-continent phenomenon.

It started with a casual talk to an interviewer about his company offering trips to every continent except Antarctica. And then in 1995, Marathon Tours hosted its first Antarctica Marathon on King George Island. Off the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, 160 runners got to the starting line of a dirt—and ice—trail route via a Russian icebreaker through the Drake Passage.

21. At the beginning, Martin took up running just to _____.
- A. meet requirements of his job
 - B. win a running race
 - C. join in a philanthropic activity
 - D. get away from his sadness
22. Martin and Curran are mentioned as good examples of _____.
- A. winners in the 26.2-mile race on all seven continents
 - B. people who enjoy long running as a lifestyle activity
 - C. running racers satisfied with their own performance
 - D. old people who live an active life after retirement

23. A new trend in the travel industry is the development of _____ .
- A. challenging runcations
B. professional races
C. Antarctica travel market
D. expensive tours
24. The classic marathon no longer satisfies some people because _____ .
- A. it does not provide enough challenge
B. it may be tough and dangerous
C. it involves too fierce a competition
D. it has attracted too many people
25. The first Antarctica Marathon on King George Island indicates that _____ .
- A. international cooperation is a must to such an event
B. runcations are expensive and physically challenging
C. Marathon Tours is a leader of the travel industry
D. adventurous running has become increasingly popular

■ Passage Two ■

Before the 1970s, college students were treated as children. So many colleges ran in loco parentis system. "In loco parentis" is a Latin term meaning "in the place of a parent". It describes when someone else accepts responsibility to act in the interests of a child.

This idea developed long ago in British common law to define the responsibility of teachers toward their students. For years, American courts upheld in loco parentis in cases such as Gott versus Berea College in 1913.

Gott owned a restaurant off campus. Berea threatened to expel students who ate at places not owned by the school. The Kentucky high court decided that in loco parentis justified that rule.

In loco parentis meant that male and female college students usually had to live in separate buildings. Women had to be back at their dorms by ten or eleven on school nights.

But in the 1960s, students began to protest rules and restrictions like these. At the same time, courts began to support students who were being punished for political and social dissent.

In 1960, Alabama State College expelled six students who took part in a civil rights demonstration. They sued the school and won. After that it became harder and harder to defend in loco parentis.

At that time, students were not considered adults until 21. Then, in 1971, the 24th amendment to the Constitution set the voting age at eighteen. So in loco parentis no longer really applied.

Slowly, colleges began to treat students not as children, but as adults. Students came to be seen as consumers of educational services.

offer some explanations. They have identified one chemical message and traced it all the way from release to action.

The scientists looked at tomato plants infested (侵害) by common pest, the cutworm caterpillar (毛虫). To start out, they grew plants in two plastic compartments connected by a tube. One plant was infested and placed upwind and the others were uninfested and placed downwind. The downwind plants were later exposed to the cutworm caterpillar. The results showed that plants that had previously been near sick neighbors were able to defend themselves better against the caterpillar.

The researchers also studied leaves from exposed and unexposed plants. They found one compound showed up more often in the exposed plants. The substance is called Hex Vic. When the scientists fed Hex Vic to cutworms, it knocked down their survival rate by 17%. The scientists identified the source of Hex Vic, and sprayed it lightly over healthy plants. Those plants were then able to start producing the caterpillar-killing Hex Vic. Researchers confirmed that uninfested plants have to build their own weapon to fight off bugs and diseases. How do they know when to play defense? They are warned first by their friendly plant neighbors.

It is a complex tale, and it may be happening in more plant species than tomatoes. It may also be happening with more chemical signals that are still unknown to us. For now though, we know that plants not only communicate, they look out for one another.

31. What does the author try to emphasize in Paragraph 1? _____
 - A. How plants communicate is still a mystery.
 - B. Enough attention has been paid to plant talk.
 - C. Plants are the furniture of the natural world.
 - D. Plants can communicate with each other.
32. According to Paragraph 2, what remains unknown is _____.
 - A. how plants receive and handle the signals from their neighbors
 - B. why plants spread chemical information to their neighbor
 - C. how many types of plants release compounds into the air
 - D. whether plants send chemical warnings to their neighbors
33. The tomato plants in the experiment were _____.
 - A. placed separately but connected through air
 - B. expose to different kinds of pests
 - C. exposed to the pest at the same time
 - D. placed together in a closed compartment
34. The experiment shows that the infested plant helps its neighbors by _____.
 - A. making more Hex Vic to attract the pest
 - B. releasing Hex Vic into the air to warn them
 - C. letting them know how to produce Hex Vic
 - D. producing enough Hex Vic to kill the pest

