

陕西师范大学优秀研究生教材资助项目

全日制硕士学位研究生 英语自主学习教程

白靖宇◎主编



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白靖宇 主编

马珂 游建荣 副主编

科学出版社

北 京

内 容 简 介

本书参照国家教育部颁布的《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》及样题编写的。全书分为上下两篇：测试项目及技能和测试能力实训。上篇测试项目及技能主要包括测试目标、解题技巧、试题分析和专项训练；下篇测试能力实训为六套模拟试题及答案与解释。

本书可与各种英语学习教程配合使用，适用于各类全日制硕士学位研究生，也适用于准备出国学习参加雅思、托福等中高级英语水平考试的读者。

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FOREWORD

前言

进入 21 世纪以来,我国的研究生教育得到了快速发展,已跨入世界研究生教育大国行列。为了使我国研究生教育和人才培养更趋合理,教育部从 2009 年开始对我国的研究生教育结构实施重大调整,研究生按照专业和用途划分为普通类研究生(学术性学位)和特殊种类研究生(专业学位),培养模式和课程设置等发生了较大的变化。然而,随着研究生教育的国际化的大趋势,英语仍是这两类研究生必修的一门学位课程。为了使研究生能更好地学习和掌握英语学位课程测试的内容和方法,我们编写了这本《全日制硕士学位研究生英语自主学习教程》。

英语测试是一门知识和技能,其主要目的是巩固知识,提高技能,反馈教学效果。研究表明,外语考试能为师生双方提供及时的反馈信息,从而提高教与学的质量。本书旨在巩固研究生的语言知识和提高他们的英语测试技能,培养他们的英语测试能力和水平,帮助他们顺利通过英语学位课程测试,并为他们日后工作或出国学习参加雅思、托福等国际英语水平考试打下良好的基础。

本书参照国家教育部颁布的《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》及样题编写的。全书分为上下两篇:上篇测试项目及技能主要包括测试目标、解题技巧、试题分析和专项训练;下篇测试能力实训为六套模拟试题及答案与解释。书中附录了听力理解录音原文,供参考。本书听力部分录音可在 <http://www.yjs.snnu.edu.cn/> 研究生英语教材资源库中下载。

本书可与各种英语学习教程配合使用,适用于各类全日制硕士学位研究生,也适用于准备出国学习参加雅思、托福等中高级英语水平考试的读者。

由于我们水平有限,书中难免有错误和不妥之处,希望广大师生提出宝贵意见。

编者

2010 年 5 月

CONTENTS

目 录

上篇 测试项目及技能

第一部分	听力理解	3
第二部分	词汇测试	16
第三部分	完型填空	32
第四部分	阅读理解	41
第五部分	英汉互译	88
第六部分	短文写作	99

下篇 测试能力实训

Practice Test One	107
Keys and Explanations to Practice Test One	122
Practice Test Two	129
Keys and Explanations to Practice Test Two	145
Practice Test Three	152
Keys and Explanations to Practice Test Three	168
Practice Test Four	176
Keys and Explanations to Practice Test Four	193
Practice Test Five	201
Keys and Explanations to Practice Test Five	217
Practice Test Six	224
Keys and Explanations to Practice Test Six	239
附录 听力理解录音原文	245

上篇

测试项目及技能

第一部分 听力理解
第二部分 词汇测试
第三部分 完型填空

第四部分 阅读理解
第五部分 英汉互译
第六部分 短文写作

第一部分 听力理解

一、测试目标

外语听力测试主要测试考生理解外语口语的能力，要求考生能听懂日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话或讨论等。在听的过程中，考生应能理解说话者的意图、观点或态度，理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义，获取事实性的具体信息，进行有关的判断、推理和引申。

二、答题技巧

多听是提高听力的前提，但如何去听，如何获得准确的信息，则不是多听听就能解决的问题了。多听是增强语感，提高听力之本，若再加上正确的听力方法，掌握必要的技巧及对策，则可获得事半功倍的效果。

1. 仔细阅读四个选项，预测听力材料的内容，确定精、泛听侧重点。

在录音材料正式播放以前，考生应该利用这一段时间阅读选项，利用选项中已经提供的信息和部分细节提示来预测所听材料的内容，通过这种听前预测，考生就可以确定精听或泛听的部分。这样听录音材料时就有的放矢，有所侧重，提高答题的准确率。

2. 边听边记，迅速捕捉信息。

不管听什么材料，注意力一定要集中在整体内容的理解上，千万不能只停留在个别单词或单句上，听不清时马上放弃，不要强迫自己听清每一个词，要把重点放在听关键词即实词上，一边听一边把要点及回答问题的关键词记下来。听力中常见的速记方法有：

(1) 利用有代表性的字母表示要写的单词。记录比较长的单词、常见的单词及专用名词（地名、人名、国名、组织机构名称等）最好采用这种方法。如：Am 代表 America (n)，moun/mnt 代表 mountain，comu 代表 communication 等。

(2) 记录核心词语，省去体现语法手段的连词、冠词、介词等虚词；利用简单明了的符号表示一些信息。省略掉原文中的介词、冠词及代词，考生就有充分的时间理解核心意思，为整理答案的内容提供了充分的依据。

(3) 利用简图表示重要的信息（尤其当想不出英文拼写时，或者表示地理位置或描述物体的形状时）。这样可以省去很多拼写单词和记录诸多内容的麻烦，同时也可以避免因一时想不起来单词拼写而耽误时间。考生可以在平时的训练当中积累这方面的知识，“创造”一些自己的符号，只要自己看明白即可，这样做会为考生在考场上赢得很多宝贵的时间。

(4) 有时考生一时想不起来如何拼写重要的词语时，还可以用音标、甚至用汉字或

汉语拼音代替必须记下的关键信息。如：当文中出现了 *establish* 这个单词，考生只听到了发音却不明白意思，也不知如何拼写这个词时，就可以用拼音来迅速记录下类似英文的读音，或者直接凭借猜测记录大致的字母组合：*es... ish...*

同时，在记录关键词语的时候，一定要记准确有语法变化的部分。如：记录动词则要同时记录其词尾变化（时态形式、主动或被动形式、是否是虚拟语气等），记录名词则要同时记录其复数的词尾。因为听力过程比较短暂，考生往往因为过于紧张，将注意力全部集中于听懂内容，而容易忽视书面的语法形式，即使在检查时也很难将填写的答案与听力原材料的语法形式进行对照。所以，尽可能在边听边记的过程中同时避免语法形式错误。这样，才能在听懂内容而且记下重点信息的同时，避免语法或拼写错误造成丢分现象。

3. 克服犹豫不决的毛病，对自己有把握的试题应快速作答，对无把握的试题也要在所听信息的基础上排除错误选项，进行优化处理。不会作答的，立即暂时搁置，准备听新的题目。

综上所述，边听边记的过程是眼、耳、手、脑并用的过程，考生必须在平日的复习中加强听力训练，提高听力过程中记笔记的速度，多观察思考词汇和短语的书写特点，增强对语言书面形式和语音形式相结合的语感，提高记笔记的准确度进而提高听的效率。

三、试题分析

下面我们就两个对话及一篇短文做出分析：

（一）对话

1. W: The seminar originally scheduled for today has been cancelled. The hours I've spent preparing for it are totally wasted.
M: Not really. As far as I know it's been postponed till next week.
Q: What does the man say about the seminar?
A. It has been put off.
B. It has been cancelled.
C. It will be held in a different place.
D. It will be rescheduled to attract more participants.

答案是 A。这四个选项都相当有迷惑性。如果没有进入内容，只是模糊地感觉会议有变化，那么 C 和 D 也容易进入视野。这就要求我们听的时候注意力集中，保持清醒状态。另外相当一部分同学也容易选 B，这也是不仔细出的错。虽然原文出现了 *cancel* 一词，但原文问的是男士关于会议说了些什么，故 B 是错误的。选 A 的话还得了解 *postpone* 的意思，因此词汇量也应扩大。

2. M: Sherry, how are you doing with your thesis?

W: Oh my thesis. That's something I definitely don't want to talk about right now. I finished my draft some time ago. But my supervisor said I should do more

research if I want to achieve the quality that he expects of me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the woman's thesis?

- A. It is based on a lot of research.
- B. It can be finished in a few weeks' time.
- C. It has drawn criticism from lots of people.
- D. It falls short of her supervisor's expectations.

答案是 D。原文中最后一句说得很清楚——“如果我想达到导师期待的论文质量，我应做更多研究”。言下之意为“我没有达到导师对我的期望”。所以此句要求学生在准确捕捉信息的情况之下，对句意进行合理推测引申。

(二) 短文

America's national symbol, the bald eagle, almost went extinct twenty years ago, but it has made a comeback. In fact, the U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service is considering the possibility of taking it off the Endangered Species List. Once, more than fifty hundred pairs of bald eagles nested across the country, but by 1960 that number had fallen below four hundred. The chief killer was the widely used DDT. Fish, soaked up DDT, died, and were washed up on shores, where bald eagles feasted on them. DDT prevented eagle egg shells from thickening. The shells became so thin that they shattered before the babies hatched. Fortunately, in 1972, a law was passed to ban DDT, which saved the bald eagle from total wipeout. And since then wild life biologists had reintroduced bald eagles from Canada to America. The result was that last year U.S. bird watchers counted eleven thousand six hundred and ten bald eagles in the country. If it were dropped from the Endangered Species List, the bald eagle would still be a threatened species. That means the bird would continue to get the same protection. No hunting allowed, and no disturbing of nests. But bald eagles still face tough times. The destruction of their natural homes could be the next DDT causing eagle numbers to drop quickly.

Question 1: What was the main harmful effect of the pests killer DDT on bald eagles?

- A. It limited their supply of food.
- B. It made their eggshells too fragile.
- C. It destroyed many of their nests.
- D. It killed many baby bald eagles.

Question 2: What measure did the wild life biologists take to increase the number of bald eagles?

- A. They found ways to speed up the reproduction of bald eagles.
- B. They developed new types of feed for baby bald eagles.
- C. They explored new ways to hatch baby bald eagles.
- D. They brought in bald eagles from Canada.

第一题答案为 B。文中有一句“DDT prevented eagle egg shells from thickening.”，抓住这一句并且知道选项中 *fragile* 的意思，选对并不困难。第二题答案为 D。文中有一句“*And since then wild life biologists had reintroduced bald eagles from Canada to America. The result was that last year U.S. bird watchers counted eleven thousand six hundred and ten bald eagles in the country.*”，可以看出从加拿大引进秃鹰的措施使得美国秃鹰数量大增。这两个题都要求学生准确锁定原文句子。要做到这一点，学生必须事先阅读选项，预测题目内容，熟悉选项关键词。当文章出现选项中词时，应做适当记录。

四、专项训练

Unit 1

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given.*

1. A. He shook all over.
B. He was quite calm.
C. He said he was not that nervous.
D. He visited the professor.
2. A. 100. B. 60. C. 50. D. 30.
3. A. Don't take the computer course.
B. Study the computer course on her own.
C. Hire a tutor for her.
D. Take the computer course.
4. A. The woman's luggage is too heavy to carry.
B. The woman should ask Richard to drive her to the airport.
C. The woman should finish her work before she goes away.
D. The woman should leave for London with Richard.
5. A. Not to visit his class.
B. The class objects her visit.
C. To visit his class next Friday.
D. The students will have their examination next Monday.
6. A. The teacher postponed the conference.
B. The English speaking contest won't be held this afternoon.
C. The students will be attending the meeting.

- D. The English speaking contest will be replaced by a conference this afternoon.
7. A. Customer and salesperson.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Boss and secretary.
D. Guest and waitress.
8. A. Because she herself saw many yesterday.
B. Because the man is not honest.
C. Because her neighbour told her that she had seen many the day before.
D. Because the man is not polite enough.
9. A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday. D. On Friday.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, there will be some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given.*

10. A. The 17th century. B. Nearly two thousand years.
C. The Dark Ages. D. Ancient time.
11. A. Isaac Newton. B. Wilhelm Liebnitz.
C. Galileo. D. Students of today.
12. A. At low latitudes. B. At high latitudes.
C. At mid-latitudes. D. At high altitudes.
13. A. Latitude. B. Longitude.
C. Sea. D. Mountain.
14. A. Last week. B. This February.
C. In 2008. D. Two weeks ago.
15. A. It is the device used to analyze the bones.
B. Medical X-rays are a trillion times brighter than beams of X-rays the synchrotron uses.
C. The researchers hope that the synchrotron ultimately supplies what used to be impossible to get details about our distant relative.
D. It produces images at the atomic level.

Unit 2

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers.*

At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given.

1. A. Not hanging the poster. B. Peeling off the wallpaper.
C. Using tape for the poster. D. Not hiding the damage.
2. A. She was unable to have her picture taken.
B. She has not chosen a picture for it.
C. She had broken her camera.
D. She had gone to a photography class instead.
3. A. To order some medicine for their aunt Margaret.
B. To get some exercise.
C. To buy some items.
D. To see their aunt.
4. A. She wants to know where the restaurant is.
B. She's recommending a good place to go for dinner.
C. She thinks the man should go to France.
D. She's inviting the man to eat with her.
5. A. Run in town. B. Look more carefully.
C. Buy shoes from a catalog. D. Find an easier place to exercise.
6. A. Saying goodbye to a friend. B. Buying a ticket for a sports event.
C. Paying a bill at the bank. D. Arranging a plane trip.
7. A. Watch television. B. Go for a swim.
C. Make better use of time. D. Follow the official procedure.
8. A. Wait and take the class next year.
B. Become a musician.
C. Give his presentation without a plan.
D. Discuss the presentation with the professor.
9. A. She needs to find a new friend.
B. She suggests that the man should get a haircut.
C. She didn't recognize the man because of his haircut.
D. Few people have noticed his friend's haircut.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, there will be some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given.*

10. A. Introduce an important author.
B. Compare two different forms of writing.
C. Discuss the differences between Northern and Southern writers.
D. Explain why a particular book was written.
11. A. A children's geography book.
B. A collection of travel stories.
C. A biographical sketch.
D. Uncle Tom's Cabin.
12. A. Few people owned the necessary equipment.
B. The music selection was not very popular.
C. Few ships came into New York harbor.
D. The radio signal was too weak to reach a mass audience.
13. A. They would get smaller in size.
B. Their signals would travel further.
C. They would become less popular than television.
D. They would be common household items.
14. A. Outsmarting law enforcement.
B. Outsmarting the general public.
C. Printing illegal money.
D. The use of technology for high-quality copying.
15. A. Illegal money printers with special functions.
B. Computerized color copiers.
C. Copies of documents that look genuine.
D. The ability of criminals to outsmart the police.

Unit 3

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given.

1. A. Riding a horse.
C. Playing a game.
- B. Shooting a movie.
D. Taking a photo.
2. A. She'll type the letter for the man.
B. She'll teach the man to operate the computer.
C. She doesn't think his sister is a good typist.

- D. She thinks the man should buy a computer.
3. A. She promised to help the man.
B. She came a long way to meet the man.
C. She took the man to where he wanted to go.
D. She suggested a way out of the difficulty for the man.
4. A. The train seldom arrives on time.
B. The schedule has been misprinted.
C. The speakers arrived at the station late.
D. The company has trouble printing a schedule.
5. A. To find a better science journal in the library.
B. Not to miss any chance to collect useful information.
C. To buy the latest issue of the magazine.
D. Not to subscribe to the journal.
6. A. She wants to borrow the man's student ID card.
B. The tickets are less expensive than she expected.
C. She won't be able to get any discount for the ticket.
D. The performance turned out to be disappointing.
7. A. Do the assignments towards the end of the semester.
B. Quit the history course and choose another one instead.
C. Drop one course and do it next semester.
D. Take courses with a lighter workload.
8. A. The organization of a conference.
B. The cost of renting a conference room.
C. The decoration of the conference room.
D. The job of cleaning up the dining-room.
9. A. Meet his client.
B. Prepare the dinner.
C. Work at his office.
D. Fix his car.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, there will be some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given.

10. A. One of the bridges between North and South London collapsed.
B. The heart of London was flooded.
C. An emergency exercise was conducted.
D. 100 people in the suburbs were drowned.

11. A. Most Londoners were frightened.
B. Most Londoners became rather confused.
C. Most Londoners took Exercise Floodcall calmly.
D. Most Londoners complained about the trouble caused by Exercise Floodcall.
12. A. The role of immigrants in the construction of American society.
B. The importance of offering diverse courses in European history.
C. The need for greater cultural diversity in the school curriculum.
D. The historic landing of Europeans on the Virginia shore.
13. A. He was wondering if the speaker was used to living in America.
B. He was trying to show friendliness to the speaker.
C. He wanted to keep their conversation going.
D. He believed the speaker was a foreigner.
14. A. Many species have moved further north.
B. Many new species have come into existence.
C. Many species have developed a habit of migration.
D. Many species have become less sensitive to climate.
15. A. Storms and floods.
B. Disease and fire.
C. Less space for their growth.
D. Rapid increase of the animal population.

Unit 4

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given.*

1. A. Furnished apartments will cost more.
B. The apartment can be furnished easily.
C. The apartment is just what the man is looking for.
D. She can provide the man with the apartment he needs.
2. A. Mr. Johnson's ideas are nonsense.
B. He quite agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
C. Mr. Johnson is good at expressing his ideas.
D. He shares the woman's views on social welfare.
3. A. Study in a quiet place.
B. Improve her grades gradually.
C. Change the conditions of her dorm.
D. Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.