



# 同等学力人员 申请硕士学位英语考试 题型透析与全真模拟



同等学力

刘世铸 主编

中国对外经济贸易出版社

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## 题型透析与全真模拟

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# 前言

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试自 1995 年开考以来,已有 5 个年头。越来越多的有志之士为了提高自身专业水平,参加到这一考试之中。笔者在近几年对应试人员进行辅导的过程中,发现有些考生虽然曾系统学习英语多年,但由于对该考试知之甚少而与成功失之交臂;也有些考生虽整日埋头题海,结果也事倍功半,错失良机。在替他们惋惜之余,深感帮助广大考生领会考试大纲精神、了解考试题型、难易程度、掌握解题技巧之必要性。

本书根据国务院学位办制定的《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》要求,结合同等学力在职人员英语学习的实际情况和笔者近几年辅导的经验编写而成。全书共分两大部分:第一部分为题型透析与解题指导,在这一部分里,我们分析了历年真题的命题规律,以真题为例,对试卷各部分进行了归纳总结,并提供了相应的解题技巧,指出了考试中应注意的问题。第二部分是全真模拟试题与答案精解,我们根据考试大纲的要求,编写了十套模拟试题,并对各题答案进行了详细的解释,使考生做后能知其所以然。所编十套模拟试题,难度适中,符合大纲要求。听力部分特请英语语音专家 Dave Smith 和 Susan Lee Smith 夫妇录成磁带,录音语速符合纲定要求,语音、语调准确。

最后,我们衷心地希望各位考生能从本书中获益,顺利通过考试。同时,欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见,以便再版时修订。在此,我们表示衷心的感谢!来信必复。(来信请寄:250014 济南市历山路 148 号 英语星火式记忆法教研中心 来电请拨:0531—2947406 电子信箱:xinghuo @jn-public.sd.cninfo.net)

编者

2000 年 5 月



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## 上篇 题型透析与解题指导

为了客观地测试同等学力申请硕士学位人员的英语水平,国务院学位委员会于1998年颁布了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》,并于1999年开始实施。根据考试大纲的规定,考生在词汇量、语法知识、阅读理解、听力理解、汉译英及写作方面应达到以下要求:

### 一、词汇

应掌握5,000个左右的英语词汇和300个左右的常用动词词组。对其中的2,500个词要求熟练掌握,即能在语言交际、写作和翻译中准确运用;其余词语则要求能在阅读中识别和理解。

### 二、语法知识

应掌握英语的基本语法结构和常用句型同时理解运用这些句型结构写成的句子,并能识别和改正一般错误。

### 三、阅读理解

能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能读懂一般性题材的文章及科技文献资料。要求能抓住大意,注意细节;既能理解上下文的逻辑关系,又能领会作者的意图和态度。阅读速度应达到每分钟80~100个词,答对率不低于70%。

### 四、听力理解

能听懂一般对话、简单的故事和演说,能抓住其中心思想和主要细节,能判断一般对话的情景场合、人物关系、身份及会话意图等。语速为每分钟140~160个词;答对率不低于70%。

### 五、汉译英

能把一般社会日常生活和科学常识性的句子或短文译成英语,文句通顺,用词基本正确,无重大语言错误。译速每小时应达到250~300个汉字。

### 六、英语写作

考生应具有英语书面表达思想的基本能力。所写文字要切合主题,意义连贯,标点正确,无重大语法错误。每小时内能写出250~300个词的短文。

大纲对考试题型作了较灵活性的规定。在基本题型相对稳定的前提下,每次考试都是不同题型的组合,每种题型的题量也会随之有所变化;但这种变化限于一定的范围之内,而不至于使某一种题型的比重过大或过小。

本考试分试卷一和试卷二。试卷一以客观测试为主;试卷二以主观测试为主。两卷满分共为100分。试卷一占总分的65%,试卷二占总分的35%;达到总分的60%为及格。试卷二达不到18分者,不论试卷一得分多少,均按不及格处理。

试卷一包括听力理解、词汇选择、阅读理解和综合填空四个部分,考试时间为90分钟。试卷二包括辨错与改错、汉译英和写作三个部分,或只包括其中两个部分,考试时间为60分钟。试卷一和试卷二共用150分钟完成。

## 第一部分 听力理解(Listening Comprehension)

根据《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》的要求,第一部分听力理解占总成绩的15%,内容分为A、B、C三小节。三小节不一定在每次考试中同时出现,有时仅是A、B两小节。考试时间为20~25分钟。

第一节(Section A)设有5~10题,每题为一段小对话,然后有第三个声音提问,提问后有13~20秒钟的停顿,要求考生针对对话之后的提问从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

第二节(Section B)设有4~8题,内容是两篇短文,每篇短文后有几道问题,要求考生在听完短文后,根据问题从四个选项中选择正确答案。短文长度为120~150词。

第三节(Section C)是听写填空,设有4~6题,内容为100~120词的短文,听三遍,在未完成的句子中填上听到的词语或短语。

### 第一节 对话(Section A Conversation)

根据大纲规定,这一节通常设9道题,内容广泛,主要涉及职业、地点、计算、关系、态度、推断、比较等几类题型。

#### 一、职业类题型

##### 1. 出题形式

这类题型通常涉及到社会上的各个行业。如:司机、教师、律师、警察、医生、经理、记者等。四个选项均为表示职业或身份的词语。

##### 2. 提问方式

What's the man's /woman's probable occupation?

Who is the man/woman?

What is the man/woman?

What does the man/woman do for a job?

##### 3. 真题分析

**1996年试题:**

*You'll hear:*

M: We'll be here in London sitting in a newspaper office or teaching in a classroom full of chalk dust.

W: Well, George, you'd be able to go out in the sunshine sometimes. You are a journalist. I'm the one who has to stay in the classroom. Don't forget.

Q: What is the woman's profession?

*You'll read:*

A. Editor      B. Journalist      C. Teacher      D. Student

通过选择项可以看出这是一道判断职业方面的考题。男士暗示了两项工作,即在报社工作和教书。女士的讲话可以确定他们的不同职业,即女士是在教室教书。其关键词是 classroom, 所以女

士的工作是教师。在抓住关键词的同时,还应听清是谁与 classroom 有直接的联系。

#### 4. 解题指导

掌握与各种常考职业相关的词语,准确判断。例如:

**A car repairman:**

flat tire, clean, check the battery/oil/water, brakes can not hold well, give it a good wash, engine, leak, petrol, etc.

## 二、地点类题型

这类题常指对话双方直接或间接提到的某个地点或要求考生根据对话内容辨别和推断出对话的场所。这些场所包括饭店、邮局、学校、车站、机场、图书馆、宿舍、电影院等。

### 1. 出题形式

一般由介词(in, at, on 等)+某一地点构成。e. g.

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A. At an airport.        | A. At a gallery.   |
| B. At a bus station.     | B. At a bookstore. |
| ① C. At a train station. | ② C. At an office. |
| D. At a hotel.           | D. At a theatre.   |

### 2. 提问方式

Where does (did) this conversation take place?

Where is the conversation (most likely) taking place?

Where does the conversation probably occur?

Where are the two speakers?

### 3. 真题分析

在近几年的在职人员考试试题中,有关地点的题型还是比较常见的。

**1995 年试题:**

**You'll hear:**

M: I'm exhausted today, I've been here in the classroom all day reading and doing my homework. What about you?

W: Not too bad. But I'm hungry now. Let's go to the restaurant, shall we?

Q: Where does this conversation take place?

**You'll read:**

A. In the restaurant. B. In the library. C. In the dormitory. D. In the classroom.

**1996 年试题 1:**

**You'll hear:**

W: We'll wait here by the door and look at the sea. We can change our rooms if we don't like them.

M: Oh, I should like a room facing the sea. I've been looking forward to that ever since we left London.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

**You'll read:**



- A. In a hospital.      B. At the airport.      C. In a hotel.      D. At school.

**1996 年试题 2:**

**You'll hear:**

W: Sam, what a surprise to see you at the supermarket! I thought you always ate in restaurants.

M: The restaurants cost too much. I eat at home.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

**You'll read:**

- A. In the supermarket.      B. In the restaurant.  
C. In the man's home.      D. In the woman's home.

通过选择项可以判断以上三题是地点类试题。这类题在对话中通常以两种形式出现。一是在对话中出现几个完全不同的地点名称,问题涉及其中之一,如 1995 年试题中的 classroom 和 restaurant, 1996 年试题中的 supermarket 和 restaurant; 第二种是在对话中不直接提到地点名称,听音时,需根据关键词的暗示,判断正确的地点,如 1996 年试题 1 中并没有提及对话的场所,只提到了一个地名 London,而通过抓住关键词 change our rooms, a room facing the sea 可以判断出这一对话发生的地点是 hotel。

**4. 解题指导**

了解常考的地点,抓住这些常考地点所用的关键性暗示词语。

**机场 (At an airport)**

flight, depart, check in, departure, airline, direct/non-stop flight, one-way ticket, return/round trip ticket, depart/take off/land, arrival/departure time, excess weight, check in, boarding pass, fasten one's seat/safety belt, visa, fly, luggage, weigh allowance, airsick, passport, smooth flight, confirm one's flight, etc.

**海关 (At the customs)**

foreign currency, declare, duty (duty-free), prohibit, duty-free, to be liable to customs duties, pay duty, passport, free of charge, cigarettes, liquor, etc.

**旅馆 (At a hotel)**

sign/fill in/up the arrival card/the registration card/the form, identification, porter, luggage, check out(结账), pay one's bill, settle one's bill, give somebody the account, take the luggage out, return the key to the reception desk, single/double room, with/without bath, dining room, have breakfast in one's room, serve meals, book a room, make reservations for a room, etc.

**火车站 (At a train station)**

platform, arrive/leave, board the train, single/one-way ticket, return ticket, an express(train), booking office, restaurant/dining car, put one's luggage on the rack(行李架), etc.

**公共汽车站 (At a bus station)**

get a transfer, change buses, get on/off a bus, next stop, No. 15 bus stop, bus line (公共汽车线路), etc.

**艺术馆 (At an art gallery, museum)**

fine arts (美术), painting, Chinese ink painting (中国水墨画), oil painting (油画), water color (水彩画), pencil sketch (铅笔画), picture in crayon (蜡笔画), sketch (素描), fresco (壁画),

landscape painting (山水画), portrait (肖像画), artist, painter, cartoonist (漫画家), classical painter (古典画家), modern art, Picasso (毕加索), Vincent van Gogh (凡高), exhibit, porcelain (瓷器), pottery (陶器), jade objects (玉器), gold and silver ware (金银器), copper ware (铜器), on show/display, exhibition, etc.

### **剧院 (At a theatre)**

drama, play, leading character (主角), hero (男主角), heroine (女主角), theme (主题), background, setting, plot, climax, act, scene, opera, musical, modern play, historical play, Beijing opera, box (包厢), row, seat, aisle (过道, 通道), etc.

### **音乐会 (At a concert)**

music, classic music, folk music, light music (轻音乐), orchestral music (管弦乐), pop music, vocal music (声乐), instrumental music (器乐), jazz, solo (独奏, 独唱), singer, pianist, violinist, guitarist, saxophonist, dance, ballet, audience, conductor, etc.

### **超级市场 (At a supermarket)**

size, colour, design, pattern, in/out of stock, check out, on sale, half price, discount, be of good quality, the latest fashion, hand-made; ready-made (成衣), men's shoe/suits department, hardware department, what size/style..., try on, expensive, etc.

### **邮局 (At a post office)**

airmail rate, postage, parcel, urgent telegram, size/weight limit, overweight, stamps, regular mail, registered letter/mail/post (挂号信/邮件), envelopes, be insured, cash the money order (兑换汇票), surface ordinary mail (平信), insured package (保价包裹), post card, etc.

### **银行 (At a bank)**

bank teller, cash, change money, cash a check, make a deposit (存款), make a withdrawal (取款), open a savings/checking account, buy a money order/travellers checks, deposit, withdraw, foreign currency, credit card, in fives/tens/twenties, the rate of exchange, etc.

### **饭店 (At a restaurant)**

table (Is the table free/A table for 2?), dinner, order (Are you ready to order/Can I take your order?), vegetables, drink, menu, special (特色菜), soup, coffee, flavor, taste, to be badly cooked, bill, check, etc.

### **医院 (At a hospital)**

cough, pain, sick, ill, headache, stomachache, run a fever/temperature, sore throat, teeth, take sb's temperature/blood pressure, prescription, tablets, pills medicine, etc.

### **图书馆 (At a library)**

books, journal, magazines, reference books, check out (办清借还手续后离开), take out, return, due, overdue, author, writer, bibliography (文献目录), fine, card, catalog, stacks (书库), reference/periodical room (参考资料室, 报刊阅览室), renew, etc.

### **书店 (At a bookstore)**

dictionary, novel, textbook, second hand books (旧书), regular price (一般价格), on sale (降价), shelf (书架), out of stock (没有存货), order, etc.

### 三、计算类题型

#### 1. 出题形式

这类题常常包括数字、路程、个数、日期、年龄、时间等;计算方式有加、减、乘、除。选择项中一般是四个不同的数字,考生需要在听清对话大意的同时,确定哪个数字是正确的;有时还要进行计算。

#### 2. 提问方式

How much does the man have to pay for the tickets?

How much is the dress/coat/shirt/curtain?

What's the price of ...?

What time is it now?

When did the plane actually depart?

When will the plane/train arrive?

When was the plane/train supposed/scheduled to arrive?

How many courses did she take last term?

How long does the man have to walk every day?

#### 3. 真题分析

计算类题在1995年、1996年、1997年的试卷中均出现过,例如:

##### 1995年试题1:

*You'll hear:*

M: Could you lend me 240 dollars?

W: Sorry, I only have 230 dollars.

Q: How much does the man want to borrow?

*You'll read:*

A. USD 214.      B. USD 240.      C. USD 213.      D. USD 230.

##### 1995年试题2:

*You'll hear:*

W: Your cousin graduated in 1986. What about you?

M: I finished school a year later.

Q: When did the man graduate?

*You'll read:*

A. In 1984.      B. In 1985.      C. In 1986.      D. In 1987.

##### 1996年试题:

*You'll hear:*

W: Your library books are due on November 14th. If you haven't finished using them by then, you may renew them once.

M: Thank you very much. I only need them for a few days.

Q: When must the man return his books to the library?

*You'll read:*

A. By December fourteenth.      B. By New Year's Day.

C. By November fourth.

D. By November fourteenth.

**1997 年试题:**

**You'll hear:**

W: Why didn't your aunt fly?

M: It would have cost \$ 44.00. The bus fare is only \$ 14.00.

Q: How much does the man's aunt save?

**You'll read:**

A. \$ 44.00.

B. \$ 14.00.

C. \$ 40.00.

D. \$ 30.00.

通过以上试题可以看出,这类题通常给出两个数字,一个属恒量,另一个属变量,然后要求考生根据两者的关系进行运算,找出正确答案。这类试题一大共同特点是,原文中直接提到的数字一般都不是答案,真正的答案需通过运算才能得出。如 1995 年试题中,“1986”年是恒量,“a year later”是变量;1997 年试题“\$ 44.00”是恒量,“14.00”是变量。

另一类数字题通常是利用与恒量发音易混的特点设计选择项,如 1995 年试题 1 中的“214”和“240”,1997 年试题中的“44.00”和“14.00”。这类题通常涉及带词尾-th 的序数词与其对应的基数词和带词尾-teen 的数词与带词尾-ty 的数词两种情况。

#### 4. 解题指导

应当熟悉英语中关于年、月、季度、星期、日期、时分的表达方式,特别注意在书写和读法上的区别。熟练掌握数字的加、减、乘、除的表达方法;更要注意数字单位的不统一和在读法上的差别。

### 四、关系类题型

#### 1. 出题形式

对话中涉及到两者之间关系的题称为“关系类题型”。这类听力题要求考生在听清对话的同时确定对话者之间的关系,如:师生关系、雇主与雇员、服务员和顾客、医生和病人、老板和职员、经理和秘书,等等。这类题的四个选项均为表示身份的两个词构成。

#### 2. 提问形式

这类题采用的问句形式通常是:

1. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

2. What's the relationship between the man and the woman?

3. What proper relationship do these people have?

4. Who are these people?

#### 3. 真题分析

**1997 年试题:**

**You'll hear:**

W: Please, sit down. Let's see you are Mr Wash. Is that right?

M: Right.

W: And you are looking for a job.

M: Yes, I'm. I'll graduate from a college next June. I'm majoring in architecture.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

**You'll read:**

A. Teacher and student.

B. Manager and customer.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

D. Secretary and client.

从该对话的内容以及所听到的有关词及词组,如: look for a job, graduate from, next June 等。基本上可以确定男士即将大学毕业,正在找工作。两者之间的关系应是 interviewer (接见者) and interviewee (被接见者)的关系。在这道题中,考生还要认识 interviewer 和 interviewee 这两个词。

#### 4. 解题指导

抓住关键词,了解常考相互关系。

#### **Professor—Student** (教授—学生)

thesis, seminar (专题讨论会, 讨论会), symposium (专题讨论会), presentation (发言), essay, term paper, research paper, lab report, schedule, due, the final date, credit, hand in, academic year, scholarship, assistant-ship, fellowship, tuition, M. A., Ph. D., semester, term, mid-term/final exam, quiz, term paper, make up (补考), vacation, go to the theatre/movie/exhibit/concert, stadium, performance, football match, cancel, etc.

#### **Doctor—Patient** (医生—病人)

Questions (问题):

Are you feeling all right?

Do you cough?

Do you have difficulty breathing?

How long have you been having this trouble?

What's wrong with you?

What's the matter with you?

Symptoms (症状):

cough, dizzy, no appetite, sore throat, feel hot and cold, splitting headache, have a temperature, run a fever, have a running nose(流鼻涕), etc.

#### **Dentist—Patient** (牙医—病人)

Question (问题):

Which tooth is troubling you?

Symptoms (症状):

One of my upper tooth is loose and aching.

The tooth on the lower jaw is sensitive to cold and hot.

My tooth aches.

关键词语: have the hole/cavity filled/cleaned, etc.

#### **Lawyer—Client** (律师—当事人)

settle the matter out of court, sue, charge, find enough evidence, witness, case, lawsuit, costs, etc.

### **Travel Agent—Customer** (旅游代理—顾客)

travel, trip, make a reservation, flight, train, weather, clothes, fare, scenery, seaside, resort, historic spot, visit, museum, palace, mountains, sun-bathing, seafood, etc.

### **Waiter/Waitress—Customer** (服务员—顾客)

Here's your table.

I'll show you to your table.

I'm sorry, these tables are already reserved. What about that one?

Have you chosen anything?

Would you like to order now?

Anything to drink?

Could we see the menu, please?

Show me the menu, please.

What's today's special?

Will you make out/bring the bill?

### **Salesperson—Customer** (商店服务—顾客)

have in stock, be all sold out, be out of stock, fixed prices (实价), reduced prices, discount, bargain (讨价还价), wholesale price (批发价), retail price (零售价), original price, regular price, half price, current price, change, cashier's desk, on display (陈列), on sale, out of style, blouse, texture, sweater, pullover (套头毛衫), make ends meet (收支平衡), etc.

### **Boss—Secretary** (老板—秘书)

letter, document, work, overtime, finish, ahead of time, in advance, ahead of schedule, type, file, report, etc.

### **Driver—Policeman** (司机—警察)

speed limit, fine, driver's license, suspend, drunken driving, police station, ticket, etc.

## **五、态度类题型**

### **1. 出题形式**

对话中双方或一方对某件事情、某个观点或某人行为进行评论或表示个人意见、态度,包括对某事的赞成、反对、满意、生气、失望等。出题形式一般由形容词或表示个人意见的词组或句子组成。

### **2. 提问方式**

What does the man/woman think of...?

What does the man/woman say about...?

What is the man's/woman's attitude towards...?

How does the man/woman feel about...?

How does the man/woman like...?

### 3. 真题分析

1997 年试题:

*You'll hear:*

W: Did everything come out as exactly as you planned?

M: Not exactly. As a matter of fact, things came out rather better than I'd planned.

Q: What does the man think of the results?

*You'll read:*

A. They are disappointing.

B. They are satisfactory.

C. They are terrible.

D. Too early to know.

从对话中,我们可以了解到男士认为结果比预计的要好。他的回答表示了一种比较满意的态度。听这类对话时,还要注意对话人的语气和语调,这些同样可以表达讲话人的某种态度。

### 4. 解题指导

平时注意积累表示态度的单词、词组或句子。

like, prefer, enjoy, hate, dislike, excellent, interesting, unsatisfactory, jealous, negative, positive, proud, indifferent, boring, 等。

表示赞成的句式:	表示否定的句式:
Only if he'd postpone the exam! You can say that again! I agree. /I'll say. /I'm for it. Of course. /Sure. /Good idea. Absolutely. /Great. /Yes. /Ok. I think/believe/expect so. I'm afraid so. /Why not? Go ahead. /I couldn't agree more. That's just what I was thinking. Didn't it/he/she, though. Hasn't it/she/he, though. By all means. /If you like.	In no way. By no means. At no time. On no account. Under no circumstances. Not at all. Not in the least. Definitely not. Not the slightest. Last (least likely/desirable/suitable) Neither.... Nor...

## 六、推断类题型

### 1. 出题方式

目前,这类题型在各类听力考试中出现频率较高,也是答题的难点之一。这类题的特点是双方所表达意思的方式比较含蓄,一般情况下在四个选项中很难找到直接的答案,考生需要根据对话的内容。通过判断或推理,确定答案。选择项一般为完整的句子。

### 2. 提问方式

What does the man/woman imply?



What can be inferred (concluded) from the conversation?

What does the man/woman mean?

What can we learn about the man/woman/sth.?

What had the woman/man (previously) assumed?

### 3. 真题分析

1996 年试题:

*You'll hear:*

M: When do you want to start working?

W: Right away. Yesterday I spent all day long making phone calls. But nobody wanted a secretary.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

*You'll read:*

A. The woman is looking for a job.

B. The woman does not need a secretary

C. The woman cannot be the man's secretary.

D. The woman has to make many phone calls every day.

通过对话我们知道, 这位女士昨天打了一天的电话, 但是没有人需要秘书。她打电话的目的是为了找一位需要秘书的人, 由此可推断出, 这位女士正在找工作, 所以 A 为正确答案。

### 4. 解题指导

做好这类题的关键是听懂第二位谈话者的意思, 一般命题都涉及第二位谈话者的内容。另外还要注意虚拟语气所表达的意思, 很多这类题是围绕虚拟语气出题的。常用虚拟语气句式:(表示与现在或过去事实相反)

I wish the exam were cancelled!

If only we had scored one more point!

If my car had been repaired, I would be happy to lend it to you.

Had I known your address, I would have called on you immediately after I arrived.

## 七、比较类题型

### 1. 出题形式

这类题的对话内容涉及到事物的比较, 但提问往往比较含蓄, 有时也使用比较结构, 四个选项通常含有比较结构。有时题干中含有比较结构, 四个选项不一定有比较结构, 而问题以比较结构为基础, 考生要注意区别。

### 2. 提问方式

What can we learn from the conversation?

Who runs the fastest?

Which one is better/worse?

### 3. 真题分析

1997 年试题:

*You'll hear:*

M: What a waste of money just for a new arts center. Why couldn't the money be spent on something more important?

W: Nonsense. Nothing is more important than the arts.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation.

**You'll read:**

A. The man spends more than he makes.    B. The man is not keen on arts.

C. The woman is an artist.

D. The woman looks down upon the man.

在上面的对话中,女士采用的是一个比较级的句型结构,但四个选项没有涉及这一结构。从对话中我们得知,男士认为建一个艺术中心是浪费钱财,由此可以推断出,这位男士对艺术不感兴趣,所以 B 为正确答案。

虽然近几年的试题中没有直接以比较级的结构命题,但这是一种常见的听力命题方式,考生应多加注意。

#### 4. 解题指导

在这种对话中,需要搞清比较关系。经常采用的比较句型为:

1. A is as good as B.

2. A is not so good as B.

3. A is better than B.

4. A is worse than B.

5. A is the best of the three.

6. A runs as fast as B.

7. A runs faster than B.

8. A runs fastest among the three.

9. Nothing is important than...

10. No one runs faster than...

## 第二节 短文(Section B Passages)

按照大纲规定,本节共设 4~8 题,实际考试中通常为 6 题,内容为一般性交际会话、讲演、故事、论述等,每篇长度约为 100~120 个词,要求考生在听完每个题目之后的 13~20 秒钟内从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

短文所设计题除了在对话中提到的七种题型外,还有关于细节、主旨、因果关系等题型。

### 一、细节类题型

#### 1. 出题形式

这类题的内容涉及对某人、某物、某事的不同细节;四个选项一般为完整的句子,要求判断哪个对(True)或哪个不对(False/Untrue),或者判断哪个提到(mentioned)或哪一个没提到(unmentioned),或是确定做事的方式等。

#### 2. 提问方式

Which of the following is true/false according to the passage?

Which of the following is (not) mentioned?

What is... according to the passage?

What is the way to do...?

#### 3. 真题分析

**1995 年试题:**