

2012 根据最新《考试大纲》编写

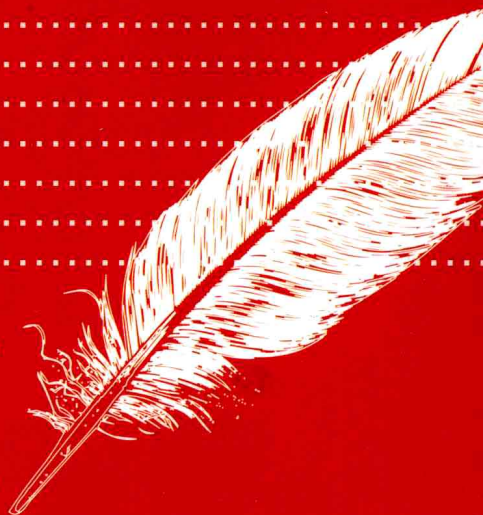
同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试



应试指南

The English Test for Master's Degree Applicants with the Same Level of Academic Attainment

与专项强化训练



清华大学
北京大学

刘仕美
张艳霜

主编



由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写
内容系统、权威

严格按照最新考试大纲，系统精讲精练大纲规定的考点

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考
提高考生综合应试能力

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

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读者服务部电话: (010) 84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

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前言

中国加入 WTO 之后，改革开放逐步深化，经济发展速度日益加快，社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进，对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大，而同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试也得到社会以及广大考生的极大关注。中国已经走上了国际化的道路，改革开放的程度已经在向纵深方向加深，与国外进行经济、贸易、科学、教育、管理和军事等领域的合作也更加紧密，对我国人才的知识水平也提出了更高的要求。申请硕士学位的学生，一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力，另一方面还应该具备较高水平的外语能力。随着参加该类考试人数的不断增长，其难度也越来越大，对考生的外语要求也越来越高。本考试重点考查考生的口语交际、阅读、写作和翻译的能力（由于技术上的原因，本考试暂时取消听力测试，口语交际的测试采用书面形式进行。考生听力能力的测试由各院校在考生学习期间进行）。

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。

在同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试竞争日趋激烈的形势下，为了满足广大考生的迫切需求，我们特组织了大量有丰富教学、辅导及培训经验的专家和教授，花费大量的时间精心编写了这本《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试应试指南与专项强化训练》。本书的编写严格按照考试大纲的要求，系统、全面，突出同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的特点。

本书特色如下：

一、作者阵容强大，预测具有权威性

本书作者长期从事同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试命题、阅卷与辅导，对该考试的考点非常熟悉。他们结合多年的授课经验，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，从而使本书具有极高的权威性。本书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、实用性强

按照《考试大纲》的规定，同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试分试卷一和试卷二。试卷一以客观试题为主；试卷二为主观试题。两卷满分为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。试卷二得分低于18分者，不论试卷一得分多少，均为不及格。

试卷一包括会话技能、词汇、阅读理解、综合填空四个部分。试卷二包括翻译(包括英译汉和汉译英两节)和英语写作两个部分。本书按照各类题型分别进行讲解——先从理论上概述各种题型的大纲要求、考查要点、命题方式及解答技巧，然后结合实例分析说明各种题型的解题思路。在每种题型后都编写了足量的历年真题、专项突破与同步训练，并都给出答案和解析，力求把重点、难点与考点讲深、讲透。考生可通过做这些习题进行自测，巩固复习成果。

参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试的考生平时使用英语的机会较少，但他们的社会阅历丰富，具有较强的理解能力。鉴于这种情况，我们按照成人学习的特点，对重要知识点进行了深入浅出的讲解。如语法词汇部分系统归纳了重要考点；阅读部分详细介绍了阅读理解所需要的解题技巧；为了使考生准确理解原文，完形填空部分提供了完善的解析；翻译和写作部分在概括重点的基础上还给出了参考例文，从而使考生打牢基础、把握重点、灵活运用、全面提高。

总之，本书一定会成为立志参加同等学力申请硕士学位考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及好的学习热情，是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出，恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。

限于水平和时间，书中疏漏在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

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第一部分 会话技能

★ **考核要求：**对会话部分的要求包括能用英语进行日常会话；对于生活、学习和工作中的常见英语会话，能理解会话的情景、说话人的意图和对话的含义；能恰当地进行交流；能正确理解英语口语中常见的习惯用法。

一、试卷结构、考试题型及分值比例

会话技能全部为客观题，是试卷一的第一项考查内容。本部分共设 10 题，每题 1 分。考试时间为 10 ~ 15 分钟。本部分包括一节或两节，每次考试设以下一种或两种题型。

(1) A 节为完成对话。每一题中，考生将在试卷上读到一段不完整的对话，下面有 4 个备选答案，要求考生针对对话的内容，从中选出一个最符合对话情景和口语交际习惯用法的答案，使整个对话完整。此部分主要测试考生是否理解会话情景和口语中常见的习惯表达。

(2) B 节为理解对话。每题由一组对话和一个提问及针对问题的 4 个备选项组成。这部分重点考查考生“听话听音”的能力，即揣摩说话人的意图，推断会话的含义，理解会话中常见的习惯用语。

二、会话技能考查要点

会话技能这两部分的考试项目要求考生具备日常会话的语用知识和相应的日常语言交流的能力。这些知识和交际能力应该包括：问候、询问、介绍、致谢、致歉、赞扬、抱怨、询问、约会、看病、购物、送行、建议、要求、打电话等。此外，考生还需要掌握一定的有关英语口语中常见的习惯用法。以下为几种日常会话的常用表达方式：

1. Asking about price

How much does it cost?

How much, please?

How much shall I pay for it?

How much will it be together?

What does it come to?

How do you sell the water melons?

How much do you want for it?

What's its worth?

2. Attending a customer

Can I help you?

Can I help you in any way?

Anything I can do for you?

Are you being attended to?

Is anybody looking after you?

Can I be of any assistance to you?

Could I be of service to you?

Have you been taken care of?

What can I do for you?

May I help you?

Are you being served?

3. Making suggestions (informal expressions)

It might be a good idea to...

Let's...

Shall we...?

Why don't we...?

Don't you think it better to...?

Maybe you ought to...

How about/What about...?

Do you think it would be a good idea...?

I thought you might like to...

Why not...?

Have you ever thought of/considered...?

Would it be better...?

4. Making suggestions (formal expressions)

Have you considered...?

Would you care to...?

Would you like to...?

I wonder whether you'd like to...

I should like to put forward a suggestion.

I was wondering if you have ever thought of...

I'd like to suggest...

I'd propose...

If I may make a suggestion...

5. Making Telephone Call

Could I leave a message?

I'm sorry. This is a wrong number.

Sorry. You've dialed a wrong number.

Thank you. Good-bye.

Hold the line, please.

Can I take a message?

Could you ask him to call me back?

Would you care to leave a message?

Do you know when he'll be back?

Thank you for ringing.

6. Making an appointment

Will you be occupied...?

Are you doing anything special tonight?

Could I come to see you...?

Do you think you could come to see...?

Do you mind if I call on you...?

May I have an appointment with you...?

I'd like to make/fix an appointment for...

Do you have any plans for...?

Will/Would it be convenient if I see you?

Will you be able to see me...?

I wonder whether it would be convenient to...

7. Expressing gratitude and apologies

I do beg your pardon.

I hope you will pardon me for...

I'm terribly sorry about...

It was most careless of me.

I couldn't have done it without you.

You have been a great help, thanks very much.

I really appreciated your help this morning.

I apologize for...

I can't tell you how sorry I am.

I must make an apology for...

May I offer you my sincere apologies for...

Please forgive me for...

I'm sorry. I didn't mean to hurt your feeling.

8. Asking someone to do something

I wonder if you could possibly do. . .

Would you mind doing. . . ?

Could you help me please?

Do you know how to do this?

Could you give me a hand?

Would you please do me a favor?

对于生活、学习和工作中的常见英语会话，考生应能做到：①理解会话情景；②理解说话人的意图；③理解会话的含义；④理解口语中常见的习惯用法。

三、会话技能部分的命题方式及解答技巧

会话技能分为两部分：完成对话(Dialogue Completion)和对话理解(Dialogue Comprehension)。

(1) 完成对话部分：重点是考查考生的语言能力。即：在不同的场合，或者在不同的语境下，考生能够正确地进行交流，能够选择恰当的语句完成对话。

【例题】A: Hello! Professor Freeman's secretary. Can I help you?

B: _____.

A. Hello! Can you find Professor Freeman for me?

B. Yes. I hope you can help me. My name is John Smith.

C. Good afternoon. I'd like to make an appointment to see the professor on Thursday, please.

D. Thank you. Professor Freeman knows me well.

【答案】C

【解答技巧】由A方的话语可推断，A方在接电话，问对方是否需要帮助。A项提出要找Professor Freeman，但这是典型的汉语式英语。B项没有具体回答需要什么帮助，与问题不相符。D项与问题更不相符。C项提出想预约在周四见教授，是这一对话情景下的正确答案。

(2) 对话理解部分：重点是考查考生的对话或语用理解能力。特别是英语口语中的常用习惯用法以及一些固定的句型结构。

【例题】Woman: You seem to pride yourself on having a lot of friends.

Man: That's for sure. Everyone would be proud of having many friends.

Woman: But it's a pity that most of them are fair-weather friends.

Man: What does that matter? Isn't that we need all kinds of friends?

Question: What do we know about the man's friends?

A. They may not turn up in bad weather.

B. They may not be there when you need them.

C. They will come in good weather.

D. The man is on good terms with his fair-weather friends.

【答案】B

【解答技巧】此题考查对会话中习语的理解。a fair-weather friend 是一条常用的口语习语，其字面意思是“晴朗天气的朋友”，指“逆境中离你而去的人”。可见男士的朋友是不能共患难的朋友。所以答案为 B 项。

四、历年真题精选

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 for each)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

1. A: Can you take over for me here for a little while? I have a friend coming to see me.

B: I'd like to, but _____. Ask Peter, he's not so occupied at this moment. (2010 年试题)

A. how can I do it?

B. that's alright.

C. that's impossible.

D. I have my hands full.

【答案】D

【解析】本题对话中，A 想请 B 帮忙，根据“but”一词可以看出 B 无法提供帮助，并说明原因，因此 D 项为正确答案。A 项“我怎么能这么做”和 C 项“那是不可能的”都不礼貌；B 项“好吧”与对话语意相反，因此都不正确。

2. A: Hi, John, how are you? I heard you were sick.

B: They must have confused me with somebody else. _____. (2009 年试题)

A. I was sick last week.

B. I couldn't agree with you more.

C. So you're right.

D. I've never felt better.

【答案】D

【解析】A. 我上周病了；B. 我很赞同你；C. 那么你对了；D. 我一直都很好；根据 They must have confused me with somebody else. (他们一定把我当成其他人了。)可以得知答案为 D。

3. A: Bob, would you mind turning down the TV a little? I'm talking on the phone, and I'm having a hard time hearing.

B: _____ (2008 年试题)

A. Please forgive me.

B. Oh, sure! I'm sorry about that.

C. You should have told me earlier.

D. I'm sorry to hear about it.

【答案】B

【解析】A 项“请原谅我”表示非常抱歉，但并没有表明是否介意将电视声音关小。C 项回答的不太委婉。D 项“听到这些非常遗憾”答非所问。B 项在道歉之后，直接表态很介意将电视声音关小。故 B 项为正确答案。

4. A: I'm sorry. He's not in his office.

B: _____ (2008 年试题)

A. Are you sure he will be back soon?

B. Would you like to leave a message?

C. Can you take a message for me?

D. Shall I call him sometime later?

【答案】C

【解析】A 项“你确定他一会回来吗”和 D 项“我可以稍后给他电话吗”，并没有对“他不在办公室”做出明确的回应。而 B 项“你可以留言吗”，本应该是此组谈话中角色 A 所说的话，而非角色 B 所说。C 项“我可以留言吗”则是最佳回答。

5. A: I'm anxious to get started on my project. Can we discuss it sometime before the weekend?

B: _____ (2007 年试题)

A. Why didn't you tell me earlier?

B. Yes, that could be arranged.

C. I can't spend any time.

D. Yes, it's easy to discuss it.

【答案】B

【解析】B 项“那再安排吧”直接回答了问题。A 项“你为什么不早点告诉我”没有直接回答问题，只是反问了一句，C、D 项虽都回答了问话，但 C 项显得不太委婉，回答得太粗暴，而 D 项的语气不太谦虚。

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 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

1. **Man:** How about the examination last week?

Woman: If I'd got more time, I could have made it.

Question: What does the woman imply? (2010 年试题)

A. She failed the examination last week.

B. She was asked to take another examination.

C. She did quite well in the examination.

D. She didn't take the examination last week.

【答案】A

【解析】make it 意为“成功”，根据女士所说的“如果我有更多的时间”可以推知，A 项“她没有通过上周的考试”为正确答案。B 项“她需要参加另一个考试”，C 项“她在考试中表现的很好”和 D 项“她上周没有参加考试”都与女士回答的语意不符。

2. **Woman:** Where do you plan to go for dinner?

Man: I was thinking of going to Joe's, It's a stone's throw away. Besides, the environment is good.

Question: What can we learn about Joe's? (2009 年试题)

A. It's not expensive.

B. It's not far from here.

C. It's an interesting place.

D. It's known for its specialty.

【答案】B

【解析】从 It's a stone's throw away (它离这里不远) 可以得出答案 B, “a stone's throw” 意思是离得不远, 一石之遥。

3. **Woman:** Now, Richard, would you care to explain how the answers to the test questions appeared on your desk?

Man: I can't, Professor Harley. Someone must have left them on my desk.

Question: What is the man's problem? (2008 年试题)

- A. He is suspected of cheating.
B. He left the answers on his desk.
C. He doesn't know how to explain.
D. He didn't know the answers to the questions.

【答案】A

【解析】从女士的话中可得知: 男士在考试时, 试卷上的答案出现在桌子上。而男士却不能解释清楚。由此可以推断: 男士被怀疑作弊, 有撒谎的嫌疑。故 A 项为正确答案。

4. **Woman:** This software is very user-friendly.

Man: Yes, but it leaves something to be desired.

Question: What does the man think of the software? (2007 年试题)

- 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.

【答案】D

【解析】D 项的意思是“没有达到预期标准”, 而该男士回答 “It leaves something to be desired”, 意思是“还有一些不尽人意之处”, 二者表达的意思相近, 所以选 D 项。

5. **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? (2007 年试题)

- 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.

【答案】A

【解析】从女士的话中可推出 A 选项正确, “you should not have” 是省略句, 它相当于 “you should not have bought it for me”。D 项中的 “flatter” 是 “赞扬, 奉承” 的意思。

五、专项突破与同步训练

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read 20 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue.

1. A: Can I help you with the luggage? It looks a bit heavy.

B: _____

- A. Yes, they are full of books.
B. Don't bother. I can take care of it myself.

- C. Never mind. You don't have to be so polite.
D. OK. Go ahead and do it.
2. A: Would you like something to drink, coffee, tea or orange juice?
B: _____
A. No. Don't go to any trouble!
B. Orange juice would be lovely if you're having one. Thank you!
C. Thank you. It's very kind of you to do so.
D. I'm not thirsty. So I don't want anything to drink.
3. A: I think tourism is a great way of helping the economies of developing countries.
B: _____
A. Yes, I agree. I myself like nothing better than travel.
B. Maybe. Can you explain the advantage of developing tourism?
C. Well, in my opinion, the governments of developing countries should create more job opportunities for their people.
D. Yes, it is. Without tourism, those countries would be much worse off.
4. A: Nice and bright this morning.
B: _____
A. Yes. Much better than yesterday.
B. I don't think it will rain today.
C. Quite windy, isn't it?
D. I wish the weather report would be more accurate.
5. A: Have you a single room with bath for tonight and tomorrow night?
B: _____
A. Yes. The rooms have been sold out.
B. No. Just a moment, please.
C. Yes, our rooms are very good.
D. Sorry, we haven't any singles left, I'm afraid.
6. A: _____
B: OK. Why don't you check the map to see where we are?
A. We have to watch for Interstate 76?
B. Do you think we'll have any trouble finding a room for the night?
C. Shouldn't we start looking for a place to stay?
D. Where are we now?
7. A: _____
B: 11:15 on track 7.
A. When will the flight arrive?
B. When will the bus No. 7 arrive?
C. How do you go to Boston?
D. What time does the train for New York leave?

8. A: How much is it to rent an economy car?
B: _____
A. May I see your driver's license?
B. No. It has been sold out.
C. \$ 18 a day or \$ 118 a week, unlimited mileage.
D. Do you have a valid license?
9. A: Aren't we supposed to have the meeting begins at 9? Where is the chair?
B: _____
A. You know our director. He is always behind schedule.
B. I know it's very later.
C. No. I'll have it tomorrow, not today.
D. See you then.
10. A: _____
B: No, thanks. I'm supposed to be on a diet.
A. What do you want for lunch?
B. Coffee or tea?
C. Can't you eat the rest of the salad?
D. I like the cake you made yesterday very much.
11. A: Mind if I sit here?
B: _____
A. Well, no, but my friend is in the washroom now.
B. No. I'm afraid you must go and find another seat.
C. Of course, take it easy.
D. Yes, please sit down.
12. A: Lunch together tomorrow?
B: _____
A. It's very kind of you.
B. I love it.
C. You bet.
D. Sounds nice.
13. A: Do you have to have that record on quite so loud?
B: _____
A. Well, it's none of your business whether I have the record on loud or not.
B. Sorry! Is it bothering you?
C. No, I don't have to. Do you want me to turn it down?
D. Yes, sorry to bother you. I'll be more careful next time.
14. A: I wonder what's happened to Jerry. He hasn't been around for at least weeks.
B: _____
A. Yes, two weeks have passed before you know where you are.

- B: Jerry is quite introvert. He doesn't like to let others know much about him.
C. Do you know the reason for his absence?
D. He took a leave to see his mother in Europe.
15. A: I hear there is a good Japanese restaurant nearby. Would you like to go there for lunch?
B: _____
A. You bet. Japanese food seems quite popular with young people in Beijing.
B. No way. Do you often go there for meals?
C. You know, it's out of the question.
D. Yes, but it's my treat this time.
16. A: Good evening, Juliet, my love. How have you been?
B: Fine, _____
A. thank you, my love. Oh, how I've missed you !
B. thank you very much.
C. it's my fault.
D. it's very hot.
17. A: Hi! Aren't we in the same English class?
B: _____
A: Nice to meet you, Sue. I'm George.
A. How are you doing.
B. Yes, we are. My name's Sue Deer.
C. Thank you very much.
D. It's so wonderful to meet you.
18. A: Haven't we met somewhere?
B: No, I don't think so.
A: Aren't you Kevin Grant?
B: No. No, my name's Greg. Greg Brown.
A: _____
A. I've had enough, thank you.
B. I'm sorry, but I've got nothing to let.
C. Oh, I'm sorry. I was positive we'd met before.
D. I think otherwise.
19. A: Is there any chance of borrowing your typewriter?
B: _____
A: Until the end of the week.
B: Yes, I think that would be all right.
A. How long for?
B. I bet I like it.
C. I don't think I agree with you.
D. I'm sorry, but I've got nothing to let.