

在职人员申请硕士学位 英语考试指南

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石油大学出版社

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前 言

在职人员以研究生同等学力申请硕士学位英语课程水平统一考试,是由国务院学位委员会委托上海市学位办公室组织进行的全国统一考试,该考试每年举行一次。自1995年第一次统考以来,参加此类考试的人逐年增加。但是,针对此类考试的辅导书却极其缺乏,而且,此类考试的测试内容、形式及难易程度,都不同于研究生入学考试或大学英语四、六级考试。因此,学员不能按上述类型的考试进行应试准备,而需要一本针对性强的辅导书。

为满足广大考生的需要,我们组织有关教师,根据考试大纲的要求,编写了这本辅导书。本书包括考试大纲及样题、应试技巧、模拟试题和答案与注释四个部分。

本书的几位编者都是从事多年大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优良的一线教师。具体分工如下:第一章由马静同志编写;第二、四、五章由徐万治同志编写;第三、七章由姜忠全同志编写;第六章由刘瑞琴同志编写。

全书由徐万治、姜忠全两位同志主编。徐万治、姜忠全、马静、刘瑞琴、董静萍、高丽萍、赵树、张红、高玉英、郭月琴、朱淑英等同志负责了模拟试题部分的编写工作。最后由徐万治、姜忠全两位同志统编、修改、定稿。马静、刘瑞琴、董静萍、高丽萍等同志协助统编、修改和校对工作。另外,尹佐峰和朱淑英同志参加了书稿的校对工作。

本书具有以下几个特点:

1. 实用性强。本书是参加此类考试辅导的教师的经验总结。
2. 讲解精细。重点突出,对各类题型均有典型示例及分析。
3. 选材广泛。本书参考了国内外类似考题及此类考试推荐参考书。
4. 练习充分。除了15套模拟试题外,本书在各章后面还有适量的练习。

本书承蒙石油大学外语系栾述文教授审阅,并对本书提出了许多宝贵的意见。石油大学外语系的朱淑琴同志,在本书的编写过程中协助我们做了大量的工作。本书在出版过程中得到了石油大学出版社的武献普同志,以及石油大学出版社和石油大学印刷厂的大力支持和帮助。在此,谨向关心和支持我们的专家、教授及其他同志深表谢意。

由于编者水平所限,时间仓促,书中的错误和疏漏在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

1998年8月

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第一部分 考试大纲及样题

在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位 外国语课程水平统一考试大纲

为了客观地测试在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位者(以下简称同等学力人员)的英语水平,保证学位授予质量,根据国务院学位委员会学位办[1994] 67号文《关于在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位外国语课程水平统一考试的通知》精神和要求,以国家教委研究生工作办公室1992年颁发的《非英语专业硕士研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》以及《非英语专业硕士研究生学位课程考试大纲(试行稿)》为依据,特制定本大纲。

研究生英语教学的目的是培养研究生较熟练的阅读能力,一定的写作能力和基本的听说能力,考试的目的在于考核同等学力人员是否达到了教学大纲规定的各项要求,以及实际掌握和运用英语的能力。

本考试分试卷一和试卷二,各部分试题采用记权方法记分。总分为100分,以60分为及格标准,在考试时,试卷一和试卷二分开计时进行。

考试内容及形式

试卷一(Paper One)共包括四个部分:听力理解、词汇、阅读理解和综合填空,占总分的65%,考试时间为95分钟。

第一部分 听力理解

共15题,每题1分,考试时间为20分钟,本部分包括两节:A节(Section A)共9题,每题为一段对话;问句后有13~20秒间隙,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。B节(Section B)共6题,题目或为问句或为未完成句子,分别安排在2篇听力材料之后,内容为一般交际会话、讲演、叙事、论述等,每篇长度一般为120~150英语词,录音速度为每分钟120~140英语词,念一遍。

第二部分 词汇

共20题,每题0.5分,考试时间为10分钟,其范围为研究生英语教学大纲词汇表所规定的词汇。

第三部分 阅读理解

共30题,每题1分,考试时间为50分钟,每篇短文之后附有5个问题,要求考生在理

解短文的基础上从每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第四部分 完形填空

共 20 题,每题 0.5 分,考试时间为 15 分钟。测试内容可以是句型、结构、词汇、词组和习惯用语。测试形式是在一篇难度适中的短文(约 200~250 英语单词)中留有 20 个空白,每个空白为一题,要求考生从所给出的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,选项可以是一个单词,也可以是短语。

试卷二(Paper 2)共包括三部分:辨错与改错、汉译英和写作,共 12 题,占总分的 35%,考试时间为 55 分钟。

第五部分 辨错与改错

共 10 题,每题 1 分,其中辨错与改错各 0.5 分,考试时间为 10 分钟。每题划出四个词或词组,要求考生认出错误,然后改正错误。

第六部分 汉译英

共 1 题,10 分,考试时间为 15 分钟。本部分为一篇长度约为 80~100 汉字,内容为一般性或科学常识性短文。要求译文忠实原文,表达基本正确。

第七部分 写作

共一题,15 分,考试时间为 30 分钟。要求考生在规定时间内,按照本题说明中的要求,写出一篇约 100~120 英语词的短文,形式可以是按所给的提纲写短文,也可以描述图表,写内容提要或概述。写作要求切题,能正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语言错误。摘要要求概括内容准确。

大 纲 样 题

Paper One 试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 9 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, there will be a question. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A. At the office.
- B. In the waiting room.
- C. At the airport.
- D. In a restaurant.

Sample answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. 'At the office.' is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A. USD 214.
B. USD 240.
C. USD 213.
D. USD 230.
2. A. In 1984.
B. In 1985.
C. In 1986.
D. In 1987.
3. A. Leaving it alone.
B. Asking the teacher.
C. Sitting down.

- D. Trying to find an answer.
4. A. He wants to leave.
B. He wants to have a break.
C. He wants to continue.
D. He wants to kill time.
5. A. The new teacher is sick.
B. She doesn't feel well.
C. She hasn't met Prof. Bright yet.
D. She didn't want to meet the new teacher.
6. A. She doesn't want him to smoke.
B. She has no objection.
C. She doesn't have any cigarettes with her.
D. She doesn't smoke.
7. A. The man is a stranger.
B. The woman is a stranger.
C. Both of them are strangers.
D. Neither of them is a stranger.
8. A. In the restaurant.
B. In the library.
C. In the dormitory.
D. In the classroom.
9. A. A local call.
B. A long distance call.
C. An emergency call.
D. A service call.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Questions 10 — 12 are based on the following passage.

10. A. They have stopped carrying out any activities.
B. They have gone to the swimming pool.
C. They have kept quiet.
D. They went to sleep early.

11. A. 5,000 meters.
B. 40,000 meters.
C. 10,000 meters.
D. 15,000 meters.
12. A. They want to sleep well at night.
B. They fall far behind the others.
C. Their parents want them to do so.
D. They know that training is very important.

Questions 13—15 are based on the following passage.

13. A. Saving food for the next meal.
B. keeping food from spoiling.
C. Avoiding being stuffed or starved.
D. Eating food at any time.
14. A. Leaving food in the sun.
B. Keeping food in a refrigerator.
C. Leaving food by fire.
D. Preserving food with salt.
15. A. To dry food.
B. To cook food.
C. To use salt.
D. Not mentioned.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.

16. At a press conference after the award ceremony, the 18-year-old girl spoke in a barely _____ voice.
A. audible B. optional C. legible D. identical
17. A neat letter improves your chances of a favorable _____.
A. circumstance B. request C. reception D. response
18. Our readers are comfortable with our clear, _____ words that inform and entertain them.
A. conventional B. concise C. creative D. crucial
19. The concerns with the origins of the earth _____ their study.
A. motivated B. advised C. excited D. impulsed
20. The cashier was asked to _____ every penny of the money that he took

care of.

A. account to B. use up C. amount to D. account for

21. By the end of 1994, 558 kinds of products had been _____ green food.

A. named B. restricted C. classified ☒ D. labeled

22. He pointed out that the living standard of urban and _____ people continued to improve.

A. remote B. municipal ☒ C. rural D. provincial

23. Why does a vegetarian restaurant make its dishes resemble meat in every way except _____?

☒ A. ingredients B. elements C. components D. compounds

24. _____ the impact of the ideas introduced to Europe by soldiers returning from the East, the West was greatly changed.

☒ A. Because of B. By means of C. In addition to D. In spite of

25. For the past two years, Audi cars have _____ Germany's Touring Car Championship.

☒ A. dominated B. conquered C. determined D. contested

26. China Daily never loses sight of the fact that each day all of us _____ a tough, challenging world.

☒ A. encounter B. acquaint C. preside ☒ D. confront

27. While shopping in a department store, I _____ left my purse lying on a counter of handbags.

A. initially B. fortunately C. frustratedly ☒ D. accidentally

28. Rejecting the urging of his physician father to study medicine, Hawking chose to _____ on maths and theoretical physics.

A. impose B. center C. overwork ☒ D. concentrate

29. If you push hard on the world, the world will push back on you; if you touch the world gently, the world will touch you gently _____.

☒ A. in return B. in the long run C. in turn D. in place

30. Have you a funny _____ or unusual experience that you would like to share?

☒ A. amusement ☒ B. incident C. accident D. section

31. As a salesman, he works on a(n) _____ basis, taking 10% of everything he sells.

☒ A. income ☒ B. commission C. salary ☒ D. pension

32. Cut off by the storm, they were forced to _____ food for several days.

A. go in for B. go over ☒ C. go without D. go out

33. He was _____ enough to understand my question from the gestures I made.

☒ A. intelligent B. efficient C. proficient D. diligent

34. Does it _____ to let little children play with fireworks?
 A. make clear B. make sure C. make out D. make sense
35. All parts of this sewing machine are _____ so that it is very simple to get replacements for them.
 A. mechanized B. minimized C. modernized D. standardized

Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: There are 6 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

IN THE BEDROOM

- 1) Don't smoke in bed — it causes about 1,000 fires a year, many with fatal results.
- 2) Don't overload your electrical points; the ideal is 'one appliance, one socket.'
- 3) Don't use an electric underblanket over you or an overblanket under you. An underblanket, unless of the low-voltage type, MUST be switched off before you get into bed.
- 4) Never let furniture or clothing get close to a lighted fire. Make sure that there is a suitable guard for the room heater.
- 5) Keep aerosol-type containers (喷雾器) away from heat and NEVER burn or puncture (刺穿) them.
- 6) Don't dim a table lamp by covering it; buy a low-wattage bulb.
- 7) Pajamas and nightdresses, especially for children and elderly people, should be made from flame-resistant material.

IF CUT OFF BY FIRE

- 8) Close the door of the room, and any fanlight or other opening and block up any cracks with bedding, etc.
- 9) Go to the window and try to attract attention.
- 10) If the room fills with smoke, lean out of the window unless prevented by smoke and flame coming from a room below or nearby. If you cannot lean out of the window, lie close to the floor where the air is clearer until you hear the fire brigade.
- 11) If you have to escape before the fire brigade arrives, make a rope by knotting together sheets or similar materials and tie it to a bed or another heavy piece of furniture.
- 12) If you cannot make a rope and the situation becomes intolerable, drop cushions or bedding from the window to break your fall, get through the window feet first,

lower yourself to the full extent of your arms and drop.

- 13) If possible drop from a position above soft earth. If above the first floor, drop only as a last resort.
36. According to the instructions, fires in the bedroom can be caused by _____.
- A. one appliance, one socket
 - B. smoking in bed
 - C. underblankets of the low-voltage type
 - D. all of the above mentioned points
37. In the bedroom, you are told _____.
- A. not to use an electric underblanket or an electric overblanket
 - B. to use an underblanket of the low-voltage type
 - C. to switch off an underblanket of the low-voltage type
 - D. not to use an electric underblanket over you
38. You should keep furniture or clothes away from a lighted fire because _____.
- A. the fire is too low
 - B. furniture or clothes block light
 - C. there is no guard in the room
 - D. furniture or clothes catch fire easily
39. If you are cut off by fire, you should first _____.
- A. try to stop smoke from coming into the room
 - B. lie down and wait for the fire brigade
 - C. escape by jumping immediately out of the window
 - D. close the window and call for help
40. You can escape a fire by _____.
- A. tying a rope to sheets and throwing it out of the window
 - B. tying a sheet to a heavy piece of furniture and throwing it out of the window
 - C. tying a rope to a bed and throwing it out of the window
 - D. dropping with cushions and bedding from the window

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

'High tech' and 'state of the art' are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology. And high technology describes any invention, system or device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communications satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech.

High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early

1980's. Because of improvements in technology, people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computers, microwave ovens, etc.

'State of the art' is something that is as modern as possible. It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is 'state of the art' is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

'State of the art' is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years, to describe the best and most modern way of doing something.

Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970's. The reason was the computer revolution.

Every computer company claimed that its computers were 'state of the art'.

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might old tomorrow. The expression 'state of the art' became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be 'state of the art'.

41. What is the purpose of the passage?
 - A. To tell how 'high tech' and 'state of the art' have developed.
 - B. To give examples of high tech.
 - C. To tell what 'high tech' and 'state of the art' are.
 - D. To describe very modern technology.
42. What can we infer from the passage?
 - A. American stores could provide new kinds of products to the people.
 - ☒ B. High tech describes a technology that is not traditional.
 - C. 'State of the art' is not as popular as 'high tech'.
 - D. A wooden plough pulled by oxen is 'state of the art'.
43. All the following examples are high tech EXCEPT _____.
 - A. a microwave oven
 - B. a home computer
 - ☒ C. a hand pump
 - D. a satellite
44. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. Since the computer revolution, the expression 'state of the art' has become popular.
 - B. 'State of the art' means something that is the best one can buy.
 - C. With the rapid development of computer technology, a state of the art computer may easily become out of date.
 - ☒ D. All kinds of products are 'state of the art' nowadays
45. The best title for the passage is _____.

- A. Computer Technology
- B. High Tech and State of the Art
- C. Most Advanced Technology
- D. Two New Expressions

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

In the Arctic Circle, it is not that Eskimos lack ability or industry, but the surroundings restrict constructive effort to the barest necessities of existence. This effectually retards progress to higher development.

Agriculture is impossible all along the thousands of miles of the north shore. The only wood is such as drifts in. Other than this driftwood, the only available building materials are snow, ice, stone, and bones of animals. All of these have been used for habitations and storage places, differing in various tribes according to the requirements and skill of the workers.

The lack of necessary timbers to build walls and span wide spaces is probably one reason why these tribes construct their houses at least partly beneath the surface of the ground. This device also makes the houses more impervious (不能渗透的) to the cold.

Most of us are inclined to think that the Eskimo lives always in an igloo or snow house. This is not entirely true. After the long cold winter, the family is very likely to move, when the weather permits, into a tent of sealskin. The actual construction of such a tent is similar to that used by other more southerly tribes and will be described later.

The snow house, however, is an interesting and unique habitation. Our summer campers will not build with snow, but the delicate art is worth recording and some of our winter camps in the mountains might try to make snow houses.

46. Eskimos' efforts to build houses _____.
- A. result in various buildings
 - B. are limited by a hostile environment
 - C. are restricted by their ability
 - D. retard progress to higher development
47. Which of the following about the construction of houses is true?
- A. Building materials differ from tribe to tribe.
 - B. Building materials are the same for all the houses.
 - C. Building materials are selected according to weather.
 - D. Building materials are decided by skilled workers.
48. Why do Eskimos build their houses partly under the ground?
- A. They like to live under the ground.
 - B. They are short of essential materials for walls and roofs.

- C. They want their houses less affected by the cold.
D. Both B and C.
49. In the long winter, Eskimos commonly live in _____.
A. a snow house
B. a stone house
C. a storage house
D. a tent of sealskin
50. What does the author think of snow house?
A. Interesting. B. Artistic. C. Unique. D. All of the above.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A person may have an idea about himself that will prevent him from doing good work. He may have the idea that he is not capable of it. A child may think he is stupid because he does not understand how to make the most of his mental faculties, or he may accept another person's mistaken estimate of his ability. Older people may be handicapped by the mistaken belief that they are incapable of learning anything new because of their age.

A person who believes that he is incapable will not make a real effort, because he feels that it would be useless. He won't go at a job with the confidence necessary for success. He is therefore likely to fail, and the failure will strengthen his belief in his incompetence.

Alfred Adler, a famous doctor, had an experience which illustrates this. When he was a small boy he got off to a poor start in arithmetic. His teacher got the idea that he had no ability in arithmetic, and told his parents what she thought in order that they would not expect too much of him. In this way, they too developed the idea, 'Isn't it too bad that Alfred can't do arithmetic?' He accepted their mistaken estimate of his ability, felt that it was useless to try, and was very poor at arithmetic, just as they expected.

One day Adler succeeded in solving a problem which none of the other students had been able to solve. This gave him confidence. He rejected the idea that he couldn't do arithmetic and was determined to show them that he could. His new found confidence stimulated him to go at arithmetic problems with a new spirit. He now worked with interest, determination, and purpose, and he soon became extraordinarily good at arithmetic.

This experience made him realize that many people have more ability than they think they have, and that lack of success is as often the result of lack of knowledge of how to apply one's ability, lack of confidence, and lack of determination as it is the result of lack of ability.