

在职人员 申请硕士学位 英语统考指导

主编 张锦芯

English

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在职人员 申请硕士学位 英语统考指南

主编 黄爱英

中国



在 职 人 员

申请硕士学位英语统考指导

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前 言

为了满足社会各阶层在职人员申请硕士学位的需要,应中国人民大学出版社的邀请,我们根据《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》的要求,编写了这本复习指导。

英语水平统一考试分试卷一和试卷二两部分。

试卷一包括听力理解、词汇、阅读理解和综合填空四部分,考试时间为 95 分钟;

试卷二包括辨错与改错、汉译英和写作三部分,考试时间为 55 分钟。

我们从详解已考过的 1996 年、1995 年试题入手,对试卷两部分的七种题型进行了分析,目的是帮助考生掌握解题的要点。我们还从总结题型出发,为考生提供每一个题型必须掌握的有关知识和重点以及必要的应试技巧。如在听力理解部分,我们为考生提供了提高听力效果的应试技巧;在语法辨错和改错部分,为考生总结了英语语法的重点及近年来各种考题中常见的语法项目;在词汇部分,除了帮助考生提高认词和辨词的能力外,还为考生提供了最常用的构词法;在写作部分,为考生提供了具体的写作技巧;至于阅读理解,这部分分值最高,能否把握好这部分题型至关重要,在编写过程中,我们使用了较大的篇幅,从养成良好的阅读习惯到具体的应试技巧,都为考生作了较详尽的指导;综合填空和汉译英是比较难的两部分题型,我们也对这两部分题型的要点作了分析,尽量帮助考生在短期内掌握做题的要点,以期提高总体成绩。

总之,只要认真复习,本书能够帮助考生既提高综合运用语言的能力,又学到相关的应试技巧,最终达到较顺利地通过考试的目的。

本书在全面解析 1996、1995 年两年考题要点的同时还为考生提供了 10 套全真模拟题。我们把试题的解析、题型的分析和实际练习结合在一起,目的是帮助考生加深对各项题型的理解,确实提高考试成绩。所选模拟题都是全新的材料(听力部分还附有四盘录音磁带),并附有答案和简略的题解,便于考生进行对照检查。

本书主编是中国人民大学外语系张锦芯教授。参加编写工作的有:白洁、郭庆民、田育英副教授以及任林静、李桂荣、李慧明、毕玉玲、曹波等同志。编写过程中新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作。汪明、张学梅同志承担了部分资料整理和打印等工作。

限于水平和时间,疏漏及失误在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1997 年 2 月

目 录

第一部分 1996 年、1995 年考题及题解 1996 年试题

1996 年试题	1
1996 年试题解析	19
1995 年试题	52
1995 年试题解析	71

第二部分 统考试题各部分题型要点分析及应试技巧

第一章 听力理解	103
第二章 词汇	106
第三章 阅读理解	119
第四章 完形填空	132
第五章 辨错与改错	134
第六章 汉译英	154
第七章 写作	162

第三部分 模拟试卷 (1) ~ (10)

模拟试卷 (1)	177
模拟试卷 (2)	195
模拟试卷 (3)	212
模拟试卷 (4)	230
模拟试卷 (5)	247
模拟试卷 (6)	264
模拟试卷 (7)	282
模拟试卷 (8)	299
模拟试卷 (9)	316
模拟试卷 (10)	334

模拟试卷 (1) ~ (10) 题解	352
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附录

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	474
样题	476

第一部分 1996 年、1995 年考题及题解
1996 年试题

ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST
FOR
MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS
(Time Limit: 150 minutes)

Paper One

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Part I | Listening Comprehension | (20 minutes, 15 points) |
| Part II | Vocabulary | (10 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part III | Reading Comprehension | (50 minutes, 30 points) |
| Part IV | Cloze Test | (15 minutes, 10 points) |

Paper Two

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Part I | Error Detection and Correction | (10 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part II | Translation | (15 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part III | Guided Writing | (30 minutes, 15 points) |

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. In a hospital. | B. At the airport. |
| C. At school. | D. In a hotel. |
| 2. A. Editor. | B. Journalist. |
| C. Teacher. | D. Student. |
| 3. A. By December fourteenth. | B. By New Year's Day. |
| C. By November fourth. | D. By November fourteenth. |
| 4. A. He is really exhausted. | B. He has to continue working. |
| C. He does not like his job. | D. He can't finish it by Friday. |

5. A. A biscuit and another piece of cake. B. Another piece of cake.
C. Another biscuit. D. Nothing.
6. 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 right away.
D. The woman has to make many phone calls every day.
7. A. She hasn't seen the man for a long time.
B. She has seen the movie.
C. She has to work tonight.
D. She likes to see a movie tonight.
8. A. In the supermarket. B. In the restaurant.
C. In the man's home. D. In the woman's home.
9. A. They don't have to arrive for the Brown's lunch on time.
B. It's impolite to be late for the Brown's lunch.
C. They don't have to have manners in France.
D. They have no time to lose.

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. Used books. B. Circulating books.
C. Reference books. D. Brand-new books.
11. A. Magazines. B. Newsletters.
C. Periodicals. D. Pamphlets and newspaper clippings.
12. A. Paintings. B. Books of interest to children.
C. A wide variety of media. D. All of the above.

Questions 13~15 are based on the following passage.

13. A. Nobody came to talk to the speaker.
B. People didn't listen to the speaker attentively.
C. People kept interrupting the speaker.
D. People made fun of the speaker.
14. A. Because people are passive listeners.
B. Because people are unwilling to talk.
C. Because people enjoy answering any question.
D. Because people like to talk to you about themselves.
15. A. Be an attentive listener. B. Don't talk about yourselves.
C. Be interested in yourselves. D. Talk less and do more.

Part I I 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 with a single line through the center.

16. It was felt that he lacked the _____ to pursue a difficult task to the very end.
A. petition B. engagement
C. commitment D. qualification
17. He does nothing that _____ the interests of the collective.
A. runs for B. runs against
C. runs over D. runs into
18. Though he views himself as a realist, Cetron says that his findings make him very _____ about future.
A. optimistic B. sympathetic
C. objective D. precautions
19. In such a changing and complex society, formerly simple solutions to informational needs become _____.
A. confusing B. acceptable
C. complicated D. feasible

20. When it comes to teaching _____, many parents believe that if they love their children and treat them kindly, the kids will know how to behave.

- A. mentality
- B. morality
- C. majesty
- D. majority

21. Exercise seems to benefit the brain power of healthy and sick, young and old _____.

- A. alike
- B. alive
- C. together
- D. included

22. History has demonstrated that countries with different social systems and ideologies can join hands in meeting the common challenges to human _____ and development.

- A. evolution
- B. survival
- C. rivalry
- D. dignity

23. Although sports _____ the household, Joe drew the line when they interfered with family traditions and routine.

- A. overwhelmed
- B. affected
- C. dominated
- D. influenced

24. Shopping for a new swimsuit is one of my least _____ activities, because I almost always get salesclerk with a sick sense of humor.

- A. favorable
- B. popular
- C. favorite
- D. beneficial

25. It is during summer breaks that we first taste the satisfaction of work that _____ into hard currency.

- A. transfers
- B. translates
- C. transmits
- D. transplants

26. Skilled technicians and advanced technologies enable us to build uncompromised quality into all our cars, because our first _____ is bringing you pleasure for years to come.

- A. prestige
- B. benefit
- C. privilege
- D. priority

27. With keen _____, convincing facts and a global angle, Epstein vividly record-

ed a brilliant page of the great Chinese revolution.

- A. inspection B. intellectual
- C. intention D. insight

28. Telecommunication developments enable the sending of messages _____ television, radio and very shortly, electronic mail to bombard people with many messages.

- A. via B. amid
- C. past D. across

29. So-called intelligent behavior demands memory, remembering being a primary _____ for reasoning.

- A. resource B. resolution
- C. requirement D. response

30. Women's central role in managing natural resources and protecting the environment has been overlooked more often than it has been _____.

- A. acknowledged B. emphasized
- C. memorized D. associated

31. Technology has _____ the sharing of information and the storage and delivery of information, thus making more information available to more people.

- A. formulated B. furnished
- C. functioned D. facilitated

32. The new government _____ the foreign-owned oil fields one after another.

- A. took over B. took out
- C. took off D. took on

33. One study found that job applicants who make more eye contact are _____ as more alert, dependable, confident and responsible.

- A. referred B. perceived
- C. recommended D. presumed

34. Many proverbs _____ in ancient Greece and Rome and in medieval Europe, spreading from country to country in Latin texts.

- A. designated B. descended
- C. originated D. created

35. To give you a general idea of our products, we enclose the catalogues showing various products handled by us with detailed _____ and means of packing.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. specimens | B. inspections |
| C. paraphrases | D. specifications |

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 choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Questions 36~40 are based on the following passage.

A proven method for effective textbook reading is the SQ3R method developed by Francis Robinson. The first step is to survey (the S step) the chapter by reading the title, introduction, section headings, summary, and by studying any graphs, tables, illustrations or charts. The purpose of this step is to get an overview of the chapter so that you will know before you read what it will be about. In the second step (the Q step), for each section you ask yourself questions such as "What do I already know about this topic?" and "What do I want to know?" In this step you also take the section heading and turn it into a question. This step gives you a purpose for reading the section. The third step (the first of the 3 R's) is to read to find the answer to your questions. Then at the end of each section, before going on to the next section, you recite (the second of the 3 R's) the answers to the questions that you formed in the question step. When you recite you should say the information you want to learn out loud in your own words. The fifth step is done after you have completed steps 2, 3, and 4 for each section. You review (the last of the 3 R's) the entire chapter. The review is done much as the survey was in the first step. As you review, hold a mental conversation with yourself as you recite the information you selected as important to learn. The mental conversation could take the form of asking and answering the questions formed from the headings or reading the summary, which lists the main ideas in the chapter, and trying to fill in the details for each main idea.

36. The passage implies that the SQ3R method _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. needs to be proven | B. leaves much to be desired |
| C. turns out to be practicable | D. cannot be used by every reader |

37. The SQ3R method consists of _____ steps.
- A. three B. four
C. five D. seven
38. According to the passage, the first step helps the readers _____.
- A. read the first several paragraphs B. scan the whole chapter
C. study the graphs D. get the theme of the chapter,
39. Which of the following is the fourth step?
- A. To question yourself. B. To read for information.
C. To utter your answers. D. To draw a conclusion.
40. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. In the last step, you should remember all the information.
B. When you finish the last step, you will get both the main idea and the details.
C. The mental conversation involves answering the questions asked by the author.
D. While you are holding a mental conversation you select the important information.

Questions 41~45 are based on the following passage.

Though it is mere 1 to 3 percent of the population, the upper class possesses at least 25 percent of the nation's wealth. This class has two segments: upper-upper and lower-upper. Basically, the upper-upper class is the "old rich"—families that have been wealthy for several generations and aristocracy of birth and wealth. Their names are in the *Social Register*, a listing of acceptable members of high society. A few are known across the nation, such as the Rockfellers, Roosevelts, and Vanderbilts. Most are not visible to the general public. They live in grand seclusion (深居简出), drawing their income from the investment of their inherited wealth. In contrast, the lower upper class is the "new rich". Although they may be wealthier than some of the old rich, the new rich have hustled (急于做) to make their money like everybody else beneath their class. Thus their prestige is generally lower than that of the old rich, who have not found it necessary to lift a finger to make their money, and who tend to look down upon the new rich.

However its wealth is acquired, the upper class is very, very rich. They have enough money and leisure time to cultivate an interest in the arts and to collect rare books, painting, and sculpture. They generally live in exclusive areas, belong to exclu-

sive social clubs, communicate with each other, and marry their own kind—all of which keeps them so distant from the masses that they have been called the out-of-sight class. More than any other class, they tend to be conscious of being members of a class. They also command an enormous amount of power and influence here and abroad, as they hold many top government positions, run the Council on Foreign Relations, and control multinational corporations. Their actions affect the lives of millions.

41. All the following statements are true except that _____.
A. the upper-rpper class is of aristocratic origin
B. the " old rich" enjoy higher prestige than the " new rich"
C. the " old rich" isolate themselves and lead a lonely life
D. the upper class owns at least a quarter of the country's wealth
42. The " old rich" get richer _____.
A. through the Social Register
B. through their reputation
C. by investing their inherited wealth
D. by collecting paintings and sculptures
43. The reason why the " old rich" look down upon the " new rich" is that _____.
A. the former are wealthier than the latter
B. the latter sweat themselves to make money
C. the " new rich" have no interest in arts
D. the " old rich" are conscious of being members of the upper class
44. The upper class is also called the out-of-sight class because _____.
A. they keep away from the general public
B. they spend most of their time abroad
C. they move frequently from place to place
D. they don't communicate with any people
45. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. the upper class is powerful and influential
B. the upper class collects rare books to make money
C. the upper class holds all top government positions
D. the " old rich" makes much more money than the " new rich"

Questions 46~50 are based on the following passage.

What, besides children, connects mothers around the world and across the seas of time? It's chicken soup, one prominent American food expert says.

From Russian villages to Africa and Asia, chicken soup has been the remedy for those weak in body and spirit. Mothers passed their knowledge on to ancient writers of Greece, China and Rome, and even 12th century philosopher and physician Moses Maimonides extolled (赞美) its virtues.

Among the ancients, Aristotle thought poultry should stand in higher estimation than four-legged animals because the air is less dense than the earth. Chickens got another boost (吹捧) in the Book of Genesis, where it is written that birds and fish were created on the fifth day, a day before four-legged animals.

But according to Mimi Sheraton, who has spent much of the past three years exploring the world of chicken soup, much of the reason for chicken's real or imagined curative (治愈的) powers comes from its color.

Her new book, "The Whole World Loves Chicken Soup", looks at the beloved and mysterious brew, with dozens of recipes from around the world. Throughout the ages, she said, "there has been a lot of feeling that white-colored foods are easier to eat for the weak-women and the ill."

In addition, "soups, or anything for that matter eaten with a spoon" are considered "comfort foods," Sheraton said.

"I love soup and love making soup and as I was collecting recipes I began to see this as an international dish.....It has a universal mystique as something curative, a strength builder," Sheraton said from her New York home.

Her book treats the oldest remedy as if it was brand new.

The National Broiler Council, the trade group representing the chicken industry, reported that 51 per cent of the people it surveyed said they bought chicken because it was healthier, 50 per cent said it was versatile, 41 per cent said it was economical and 46 per cent said it was low in fat.

46. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A. Prominent American Foods B. History of the Chicken Soup
- C. Chicken Soup Recipes D. Chicken Soup, a Universal Cure-all

47. Since ancient times, the value of chicken soup _____.

- A. has been over-estimated
- B. has been widely acknowledged
- C. has been appreciated only by philosophers
- D. has been known only to mothers