



Master-degree Applicants

# 同等学力人员申请硕士学位 英语考试 真题详解

周静宜 王文 编著

English  
Qualification Test  
for  
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Applicants

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## 内 容 提 要

本书汇集了自 1997 年到 2001 年各年度同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语考试的试题及试题解析,内容全面,讲解详尽细致。同时,在附录中还收录了 2002 年的试题、答案解析以及本考试的考试大纲。针对此项考试的知识结构和特点,为应考考生提供了复习和最后冲刺阶段的良好知识框架,具有很强的针对性。

本书主要适用于以同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的应考考生,同时对提高各类高校学生的英语水平也具有积极的作用。

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北京和平里西街甲 2 号

邮政编码 100013

电话(010)64275360

E-mail jilxb@263.net.cn

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# 前 言

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语考试的参加者绝大多数都有以下几个特点:一、他们以前都有一定的英语基础,但是由于所从事的工作与英语无直接关系,加之平时不能坚持学习,所以英语水平不高,需要在比较短的时间里将基础知识重新恢复。换句话说,他们不是处于零起点。经过短时间的强化训练,他们完全可以恢复到以前的状态并有所提高,甚至可以迅速提高英语水平。二、他们大多数是在职学习,很多人不可能完全脱产,学习时间无法保证,精力也很分散。这就决定了他们不可能从容地、按部就班地系统复习语法,以至学完一套教程。他们必须做到“立竿见影”,在相对短的时间里尽快恢复英语水平。三、他们很多都已经错过了学习语言的黄金时期,记忆力有所下降。但是他们的分析理解能力非中学生乃至大学生可比。这就决定了他们在学习过程中有较强的自学能力,在学习方法上应该有较强的自主性,尽可能走出死记硬背的误区。四、他们学习英语的目的性、针对性很强,有学好英语的强烈愿望。这是他们最大的优势,也是他们短时间内迅速提高英语水平、顺利通过考试的根本保证。

基于以上特点,本书的编纂遵循了以下几个原则:

第一、坚持“练习导向”,以练习为主。凡是语法问题或语言现象,都在练习过程中穿插讲解,达到举一反三的效果。尽量不作多余的语法条文的罗列,以免浪费大家的时间和精力。

第二、坚持“有的放矢”,紧紧围绕通过考试这个目标,提供历年考试的真题及高质量的真题解析。使大家熟悉考试的命题特点,做到胸有成竹,有备无患。

第三、所有练习都给出标准答案。对重要的语言现象和语法要点给出详尽的说明和解释,做到详略得当,给大家的自学提供切实的帮助。

在书中,我们详尽地分析了历年的考试真题,不仅对每一道题

进行了解答,而且还在分析的过程中对考官们出题的思路、考察的重点以及相关的语法信息进行了分析和总结,使考生在整个复习过程中真正地达到举一反三的目的。我们列举了1997年—2002年共6年的真题,覆盖了几乎所有重要的语言点和考试类型,内容十分全面,同时附录了2002年的试题、答案和解析以及本考试的考试大纲。一书在手,就可以使读者掌握所有的信息。

语言学习只有踏踏实实、持之以恒的努力才有望取得最后的成功。我们所能做的,不过是给大家的学习提供必要的参考资料。但愿本书会对大家顺利通过考试有所帮助。

**编著者**

**2003年5月**

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## 1997 年试题

### 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) |
- (Time Limit: 150 minutes)

## 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---]

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. Reasons.  | B. Advice.                         |
| C. Leave.   | D. Opinions.                       |
| 2. A. Teacher and student.  | B. Manager and customer.           |
| C. Secretary and client.  | D. Interviewer and interviewee.    |
| 3. A. At a supermarket.   | B. In a hotel room.                |
| C. At a department store.   | D. In a lost and found department. |
| 4. A. She can't find her notebook in the place where she left it. |                                    |
| B. She can remember now where she left her notebook.              |                                    |
| C. She can't recall where she left her notebook.                  |                                    |
| D. She has found her notebook at last.                            |                                    |
| 5. A. They are satisfactory.                                      | B. They are disappointing.         |
| C. They are terrible.   | D. Too early to know.              |
| 6. A. It's hard to say.   | B. Definitely.                     |
| C. Certainly not.   | D. Yes, he is.                     |
| 7. A. \$ 44.00.   | B. \$ 14.00.                       |
| C. \$ 40.00.  | D. \$ 30.00.                       |
| 8. A. He is too sleepy to eat.                                    |                                    |
| B. He doesn't feel like eating at this hour.                      |                                    |
| C. He can't stand the taste of the food.                          |                                    |
| D. He doesn't enjoy eating in this dim place.                     |                                    |
| 9. 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.                             |                                    |

## 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. Certainly. B. It depends.  
C. Certainly not. D. None of the above.
11. A. The world would be more beautiful.  
B. The earth would become less visible from the moon.  
C. Sunrise and sunset would lose their beauty.  
D. The view of sunrise and sunset would become more enjoyable.
12. A. Formation of rain drops in the air.  
B. Vaporization of water in the air.  
C. Development of air pollution.  
D. Increase of rain drops.

Questions 13 ~ 15 are based on the following passage.

13. A. They can be used to express all kinds of feelings.  
B. They can be used to do business with people.  
C. They can be used to convey our most important messages to people.  
D. They can be used to deliver all the messages in our life.
14. A. Dismayed. B. Frustrated.  
C. Disappointed. D. Relieved.
15. A. It helps to avoid conflict.  
B. It helps people get their own way.  
C. It stops any kinds of arguments.  
D. It improves the business of the marriage counselors.

## Section A

16. The century-old hostilities between the two tribes eventually terminat-  
ed through the persistent efforts of the local government.

17. The leaders of the two countries are planning their summit meeting with a pledge to maintain and develop good ties.

18. Computers will flourish because they enable us to accomplish tasks that could never before have been undertaken.

19. Herman's success is due to his hard work and his ability to formulate plans which will get work done efficiently.

20. The farm ministers scheduled an emergency meeting in Luxembourg in hopes of easing the worldwide “mad cow” panic.

- 21.** The young man asked his parents not to worry because he was full of optimism about his career.

- ## A. motivation





C. network

D. connection

35. I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to an Internet service that distributes journalists' questions to more than 750 institutions.

A. assigned

B. dispatched

C. attached

D. detached

### 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.

In the USA, 85% of the population over the age of 21 approve of the death penalty. In the many states which still have the death penalty, some use the electric chair, which can take up to 20 minutes to kill, while others use gas or lethal injection.

The first of these was the case of Ruth Ellis who was hanged for shooting her lover in what was generally regarded as a crime of passion. The second was hanged for murders which, it was later proved, had been committed by someone else.

The *pro-hanging lobby* (赞成极刑的活动集团) uses four main arguments to support its call for the reintroduction of capital punishment. First there is the deterrence theory, which argues that potential murderers would think twice before committing the act if they knew that they might die if they were caught. The armed bank robber might, likewise, go back to being unarmed.

The other two arguments are more suspect. The idea of retribution demands that criminals should get what they deserve: if a murderer intentionally set out to commit a crime, he should accept the consequences.

Retribution, which is just another word for revenge, is supported by the religious doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

The arguments against the death penalty are largely *humanitarian* (人道主义的). But there are also statistical reasons for opposing it: the deterrence figures do not add up. In Britain, 1903 was the record year for executions and yet in 1904 the number of murders actually rose. There was a similar occurrence in 1946 and 1947. If the deterrence theory were correct, the rate should have fallen.

The other reasons to oppose the death penalty are largely a matter of individual conscience and belief. One is that murder is murder and that the state has no more right to take a life than the individual. The other is that Christianity advises forgiveness, not revenge.

36. All of the following death penalty methods are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. the electric chair | B. the lethal injection |
| C. the poisonous gas  | D. the shooting         |

37. According to the first four paragraphs, which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A. Ruth Ellis was shot by his lover, which was regarded as a crime of passion.
- B. The death penalty may help the potential murderers to arouse moral awareness.
- C. The intentional murderer should eat his own bitter fruit.
- D. According to the religious doctrine, punishment should be as severe as the injury suffered.

38. In paragraph 3, "deterrence" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. proclamation | B. protest    |
| C. prevention   | D. protection |

39. We can learn from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. neither the state nor the individual has the right to take a life

- B. the state has the right to take a life but the individual does not
  - C. the death penalty has nothing to do with individual conscience and belief
  - D. the deterrence figures have added up and the execution rate has fallen
40. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. the argument in favor of the death penalty
  - B. the argument against the death penalty
  - C. the argument about the abolition of the death penalty
  - D. the argument about the reintroduction of the death penalty

Questions 41 ~ 45 are based on the following passage .

Do you forget to turn off the lights and heaters when you go out of a room? In 2040 it will not matter. They will turn themselves off ——and on again when you return. You will choose the temperature for each room, the lighting and the humidity. A sensor will detect the presence of a human ( and, with luck, ignore the dog! ) and turn the systems on, and when the humans leave it will turn them off again.

The sensors will work through the central home computer, and they will do much more than just turn the fires and lights on and off for you. They will detect faulty electrical appliances, plugs or switches, isolate them so that they cannot harm anyone, and then warn you that they need repair. They will detect fire and if you are out of the house, the computer will call the fire brigade. It will also call the police should the sensors detect an intruder. This will not be too difficult because the locks on the outside doors will be electronic. You will open them using your personal card ——the one you use for shopping ——maybe using a number known only to you.

It will be impossible to lose the key, and a housebreaker will have to *tamper* ( 拨弄 ) with the lock or with a window. It is not very difficult to make such tampering send a signal to the computer.



The computer will be more than a fireman-policeman-servant. It will be an entertainer, and most of your entertainment will come right into your home. It does now, of course, but by 2040 “entertainment” will mean much more. For one thing, you will be able to take part actively, rather than just watching ...

41. The author intends to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in 2040 we will live without the lights and heaters
  - B. in 2040 we will use much more lights and heaters
  - C. in 2040 lights and heaters will be on and off automatically
  - D. in 2040 there will be no switches of lights and heaters
42. Which of the following statements is Not true?
- A. You can be taken for an intruder if you tamper with the lock or with a window.
  - B. The sensor will detect fire and make an emergency call.
  - C. Without a computer, the sensor can not do much.
  - D. The sensor is multi-functional.
43. According to the author, in 2040, new technology \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will turn everything into sensors
  - B. will free us from the keys we use today
  - C. will make the locks out of date
  - D. will eliminate all crimes
44. Thanks to computers, in 2040 people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will have no entertainment outside
  - B. will replace TV with computers
  - C. will be controlled by computers
  - D. will have more fun at home
45. The best title for the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Life at Home in the Year 2040
  - B. Sensors and Computers
  - C. The Development of Science and Technology