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在职攻读硕士学位 全国联考英语考试 历年试题解析

成芬 云庚 主编



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编者的话

国务院学位委员会办公室于2005年颁布了最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》。2006年,法律硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、公共卫生硕士、军事硕士、工商管理硕士、会计硕士、公共管理硕士英语考试科目,使用同一张试卷,按照统一的考试大纲,统一命题,统一考试,统一阅卷,择优录取。考试内容包括口语交际、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,在认真分析了近年来在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后,倾情奉献了这套在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语辅导教程系列丛书。

本套丛书包括《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试综合辅导教程》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解、翻译与写作精讲精练》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解120篇精讲精练》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试历年试题解析》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试词汇考点详注》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试词汇、语法与完形填空精讲精练》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试模拟试卷》共七本。

这套丛书的特色如下:

一、长期从事命题研究与阅卷工作的一线专家亲自参与编写,把握命题脉搏

本丛书作者长期从事在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试命题、阅卷与辅导,对在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语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,从而使本丛书具有极高的权威性。本丛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、鲜明的创新特色,编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本丛书全面吸收了同类图书的优点,结合作者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长,推陈出新,使丛书结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。下面分别介绍:

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试综合辅导教程》:依据最新考试大纲,按照最新精神编写。在编写过程中,特别注意知识的系统性。在每章后都编写了足量的同步强化练习题,并都给出答案和解析。考生可通过做这些强化练习题,以便进行自测,巩固复习成果。本书力求把重点、难点与考点讲深、讲透。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试历年试题解析》:历史是一面镜子,了解过去可以预知未来!通过对历年试题的详细解析,考生可以了解命题原则与规律,掌握考试脉搏。研习有代表性的院校的真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态,赢得高分的最佳捷径。循着命题人的思路,我们就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点所在。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试模拟试卷》:许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,本书将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力。为考生全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验

自己的学习成果,及时进行查漏补缺,有针对性地进行复习备考。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试词汇考点详注》:本书最大的亮点就是将词汇复习与考试紧密结合,将试题按照词汇的分类进行了详细深入的分析,让考生能巩固对该词的掌握和运用情况,做到记单词与考试紧密结合,对考试内容融会贯通。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试词汇、语法与完形填空精讲精练》:本书以重点、难点和疑点为依据,难易结合,试题与考试真题相当,系统、全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行考查。通过同步练习题的复习,考生可以牢固掌握词汇、语法与完形填空的相关内容,融会贯通,举一反三,为最后赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解、翻译与写作精讲精练》:本书与上面的《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试词汇、语法与完形填空精讲精练》是姊妹篇,编写了符合考试深度的同步辅导与强化练习习题,让考生能见证考查的各种题型,达到熟能生巧的境地。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解 120 篇精讲精练》:阅读理解是英语考试中的“重中之重”。本书选材系统、全面,具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面,可以让考生系统见证在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解材料,强化英语背景知识,轻取阅读理解考试高分。

在本套丛书的编写过程中,得到了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、中国科学院、中国科技大学、复旦大学、同济大学、南京大学、武汉大学、西安交通大学、厦门大学等高等院校给我们提供的大力支持,在此表示由衷的感谢。

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

前 言

国务院学位委员会办公室于 2005 年颁布了最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》。2006 年,法律硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、公共卫生硕士、军事硕士、工商管理硕士、会计硕士、公共管理硕士英语考试科目,使用同一张试卷,按照统一的考试大纲,统一命题,统一考试,统一阅卷,择优录取。考试内容包括口语交际、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作。

由于联考实行的时间比较短,虽然有统一的考试大纲,但是没有统一的考试教材,这样加大了考生的复习难度。为了更好地帮助考生复习,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,在认真分析了近年来在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后,倾情奉献了这本《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语历年试题解析》。

本书特点可以归结于以下几条:

一、名师主笔,专家参与,内容权威

本书作者团队均为在职联考英语考试辅导第一线的名师,他们深谙考试的命题规律和出题动态,授课经验丰富,对考试的重点、疑点和难点把握精准,熟悉考生的差项和弱点,在编写过程中充分考虑了考生的需求。

二、全面紧扣在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试最新大纲,把握命题脉搏

在编写的过程中,编者严格按照考试大纲的规定和要求,认真分析了考试样题各部分的题型设计、命题原则、题型重点以及各部分基础知识的覆盖、篇章题材的覆盖和难易程度等方面的特点。

三、规范操作,启迪备考,极具操作性

历史是一面镜子,了解过去可以预知未来!通过对历年试题的详细解析,考生可以了解命题原则与规律,掌握考试脉搏。研习历年的真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态,赢得高分的最佳捷径。自从实行同等学力考试以来,也时有真题重现或者与真题极其相似的现象发生,所以对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的。循着命题人的思路,我们就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点所在。

本书包括 2002 年以来的考试真题,便于考生了解在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的全貌和考试动态,进行相应的自测。“观千剑而后识器”,对历年试题的分析,考生可以掌握考试命题规律,把握出题动态,寻求合理的学习方法和解题策略,提升综合应试能力。

四、解题策略和技巧的覆盖,体现英语运用原则

本书强调命题策略和解题技巧之间的相关性,对重要的解题技巧进行详细的解析。让考生能在紧张的复习中进行高效补差,迅速拔高考试能力。

本书第二部分是 10 套模拟试题,以供考生检验自己的复习效果,查漏补缺,高效补差,提

升实战能力。

实践证明,一本好的复习资料,能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。强调实用性、针对性和有效性是本书的鲜明特点。希望本书在在职攻读硕士学位全国联考的道路上,在考生掌握和应用科学的解题思路与方法、强化实践、提高成绩等诸多方面能够帮助考生增强应试信心,真正提高自己的英语水平,最后蟾宫折桂,赢得考试高分。

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处在所难免,诚望广大读者批评指正。

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第一部分

**在职攻读硕士学位全国
联考英语历年试题与解析**

2008 年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语试题

Paper One

Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. Speaker A: Can you tell me something about your company?

Speaker B: _____. Our company was established in 1953. We produce a wide variety of electronic equipment.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A. I am glad | B. Good idea |
| C. You are welcome | D. My pleasure |

2. Speaker A: Aren't you excited about your new job?

Speaker B: _____, but it's too demanding.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. It's OK | B. I am fine |
| C. Sure I am | D. I think so |

3. Woman: I've just been reading through your last project report.

Man: I hope you didn't find much wrong in it.

Woman: _____, you've done a fantastic job.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. On the contrary | B. On the other hand |
| C. Don't forget | D. Don't be silly |

4. Speaker A: Could you pass me the jobs page?

Speaker B: _____

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. What's the matter with you? | B. Why should I? |
| C. You don't have to ask. | D. Sure, here you are. |

5. Speaker A: Here's a gift for you. I bought it in China.

Speaker B: _____

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. How much did it cost? | B. Wow, it is great! Thank you. |
| C. It must be very expensive. | D. Sorry to have bothered you. |

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 four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the four choices given and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

6. Man: My father can do cooking, carpentry, and a bit of gardening.
Woman: He's a Jack of all trades, really.
Question: What does the woman mean?
A. The man's father has talent in trade.
B. The man's father works for Jack.
C. The man's father has many different skills.
D. The man's father does many jobs at the same time.
7. Woman: I want to try something new in the project. What's your opinion?
Man: Well, I prefer to go by the book. At least it is safer, isn't it?
Question: What does the man suggest?
A. Strictly obeying the established rules.
B. Trying something new from the book.
C. Testing a new but safer method.
D. Learning a new method through practice.
8. Man: The competition is increasingly fierce. What shall we do next?
Woman: If other companies lower their prices, we'll have to follow suit.
Question: What does the woman suggest?
A. Doing the same as other companies have done.
B. Producing the same suits as other companies'.
C. Fighting against others by cutting down the cost.
D. Working out other policies to compensate for the loss.
9. Woman: I am upset. You told my boss I had a part-time job?
Man: I am sorry. I couldn't help it.
Question: What does the man mean?
A. He couldn't help the woman at all.
B. He couldn't hold back the secret.
C. He couldn't possibly tell the boss.
D. He couldn't decide who told the boss.
10. Man: Jennifer is really pretty, isn't she? Her skin looks so baby smooth!
Woman: Well, it's just that she puts lots of make-up on her face. Actually, natural beauty comes from within.
Man: Ah, I can smell jealousy in the air!
Question: What does the man imply?
A. The woman looks ugly.
B. The woman had a bitter feeling.
C. The woman should apologize.
D. The woman was upset.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices

marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

11. Can you _____ an insect having eight eyes and still having poor eyesight?
A. imagine B. suppose C. think D. expect
12. Fingerprints form an unchangeable _____ despite changes in the individual's appearance or age.
A. mark B. sign C. remark D. signature
13. I think their plan will work, but they themselves are very _____ about it.
A. certain B. suspicious C. confident D. doubtful
14. His failure to pay his debts _____ their opinion that he was not to be trusted.
A. confirmed B. checked C. convinced D. tested
15. Our government strongly holds the principle that we will _____ be the first to use nuclear weapons.
A. by any means B. by all means C. by no means D. by every means
16. The two soldiers spent many years together, fighting _____ and sharing their victories and disappointments.
A. face to face B. side by side C. back to back D. step by step
17. Being aware of the potential objections, they launched a _____ reform at the beginning stage.
A. humble B. modest C. timid D. middle
18. The union threatened a strike but called it _____ at the last minute.
A. off B. out C. back D. up
19. According to the Constitution, any national agreement has to be _____ by a two-thirds majority in parliament.
A. approached B. appointed C. approved D. appreciated
20. The issue of e-commerce did not _____ any detailed discussions at the conference.
A. take delight in B. give rise to
C. give way to D. take advantage of
21. On the large board in the main hall of the airport, you can easily find the different destinations _____ which airlines can take you.
A. in B. of C. to D. by
22. Not until actually faced with water scarcity _____ appreciate the value of water to a region.
A. one can B. one cannot
C. can one D. cannot one
23. Most people don't think of a stamp as a receipt, but that is _____ it really is — a proof of just how much money you have paid in advance for mail delivery.
A. what B. why C. how D. who
24. Without water from the Nile River, Egypt _____ a farming country and become a desert.
A. will cease to be B. would cease to be

- ### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points)

Passage One

Three hours had now passed. Then at last we were called to do our scenes. When the director

came in, we were instructed where to stand and what to do. Along with a few others, I was told to sit at a table and weave baskets. This was not an easy task. The cane(藤条) we had to use was very long. On several occasions my basket fell apart in front of my very eyes. On others I only succeeded in hitting a cameraman in the eye.

Life for the other extras was far from easy. Jean, who was barefoot, had to circle the floor. Poor Alice was asked to pretend to bang her head against the wall. Meanwhile, Veronica swept the floor.

Thankfully, after just a few attempts, the scenes were done. And so my first taste of this “glorious” career was over. Although I found the experience quite interesting. My first screen role will almost certainly be my last.

31. The word “extras” used in this story means people who _____.
A. play unimportant parts in a film
B. have little experience of acting
C. pretend to be film stars
D. need a part-time job
32. According to the story, which of the following statements is true about the author?
A. She understood clearly that most film stars used to be extras.
B. She didn't refuse the role assigned to her although she didn't like it.
C. Unlike other women who were reading or knitting, she was busy with her scene.
D. The only thing she did well was to use the cane as a weapon.
33. Alice, one of the 13 women extras, was probably playing the role of _____.
A. a doctor working in the mental hospital
B. a nurse who was helping her patients
C. another patient with mental problem
D. another housewife busy with her work
34. For the author, the first experience of acting in a film was _____.
A. almost all adventure
B. a real nightmare
C. very inspiring
D. quite unpleasant
35. The best title for this story could be _____.
A. In Fashion
B. On Camera
C. A Fancy Dream
D. A Great Career

Passage Two

Libraries form a vital part of the world's systems of communication and education.

They make available knowledge accumulated through the ages. People in all walks of life use library resources in their work. People also turn to libraries to satisfy a desire for knowledge or to obtain material for leisure-time activity. In addition, many people enjoy book discussions, concerts, film programs, lectures, story hours and a variety of other activities provided by libraries. Libraries also play an important role in preserving a society's cultural heritage(遗产). The library ranks as one of society's most useful service institutions.

The contents of libraries have changed so much through the years that the word library itself is,

in a sense, inaccurate. The word comes from the Latin word *liber*, which means book. Today's libraries house many books, of course. However, they also have a wide variety of other materials that communicate, educate and entertain. These materials include magazines, manuscripts (手稿), newspapers and computer documents.

Audio and visual materials include CDs, audiocassette tapes, videotapes, films, maps, paintings and photographs.

In addition to regular books, a library may have large-type books, books for the blind and tape recordings of books, called talking books. Librarians keep pace with the changing contents of libraries to serve as many people as possible. Their efforts have turned libraries into multimedia resource centers.

The expansion of library contents greatly increases the library's ability to communicate and educate. For example, people interested in classical music can listen to CDs and read books on the topic. Students of agriculture can read magazines and watch videotapes on farming methods. Many people use magazines and newspapers to find the most up-to-date material on current events.

In addition to expanding contents, librarians have developed many kinds of libraries to serve the needs of different people. The materials of each kind of library are selected to meet the needs of a specific group of patrons. School libraries have collections that provide the information needed by elementary and high school students. Public libraries tailor their collections to the general public. Government library collections are geared chiefly toward serving the needs of government officials. Thousands of special libraries provide information for professional people, such as advertising specialists, bankers, editors, engineers, lawyers, physicians and scientists.

36. The word library originally meant _____.
A. freedom from ignorance
B. collections of books
C. means of communication
D. storage of knowledge
37. Which of the following statements shows libraries nowadays serve as multimedia resource centers?
A. People can visit them at their convenient time.
B. People can learn about different cultures in them.
C. They house educational and recreational materials in a variety of forms.
D. They provide information for professional people in different fields.
38. Including talking books in their collections is a good example of _____.
A. the expansion of the contents of libraries
B. the development of special libraries
C. the entertaining function of libraries
D. the recording service in libraries
39. In the last paragraph, the word "patrons" probably means _____.
A. professional people
B. academic researchers
C. librarians
D. readers

40. The information provided in this passage may help us _____.

- A. make better use of the library as a useful service institution
- B. pay more attention to up-to-date news provided in libraries
- C. better understand librarians and appreciate their hard work
- D. save more time for entertainment in library activities

Passage Three

Some of the most popular attractions across America are the many free concerts offered to the public throughout the year. These involve not only amateur performers, but professional artists as well. The public parks of many cities across the country usually have bandstands and large lawns. As a service to citizens, they rent out space to performers free of charge. Amateur groups, with nothing more than a desire to perform, offer their talents freely to the public. Semi-professional artists are pleased to get the chance to perform before the public to perfect their craft and nurture the hope of being discovered before beginning a professional career. Famous professionals also give free concerts to make contact with their admiring fans. Often such concerts are sponsored by a large corporate organization and offered to the public free of charge as a cultural service and support for the arts.

The free concerts feature all kinds of music from rock and roll, jazz, country-western to the classics. In addition, free performances may include the plays of Shakespeare or experimental theater of modern dramatists. In New York's Central Park there has long been a summer Shakespeare festival which draws huge crowds to the free performances.

Of these concerts the ones held on a summer evening in the park are the most popular. They take on a festive air. Friends and groups gather together after work and spread out a blanket on the lawn facing the performers' stage. The early comers get the best locations and enjoy a picnic supper while it is still daylight. The free seating is on a first come basis. Therefore, by the time the concert begins, as many as five thousand or more people may be in attendance. The concerts usually begin at 8 PM and are performed under the stars. The sound is made sufficiently loud so that no matter where one chooses to sit, he can hear very well. The only disturbance may be the sound of an overhead airplane on its final approach to an airport or the far-off siren (警笛声) of an ambulance on its way to the hospital. This matters little! What counts is to soak up the atmosphere created by the music and to be with friends in the fresh open air. The best part of it all is that it's free!

41. Many American parks give free concerts on their lawns because they _____.

- A. have the necessary facilities
- B. can attract more visitors
- C. want to serve the public
- D. are in a position to invite musicians

42. The concerts in parks are often financially supported by _____.

- A. the parks themselves
- B. big organizations
- C. professional musicians
- D. music fans

43. For semi-professional artists, performing before the public is a good chance _____.

- A. to improve themselves in their career
- B. to help train amateur performers
- C. to make friends with superstars