




主编 汪 滔

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试  
**解题指导与模拟试题**

☆ 本书另配磁带三盒



安徽科学技术出版社

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英语水平全国统一考试

## 解题指导与模拟试题

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## 前 言

随着同等学力人员申请硕士学位人数不断增加,申请硕士学位英语全国统一考试也越来越为人们所关注。为了提高考生的应试能力,编者根据国务院学位办制定的《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》的要求,编写了本书。考虑到同等学力在职人员英语学习的实际情况,本书安排了两个部分的内容。第一部分针对考题内容分为7个章节,分析了历年真题的命题规律,对试卷各部分进行归纳总结,提供相应的解题技巧,同时每章节后都配有大量精心筛选出的练习,旨在帮助读者迅速提高和巩固原有知识,并掌握正确的学习方法和技巧,增强应试能力。第二部分是10套模拟试题,供读者一方面熟悉试题的形式和内容,另一方面能够有更多的练习机会,从而全面提高英语水平和应试能力,轻松地通过考试。所编试题均符合大纲要求,并附有详尽的解释。本书配有英语语言专家录音的磁带3盒。配套录音磁带声音清晰,语速与统考要求相同。

本书适合以同等学力申请硕士学位的人员、报考大学英语六级考试以及准备报考研究生的人员使用,也可供教师在教学中参考。

本书疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者多提宝贵意见,以便编者在修订时进一步完善。

编 者

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## 第 一 部 分

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# 解 题 指 导

## 第一节 听力理解

### 一、测试要求

本部分共设 15~20 题,每题 1 分,考试时间为 20~25 分钟。该部分包括以下两种或 3 种题型:

A 节包括 5~10 题,每题为一段小对话。要求考生在听完对话之后,针对提问内容,从所给的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。B 节包括 4~8 题,内容为一般性交际会话、讲演、故事或论述等,每篇包括 100~120 个词,要求考生在听完每个题目之后的 13~20 秒钟内,从所给的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。C 节包括 4~6 题,内容为听一篇有关日常生活的或科普性的短文,长度为 100~120 个英文单词,听 3 遍,要求考生在未完成的句子空白处填上所听到的词语或短语。录音材料的语速为每分钟 120~140 个词。

### 二、听力类型及解题技巧

#### (一)对话题型和解题技巧

在对话部分中,考生会听到男女间的一段对话,对话后提出一个问题,考生必须根据对话内容,在 4 个选项选出最佳答案。问句主要从两个方面提问:一是具体内容,包括时间、地点、事件、数字、原因等;二是根据对话内容作出推论,以判断说话者的意图、观点、态度等。另外,对话题多数是根据第二个人的话来提问,所以听清第二个人的谈话内容,辨别其说话的意图和态度尤为重要。

根据问题的类型,可作如下分类分析。

#### 1. 职业或身份

##### 【典型考题】

*What is the woman's job?*

*What is the man's occupation?*

*Who is the speaker?*

此类题目中,4 个选项通常为 4 种职业,所以从选择项就能猜出此题题型。

##### 【真题举例】

例 1 1998 年听力试题(2)

You will hear:

M: I keep hearing the name Archie Bunker. He sounds like a terrible person. Who is he?

W: He isn't a real person. That's a TV show called ALL IN THE FAMILY. Archie Bunker is the father.

Q: Who's Archie Bunker?

You will read:

A. A TV host.            B. A TV reporter.            C. A TV maker.            D. A TV figure.

从这个对话中,我们知道他们谈论的是一个电视人物。所以正确答案是 D。

例 2 1996 年听力试题(2)

You will hear:

M: We'll be here in London sitting in a newspaper office or teaching in a classroom full of chalk dust.

W: Well, George, you'd be able to go out in the sunshine sometimes. You are a journalist.

I'm the one who has to stay in the classroom. Don't forget.

Q: What is the woman's profession?

You will read:

A. Editor                  B. Journalist                  C. Teacher                  D. Student

从这则对话中,我们听出男士干两项工作,即在报社工作和教书。而女士只有一种职业,即在教室教书。其关键词是 classroom,因此正确答案为 C。

### 【解题指导】

做此类题,主要是熟悉与职业和身份有关的词语。

*doctor*: operation, surgery, prescribe, prescription, diagnose, emergency, injection.

*repairman*: fix (TV, radio, recorder), repair.

*postman*: deliver, letter, mail, post, sort, mailbox.

*teacher/student*: grade, mark, exam, test, assignment, homework, term paper, score, school record, optional course, pass, fail, make up an exam.

*waiter/waitress*: menu, order. Can I help you? May I take your order now?

### 2. 说话者之间的关系

#### 【典型考题】

*What is the relationship between the man and the woman?*

*What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?*

*Who are these people?*

#### 【真题举例】

例 1997 年听力试题(2)

You will hear:

W: Please sit down. Let's see, you are Mr. Wash, is that right?

M: Right.

W: And you are looking for a job?

Q: What probably is the relationship between the speakers?

You will read:

A. Teacher and student.

B. Manager and customer.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

D. Secretary and client.

在这则对话中的关键词是 look for a job。我们可以由此确定男士正在找工作,因此两者之间的关系是 interviewer(面试官)和 interviewee(被面试者)的关系。

### 【解题指导】

做此类题,主要是熟悉常见的说话者之间的关系及相关词语。

*teacher and student*: assignment, test, exam, required course, grade, optional course, term paper, lab, experiment.

*student and student*: assignment, exam, score, dormitory, course, compulsory course, elective course, obligatory course.

*doctor and patient*: high temperature, hot, cold, headache, fever, stomachache, take a pill, medicine.

*shop-assistant and customer*: price, size, style, on sale, receipt, jeans, T-shirt, pants, sweater, shoes, Can I help you?

*librarian and student*: book, magazine, journal, periodical, novel, reference book, catalog, shelf, borrow, renew, due, fine (v.)

*waiter/waitress and customer*: menu, order, drinks, soup, salad, dessert, beef, beer, wine, tip.

*boss/manager and employee/secretary*: typing, copy, document, report, make a telephone call, arrange an appointment.

wife and husband: darling, honey.

### 3. 地点题

此类题在考试中出现频率较高,其特点在于,对话中一般虽不直接提到某一地点,但是通过对话内容,特别是一些关键词,能够进行推理,确定对话地点。而且从4个选择项上可以迅速判断此题型。

#### 【典型考题】

*Where is this conversation probably taking place?*

*Where does this conversation most probably take place?*

*Where does the conversation probably occur?*

*Where are the two speakers?*

#### 【真题举例】

#### 例1 1997年统考听力(3)

You will hear:

M: Is there anything I can do for you, Madam?

W: I'd like to see some bed linen, please.

Q: Where is the conversation probably taking place?

You will read:

A. At a supermarket.

B. In a hotel room.

C. At a department store.

D. In a lost and found department.

#### 例2 1996年统考听力(1)

You will hear:

W: We'll wait here by the door and look at the sea. We can change our rooms if we don't like them.

M: Oh, I should like a room facing the sea. I've been looking forward to that ever since we left London.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

You will read:

A. In a hospital.    B. At the airport.    C. In a hotel.    D. At school.

#### 例3 1996年统考听力(2)

You will hear:

W: Sam, what a surprise to see you at the supermarket! I thought you always ate in restaurants.

M: The restaurants cost too much. I eat at home.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

You will read:

A. In the supermarket.

B. In the restaurant.

C. In the man's home.

D. In the woman's home.

## 【解题指导】

下列常考地点及相关词,需重点记忆。

*hospital*: doctor, nurse, patient, operation, surgery, medicine, pill, high temperature, bad cold, fever, cough, high blood pressure, headache, stomachache, a sore throat, heart disease, cancer.

*post office*: stamp, mail, letter, envelope, postage, registered letter, airmail, parcel, package.

*bank*: cash, check, deposit, interest, savings account, traveler's check, coin, change.

*restaurant*: menu, order, waiter, waitress, bill, salad, soup, beef, dessert, soft drink, beer, wine.

*department store/supermarket*: Can I help you? What can I do for you? Men's suit, Women's dress, size, color, style, fashion, price, blue jeans, jacket, T-shirt.

*library*: book, magazine, journal, periodical, card, catalog, bookshelf, circulation desk, borrow, renew, due.

*school/class*: homework, assignment, exam, test, term paper, required course, elective course, dormitory.

*customs office*: declare, luggage, claim, duty free.

*barber's*: haircut, hairstyle, beard.

*airport*: flight, take off, land, plane, aeroplane, arrival, departure, airlines, boarding, gate.

*railway station*: train, platform, sleeping car, rail.

*hotel*: check in, check out, book a room, single room, double room, bath room, porter.

## 4. 询问谈话内容

## 【提问方式】

*What are they doing?*

*What is the man going to do?*

*What did the man do last night?*

*What do we learn from this conversation?*

*What happened to the woman?*

## 【真题举例】

## 例1 1997年统考听力(1)

You will hear:

W: Do you mind if I take a couple of hours off this afternoon?

M: Ok, but what for?

Q: What is the woman asking for?

You will read:

A. Reasons.

B. Advice.

C. Opinions.

D. Leave.

## 例2 1998年统考听力(6)

You will hear:

M: Mum, I got a part-time job at the supermarket. Three hours a day weekdays and all day Saturday.

W: Congratulations. But are you sure you can handle it? What about homework?

Q: What's the woman worried about?



- A. In 1984.      B. In 1985.      C. In 1986.      D. In 1987.

【解题指导】

考生应熟悉英语中关于年、月、季度、星期、日期、时、分等的表达方式,特别注意在书写和读法上的区别。熟练掌握数字的加、减、乘、除的表达方法;更要注意数字单位的不统一和在读法上的差别。如考题中经常会出现让你辨别 thirteen 与 thirty, eighteen 与 eighty 等发音相似的数字。解决的方法是在听的过程中做些必要的记录。

6. 推论题

目前,这类题型在各类听力考试中出现的频率较高,也是答题的难点之一。这类题的特点是双方表达意思的方式比较含蓄,一般情况下在 4 个选项中很难找到直接的答案。考生应根据说话内容,通过判断或推理确定答案。选择项一般为完整的句子。

【提问方式】

*What does the man mean?*

*What does the woman imply?*

*What can be concluded (drawn, inferred) from this conversation?*

*What can we learn from this conversation?*

*What is implied in the conversation?*

【真题举例】

例 1 1997 年统考听力(9)

You will hear:

M: What a waste of money just for a new Arts Centre! Why couldn't the money be spent on something more important.

W: Nonsense! Nothing is more important than the arts.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

You will read:

- A. The man is not keen on arts.      B. The man spends more than he makes.  
C. The woman is an artist.      D. The woman looks down upon the man.

例 2 1998 年统考听力(1)

You will hear:

M: Everyone seems to be on a diet. Have you noticed that?

W: Yes, a neighbor of mine is on a banana diet. She eats a banana for breakfast, a banana for lunch, and two bananas for dinner, yet she doesn't look any thinner.

Q: What do we learn about the woman's neighbor?

You will read:

- A. Her diet is not effective.      B. Her favorite food is banana.  
C. She has lost much weight.      D. She has put on some weight.

【解题指导】

此类题一般形式为第一个说话者以一般疑问句提问,而第二个说话者不回答 Yes 或 No,而是说了其他的一些话,像是答非所问,可是又隐含了 Yes 或 No。所以,解题的关键是通过对话者的语调和采用的习惯用法等判断其回答是肯定还是否定。特别值得注意的是是否有虚拟语气的用法。

Had I know your address, I would have called on you immediately after I arrived.

If my car had been repaired, I would be happy to lend it to you.

If only we had scored one more point!

## 7. 评论题

## 【提问方式】

*What does the woman think of ...?**How did the man feel about ...?**What does the man suggest?**What can we say about ...?**What is the woman's attitude towards ...?**What's the opinion of ...?**How did the woman react ...?*

## 【真题举例】

## 例1 1997年统考听力(5)

You will hear:

W: Did everything come out exactly as you planned?

M: Not exactly. As a matter of fact, things came out rather better than I'd planned.

Q: What does the man think of the results?

You will read:

A. They are disappointing.

B. They are satisfactory.

C. They are terrible.

D. Too early to know.

## 例2 1995年统考听力(3)

You will hear:

M: Oh, boy, the question is too difficult for me. What shall I do?

W: Don't worry. Let's sit down and try to figure it out.

Q: What does the woman suggest?

You will read:

A. Leaving it alone.

B. Asking the teacher.

C. Sitting down.

D. Trying to find an answer.

## 【解题指导】

对某人言谈话语的评论,就其态度而言有三种:一是肯定,一是否定,还有就是采取一种中间立场。是肯定通常带有赞成、表扬等褒的意味。是否定则通常有反对、批评等贬的意图。从评论的方式来看,通常有直接和间接的两种;从选择题上看,常见的有 that 从句和形容词。

有一点值得注意的是:我们所说的评论,通常是对提问而言。按照一般的语用原则来说,问什么则应回答什么。但是有时回答的人采取的是中间立场,这时答案就不具备褒、贬的意味,而是一种解释。

## 8. 原因题

## 【提问方式】

*Why didn't John come to the class?**Why is the woman surprised?**Why does the man want to buy flowers?*

## 【真题举例】

以下是1999年统考听力的3道题

## 例1

You will hear:

M: Why are you studying English?

W: I work at the front desk in a big hotel here. We have a lot of guests from America. So

I want to improve my listening and speaking.

Q: Why is the woman studying English?

You will read:

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. It will help her with her job.  | B. She likes English conversation. |
| C. She wants to travel to America. | D. She wants to find a good job.   |

例2

You will hear:

W: Have you decided what to get your wife for Christmas yet?

M: No, not yet, I know she likes video cameras, but that's too expensive.

Q: Why doesn't the man want to buy his wife a video camera?

You will read:

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. She doesn't like it. | B. It's too personal.     |
| C. It costs too much.   | D. It's difficult to use. |

例3

You will hear:

M: I was thinking of staying in for tonight to surf the Internet. Do you want to join me?

W: Not really. I worked on a computer all day at work. I need a break from a computer screen. What I like to do is to go out for dinner. There is a new Vietnamese play in Park street.

Q: Why doesn't the woman surf the Internet tonight?

You will read:

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. She wants to go to the park. | B. She wants to take a walk.       |
| C. Her computer is broken.      | D. She wants to go to a restaurant |

【解题指导】

此类题目主要就具体内容提问,关键是听清内容与问题,在选项上可能以 Because 开头,这样就可以预测是用 Why 提问的原因题。可是许多题目会在选项中省略 because,所以就不易从选项上猜出是原因题。

9. 以一般疑问句形式提问

【提问方式】

*Did the man watch the program last night?*

*Will the woman have a copy of the article?*

*Can the man study in the reference room?*

【真题举例】

例 1997 年统考听力(6)

You will hear:

M: But Doctor, if I give up cigarettes and I give up beer, life won't be worth living.

W: If you don't give them up, you won't live anyway.

Q: Is the man going to do as the woman says?

You will read:

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| A. It's hard to say. | B. Definitely. |
| C. Certainly not.    | D. Yes, he is. |

## 【解题指导】

此类题目较易从选择项上辨别,4个选择项是以 Yes 或 No 开始,一般为两个 Yes,两个 No。Yes 和 No 后面的句子,一般表示原因、条件等。因此,做选择时应该先判断 Yes 还是 No,以排除两个选项,然后确定正确的原因或条件。

## (二)短文题型和解题技巧

短文部分体裁以叙述文和说明文为主,兼有一些议论文。文章题材多样,包括英美等国家的社会、文化、教育、风俗、地理、人物传记、科普文章、故事等。但是总的选材原则是,文章题材为广大理工科学生所熟悉,而不偏向某一专业的学生。由于文章句子不太复杂,所以词语不超过教学大纲词汇表规定的范围。听短文时,答题的关键并不是了解文章的题材,而是熟悉短文出题的原则,掌握总的解题思路和方法。广大考生都认为短文理解部分很难,这除了我们在第一节中提到的3个原因之外,短文较长也是个原因。由于在听短文时,事先不知道将提什么问题,所以听音的时候有点盲目,分不清主次。这样,除非能记住全部内容,否则很难应答自如。可是多数人的记忆力没有这么好,总要漏掉点东西。为了克服这些困难,必须采取一些对策。

## 1. 速读书面选择项

当你拿到试卷时,或者在听短文之前,迅速浏览一遍书面选择项,根据自己所具有的知识 and 经验,对短文的题材和可能提出的问题作粗略的推断。

## 例 1

① You will read:

- A. In 1776.
- B. In the late 1800's.
- C. In 1896.
- D. About 2 700 years ago.

② You will read:

- A. A great variety of events.
- B. A field event.
- C. A track event.
- D. Some track and field events.

③ You will read:

- A. The places where the Olympic Games were/are held.
- B. The awards of the Olympic Games.
- C. The history of the Olympic Games.
- D. The well-known athletes who have emerged from the Olympic Games.

问题①可能会问“某事发生的地点”。问题②可能会问“某事发生的时间”。问题③讲的都是比赛项目:A. 多种项目比赛,B. 田赛,C. 径赛,D. 田径赛。从4项选择中,可得出是体育项目比赛。问题可能会问“举行或参加哪种体育项目的比赛”。问题④中,4个选择项中都有 Olympic Games。再结合问题③的4个选项,可以推断出,这是一篇有关奥林匹克运动会的一般知识性短文。不难猜测问题④会问有关奥林匹克运动会的举办地点或是它的奖品、历史或奥林匹克运动会中涌现出来的著名运动员等。因此问题④可能会问这篇文章的主题思想。分析了以上4个选择项后,在听录音时要注意听:①地点;②时间;③比赛项目;④文中主要谈论的事件。

## 【听力原文】

The Olympic Games are held every four years in a different city in the world. Athletes from many countries compete in a variety of sports which are divided into winter and summer games.

The Olympics began in Greece more than 2 700 years ago. The games were originally part of a religious festival in honor of the Greek gods. Eventually, the games became the most important festival in all of Greece.

The first recorded Olympic competition was held in 776 B. C. It was held in an outdoor stadium which was about 200 metres long and 30 metres wide. The stadium was in a valley, and about forty thousand people watched the event. The first thirteen Olympics consisted of only one race-running.

Since 776 B. C., the games had been held regularly for about 1 200 years. In 397 the Olympics were prohibited by the Roman Emperor.

It was not until 1896 when the first Olympics of modern times were held in Athens. From then on, the games are held every four years regularly. The Olympics have become the world's most important athletic events and a symbol of the sporting friendship of all the people of the world.

### 【Questions】

- ①Where are the Olympic Games held?
- ②When was the first Olympic competition held?
- ③What athletic events were held in the first thirteen Olympic Games?
- ④Which of the following is discussed in the passage?

由于在听录音之前对可能提出的问题作了推断,听的时候就能有的放矢,记住与以上推断有关的时间、地点及其他内容。如:

- ①The Olympic Games are held every four years in a different city in the world.
- ②The Olympics began in Greece more than 2 700 years ago.
- ③The first thirteen Olympics consisted of only one race-running.

第①、②两题,可以根据文中的直接信息来解题。第①题答案为 A: Each time in a different city; 第②题答案为 D: About 2 700 years ago; 第③题可根据所获信息,根据应试者已有的体育知识,知道 running 即 track event, 得出答案 C: A track event; 第④题是一道主观题,文中没有直接给出答案,而是要求应试者听完整篇文章后,根据所获信息,通过分析、归纳,得出本文主要讨论的是奥林匹克运动会的历史,也就是本文的中心思想。故选答案 C: The history of the Olympic Games。

### 例 2

①You will read:

- A. How to choose qualified goods.
- B. The consumer's rights.
- C. The importance of quality.
- D. How to demand the replacement.

②You will read:

- A. The manufacturer.
- B. The shop that sells the goods.
- C. The insurance company.
- D. The repair shop.

③You will read:

- A. To replace the original one.
- B. To give a credit note to buy something else.

C. To give the consumer's money back.

D. To make up for the consumer's loss.

从上面的选择项,可以预测,这篇文章可能是有关消费者(consumer)和商品(goods)的。第①题从4个选项差异较大来判断,可能是问文章的主题;第②题4个选项都是指某一方,所以可能问谁(who);第③题,选择项都表示做什么(what)。以上是我们的预测,下面请看原文及问题,其中下划线句子为答案的根据。

Anyone who buys goods in a shop is protected by law. As a consumer you have certain rights.

If you buy something that doesn't work properly, like a calculator which adds up wrongly, you should take it back to the shop where you bought it. You can either exchange it, or ask for your money back. You don't have to show a receipt—although it helps if you are able to prove that you bought it at that particular shop.

You don't have to get in touch with the manufacturer to complain. The shop where you bought it is responsible for repaying you, or replacing the item if you prefer.

You don't have to accept a replacement or the offer of a credit note you can use to buy something else in the shop. You can insist on having your money back.

And as far as clothes are concerned, shops do not by law have to give you your money back, or even let you exchange things, if the only thing wrong is that you decide you don't like them or they don't fit.

### 【Questions】

① What is the main topic of the speaker? (B)

② Who is responsible for repaying the consumer? (B)

③ Which is not the possible way to repay the consumer? (D)

如果考生能在听音的同时,看着选择项,并做些记录(可以写在选择项旁边),那么,就能在听音时,排除与文章内容不符的选择项。这对回答细节题,特别是对有关数字、年份的问题作用更大。如下例。

例3 You will read:

① A. 80%.      B. 63%.      C. 50%.      D. 30%.

② A. 50%.      B. 18%.      C. 16%.      D. 2%.

③ A. To take care of their children.

B. To have a very successful business.

C. To drive taxis and buses.

D. To drive a car to go to work.

从以上选择项来看,此篇文章有两道题是有关百分比的,所以在听音时,应该特别注意百分数。在实际听音时,能先后听到80%、63%、2%和50%。其中80%为住在houses中的英国人的比例,可在80%旁写上h(代表houses);63%为自己拥有houses的英国人,可在63%旁标上own(拥有);2%为上大学的中学生比例,在2%边上写上univ(代表大学);50%为年龄在16至60岁之间上班的已婚妇女比例,可在旁边标上w(代表woman),这样当听到问题:

How many British people live in houses?

What percentage of English students go to university?

就能迅速判断第一题答案为A,第二题答案为D。以下是听力原文,其中答题的关键句子已加下划线。

This week, let's look at Britain. In Europe, many people live in flats but in Britain 80% of

people live in houses. In fact, over 63% of British people own, or are buying, a house. The average number of children in a family is 1.8 and it's unusual to find large families. In certain parts of Europe, old people live with their children, but not in Britain. Grown-up children do not usually live with their parents. Many children leave school at the age of 16. Only 2% of English students go to university—one of the lowest percentages in Europe. Many women work and 50% of married women between the ages of 16 and 60 go to work outside the home. Many woman drive a car, but it is still unusual for women to drive taxis and buses. It's unusual for women to join the army and do certain jobs, but things are changing. More and more women these days are able to both look after their children and have a successful job.

- ① How many British people live in houses? (A)
- ② What percentage of English students go to university? (D)
- ③ Which of the following do most British women seldom do? (C)

由此可见,先速读书面选择项,推测可能提出的问题,有的放矢地去听,然后根据所提的问题选择答案,这种方法有助于对文章的理解和对重点内容的记忆,有助于提高解题的准确率。

## 2. 抓住中心思想

听完一篇文章后,首先要抓住文章的中心思想(main idea)。一般来说,文章的中心思想是由一个语法结构完整的主题句(topic sentence)来表示,该主题句既简要地概括文章的中心思想,又便于应试者更清楚地了解作者的意图。因此,听懂主题句不仅掌握文章的中心思想,而且为进一步获取文章的具体信息打下基础。为此,抓住主题句是至关重要的。

常见的就中心思想所提的问题有以下几种:

*What is the main idea / topic of the passage?*

*What is the passage mainly about?*

*What does the passage tell us essentially?*

*Which of the following is the best title of the passage?*

*Which statement best expresses the main idea?*

*What topic does the passage mainly discuss?*

要找文章的主题句,基本上有以下4种情况:1)主题句位于篇首;2)主题句位于篇中;3)主题句位于篇末;4)无主题句,通过分析、归纳得出。

### 1) 主题句位于篇首

大多数短文的主题句位于篇首。常见的说明文多半在文章一开头就开门见山地提出作者的观点,然后用几个具体事例来论证。因此考生在听短文时,注意听清第一句是非常重要的。

例:

The past decade has brought a sweeping revolution in understanding of the earth. The change of thought has been compared to the scientific upheavals that occurred when Copernicus showed that our planet is not at the center of the universe, when Darwin wrote about evolution and Neils Bohr described the atom. The new view of the earth is of continents drifting from place to place and oceans opening and closing. The earth's crust consists of plates that slide over a hot, semi-plastic layer, causing earthquakes and volcanoes. Plates rubbing edge to edge caused the catastrophic San Francisco earthquake of 1906. It is hard to imagine that the continents slide and oceans spread, but it is true. The floor of the Pacific Ocean spreads 2 inches a year. The floor of the Pacific Ocean plunges under South America. At one time the continents, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Antarctica were all one continent. Africa's Sahara desert lay under the south Pole.