

# 在职人员申请硕士学位

## 英语考试指南

### A Guide Book for English Test

余高峰 主编



新世纪版

内含6套模拟试题、6套全真试卷（1995—2000）附有答案解析及听力文字材料

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新世纪考研英语全程导航

# 在职人员申请硕士学位 英语考试指南

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## 前 言

自 1995 年实行全国同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语课程全国统一考试以来,考生人数呈逐年递增趋势,此考试也越来越受到人们的关注。为了帮助考生快速、有效地复习英语,顺利通过全国英语统考,我们根据考试大纲的要求,精心组织编写了模拟试题 6 套,试题难度基本上与全国统考试卷相一致,同时收录了 1995 年~2000 年全国英语统考试卷 6 套。本书还配有外国专家录音的磁带 3 盒。所有试题不仅给出正确答案,还进行准确、详细地解释,使广大考生在复习时,能达到事半功倍的效果。

本书编者从事研究生英语教学工作已达 10 年之久,并一直从事考研班的英语辅导教学,有丰富的教学经验。本书适合以同等学力申请硕士学位人员、大学英语六级考生、报考研究生人员以及同等英语水平者使用,也适合广大教师在相关的教学工作中作为参考。

本书的编写除选用编者多年来的部分教学积累外,还参阅了国内外大量的英语参考书和资料,在此谨对这部分书的作者表示衷心的感谢。

本书由余高峰编写 Test One~Six,华燕编写 Test Seven~Nine,郑晓园编写 Test Ten~Twelve,审校由沈伟栋负责。

编 者

2001 年 1 月

# 同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲

## 一、指导思想

为了客观地测试以同等学力申请硕士学位人员(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《国务院学位委员会关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》(1998年6月18日国务院学位委员会第16次会议通过)和国务院学位委员会办公室1994年下达的《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通知》的精神和要求,结合具有同等学力的在职人员学习英语的特点,在总结近几年来统一考试试点经验的基础上,特制定本大纲。

研究生英语教学的目的,旨在使学生既有较好的用英语获取信息的能力,又具有一定的用英语传播信息的能力,这就要求考生具有较强阅读理解能力和一定的听力理解能力,同时也应具有一定的英语写作翻译能力,从而使考生达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求,掌握和学会运用各种相应的语言技能和技巧。

## 二、评价目标

本考试重点是考查学生的听、读、写、译的能力。考生在词汇量、语法知识、阅读理解、听力和汉译英等方面应分别达到以下要求:

### (一)词汇

应掌握5000个左右的英语词汇和300个左右的常用动词词组。对其中的2500个词(词汇表中带星号的词)要熟练掌握,即能在语言交际、写作或翻译中准确运用;其余词语则要能在阅读中识别和理解。

### (二)语法知识

应掌握英语的基本语法结构和常用句型,能正确理解运用这些句型结构写成的句子,并能识别和改正一般的语法错误。

### (三)阅读理解

能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能读懂一般性题材的文章及科技文献资料。要求能抓住大意,注意细节;既能理解上下文的逻辑关系,又能领会作者的意图和态度。阅读速度应达到每分钟80~100个词,答对率不低于70%。

### (四)听力理解

能听懂一般对话、简单的故事和演说,能抓住其中心思想和主要细节,能判断一般对话的情景场合、人物关系、身份及会话意图。语速为每分钟140~160个词,答对率不低于70%。

### (五)汉译英

能把一般社会日常生活和科学常识性的句子或短文译成英语,文句通顺,用词基本正确,无重大语法错误。译速每小时应达到250~300个汉字。

## （六）英语写作

考生应具有用英语书面表达思想的基本能力。所写文字要切合主题，意义连贯，标点正确，无重大语法错误。每小时内能写出 250~300 个词的短文。

## 三、题型、题量和分值

在基本题型相对稳定的前提下（这里描写的题型不一定在每次考试中全部出现），每次考试都是不同题型的组合，每种题型的题量也会随之有所变化；但这种变化限定于一定的范围之内，而不致于使某一种题型权重过大或过小。

本考试分试卷一和试卷二。试卷一以客观测试为主，试卷二以主观测试为主。两卷满分共为 100 分。试卷一占总分的 65%，试卷二占总分的 35%；达到每部分的 60% 为及格。试卷二达不到 18 分者，不论试卷一得多少分，均按不及格处理。

试卷一包括听力理解、词汇选择、阅读理解和综合填空四个部分，考试时间为 90 分钟。试卷二包括辨错与改错、汉译英和写作三个部分，或只包括其中两个部分，考试时间为 60 分钟。试卷一和试卷二共用 150 分钟。

### 第一部分 听力理解

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三种题型：

A 节包括 5~10 题，每题为一小段对话。要求考生对对话之后的提问，从所给的四个选择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，每篇长度约为 100~200 个词，要求考生在听完每个题目之后的 13~20 秒内，从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。C 节包括 4~6 题，内容为一篇 100~200 个词的短文，听三遍，在未完成的句子中填上听到的词语或短语。录音材料的语速为每分钟 120~140 个词。

### 第二部分 词汇

本部分共设 20~25 题，每题 0.5 分。考试时间为 10~15 分钟。该项测试分为两节。A 节 10 题，要求对单句中划有底线的词进行替换选择，即从句后所给四项选择中，选出一个最佳替换词。B 节 10~15 题，为单句选择填空，要求考生根据题意选出最佳答案，填入空白处。词汇命题范围为本大纲所规定的 5 000 个词汇。

### 第三部分 阅读理解

本部分共设 25~35 题，每题 1 分。考试时间为 45~50 分钟。阅读理解的短文为 5~6 篇，每篇 300~400 词左右，要求考生在理解短文的基础上从每题的四项选择中选出最佳答案。

### 第四部分 填充

本部分共设 20 题，每题 0.5 分。考试时间为 10~15 分钟。题型为在一篇难度适中的短文（约 250~300 个词）中设置 20 个空白，每个空白为一题，要求考生从所给的四项选择中选出一个最佳答案。选择项可以是一个单词，也可以是短语。

### **第五部分 辨错与改错**

本部分共设 10~15 题,每题 1 分。考试时间为 10~15 分钟。题型为单句改错或短文改错。单句改错中,每题标出四个单词或短语,要求考生先找出其中的错误来,再进行改正。短文改错要求学生根据上下文辨认出错误,并改正错误。

### **第六部分 汉译英**

本部分设单句翻译或短文翻译两种题型。共 15~20 分。单句翻译设 5 个单句,短文翻译为一篇长度约 80~100 个汉字的常识性短文。要求英文译意准确,文字通顺。

### **第七部分 写作**

本部分设 1 题,15~20 分。考试时间为 25~35 分钟。要求考生在规定的时间内,按照题目说明中的要求写出一篇约 120~150 个词的英语短文,形式可为按所给提纲进行写作,或看图作文、描述图表、写内容提要等。

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# Test One

## Paper One (试卷一)

### Part 1 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. The woman can't take the book out of the reading room.  
B. The woman could have the book for three hours.  
C. The woman could have the book three hours later.  
D. The woman must return the book after three hours.
2. A. \$ 102.  
B. \$ 70.  
C. \$ 64.  
D. \$ 80.
3. A. 6 hours.  
B. 5 hours.  
C. 8 hours.  
D. 7 hours.
4. A. Her phone wasn't working.  
B. The repairman wasn't at home.  
C. The repairman's phone wasn't working.  
D. Her husband was at home.

5. A. He has to write his paper.                      B. He doesn't like party.  
C. His wife doesn't want him to.                  D. He will visit his parent.
6. A. In a restaurant.                                  B. In a cinema.  
C. In an auditorium.                                  D. In an office.
7. A. The man is in trouble.  
B. The man's credit card is stolen.  
C. The man wonders if he can get a new card.  
D. The man doesn't want to get a new card.
8. A. The man is getting stronger and stronger.  
B. The man should avoid straining his back.  
C. The man is not strong enough.  
D. The man should take back the things he can't lift.
9. A. She has made a wise decision.  
B. She has decided not to buy that house.  
C. She wants to take the man's advice.  
D. She probably won't listen to the man's advice.

## 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 questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from 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. Jazz and Broadway musicals.  
B. Popular songs and jazz.  
C. Broadway musicals and theaters.  
D. "Sound of Music" and "My Fair Lady".
11. A. Songs sung in theaters.  
B. Blues and ragtime.  
C. The religious and folk music of American blacks.  
D. Broadway musicals in New York City.
12. A. It is told by musicians and jazz lovers.  
B. It is told in various languages.  
C. By people who have not seen the musicals.  
D. Partly by dialogue and partly through songs.

**Questions 13~15 are based on the following passage.**

13. A. By train. B. By plane.  
C. By bus. D. By taxi.
14. A. He doesn't have a family.  
B. He wants to visit all the cities.  
C. He doesn't want to stay in the office.  
D. He doesn't think that travelling is fun.
15. A. Travel as much as before.  
B. Stay in the office.  
C. Travel more than before.  
D. Move to New Jersey.

**Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** In each item, choose one word that best keeps the meaning of the sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word. Mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center:

16. Many new medicines today can eradicate diseases before they become too widespread.  
A. wipe out B. wear out  
C. identify D. dissolve
17. The amount of water in the river will diminish if the dry season continues.  
A. deteriorate B. disappear  
C. vanish D. decrease
18. The clumsy workman put his elbow through the window and broke it.  
A. gloomy B. awkward  
C. sluggish D. flexible
19. The hot weather withered the grass.  
A. matured B. contracted  
C. shriveled D. shrank
20. Mr. Smith and his wife made a deliberate decision to live apart for a while.  
A. obvious B. intentional  
C. impartial D. delicious
21. The dentist could detect no sign of decay in her teeth.  
A. uncover B. invent  
C. interpret D. neglect
22. Contestants who do not comply with the regulations will be disqualified.  
A. reconcile B. approve  
C. observe D. cooperate with

- ## Section B

26. No one is so \_\_\_\_\_ as the person who has no wish to learn.  
A. sensitive  
B. arrogant  
C. ignorant  
D. sensible
27. Mr. Johnson is leaving his wife because he cannot \_\_\_\_\_ her bad temper any longer.  
A. put up with  
B. come up with  
C. do away with  
D. keep up with
28. The road lay ahead of us, a \_\_\_\_\_ gray line stretching to the horizon.  
A. continual  
B. continuous  
C. constant  
D. prolonged
29. The sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_ at last after being twice postponed.  
A. came up  
B. came on  
C. went on  
D. came off
30. We \_\_\_\_\_ in finishing the journey in spite of the bad weather.  
A. insisted  
B. stuck  
C. assisted  
D. persisted
31. I need to move to a large apartment. Do you know of any \_\_\_\_\_ ones in the neighborhood?  
A. vacate  
B. vacant  
C. empty  
D. bare
32. In her cheerful and easy-going nature, Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ her father rather than her mother.  
A. takes off  
B. takes up  
C. takes after  
D. takes over
33. In buying a dress, difference of ten cents in prices is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. negligible  
B. neglectful

- Part ■ Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 30 points)**

**Questions 36~40 are based on the following passage.**

Individuals who have close emotional attachment may still have feelings of loneliness if they do not develop friendships and relationships outside of their marriages. One woman whose husband had taken a new job in another city listened to her husband describe all of the new friends he was making while she remained at home with the children. She finally convinced him that she would go along with the move only if she agreed that she could pursue a career outside of her homemaker role. She felt that this would reduce her boredom and increase her social network.

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- B. only social isolation can cause people to feel lonely and sad
  - C. an emotional attachment has to be found for a happy life
  - D. one type of relationship can never act as another to reduce the feeling of loneliness
38. Judging by what she said at the end of the first paragraph, we can see that the widow \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. worried a lot about the end of the world
  - B. wanted to put an end to herself when left alone
  - C. was greatly affected by the death of her husband
  - D. had made up her mind to live by herself
39. The word "this" in the last sentence of the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the move
  - B. pursuing a career
  - C. the homemaker role
  - D. developing friendships
40. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. one never feels lonely among a crowd
  - B. a married man usually does not have feelings of loneliness
  - C. all housewives have complaints about their work at home
  - D. the development of social relations can help to prevent the feeling of loneliness

**Questions 41~45 are based on the following passage.**

It was not yet eleven o'clock when a boat crossed the river with a single passenger who had obtained his transportation at that unusual hour by promising an extra fare. While the youth stood on the landing-place searching in his pockets for money, the ferryman lifted a lantern, by the aid of which, together with the newly risen moon, he took a very accurate survey of the stranger's figure. He was a young man of barely eighteen years, evidently country bred, and now, as it seemed, on his first visit to the town. He was wearing a rough gray coat, which was in good shape, but which had seen many winters before this one. The garments under his coat were well constructed of leather, and fitted tightly to a pair of muscular legs; his stockings of blue yarn must have been the work of a mother or sister, and on his head was a three-cornered hat, which in its better days had perhaps sheltered the grayer head of the lad's father. In his left hand was a walking stick, and his equipment was completed by a leather bag not so abundantly stocked as to inconvenience the strong shoulders on which it hung. Brown, curly hair, well-shaped features, bright, cheerful eyes were nature's gifts, and worth all that art could have done for his adornment. The youth, whose name was Robin, paid the boatman, and then walked forward into the town with a light step, as if he had not already traveled more than thirty miles that day. As he walked, he surveyed his surroundings as eagerly as if he were entering London or Madrid, instead of the little metropolis of a New England colony.

41. What time of year was it in this story?
- A. spring
  - B. summer

- C. fall  
D. winter
42. The boatman was willing to take Robin across the river because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he wanted to make extra money  
B. he saw that Robin was young and rich  
C. he was going to row across the river anyway  
D. he felt sorry for him because Robin looked poor
43. The stockings that Robin wore were obviously \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well worn  
B. very expensive  
C. handmade  
D. much too big
44. Robin was apparently going to the town \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to buy new clothes  
B. for the first time  
C. for the first time in several years  
D. on one of his regular trips there
45. How did Robin appear as he walked into town?  
A. He was cheerful and excited.  
B. He was very tired.  
C. He seemed very sad.  
D. He seemed frightened by this strange surroundings.

**Questions 46~50 are based on the following passage.**

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "Store in the refrigerator."

In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on, food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed—natural cooling, drying, smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing—marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house—while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.



The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers, but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

46. The statement "In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily." (Para. 2, Line 1) suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the author was well-fed and healthy even without a fridge in his fifties  
B. the author was not accustomed to use fridges even in his fifties  
C. there was no fridge in the author's home in the 1950s  
D. the fridge was in its early stage of development in the 1950s
47. Why does the author say that nothing was wasted before the invention of fridges?  
A. People would not buy more food than was necessary.  
B. Food was delivered to people two or three times a week.  
C. Food was sold fresh and did not get rotten easily.  
D. People had effective ways to preserve their food.
48. Who benefited the least from fridge according to the author?  
A. Inventors. B. Consumers.  
C. Manufacturers. D. Travelling salesman.
49. Which of the following phrases in the fifth paragraph indicates the fridge's negative effect on the environment?  
A. "Hum away continuously".  
B. "Climatically almost unnecessary".  
C. "Artificially-cooled space".  
D. "With mild temperatures".
50. What is the author's overall attitude toward fridges?  
A. Neutral. B. Critical.  
C. Objective. D. Compromising.

**Questions 51~55 are based on the following passage.**

The term "virus" is derived from the Latin word for poison, or slime. It was originally applied to the noxious stench emanating from swamps that was thought to cause a variety of diseases in the centuries before microbes were discovered and specifically linked to illness. But it was not until almost the end of the nineteenth century that a true virus was proven to be the cause of a disease.

The nature of viruses made them impossible to detect for many years, even after bacteria had been discovered and studied. Not only are viruses too small to be seen with a light microscope, they also cannot be detected through their biological activity, except as it occurs in conjunction with other organisms. In fact, viruses show no traces of biological activity by themselves. Unlike bacteria, they are not living agents in the strictest sense. Viruses are