



同等学力人员申请硕士学位
英语水平全国统一考试红宝书

2019版

English

同等学力人员申请硕士学位
英语水平全国统一考试

一本通



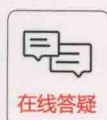
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前言 PREFACE

为了帮助广大考生更好地了解同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试,并在有限的时间内有效而有针对性地复习备考,未来教育教学与研究中心组织来自北京大学、北京外国语大学等国内著名高校的考试研究人员精心打造一系列完整的同等学力申硕学位英语考试辅导用书——同等学力申硕学位英语红宝书,包括《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试一本通》《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试历年真题详解》《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试全真模拟试卷》和《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试词汇》四本。本系列图书在精研考试大纲的基础上,全方位解读同等学力申硕学位英语考试,分析重点、解析难点、精选真题、精编模拟,以帮助考生顺利通关。

本书(《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试一本通》)以第六版《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》(文中简称“《大纲》”)中的样题和历年真题为例,详细地分析了各种题型,提出对各题型的备考与答题技巧,特别针对新题型给出专题介绍,并提供各题型的场景模拟练习及详细解析。

与同类书籍相比,本书具有以下特色:

1. 四周秒杀,各个击破

本书复习规划为四周,每周攻克不同题型,每天目标明确,达到“秒杀”考试的功效。每周日的“实战演练”是对本周复习效果的检测,有如临考场的感觉。这种科学合理的安排,让考生能够在有限的时间内针对性备考,增强信心。

2. 剖析真题,把握规律

本书以最新考纲为依据,历年真题为素材,通过提炼和剖析真题中的重点和考点,把握命题规律,有针对性地进行练习强化,让考生少走弯路。

3. 先学后讲,讲练结合

本书以“周”谋篇布局,每周除了“题型分析”、“解题技巧”外,还配有当天的“真题演练”以及“场景模拟”练习,让考生及时对当天的内容进行复习,强化记忆。

4. 掌握方法,注重技巧

不同于传统的教辅教材,本书的编写设计针对每种题型都给出具体解题步骤和技巧,点拨解题思路,让考生把握应试窍门,帮助考生顺利“秒杀”考试。

5. 网络增值服务

(1) 微信公众号: 搜“未来同等学力英语”, 关注公众号, 定期推送考试信息, 在线答疑及备考攻略;

(2) 智能题库: 电脑网页打开“<http://www.pastenglish.com>”, 找到“同等学力英语智能题库”, 注册后输入激活码(tdty666358), 激活后即可进行刷题训练, 实现短期攻克。

(3) 直播课: 关注微信公众号“未来同等学力英语”, 考前推送直播课信息。

相信考生在本书的帮助下, 可以在较短的时间内熟悉考试内容要求, 掌握复习技巧及重难点, 进行系统科学的练习后, 一定能从容应对考试。预祝所有备考同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试的考生都能取得理想的成绩。

由于时间仓促, 书中难免有疏漏之处, 衷心希望广大读者不吝赐教, 以便再版时及时改正!

编者

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考情分析

阅读理解部分在全部试卷中所占的比重最大,为25%。第六版《大纲》对于阅读理解部分做了较大修改。A节的段落阅读部分由原来的每篇文章6个问题改为根据每篇文章的长度设不同数量的问题。新增了B节的阅读形式。具体如下:

◆ 试卷构成

本部分包括A、B两节。A节为段落阅读,共四篇短文;B节的阅读形式为博客、跟帖或相关短文阅读、短文主题快读、广告浏览等。

◆ 答题时间

本部分所需时间约为45分钟。

◆ 题量及分值

本部分共设25题,每题1分。A节20题,每题1分,要求考生在对阅读材料理解的基础上,从所给的4个备选答案中选出一个最佳答案。B节5题,每题1分,除了四选一以外,还可以在几份阅读材料的相应位置设置若干个空白,同时在它们前面提供同等数量的备选答案,要求考生根据考题指令,从备选答案中为每个空白选出一个最佳答案。

历年真题核心考点

2013—2018 年阅读理解题型分析

年份	Section A				Section B			
	细节题	推理题	主旨题	释义题	细节题	推理题	主旨题	释义题
2018	12	7	1	0	5	0	0	0
2017	8	5	4	3	3	1	0	1
2016	8	0	10	2	4	0	1	0
2015	12	6	1	1	4	1	0	0
2014	7	9	3	1	1	4	0	0
2013	5	12	2	1	2	1	1	1
总数	52	39	21	8	19	7	2	2
比例	34.7%	26%	14%	5.3%	12.6%	4.6%	1.3%	1.3%



本周内容概述

阅读理解部分 Section A 和 Section B 共 5 篇文章，本周将根据历年阅读理解中不同题型出现比例，分析各种题型的解题对策与方法。每天内容涵盖“题型分析”、“解题技巧”和“真题演练”三大板块，并提供两至三篇“场景模拟”试题作为对每天内容的巩固与复习。周日部分是对本周内容的总结概括，提供三套“实战演练”试题。

根据本周内容，学习安排如下：

周一 Section A 中的细节题

周二 Section A 中的推理题

周三 Section A 中的主旨题

周四 Section A 中的释义题

周五 Section B 的题型一：摘录形式

周六 Section B 的题型二：小标题选择

周日 实战演练

周一 Section A 中的细节题

题型分析

细节题，顾名思义，就是考查考生对文章细节理解的题目，主要是对文中的具体事实和细节进行提问，目的是考查考生对文中重要事实和细节部分的辨认和记忆能力。细节题在同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试的阅读理解中所占比重较大。考试出现的细节题一般有三种主要形式：问句式、不完整的陈述句式和排除式。

1. 问句式

问句式是以提问的形式提出问题，用于测试读者理解阅读材料中具体内容的能力。一般在原文中可以直接找到答案。题目常以“which, where, what, when, why, who”等 Wh-Questions 及“how”引导的问题作为问句，主要涉及具体的时间、人物、地点、事实、原因、结果、目的、定义、数字等。提问形式一般如下：

Why does the author mention Mr. Pickwick in Charles Dickens' novel?

What did psychologists find out about Clever Hans?

What was the most significant about the experiment, according to Dr. Lit?

Which of the following phenomena makes researchers puzzled?

How many people in the room saw the gorilla in the video?

According to Sir Liam Donaldson, what is the best way to avoid obesity?

2. 不完整的陈述句式

有些题目并不是以问句的形式出现，而是一个不完整的陈述句，要求读者选出的答案与题干构成的句子在意义上与原文内容相符。题干为不完整的陈述句部分，而选择项目为完形部分，可以是短语或完整的句子，主要涉及人物、时间、地点、事件、数字、目的、原因等。常见形式有以下几种：



According to Zubernis, fans want their letters to be read because they _____.
Swift's management claimed that _____.
Many people are unwilling to ask for help because they _____.
In the author's eyes, his little daughter was _____.
An example of good manners on the roads is _____.
Lake Livingston is mentioned to show that the public _____.
Batteries are not an ideal energy source for sensor networks because they _____.
Lisa Lit and her colleagues _____.

3. 排除式

前两种形式都是依据短文所提供的事实细节,要求读者完全理解全文,可以直接在文章中找到答案。还有一种问题的形式,就是要求我们排除文章中的说明信息,找出原文未涉及的内容,间接地找出问题的答案。提问模式如下:

Which of the following is NOT considered by the author as a potential threat to kids?

Which of the following is NOT recommended by the Health Development Agency?

Which of the following is NOT changing the traditional roles of doctors and patients?

Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause of aggressive driving?

解题技巧

1. 问句式

在解这类题时,可采用“对号入座”的办法,即带着问题找句子,建议采取如下步骤:

(1) 先看文章后面的问题(这常常被认为是非常有效的方法),注意记忆关键的词语,如人物、时间、事件等,确定题目的发问中心,也就是说,问题是针对什么提问的。这样我们就可以带着问题去阅读文章,做到有的放矢。

(2) 把每个问题的发问中心反馈到原文中去。当读到有关解答发问中心的信息时,可在有关信息下面画一直线以示突出。如果问题的顺序没有按原文顺序给出,可以在原文信息下画线的同时,把问题的题号也标出来,便于最后检查,并节约时间。

(3) 在原文中找出对发问中心的解答信息后,可把原文信息放到问题中去,与每一个选择项目进行对照,与原文信息相符的那项,即是正确的答案。

2. 不完整的陈述句式

这类题的答案与原文在字面上的差异很大,有时还要找出与前句的内容在逻辑上的联系。根据自己在题中所画的关键词到原文中找与题中所画关键词的意思相同或相近的对应词。答此类细节题时准确理解是关键,一定要冷静,仔细分析。

3. 排除式

做这类题时,首先要仔细阅读题后的选择项目,牢记各个项目所阐述的不同内容,然后带着这些不同的内容去阅读原文。凡是原文中的信息有与选择项目内容相同的,我们可以在这些信息下画线,以作为排除的内容。如果选择项目的内容在原文找不到相应的信息,那么该选择项目即为该题的答案。这类题与前两种题型不同,后者的答案应包括在原文的



内容中，即与所述事实具有直接或间接的联系，而前者的答案是被排除在原文内容之外的，因此在答题时要将与原文有关的三个选择项排除，剩下的一个才是答案。

真题演练 1

Sometimes a race is not enough. Sometimes a runner just wants to go further. That's what happened to Dennis Martin and Brooke Curran.

Martin, 68, a retired detective from New York City, took up running after his first wife died. Curran, 46, a philanthropist (慈善家) from Alexandria, started running to get out of the house and collect her thoughts. Both she and Martin got good at running but felt the desire to do more. "The more I trained, the better I got," Curran said, "but I would cross the finish line with no sense of accomplishment."

Eventually, they worked up to running marathons (马拉松) (and longer races) in other countries, on other continents. Now both have achieved a notable—and increasingly less rate—milestone: running the 26.2-mile race on all seven continents.

They are part of a phenomenon that has grown out of the running culture in the past two decades, at the intersection of athleticism and leisure: "runcations," which combine distance running with travel to exotic places. There trips, as expensive as they are physically challenging, are a growing and competitive market in the travel industry.

21. At the beginning, Martin took up running just to _____.

A. meet requirements of his job (满足工作需要)

B. win a running race (赛跑获胜)

C. join in a philanthropic activity (参加慈善活动)

D. get away from his sadness (摆脱悲伤)

【参考答案及解析】

21. D. 【解析】细节题。题目问的是在一开始 Martin 开始跑步的目的是_____。

文章第二段第一句 "Martin, 68, a retired detective from New York City, took up running after his first wife died." 已经交待出他开始跑步是在第一任妻子去世之后。本题 D 选项的意思是 "摆脱悲伤"，与文意相符，故选 D。

【重难点词汇】

retired *adj.* 已退休的

accomplishment *n.* 成就

eventually *adv.* 最终

leisure *n.* 娱乐

intersection *n.* 交叉点

continent *n.* 大洲

【长难句精析】

They are part of a phenomenon that has grown out of the running culture in the past two decades, at the intersection of athleticism and leisure: "runcations," which combine distance running with travel to exotic places.

(1) 这是一个复合句，句子的结构是 "They are part of a phenomenon...at the in-



tersection of athleticism and leisure.”。phenomenon 后面是以 that 为引导词的限定性定语从句。

(2) 句子大意: 在过去的 20 年, 这项运动影响力越来越大, 逐渐形成了一种跑步文化, 一种介于运动学和娱乐放松之间的“跑步文化”, 把远距离长跑和去异地旅行结合起来。

真题演练 2

What did you study at university? If it was something along the lines of law or business, you might want to look away now. That's because according to new research, which has found a link between our university subjects and our personalities, you have selfish, uncooperative tendencies and are not very in touch with your feelings. On the plus side, you're probably the life and soul of a party, the findings suggest.

Researchers analyzed data from more than 13,000 university students who were involved in 12 separate studies. From this, they discovered a correlation between the “Big Five” major personality traits and the subjects they were enrolled on.

For example, those studying law, economics, political science and medicine tended to be much more outgoing than those taking other subjects, the study found. But when it came to “agreeableness”—the tendency towards being helpful, generous and considerate—the lawyers scored particularly low, as did business and economics students.

Arts and humanities students, as well as those studying psychology and politics scored highly for openness, meaning they were curious, imaginative and in touch with their inner feelings, while economists, engineers, lawyers and scientists scored comparatively low. However, the arts and humanities students also tended to be less conscientious and more nervous, typically exhibiting signs of anxiety and moodiness. Psychology students were not far behind arts and humanities students for these traits.

Study author Anna Vedel, from the University of Aarhus in Denmark, said she was surprised by the results. “The effect sizes show that the differences found are not trivial, far from,” she said. “On the more humorous side they do confirm our more or less prejudicial stereotypes of the disturbed psychologist, the withdrawn natural scientist, the cynical economist.”

And she said that the findings could help those school pupils who currently have no idea what to study at university, as well as helping academics to plan their lectures. “I’m not arguing that these results should play a major role in either guidance or selection, but it might provide some inspiration for students that are in doubt about study choices and want to make a choice based on more than abilities, for example,” said Dr Vedel. “Or teachers might better understand their student popula-



tion.”

25. According to Anna Vedel, the research may help _____.

- A. students make wise choices in finding jobs (学生在找工作方面做出明智的选择)
B. teachers understand their students better (老师更好地理解学生)
C. students make presentations more academically (学生的演示更学术化)
D. school pupils go to better universities (学生上更好的大学)

【参考答案及解析】

25. B. 【解析】细节题。题目问的是根据安娜·韦德尔的说法, 这项研究可以帮助_____。最后一段中, 安娜提到项目有两个作用, 即: 给还在头疼专业选择并且希望不仅仅以能力为选择标准的学生提供一些建议; 教师也可以更好地了解他的学生的构成状况。浏览四个选项, 只有 B 项属于教师更好了解学生构成的范畴, 故选 B。

【重难点词汇】

trivial *adj.* 不重要的, 琐碎的; 琐细的prejudicial *adj.* 有偏见的stereotype *n.* 陈词滥调; 老套withdrawn *adj.* 退缩的cynical *adj.* 愤世嫉俗的population *n.* 人口/员构成

【长难句精析】

“I’m not arguing that these results should play a major role in either guidance or selection, but it might provide some inspiration for students that are in doubt about study choices and want to make a choice based on more than abilities, for example,” said Dr Vedel. “Or teachers might better understand their student population.”

(1) 这是一个直接引语。整句可看成是一个包含并列句的宾语从句。句架是 “I’m not arguing that..., but...”。I’m not arguing 后面是 that 引导的宾语从句。从句部分用 but 进行连接表示转折关系。either...or...句型意为两者选一。provide sth. for sb. “为某人提供某物”。

(2) 句子大意: “我并不是说这些结果应该在指导和选择中扮演重要的角色, 但是的确可以给还在头疼专业选择并且希望不仅仅以能力为选择标准的学生提供一些建议,” 韦德尔博士说, “教师也可以更好地了解他的学生的构成状况。”

真题演练 3

In 1902, Georges Méliès made and released a movie called *A Trip to the Moon*. In this movie, the spaceship was a small capsule, shaped like a bullet, that was loaded into a giant cannon and aimed at the moon.

This movie was based on a book that came out many years earlier by an author named Jules Verne. One of the fans of the book was a Russian man, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky. The book made him think. Could one really shoot people out of a cannon and have them get safely to the moon? He decided one couldn’t, but it got him thinking of other ways one could get people to the moon. He spent his life considering this problem and came up with many solutions.



Some of Tsiolkovsky's solutions gave scientists in America and Russia ideas when they began to think about space travel. They also thought about airplanes they and other people had made, and even big bombs that could fly themselves very long distances.

Many scientists spent years working together to solve the problem. They drew and discussed different designs until they agreed on the ones that were the best. Then, they built small models of those designs, and tested and tested them until they felt ready to build even bigger models. They made full-scale rockets, which they launched without any people inside, to test for safety. Often the rockets weren't safe, and they exploded right there on the launch pad, or shot off in crazy directions like a balloon that you blow up and release without tying it first. After many, many tests, they started to send small animals into space. Only after a long time did they ever put a person inside a rocket and shoot him into space.

Even after they began sending people into space, scientists were still trying to improve the shape of the rockets. The design changed many times, and eventually ended up looking like a half-rocket and half-airplane. The machine called space shuttle was used for many years. Now, the government lets private companies try their own designs for spaceships, and they have come up with many different, crazy-looking machines.

36. In the movie *A Trip to the Moon*, the spaceship was sent to the moon _____.

A. in a capsule (在一个太空舱里)

B. in a bullet (在一个弹状物里)

C. by a cannon (通过大炮)

D. by a gun (通过枪)

37. The movie was based on a book written by _____.

A. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky (康斯坦丁·齐奥尔科夫斯基)

B. an unknown author (一个不知名的作者)

C. Georges Méliès (乔治·梅里爱)

D. Jules Verne (儒勒·凡尔纳)

【参考答案及解析】

36. C. 【解析】细节题。题目问的是在电影《月球旅行记》中，太空船是通过什么被送入太空的？根据第一段第二句 “In this movie, the spaceship was a small capsule, shaped like a bullet, that was loaded into a giant cannon and aimed at the moon.” 可知，电影中太空船被装在大炮里向月球瞄准。C 项 “通过大炮” 符合句意，故选 C。

37. D. 【解析】细节题。题目问的是这部电影是以谁的小说为蓝本的？根据第二段第一句 “This movie was based on a book that came out many years earlier by an author named Jules Verne.” 可知，“这部电影是根据多年前一位名叫儒勒·凡尔



纳的作者的小说改编的”，说明是凡尔纳写的书。和 D 项相符，故选 D。

【重难点词汇】

spaceship *n.* 太空船

capsule *n.* 胶囊; 太空舱

space travel 太空旅行

full-scale *adj.* 完全尺寸的

explode *v.* 爆炸

space shuttle 航天飞机

【长难句精析】

1. They made full-scale rockets, which they launched without any people inside, to test for safety.

(1) 这是一个非限制性定语从句。which 引导的从句修饰先行词 “rockets”。

(2) 句子大意：他们造出了和设计方案等大的火箭，进行无人发射来测试安全性。

2. Only after a long time did they ever put a person inside a rocket and shoot him into space.

(1) 这是一个倒装句。“only + 状语”位于句首时，其后习惯上要用部分倒装。此句中，主语是 they，谓语动词是 did，因此要部分倒装成 did they。

(2) 句子大意：在很久之后，科学家才让人进入火箭并把他发射到太空中去。



场景模拟 1

The payroll register constitutes the treasurer department's authority to pay the employees. Payment is usually made in the form of a check drawn on the company's regular bank account. Pre-numbered payroll checks should be used, and there should be independent verification of the agreement of the checks with the payroll register in detail and in total.

Payroll checks should be distributed directly to employees, on proper identification, by treasurer's department personnel. The checks should not be returned to payroll for distribution since the payroll department would then have control over both preparing and paying the payroll. Alternatively, payroll checks may be deposited directly in the employee's checking account.

Payment of employees in cash is the exception rather than the rule. This form of payment is more easily influenced by errors, irregularities, and robbery than payment by check. Following payment, check numbers are entered on the register, the preparation and payment of the payroll are programmed on a computer.

A termination notice should be issued by the personnel department on the completion of an individual's employment with the company. Copies of the termination authorization should be sent to the employee's supervisor and to payroll, and a copy should be filed in the employee's personnel record. The proper execution of this function is vital in preventing terminated employees from continuing on the payroll. The subsequent diversion of such payroll checks to an unauthorized individual has been responsible for many payroll cheat through the years.



Every company is expected to fulfill the legal requirements relevant to the filing of payroll tax returns and the payment of the resulting taxes. Ordinarily, the payroll department prepares the tax returns and a check is issued through the guarantor system in payment of the taxes. The responsibility for the filing of returns before due dates should be assigned to a payroll department supervisor. Furthermore, there should be independent verification within that department of the accuracy and completeness of the return. Effective control over tax returns is necessary to avoid penalties for late or incorrect filings.

1. Payroll checks should be _____.
 - A. identified by treasurer's department personnel
 - B. distributed to employees by the company's bank
 - C. sent to employees directly and responsibly by post
 - D. deposited regularly in the employee's account
2. Which of the following statements may NOT be the weakness of payment in cash?
 - A. It's easily affected by mistakes.
 - B. It may be distributed irregularly.
 - C. There is possibility of robbery.
 - D. It can be done conveniently.

【参考答案及解析】

1. A. 【解析】不完整的陈述句式。题干意为“薪资支票应该如何_____。”根据线索词 payroll checks 定位到第二段第一句，意为“依据正确的身份证明，财务部门人员应将工薪支票直接发放给员工”。因此 A 符合题意，故选 A。
2. D. 【解析】排除式。题干意为“下列哪项不是现金支付工资的缺点？”快读阅读选项，根据题干线索词 payment in cash 定位到第三段第二句“This form of payment is more easily influenced by errors, irregularities, and robbery than payment by check”，其中的 errors, irregularities 和 robbery 分别对应 A 项、B 项和 C 项。故选 D。

场景模拟 2

“Clean your plate!” and “Be a member of the clean-plate club!” Just about every kid in the US has heard this from a parent or grandparent. Often, it's accompanied by an appeal: “Just think about those starving orphans in Africa!” Sure, we should be grateful for every bite of food. Unfortunately, many people in the US take a few too many bites. Instead of saying “clean the plate”, perhaps we should save some food for tomorrow.

According to news reports, US restaurants are partly to blame for the growing bellies. A waiter puts a plate of food in front of each customer, with two to four times the amount



recommended by the government, according to a *USA Today* story. Americans traditionally associate quantity with value and most restaurants try to give them that. They prefer to have customers complain about too much food rather than too little.

Barbara Rolls, a nutrition professor at Pennsylvania State University, told *USA Today* that restaurant portion sizes began to grow in the 1970s, the same time that the American waistline began to expand.

Health experts have tried to get many restaurants to serve smaller portions. Now, apparently, some customers are calling for this too. A restaurant industry trade magazine reported last month that 57 percent of more than 4,000 people surveyed believed restaurants serve portions that are too large; 23 percent had no opinion; 20 percent disagreed. But a closer look at the survey indicates that many Americans who can't afford fine dining still prefer large portions. Seventy percent of those earning at least \$150,000 per year prefer smaller portions. But only 45 percent of those earning less than \$25,000 want smaller.

It's not that working class Americans don't want to eat healthily. It's just that after long hours at low-paying jobs, getting less on their plate hardly seems like a good deal. They live from paycheck to paycheck, happy to save a little money for next year's Christmas presents.

1. Why do American restaurants serve large portions?
 - A. Because Americans associate quantity with value.
 - B. Because Americans have big bellies.
 - C. Because Americans are good eaters.
 - D. Because Americans are greedy.
2. Which of the following is NOT true of working class Americans?
 - A. They work long hours.
 - B. They live from paycheck to paycheck.
 - C. They don't want to be healthy eaters.
 - D. They want to save money for children.

【参考答案及解析】

1. A. 【解析】问句式。题干问的是“美国饭馆为什么饭菜给得多？”，定位到文章第二段第三句“Americans traditionally associate quantity with value and most restaurants try to give them that”，即美国人在传统上把东西的价值跟数量联系在一起，因此大多数的饭馆给的量大。故选 A。
2. C. 【解析】排除式。题干问的是“下面哪种说法不符合美国工人阶级的实际情况？”，浏览各个选择项，然后定位到最后一段。根据最后一段首句“It's not that working class Americans don't want to eat healthily.”，可知美国工人不是不想成为吃得健康的人。故选 C。