

2010 在职联考

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考 英语考试 历年真题精解

主编 白 洁

- 新近试题全面覆盖
- 试题解析详尽透彻
- 全文翻译精确到位
- 考点分析深刻入理



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在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试 历年真题精解

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在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试系列

编写说明

在职英语联考命题依据《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语（日语、俄语）考试大纲》。由于联考不依据某一教材，考生对考试内容较难把握，故而选择行之有效的复习用书成为考试成败的关键。本系列图书正是为了满足广大考生的迫切需要，帮助考生全面系统复习并针对自身弱点进行强化训练而组织编写的，受到了广大考生的关注与欢迎。本套书共包括七个分册：《综合辅导》、《词汇速记》、《阅读 200 篇》、《口语交际与写译专项突破》、《语法、词汇、完形填空专项突破》、《历年真题精解》和《模拟考场》。本系列图书的特点：

● **名师主笔：**本系列图书的编写者，都是多年从事专业学位入学考试命题研究和考试辅导的专家、学者，他们熟悉专业学位考试的大纲、教材，考生的需要和考试辅导，深谙命题原则、思路和最新考试动态，经过精心研究，认真组织，编写出了这套高水平的辅导书。

● **内容权威：**本系列图书紧扣考试大纲，结合多年命题研究经验编写而成，具有很强的权威性、实战性和针对性。

● **体系新颖：**本系列图书体例设计一改过去辅导书仅仅讲授知识点的方式，将大纲要求、逻辑结构、考试要点、强化训练等巧妙地结合在一起，大大方便了考生复习之用。整个系列体系新颖，重点内容突出，知识脉络分明，条理清楚，便于考生全面复习，重点把握。

● **知识全面：**本系列图书在编写过程中，特别注意了不同分册之间内容的协调和衔接。既注重知识的全面系统，又注重考试中的应用。力求册册完美，章章优秀，不多、不重、不漏。

● **专项突破与同步训练：**本系列图书在内容全面的基础上，突出重点。力求将各专项的重点、难点和考点讲清、讲透，便于考生在薄弱环节下工夫。同时，本系列图书在结合知识点讲解中，设计了大量的同步训练题，考生可以边学边练，巩固复习成果。

● **解题详尽：**本系列图书根据在职考生的实际情况和阅读习惯，对所有练习题都做了详尽的解析，便于考生自学。

● **模拟考场：**由于在职考生多年远离考试，对目前的考试形式、考场要求、考场氛围和考试节奏等不甚了解，编者根据大纲要求，精心编制了模拟试题，题型、题量和试卷结构与真题完全一致，并给出答案和解析。一方面满足考生定期检查、巩固复习成果的需要，另一方面使考生感受真实考场、熟悉考试氛围。《模拟考场》是广大考生真实考试的演练场，考生在使用该书时应根据考场要求，认真备考，真实感受考试氛围。

前言

编写目的及特点

参加某种考试，最有效的复习资料莫过于往年真题，因为它具体体现了考试大纲规定的考试内容和考试要求，考生可以通过分析考题，研究命题人的出题思路，归纳题目设置特点，把握出题范围和难度，进而揣摩答题方法和技巧，在相对短的时间内最大限度地提高复习效果。

为了满足考生的需要，我们编写了《历年真题精解》这本书。本书在如下几个方面为考生复习提供帮助。

1. 本书以套题形式按年代逆序编排，使考生了解最新出题动态和趋势。
2. 指出并详析每题的考点，考生不但可以了解出题的角度，而且可以把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点。
3. 所有题目（包括词汇和语法结构部分的单句、完形填空、阅读理解）给出中文译文，便于考生尤其是基础较差的考生确切理解原文意思。
4. 阅读部分指出文章题材、体裁，分析结构。内容包括逻辑衔接关系分析，长难句分析和生词分析，从词一句一章方面进行详细的分析讲解，考生一书在手，不用再翻词典或语法书就能够理解题意。
5. 在讲解正确答案的同时，对错误选项也进行了比较详细的分析，使考生了解正确选项的设置特点和干扰项的陷阱所在，总结命题规律，掌握正确的做题思路。
6. 写作部分不但给出各个分数段样卷，而且分析讲解得分多少的原因，使考生把握得分与失分点，进而指导自己的练笔，避免犯无知错误，最大限度争取高分。

历年试题结构变化

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考始于2002年，考试大纲和试题结构不断调整变化，具体如下：

1. 2002年试卷中没有设置听力题，考试卷面分值为85分，阅读部分在大纲所规定的4篇短文基础上增加1篇，为5篇文章，测试题目总数不变，仍为20道题，每篇4道题，分值不变。考试后考生成绩按满分100分作加权处理。
2. 2003年试卷增设听力题，分值为15分，但没有计入考生成绩。阅读部分没有增加篇数，为4篇文章。考试成绩仍作加权处理。

3. 2004 年听力部分正式开考，并计入考生成绩，考试成绩不再进行加权处理。
4. 2005 年考试大纲取消听力测试，代之以口语交际测试，分数不变。
5. 2006 年至今没有新的调整变化。

根据大纲的变化，我们在解题过程中也作了相应删减和增加。如由于听力不再作为测试内容，我们就略去了这部分的讲解，增加了近两年的口语交际分析。

参加本书编写人员均是中国人民大学一线老师，他们多年从事在职英语联考考前辅导工作，对在职考生群体的英语水平的过去和现状都比较了解，积累了帮助考生复习过关的丰富经验，因此对考题的讲解更到位、更有针对性。

由于成书仓促，错误之处难免，敬请同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编者

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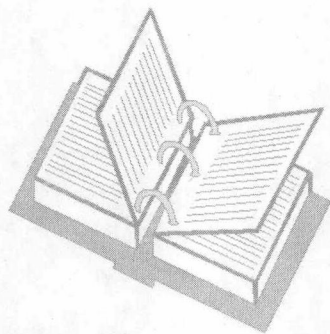
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真题与解析



2009 年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语试题

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.*

- Speaker A: Concert or movie, what would you prefer?
Speaker B: _____, I just want to get out of the house.
A. That's a good idea
B. That's OK with me
C. I really don't care
D. There is no problem
- Speaker A: Could I speak to John, please?
Speaker B: John? There's no one by that name here. I'm afraid you've got the wrong number.
Speaker A: _____.
A. OK, let me check again
B. Well, I'll try again
C. All right, thank you
D. Oh, sorry to have bothered you
- Speaker A: Have you seen my glasses anywhere?
Speaker B: No. _____.
Speaker A: Yes. And I can't see a thing without them.
A. Did you lose them?
B. Can't find them?
C. Anything wrong?
D. Can I help you?
- Speaker A: Hey, it's beautiful out today, isn't it?
Speaker B: _____.
A. Tomorrow will be the same as today
B. Yeah. I wish it would be like this every day
C. Really? It's different from the weather forecast
D. At least not as good as I expected
- Speaker A: I'm going home now. Do you need a ride?
Speaker B: _____. I'm not done yet.
A. It's impossible
B. Thank you
C. I'm glad to
D. No, thanks

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. Woman: Are you going to Hawaii on your vacation?
Man: Not this year. I'm broke.
Woman: Oh! Come on.
Question: How does the woman take the man's words?
A. She is surprised. B. She thinks he's not serious.
C. She feels sorry for the man. D. She is amused.
7. Woman: Do you like the course we're taking?
Man: It's beyond me.
Question: What does the man mean?
A. He feels comfortable with the course.
B. He doesn't like the course.
C. He can't understand the course.
D. He doesn't want to answer the question.
8. Man: Ben borrowed his father's car without permission, and then crashed it into the garage door.
Woman: No wonder his father went up the wall.
Question: What can we learn about Ben's father?
A. He was extremely angry. B. He wouldn't forgive Ben.
C. He was quite disappointed. D. He couldn't understand Ben.
9. Man: Are you finished with school already?
Woman: No. I have one more semester, but it would be great to have a job lined up.
Question: What does the woman mean?
A. She will line up to apply for a job.
B. She has already had a job offer.
C. She hopes to get a job offer before graduation.
D. She'll look for a job soon after graduation.
10. Man: Gosh! There seems to be no end to the work I have to do.
Woman: I'm glad I'm not in your shoes.
Question: What does the woman mean?
A. She is not as busy as the man.
B. She is busier than the man.
C. She is lucky not to work with the man.
D. She is unable to help the man.

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. Fighting corruption involves tackling those who offer _____ as well as those who take them.
A. bribes
B. donations
C. contributions
D. bonuses
12. In a _____ of inspiration, I decided to paint the whole house white.
A. flame
B. flash
C. flavor
D. flight
13. Unlike other leaders who put all blames on others, he took responsibility and resigned _____.
A. reluctantly
B. faithfully
C. mysteriously
D. gracefully
14. This report is _____ with an article written by the same author.
A. identical
B. same
C. similar
D. alike
15. Traditional publishing will be _____ dramatically in the next 5 to 10 years.
A. cut away
B. cut back
C. cut down
D. cut off
16. Sunny Monday skies will _____ a shield of clouds by sunset.
A. give path to
B. give place to
C. give space to
D. give way to
17. Eating regular meals is _____ important for health.
A. vividly
B. vitally
C. visibly
D. visually
18. A new electronic announcement system has been introduced in the taxis to _____ passengers not to forget their luggage.
A. alert
B. warn
C. inform
D. remind
19. Consumer _____ in food products has been shaken by several recent scandals.
A. confidence
B. trust
C. belief
D. assurance
20. Such a proposal must have been put forward by people with limited _____.
A. outlook
B. overlook
C. outline
D. overview
21. Many dreams _____ seem impossible, then improbable, and eventually inevitable.
A. first
B. at first

- C. firstly
D. first of all
22. If you are going to interview someone you _____ know something about them.
A. had rather
B. would rather
C. should as well
D. might as well
23. Joe _____ away for the last two days but he is due back tomorrow.
A. is
B. went
C. has been
D. has gone
24. _____ 40 years ago, the book continues to be marketed, mass-produced, and challenged.
A. Being written
B. As written
C. Though written
D. It was written
25. Born Sept. 11, 1907, in Boston, Alice Lillian Ellis was _____ of nine children.
A. the oldest third
B. the third old
C. the third older
D. the third oldest
26. I'll contact my office in London straight away and _____ to you.
A. have the contract faxed
B. have the contract fax
C. have faxed the contract
D. have been faxing the contract
27. Caroline has never broken her promise, _____.
A. neither had I
B. nor have I
C. not would I
D. never will I
28. Weather _____, we'll go for a walk in the woods tomorrow.
A. to permit
B. permitted
C. permits
D. permitting
29. If she _____ here next week, we would know her decision.
A. were to be
B. will be
C. would have been
D. is to be
30. The problem is that they are unable to communicate effectively in the language _____ public services are offered.
A. by which
B. for which
C. in which
D. of which

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Jack's friend Tony had recently gotten a tattoo (文身), and Jack was so impressed by Tony's bravery and his tattoo that he decided to get one too. Why do a lot of young people in

North America get tattoos today? Peer pressure, media influence, and personal expression are some of the common reasons.

The desire to be part of a group, to be accepted by one's friends or peers, can have a great influence of what a person does. Sometimes, wearing a tattoo can be a sign that you belong to a certain group. Gangs often use special clothes and tattoos to identify their particular group. For example, in one gang all the members may wear green army jackets and have large "Xs" tattooed on their arms. It is not only gangs that have this type of special "uniform". Young people often belong to a certain group of friends. Some of these groups wear only brand-name clothes. Others wear tattoos. When a person's friends are all doing something, such as getting a tattoo, that person is more likely to do the same thing, and get a tattoo too.

The media is another big influence behind the popularity of tattoos in North America. A wide variety of media images show tattoos. Tattoos can be seen on people appearing in commercials selling expensive cars. Famous sports heroes with tattoos are shown in magazines. Fashion models are often seen in magazines and on TV wearing designer clothes that show their bodies tattooed with detailed and colorful patterns. These media images link tattoos to ideas of wealth, success, and status. As a result, many people decide to get a tattoo for its fashion and status value.

It is not always the influence of other people or the media that results in a person getting a tattoo. Many people decide to wear tattoos in order to express their artistic nature, their beliefs, or their feelings—in other words, to show their individuality. A musician in a rock band may get a tattoo of a guitar on the arm. Some environmentalists may tattoo pictures of endangered animals on their shoulders. Lovers may tattoo each other's names over their hearts. A tattoo can be a public sign to show what is important in a person's life.

31. Jack got a tattoo because of _____.
A. the influence of friends
B. the influence of the media
C. a desire to express himself
D. a desire to be fashionable
32. Gang members wear the tattoo of "Xs" to show their _____.
A. individuality
B. power
C. sense of honor
D. sense of belonging
33. Which of the following groups of people are seen wearing tattoos in the media?
A. Car sellers.
B. Sports stars.
C. Fashion designers.
D. Movie stars.
34. Which of the following tattoos shows one's belief?
A. A musical instrument.
B. A lover's name.
C. A picture of endangered species.
D. A brand name.
35. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. Why People Get Tattoos
B. Tattoos' New Trend
C. The Popularity of Tattoos
D. Tattoos Tell Who You Are

Passage Two

Is the customer always right? The answer, it seems, depends on which country you are in. Shopping is very much a part of a country's culture, and attitudes to shopping and consumers vary from country to country just as much as climate or taste in food. From the air-conditioned American shopping centers to the street market of African towns, the way we shop shows the way we see ourselves and our relationships with other people.

Business competition in Europe has given consumers increased power. This has meant falling prices, plenty of special offers and a re-examination of what customer service really means. People often point to America as an example of excellent customer service. In restaurants in the south of the USA, for example, waiters compliment you on your clothes, ask about your day, compliment you on the wisdom of your order and then return every ten minutes to refill your glass and make sure that everything is to your satisfaction.

Anyone who has waited 30 minutes to be served in a restaurant might well dream of such attention, but do Europeans really want US style service? As a friend of mine once told me, "By the end of the evening I had spent as much time talking to the waiter as to my wife." It is a question of expectations. Different nationalities expect different types of service.

A Chinese-American friend loves telling people about how her Chinese mother shops for clothes: "First of all she waits until they are on sale. Then she bargains until she gets an even better price and then she finds some small fault with the product and demands a further reduction. She never buys anything at the regular price." Could you imagine trying such tricks in a department store in your country?

Attitudes to service are, of course, affected by employers' attitudes to their workers. As American sales and service personnel are heavily reliant on commission and tips, they have more motives to provide more service. But is this fair? Do we think it is fair to ask shop assistants to work late evenings, Sundays and 12-hour shifts? It might not be a case of "Is the customer always right?" but a case of "How much service is it fair to expect?"

36. The way people shop _____.
A. carries social and cultural values
B. reflects the developmental stage of a country
C. determines the way they socialize
D. reveals their social status
37. The word "compliment" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to "_____".
A. evaluate
B. criticize
C. laugh at
D. praise
38. The remarks of the author's friend in Paragraph 3 indicate that Europeans _____.
A. think highly of the American service
B. find it impossible to accept the American service
C. do not appreciate the American service
D. will gradually accept the American service

39. Why does the author use the Chinese mother's shopping experience as an example?
- A. To warn shop assistants of tough customers.
 - B. To teach people how to get better service as customers.
 - C. To criticize some improper shopping behavior.
 - D. To show how different people's expectations of service are.
40. According to the last paragraph, the service quality of American service personnel may depend on _____.
- A. the customers' attitude towards them
 - B. the amount of commission and tips
 - C. the length of their working hours
 - D. their working experience

Passage Three

Job sharing refers to the situation in which two people divide the responsibility of one full-time job. The two people willingly act as part-time workers, enough hours between them to fulfill the duties of a full-time worker. If they each work half the job for example, they each receive 50 percent of the job's wages, its holidays and its other benefits. Of course, some job sharers take a smaller or larger share of the responsibilities of the position, receiving a lesser or greater share of the benefits.

Job sharing differs from conventional part-time work in that it occurs mainly in the more highly skilled and professional areas, which require higher levels of responsibility and employee commitment.

Job sharing should not be confused with the term work sharing, which refers to increasing the number of jobs by reducing the number of hours of each existing job, thus offering more positions to the growing number of unemployed people. Job sharing, by contrast, is not designed to address unemployment problems; its focus, rather, is to provide well-paid work for skilled workers and professionals who want more free time for other activities.

As would be expected, women constitute the bulk of job sharers. A survey carried out in 1988 by Britain's Equal Opportunities Commission revealed that 78 percent of sharers were female, the majority of whom were between 20 and 40 years of age. Subsequent studies have come up with similar results. Many of these women were re-entering the job market after having had children, but they chose not to seek part-time work because it would have meant reduced wages and lower status. Job sharing also offered an acceptable shift back into full-time work after a long absence.

The necessity of close cooperation when sharing a job with another person makes the actual work quite different from conventional one-position jobs. However, to ensure a greater chance that the partnership will succeed, each person needs to know the strengths, weaknesses and preferences of his or her partner before applying for a position. Moreover, there must be a fair division of both routine tasks and interesting ones. In sum, for a position to be job-shared well, the two individuals must be well matched and must treat each other as equals.

41. "Employee commitment" in Paragraph 2 refers to the employee's _____.
A. qualification B. loyalty
C. experience D. achievement
42. Work sharing is different from job sharing in that _____.
A. it requires more working hours
B. it provides more work positions
C. it depends on the employer's decision
D. it offers a more satisfactory salary
43. Job sharing is popular with young mothers mainly because _____.
A. they can take care of both work and family
B. they are over ideal working ages
C. they seek equal opportunities with men
D. they have difficulty finding full-time jobs
44. In job sharing the partners should _____.
A. be social equals
B. be intimate friends
C. know each other very well
D. have similar working experience
45. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
A. recommend job sharing to women
B. discuss a way to tackle unemployment
C. criticize job sharing as inefficient
D. describe job sharing in general

Passage Four

Americans have a great love for informality and nowhere is this better expressed than in their love for nickname (昵称, 绰号). Upon greeting strangers for the first time they will quickly introduce themselves by their nickname. These are shortened forms of their given name at birth and reflect the casual relationships which exist among friends and coworkers. Family names are hardly ever used in daily situations and the use of one's father's last name is saved only for rare and formal occasions.

In many traditional cultures the use of the family name is seen as sign of respect. For Americans, however, it's the nickname which creates an immediate intimacy between two people upon which to build a relationship. By speaking to another on a first name basis and using his nickname, walls are immediately torn down and equality between two people is established.

At work bosses will refer to their employees by their nicknames. Should an employer use a worker's family name, you can be sure that some kind of correction or serious business will follow.

This love for nicknames can create a sense of closeness between people who are otherwise not