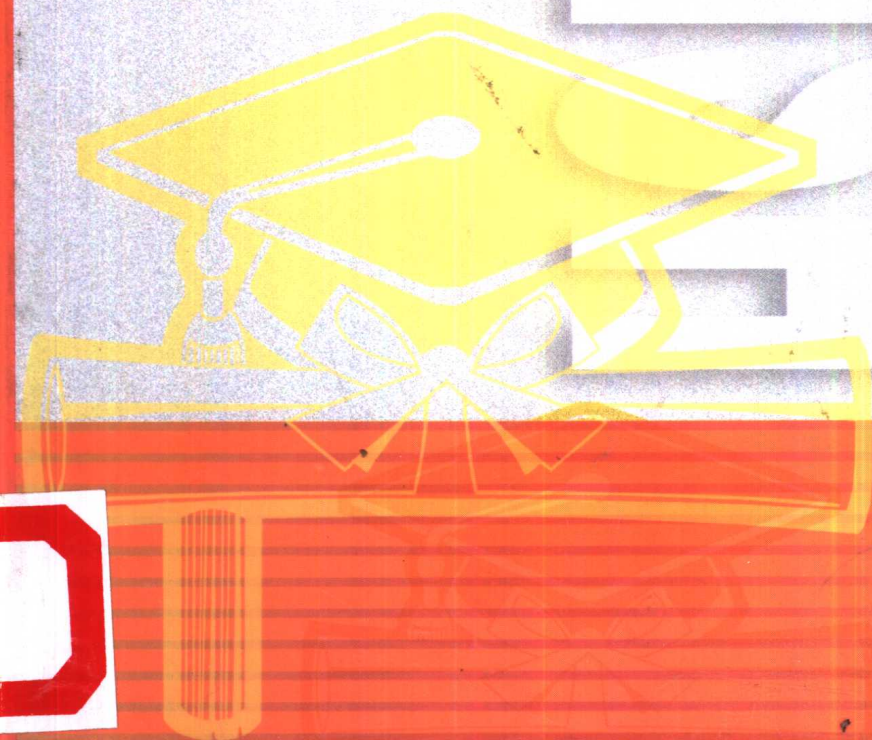


同等学力人员 申请硕士学位 英语水平 全国统一考试大纲

国务院学位委员会办公室 编



高等教育出版社

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前 言

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的通知》的精神和要求,结合具有同等学力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,我们委托有关专家和教师编写了本大纲,并组织了有关院校专家进行审定。此大纲将是今后几年同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语课程考试统一命题的依据,是各院校进行有关教学和辅导时的重要参考,可作为应试者复习和备考的重要借鉴。

从1999年开始,依据本大纲进行同等学力人员英语全国统一考试的命题。

国务院学位委员会办公室

1998年8月

目 录

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲	1
题型举例	5
样题	28
附录一 词汇表	99
附录二 动词词组表	351
附录三 不规则动词表	357
附录四 常用前缀、后缀	362
附录五 语法结构项目表	368
附录六 世界主要国家、地区及其首都(首府)和主要城市 名称英中文对照表	405
后记	409

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的通知》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,特制订本大纲。

研究生英语教学的目的,旨在使学生既具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的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和翻译能力,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、听力理解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(见附录一和附录二)。对其中的2500个词(词汇表中带星号的词)要求熟练掌握,即能在语言交际、写作或翻译中准确运用;其余

词语则要求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(见附录五),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、身份及会话意图等。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,无重大语言错误。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的权重过大或过小。

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%；达到总分的 60% 为及格。试卷二达不到 18 分者，不论试卷一得分多少，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 分钟完成。

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。要求考生针对对话之后的提问从所给的四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，每篇长度约为 100~120 个词，要求考生在听完每个题目之后的 13~20 秒钟内从所给的四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 100~120 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 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横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来。B 节 10~15 题，为单句选择填空，要求考生根据句意选出最佳答案，填入空白处。词汇命题范围为本大纲所规定的 5 000 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 综合填空

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,要求考生从所给出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,按照本题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。

题型举例

Part I 第一部分 Listening Comprehension 听力理解

Section A Conversations 对话

Directions: *In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

1. M : Jane's husband is quite friendly and considerate.

W : Yes, just the opposite of her father.

Q : What do you know about Jane's father?

A. easy-going B. unfriendly

C. greedy D. generous

正确答案: B

2. M : The examination is on the first half of the book.

W : Then we'll have to finish Chapter 15.

Q : How far have they come in their studies?

A. They are learning 15th Chapter.

B. They have not even started with Chapter 15.

C. She will renew the book.

D. She hasn't decided yet.

正确答案:B

Section B Passages 短文

Directions: In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Balloons have been used for sport for about one hundred years. There are two kinds of sport balloons: gas balloons and hot air balloons. Hot air balloons are safer than gas balloons, which may catch fire. Hot air balloons are preferred by most balloonists in the United States because of their safety. They are also cheaper, and easier to manage than gas balloons. Despite the ease of operating a balloon, pilots must watch the weather carefully. Sport balloon flights are best early in the morning, or late in the afternoon, when the wind is light. Over the years, balloonists have tried unsuccessfully to cross the Atlantic Ocean. It wasn't until 1978 that three American balloonists succeeded. Their voyage captured the imagination of the whole world.

1. For about how many years have balloons been used for sports?

- A. 197
- B. 100
- C. 78
- D. 1 000

2. What is the main reason that most balloonists use hot air balloons?
- A. They are safer.
 - B. They are larger.
 - C. They are easier to manage.
 - D. They are lighter.
3. At what time of the day do most balloon flights take place?
- A. Only in the morning.
 - B. Only in the afternoon.
 - C. In the early morning or the late afternoon.
 - D. In the late morning or the early afternoon.
4. What would be ideal weather for flying a balloon?
- A. A hot day with no wind.
 - B. A very windy day.
 - C. A clear day with a little wind.
 - D. A warm, rainy day.
5. Who finally succeeded in crossing the Atlantic in a balloon?
- A. A single American.
 - B. A sportsman.
 - C. A weatherman.
 - D. Three Americans.

正确答案: 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. D

Section C Spot Dictation 听写填空

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on the ANSWER SHEET with some words missing. You are to fill in the blanks with what you hear. First, the whole passage will be read at normal speed for you to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, it will be read sentence*

by sentence , or phrase by phrase , with intervals of 15—20 seconds in which you can write down the missing parts . The last reading will be read at normal speed again for you to check your work .

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are (1) _____ in industry and in universities, and the time has come when ordinary people can use them as well. Computers are (2) _____ extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or (3) _____. Because they work accurately and at high speeds, (4) _____ years of hard work. This whole process by which machines (5) _____ has been called automation.

正确答案:

1. already widely used
2. capable of doing
3. put thousands of unrelated facts in order
4. they save research workers
5. can be used to work for us

Part II 第二部分 Vocabulary 词汇

Section A

Directions: *In this section , there are ten sentences with one word or phrase underlined each . Choose one of the four choices marked A , B , C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word . Then mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center .*

1. As working hours tend to get shorter and shorter, people should learn how to spend their increased leisure time in some satisfying way.
 A. longer hours B. more chance
 C. free time D. happy time
2. The energy companies launched urgent studies of the Arctic environment.
 A. made B. stressed
 C. moved D. started
3. Establishment of a sound insurance system is essential for deepening economic reforms.
 A. accurate B. healthy
 C. undisturbed D. safe
4. The workers at large approved of the government's policy.
 A. mostly B. freely
 C. happily D. angrily
5. It would take Mary some time to get over the grief at her husband's death.
 A. overcome B. do without
 C. pass D. deal with

正确答案: 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A

Section-B

Directions: *There are ten incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

- 正确答案: 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B

Directions: There are 6 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER

SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage One 第一篇

In England recently three foreign gentlemen approached a bus stop. They studied the information on the sign attached to the concrete post and decided which bus to take. About five minutes later the bus they wanted came along. They prepared to board it. Suddenly there was a clamor behind them. People rushed onto the bus and tried to push them out of the way. Someone shouted insulting remarks about foreigners. The three foreign gentlemen looked puzzled and embarrassed. No one had told them about the British custom of queuing for a bus.

Learning the language of a country isn't enough. If you want to ensure a pleasant visit, find out as much as possible about the manners and customs of your hosts. A visitor to India would do well to remember that people there consider it impolite to use the left hand for passing food at table. The left hand is supposed to be used for washing yourself. Also in India, a shake of the head is a gesture that signifies agreement or acceptance. Nodding your head when offered a drink in Bulgaria is likely to leave you thirsty. In that country you shake your head to signify "yes" — a nod indicates "no". Arabs are known for their great hospitality. At a meal in countries on the Arabic Peninsula, you will find that any drinking vessel is repeatedly refilled as soon as you drain it. The way to indicate you have enough is to take the cup or glass in your hand and give it a little shake from side to side or place your hand over the top.

In Europe it is quite usual to cross your legs when sitting talking to someone even at an important meeting. Doing this when meeting an important person in Thailand, however, could cause of-

fense. It is considered too informal an attitude for such an occasion. Also when in Thailand avoid touching the head of an adult — it's just not done.

1. Why did someone at the bus stop shout insulting remarks about the three foreigners?
 - A. They had been rude and impolite to that person.
 - B. They had tried to push that person out of the way.
 - C. They had not waited in a line to get on a bus.
 - D. They did not know the language well enough.

2. In India the left hand is generally considered to be used for _____.
 - A. passing food at table
 - B. washing one's body
 - C. shaking hands
 - D. offering drinks to guests

3. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A. In Bulgaria, nodding one's head is a sign of agreement.
 - B. In Bulgaria, shaking your head signifies acceptance.
 - C. Your Arabic host won't refill your cup if you don't insist.
 - D. In countries on the Arabic Peninsula you must shake your head to signify "yes".

4. The sentence "...it's just not done" here means that no one in Thailand _____.
 - A. has ever done it