

**同等学力**人员申请硕士学位全国统一考试辅导丛书

HZ BOOKS  
华章教育

# 英语 考试

## 历年真题分析

(1995~2001)

张磊 主编  
包敏萌 朱宁 副主编

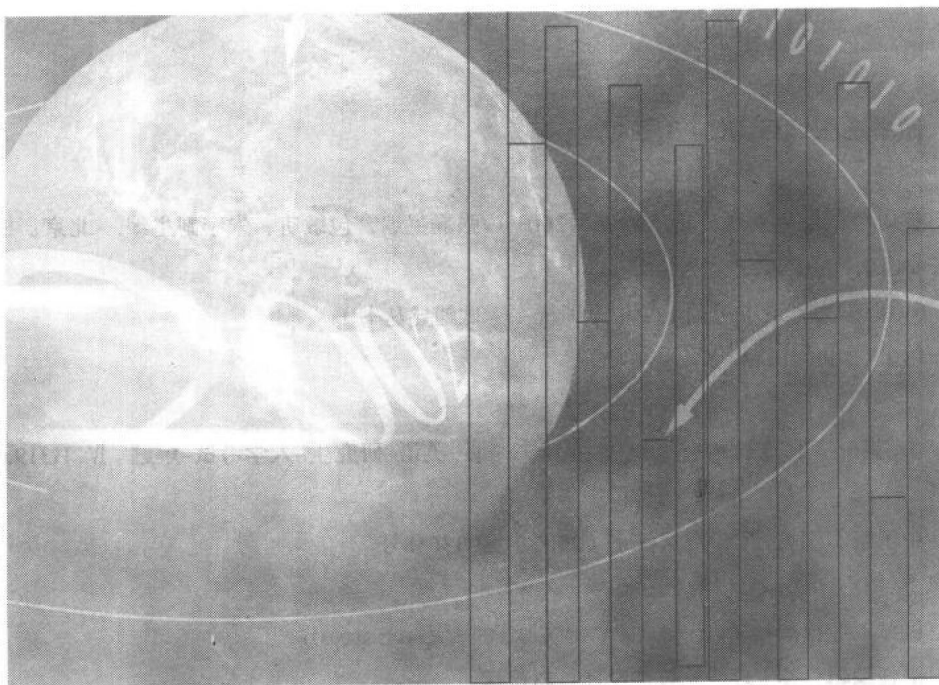
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机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press

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### 图书在版编目（CIP）数据

英语考试历年真题分析（1995～2001）/张磊主编，包敏萌、朱宁副主编. —北京：机械工业出版社，2002.6

（同等学力人员申请硕士学位全国统一考试辅导丛书）

ISBN 7-111-10432-3

I. 英… II. ①张… ②包… ③朱… III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2002）第038658号

机械工业出版社（北京市西城区百万庄大街22号 邮政编码 100037）

责任编辑：李玲 版式设计：赵俊斌

北京第二外国语学院印刷厂印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行

2002年6月第1版第1次印刷

787mm×1092mm 1/16·14.25印张

定价：21.00元

凡购本书，如有缺页、倒页、脱页，由本社发行部调换

## 主要作者简介



张磊，副教授（英语测试专业硕士），美国芝加哥大学访问学者，《大学英语》杂志封面人物，是全国著名英语辅导专家。近年来，专攻大学英语四、六级及考研英语考试（包括MBA和同等学力），辅导培训考生数万人，其倡导的应试得分技巧，具有极强的临场效果，在北京、天津、西安、石家庄、沈阳和上海等城市的考生中享有很高的声誉。

张磊老师现执教于中国青年政治学院，是大学里教学与科研的骨干教师。多年来，他一直战斗在大学英语教学的第一线，具有丰富的教学经验，非常了解中国学生学习英语时易犯的通病，并通晓克服的方法，在教学中取得了不同凡响的成就，曾获北京市高校优秀青年教师的光荣称号。他多次参加国家英语考试的组织、阅卷和命题工作，有丰富的英语教学理论知识，对四、六级和考研英语以及MBA和同等学力英语考试的命题原则、方法、步骤及程序了如指掌。“没有教不好的学生，只有不会教的教师”是他的座右铭。

在繁重的教学工作同时，张磊老师十分注重总结教学经验、学生的反馈信息和每个人学习外语的规律。曾编著过《四级考试实用技巧》、《四级阅读15天突破》、《六级阅读15天突破》、《六级英语考试指南》、《考试英语20天快训》、《同等学力英语考试历年试题解析》和《职称英语考试指南》等书籍。

本书是张磊老师及包敏萌和朱宁老师的多年心血之结晶，精彩而实用。是广大师生不可多得和必备的教材兼参考书。我们相信通过使用本书，广大考生一定能进一步巩固语言知识，很快掌握事半功倍的学习方法，轻松地掌握应试技能，从而在英语考试中取得满意的成绩。

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# 前 言

申请硕士学位同等学力英语考试（以下简称同等学力英语考试）是为了客观地测试以同等学力申请硕士学位人员的英语水平，保证学位授予质量，结合具有同等学力的在职人员学习英语的特点，而设置的全国性英语考试。

同等学力英语考试主要评价目标有：

第一，在基本题型相对稳定的前提下，**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，而不至于使某一种题型的分量过大或过小。

第二，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。**

第三，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。**

第四，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（词汇表中带有星号的词）要熟练掌握，即能在语言交际、写作或翻译中准确应用；其余词语则要能在阅读中识别和理解。

第五，阅读理解的短文为5篇至6篇，每篇300个词至400个词左右，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。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个词至100个词，答对率不低于70%。**

第六，要求考生在规定的时间内，按照题中的说明写出一篇**约120个词至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。

第七，听力理解要求能听懂一般对话、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个词至160个词，答对率不低于70%。**

由此可见,同等学力英语考试是一种具有相当难度的英语考试。

为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内掌握必要而实用的英语语言知识和应试技能,我们总结了多年来考前辅导的教学经验,归纳了广大考生共有的复习重点和难点,并利用国内外最新的资料,精心编著了这本《英语考试历年真题分析》。其中,包敏萌老师负责编写了词汇和改错部分;朱宁老师负责编写了完形和阅读部分;张磊老师负责编审以及听力、翻译和写作部分的编写。

本书有以下三大特点:

第一,内容最全、最新。本书包括了1995~2001年的试卷以及必考的听力、词汇、语法、改错、完形、阅读、写作和翻译内容。

第二,实用性强。本书汇集了编者多年来考前辅导的经验,广大考生具有共性的难点分析和测试学推导出的实用技巧,是广大教师和考生必备的教材兼参考书。

第三,重点突出,针对性强。本书中所有的答案都有详解和提示。

我们相信通过使用本书,广大考生,一定能进一步巩固语言知识,很快掌握事半功倍的学习方法,轻松地掌握应试技能,从而在考试中取得满意的成绩。

由于作者水平有限,书中难免有错漏之处,敬请批评指正。

张磊

2002年3月

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# 1995年试题

## Paper One 试卷一

(1995.6 A卷)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points) .

### Section A

**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 marked A, B, C and D by marking 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 speakers are 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. USD 214.                      B. USD 213.  
   C. USD 240.                      D. USD 230.
- 2. A. In 1987.                      B. In 1986.  
   C. In 1985.                      D. In 1984.
- 3. A. Leaving it alone.  
   B. Sitting down.  
   C. Trying to find an answer.



- D. Asking the teacher.
4. A. He wants to kill time.  
B. He wants to leave.  
C. He wants to have a break.  
D. He wants to continue.
5. A. The new teacher is sick.  
B. She hasn't met Prof. Bright yet.  
C. She didn't want to meet the new teacher.  
D. She doesn't feel well.
6. A. She doesn't have.  
B. She doesn't want him to smoke.  
C. She has no objection.  
D. She doesn't smoke.
7. A. The man is a stranger.  
B. Neither of them is a stranger.  
C. The woman is a stranger.  
D. Both of them are strangers.
8. A. In the dormitory.  
B. In the classroom.  
C. In the restaurant.  
D. In the library.
9. A. A service call.  
B. A long distance call.  
C. An emergency call.  
D. A local call.

## Section B

**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 questions will be read only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A,B,C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Question 10 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

10. A. They have stopped carrying out any activities.  
B. They went to sleep early.  
C. They have gone to the swimming pool.  
D. They have kept quiet.
11. A. 15 000 metres.      B. 10 000 metres.  
C. 40 000 metres.      D. 5 000 metres.
12. A. They want to sleep well at night.  
B. Their parents want them to do so.  
C. They fall far behind the others.  
D. They know that training is very important.

Question 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. A. Saving food for the next meal.  
B. Eating food at any time.  
C. Keeping food from spoiling.  
D. Avoiding being stuffed or starved.
14. A. Keeping food in a refrigerator.  
B. Leaving food by fire.  
C. Preserving food with salt.  
D. Leaving food in the sun.
15. A. Not mentioned.  
B. To dry food.  
C. To cook food.  
D. To use salt.

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

**Directions:** In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. He was \_\_\_\_\_ enough to understand my questions from the gestures I made.

- A. intelligent  
C. proficient
- B. efficient  
D. diligent
17. Does it \_\_\_\_\_ to let little children play with fireworks?  
A. make clear  
C. make out  
B. make sure  
D. make sense
18. All parts of this sewing machine are \_\_\_\_\_ so that it is very simple to get replacements for them.  
A. mechanized  
C. modernized  
B. minimized  
D. standardized
19. Have you a funny \_\_\_\_\_ or unusual experience that you would like to share?  
A. amusement  
C. accident  
B. incident  
D. section
20. As a salesman, he works on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ basis, taking 10% of everything he sells.  
A. income  
C. salary  
B. commission  
D. pension
21. Cut off by the storm, they were forced to \_\_\_\_\_ food for several days.  
A. go in for  
C. go without  
B. go over  
D. go out
22. China Daily never loses sight of the fact that each day all of us \_\_\_\_\_ a tough, challenging world.  
A. encounter  
C. preside  
B. acquaint  
D. confront
23. While shopping in a department store, I \_\_\_\_\_ left my purse lying on a counter of handbags.  
A. initially  
C. frustratedly  
B. fortunately  
D. accidentally
24. He pointed out that the living standard of urban and \_\_\_\_\_ people continued to improve.  
A. remote  
C. rural  
B. municipal  
D. provincial
25. Why does a vegetarian restaurant make its dishes resemble meat in every way except \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. ingredients  
C. components  
B. elements  
D. compounds
26. \_\_\_\_\_ the impact of the ideas introduced to Europe by soldiers returning from the east, the West

was greatly changed.

A. Because of

B. By means of

C. In addition to

D. In spite of

27. For the past two years, Audi cars have \_\_\_\_\_ Germany's Touring Car Championship.

A. dominated

B. conquered

C. determined

D. contested

28. If you push hard on the world, the world will push back on you; if you touch the world gently, the world will touch you gently \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in return

B. in the long run

C. in turn

D. in place

29. Rejecting the urging of his physician father to study medicine, Hawking chose to \_\_\_\_\_ on math and theoretical physics.

A. impose

B. center

C. overwork

D. concentrate

30. The concerns with the origins of the earth \_\_\_\_\_ their study.

A. motivated

B. advised

C. excited

D. impuled

31. The cashier was asked to \_\_\_\_\_ every penny of the money that he took care of.

A. account to

B. use up

C. amount to

D. account for

32. By the end of 1994, 558 kinds of products had been \_\_\_\_\_ green food.

A. named

B. restricted

C. classified

D. labeled

33. At a press conference after the award ceremony, the 18-year-old girl spoke in a barely \_\_\_\_\_ voice.

A. audible

B. optional

C. legible

D. identical

34. A neat letter improves your chances of a favorable \_\_\_\_\_.

A. circumstance

B. request

C. reception

D. response

35. Our readers are comfortable with our clear, \_\_\_\_\_ words that inform and entertain them.

A. conventional

B. concise

C. creative

D. crucial

### Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 30 points)

**Directions:** There are six 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

“High tech” and “state of the art” are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology. And high technology describes any invention, system of device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communications satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech.

High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980s. Because of improvements in technology, people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computers, microwave ovens, etc..

“State of the art” is something that is as modern as possible. It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is “state of the art” is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set. For example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

“State of the art” is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years, to describe the best and most modern way of doing something.

Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970s. The reason was the computer revolution. Every computer company claimed that its computers were “state of the art” .

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression “state of the art” became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be “state of the art” .

36. What is the purpose of the passage?

A. To tell how “high tech” and “state of the art” have developed.

- B. To give examples of high tech.  
C. To tell what “high tech” and “state of the art” are.  
D. To describe very modern technology.
37. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. American stores could provide new kinds of products to the people.  
B. High tech describes a technology that is not traditional.  
C. “State of the art” is not as popular as “high tech” .  
D. A wooden plough pulled by oxen is “state of the art” .
38. All the following examples are high tech EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a microwave oven  
B. a home computer  
C. a hand pump  
D. a satellite
39. Which of the following statements is NOT true ?  
A. Since the computer revolution, the expression “state of the art” has become popular.  
B. “State of the art” means something that is the best one can buy .  
C. With the rapid development of computer technology, a state of the art computer may easily become out of date.  
D. All kinds of products are “state of the art” nowadays.
40. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Computer Technology  
B. High Tech and State of the Art  
C. Most Advanced Technology  
D. Two New Expressions

### Passage Two

In the Arctic Circle, it is not that Eskimos lack ability or industry, but the surroundings restrict constructive effort to the barest necessities of existence. This retards progress to higher development.

Agriculture is impossible all along the thousands of miles of the north shore. The only wood is such as drifts in. Other than this driftwood, the only available building materials are snow, ice, stone,

and bones of animals. All of these have been used for habitations and storage, places, differing in various tribes according to the requirements and skill of the workers.

The lack of necessary timbers to build walls and span wide spaces is probably one reason why they construct their houses at least partly beneath the surface of the ground. This device also makes the houses more impervious (不能渗透的) to the cold.

Most of us are inclined to think that the Eskimo lives always in an igloo or snow house. This is not entirely true. After the long cold winter, the family is very likely to move, when the weather permits, into a tent of sealskin. The actual construction of such a tent is similar to that used by other, more southerly tribes and will be described later.

The snow house, however, is an interesting and unique habitation. Our summer campers will not build, with snow, but the delicate art is worth recording and some of our winter camps mountains might try to make snow houses.

41. Eskimos' efforts to build houses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. result in various building  
B. are limited by a hostile environment  
C. are restricted by their ability  
D. retard progress to higher development
42. Which of the following about the construction of houses is true?  
A. Building materials differ from tribe to tribe.  
B. Building materials are the same for all the houses.  
C. Building materials are selected according to weather.  
D. Building materials are decided by skilled workers.
43. Why do Eskimos build their houses partly under the ground?  
A. They like to live under the ground.  
B. They are short of essential materials for walls and roofs.  
C. They want their houses less affected by the cold.  
D. Both B and C.
44. In the long winter, Eskimos commonly live in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a snow house  
B. a stone house  
C. a storage place  
D. a tent of sealskin

45. What does the author think of snow houses?

A. Interesting.

B. Artistic.

C. Unique.

D. All of the above.

### Passage Three

If Europeans thought a drought was something that happened only in Africa, they know better now. After four years of below-normal rainfall (in some cases only 10 percent of the annual average), vast areas of France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Britain and Ireland are dry and barren. Water is so low in the canals of northern France that waterway traffic is forbidden except on weekends. Oyster growers in Brittany report a 30 percent drop in production because of the loss of fresh water in local rivers necessary for oyster breeding. In southeastern England, the rolling green hills of Kent have turned so brown that officials have been weighing plans to pipe in water from Wales. In Portugal, farmers in the southern Alentejo region have held prayer meetings for rain—so far, in vain.

Governments in drought-plagued countries are taking drastic measures. Authorities in hard-hit areas of France have banned washing cars and watering lawns. In Britain, water will soon be metered, like gas and electricity. “The English have always taken water for granted”, says Graham Warren, a spokesman of Britain’s National Rivers Authority. “Now they’re putting a price on it.” Even a sudden end to the drought would not end the misery in some areas. It will take several years of unusually heavy winter rain, the experts say, just to bring existing water reserves up to their normal levels.

46. What does the author mean by saying “they know better now” ?

A. They know more about the causes.

B. They have a better understanding of the drought in Africa.

C. They have realized that the drought in Europe is the most serious one.

D. They have realized that droughts hit not only Africa but also Europe.

47. The drought in Europe has brought about all the following problems EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

A. below-normal rainfall

B. difficult navigation

C. a sharp drop in oyster harvest

D. bone-dry hills



48. The British government intends to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. forbid the car-washing service  
B. increase the price of the water used  
C. end the misery caused by the drought  
D. pipe in winter
49. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?  
A. Germany is the only country free from the drought.  
B. Water reserves are at their lowest level in years due to the drought.  
C. The drought is more serious in Britain than in France.  
D. Europe will not have heavy rain until several years later.
50. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?  
A. Europe in Misery  
B. Drought Attacks Europe  
C. Be Economical with water  
D. Europe, a Would-be Africa

#### Passage Four

In some ways the employment interview is like a persuasive speech because the applicant (interviewee) seeks to persuade the employer (interviewer) to employ him or her.

A job applicant has the responsibility for ascertaining certain types of information prior to the interview. First, the applicant know what kind of job he wants and how that job relates to his career objective. It is important that the applicant be able state his reasons for wishing to work for a particular company. Second, the applicant should seek as much information as possible concerning the company. Relevant information for the applicant to locate includes such items as the location of the home and regional offices, the financial status of the company, plans for expansion, and company philosophy, information about most major corporations available in reference books and periodicals.

After gathering information concerning the company, the applicant is ready for the interview. The interviewer's first impression comes from the interviewee's appearance. For most interviews, appropriate dress for man is a conservative (保守的) dark colored suit with a long sleeve white or light blue shirt. For women a conservative, tailored suit or dress is appropriate. Both men and women should have neat, conservative length of hair.