

根据新考试大纲编写

同等学力人员
申请硕士
学位英语
全国统考
助考丛书

主编：胡刚毅
编者：贺云玲
施素青
余航
曹

★ 另配 8 盒音带



上海译文出版社

听力分册

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ENGLISH TEST

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考助考丛书·听力分册 / 胡刚毅主编; 曹航等编. — 上海: 上海译文出版社, 2002. 3

ISBN 7-5327-2818-8

I. 同... II. ①胡... ②曹... III. 英语-听力教学-同等学力人员-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 001533 号

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胡刚毅 主编

贺云 施玲 编
余素青 曹航

上海世纪出版集团
译文出版社出版、发行
上海福建中路 193 号

易文网: www.ewen.cc

全国新华书店经销
上海书刊印刷有限公司印刷

开本 890×1240 1/16 印张 9.75 字数 226,000

2002 年 3 月第 1 版 2002 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0,001—7,500 册

ISBN 7-5327-2818-8/H·494

定价: 15.60 元

前 言

在上海译文出版社的大力协助下,“同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考助考丛书”经过数年课堂使用后终于与读者见面了。全套丛书共有三本分册,分别是《听力分册》、《阅读分册》和《书面文字分册》。本丛书根据国务院学位委员会办公室订立的考试大纲编写,注重帮助和培养学生的英语语言能力,同时对考试也具有很强的针对性。

参加这类考试者一般以以下两类居多。第一类的考生虽然以前在高校就读期间曾读过四年英语,有的还曾通过英语四级考试。但工作后由于多种原因,其英语水平,尤其是应试的水平已大不如前,顺利地通过考试,对他们来说仍具有一定的难度。第二类的考生原有的英语水平就相对较低,拿到考试大纲和一本本厚重的助考巨著后手足无措,或心有余而力不足。有的经短暂的准备后仓促上阵,成绩自然不够理想,结果是学习的信心受到了极大的挫伤,英语成了他们通向成功道路上的一块绊脚石。

对于上述两类考生来说,设法在最短的时间内,以最快的速度有效地提高自身的英语水平,并尽快地通过考试成了他们的当务之急。诚然,英语水平的提高首先取决于自身的投入和努力,只有在“个人努力”这个前提下讲究正确的学习方法才会有效。通过考试需要具有一定的技巧,而技巧只有在你达到一定的水平后才会灵验。本丛书专为上述两类考生自学而写,三册的设计学习时间总共为一百八十天(大学英语一级以下的考生的学习时间为一年),每天的设计学习时间为两个小时左右。由于考生的具体情况的差异,其学习时间和使用本丛书的学习顺序略有不同,现略作说明如下:

英语程度较好的第一类考生的学习顺序是阅读分册、听力分册、书面文字分册,并据此分为三个学习阶段。

第一个阶段的重点是阅读。阅读是英语学习的基础的基础。通过八十天左右持之以恒的强化阅读练习,使他们的词汇量达到三千至四千之间,同时熟悉英语行文的句式。为听力、翻译、写作、改错和综合填空打好基础。

第二个阶段所需时间为五十天,这一阶段的学习形式是将信息的输入渠道从眼睛改为耳朵,学习的任务是力图将英语单词、句子和段落的音、意、形结合为一,从而对英语语言的认识从平面上升到立体。同时将词汇量进一步扩大到四千五百左右。

第三个阶段是对第一和第二两个阶段学习内容的进一步细化和内化。通过大约五十天时间的刨根问底式的练习,使自己的英语语言能力更加牢固。

第二类考生的学习顺序是听力分册、阅读分册、书面文字分册。学习时间可相应延长到五百四十至七百二十个学时,即在一百八十个学习日中,每天学习三个小时,或每天坚持学习两个小时,整个学习阶段延长至一年。

由于程度较低,他们第一步可以先将听力分册中第一至第四部分的文字部分用作阅读材

料,通读后再跟着磁带朗读。这部分的文字较为简单,因而进入也较容易。这一部分学完后可以积累两千左右的基本词汇。第二步再使用阅读分册,继之于第三步的书面文字分册。

本丛书的编写由主编胡刚毅组织安排,曹航协助。具体编写者如下:

《听力分册》 第一部分、第二部分由曹航、贺云编写

第三部分由施玲编写

第四、第五部分由余素青编写

《阅读分册》 预备篇由曹航、周维家、朱强、金臣忠编写

实战篇由余素青编写

《书面文字分册》 第一章由施玲编写

第二章由周维家编写

第三章和第四章由贺云、曹航编写

第五章由余素青编写

本丛书的编写历时数年,其间曾作为上海财经大学等多个定点授学位大学学习班的授课教程,使用中收到了比较好的反馈。在本丛书的编写过程中,得到了上海财经大学证券期货学院冯明德先生、中国南方证券有限公司、沪东科技进修学院和上海外国语大学九三学社的大力支持,作者在此向他们表示衷心的感谢!

胡刚毅

2002年1月30日

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引 言

从听、说、读、写、译这五个方面来看,英语的听和阅读属于语言信息的输入,而说和写属于语言信息的输出,翻译则是两者的结合。说一口流利的英语、能写出一篇漂亮的文章固然令人羡慕,但能轻松地听懂别人说话、从容地看懂英美人写的文章则更加难能可贵。表达一个意思,不论是说和写,在很大程度上取决于主观的因素。你想这样说,但由于对于这个结构以及搭配感到陌生,还可以绕一个弯子,寻求另一种表达方式,一条路走不通,可以另找第二条路。也就是说,语言信息的输出,个人具有较大的回旋余地和选择余地。但在听和阅读的时候,这种余地荡然无存,我们无法要求别人改变他们说话的方式,也不可能将自己的无能归咎于作者的挑剔。我们面对的是各种职业的说话者,各种文体,各种形象、生动、得体、人性化的表述形式,而上述特点的表述形式在我们传统的教科书和传统的教学方式中难以——甚至不可能——得到足够的重视。

由于说和写的上述主观任意性,衡量一个人的英语水平在很大程度上就应取决于听和读的能力。一般的学习者在学习英语的初期不注重听力,也不注重读音的准确性,而是过分地强调辨认能力。认为熟记了一定量的生词、掌握了一定的语法知识之后,英语水平就会水到渠成。事实证明:这种割裂语言要素的做法会阻碍学生学习英语的正效应,其短期成就的背后埋下了长期的隐患,造成了现在中国学生听力水平普遍较低的现实。同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考卷英语听力的语言难度与阅读材料的语言难度悬殊之大,足以证明这一点。

考试要求和试题题型简介

听力测试为该考试各单项中的第一项,分值最高(15分)。整个单项分为 Section A 对话听力和 Section B 短文听力两部分。

第一部分是对话题型,共九道题,每题一分。对话由一男一女就学习和生活中的一些常用情景作较为简短的对话,然后由第三者提出问题,考生必须在规定时间内——即问题问完后十秒左右的时间内在试卷提供的选项中找出正确答案,并按规定将答案划在答题纸上。

第一部分题样节选

题目之前有一段考试说明:

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.

说明之后便是考题:

1. A. Guard her money.

B. Not to go shopping downtown.

C. Look for a new wallet.

D. Not to take the train.

2. A. What they will do that afternoon.

B. Working on an assignment together.

C. How they will spend the weekend.

D. Returning books to the library.

3. A. The movie was not worth seeing.

B. He didn't have time to go to the movies.

C. The movie was inexpensive.

D. He didn't understand the movie.

与上述节选的考题相对应的录音文字及问题:

Section A

1. W: I'm taking the train downtown to go shopping.

M: Well, you'd better keep an eye on your wallet.

Q: What does the man advise the woman to do?

2. M: I'm anxious to get started on our project. Can we meet sometime before the weekend?

W: If we meet Friday morning, I'll have time to go to the library that afternoon.

Q: What are the speakers discussing?

3. W: What did you think of the movie?

M: It was worth neither the time nor the money.

Q: What does the man mean?

第二部分是短文听力,由两篇连续表达的听力材料组成,两篇后各有三道题,共六分。

第二部分题样(二选一)

考试说明:

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 question 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.

Questions 10 — 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

10. A. Iron cups digging.

B. Grass planting.

C. Valuables searching.

D. Garbage collecting.

11. A. Early morning. B. Late evening.
C. Late afternoon. D. Noon time.
12. A. Some old pieces of iron. B. Hundreds of coins.
C. Some metals. D. Two gold objects.

与上述选项相配的录音听力材料和问题

Passage 1

I'm Michael Black. I was out detecting with my dad. We went to a field. We've often searched there, but we've never found very much – usually just old pieces of iron, sometimes a coin. It was late in the evening and we decided to go home. Just then my detector picked up a strong signal. It was standing over a hole about thirty centimeters deep. We carefully dug away some grass and then we uncovered an old bit of metal. I thought that was all there was, but it wasn't. We lifted it up. There were two beautiful gold objects under it – a wine cup and a plate. We've always wanted to find something like this.

Questions 10 – 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

10. What is he talking about?
11. What time of the day was it when they heard the signal?
12. What did they find?

提高听力的一般方法

提高听力是一个笼统的概念。作为英语综合能力之一的听力与语言学习的其他几个方面,如阅读,有着密切的联系。为提高听力而单纯去直接面对听力很可能适得其反,而加强一些与听力直接有关的其它方面的训练会给听力的提高带来意想不到的效果。

第一步是朗读训练。可以独自做,也可以跟着录音做。朗读包括单词、词组的朗读和句子的朗读。读单词和词组时,要注意重音和元音:重音和次重音不能混淆;元音、双元音和三元音要发足。读句子时要特别注意节奏,即意群与意群间的停顿。朗读时应力图将意义与声音联系起来,换言之,不管是单词还是句子,朗读时都应将它们音、意、形结合起来。这样的输入才具有真正的学习意义。这一步经常被中国学生忽视,其日后听力的不足、浮光掠影的理解以及貌似全都听懂但实际上什么都记不清楚的所谓“记忆力问题”等等的根源都可以归咎于学习阶段语言信息输入方式的失误,以及内化的不足。

第二步是模仿练习。模仿练习以句子为单位,先看书跟读一遍,第二、第三遍不看书跟读。最后通篇不看书逐句跟读。这种练习看似枯燥,却是提高听力的必须的准备。

以上两种练习的目的是为了帮助读者建立一个对于某一意义(意)与其表达形式(音)之间的联系的概念,同时也可以使他们知道“听懂”的真正涵义。建议读者在做完本书所设置的每一个练习后,翻到书后所附的英语录音文稿,跟着录音反复朗读,积极记忆,并加以模仿。

本书的结构和设计思路

本书由六部分组成,分别是听写填空、多项选择、听写、对话、短文和历年考试试题集。第一部分听写填空,虽然到目前为止这类题型尚未在考试中出现过,但是1998年9月公布的新的考试大纲已明确地将这一题型列为新的考试题型。这一部分由十组短文组成,编为十个练习,每个练习含两篇练习的短文。将此项设计在第一项,是因为它具有阅读与听力相结合的特点。试卷为考生提供的非填写部分的文字可以帮助考生将注意力更集中于有待填写的内容。

国内的学生学习英语都是从阅读开始的,而从练习的角度来看,这个练习作为听力的第一部,有助于读者完成从阅读到听力的过渡。

第二部分是多项选择。考试中没有这个题型,然而这种练习对于提高听力却具有很大的帮助。提高听力的方法与提高阅读能力的方法的一个类似之处,是学习单位的逐步扩大。对单句高质量的掌握是听对话和短文的必要准备。

第三部分是二十组听写,每组五句,共 100 句。这一部分与第一部分的不同之处,是没有文字的提示,每一句都得由读者在指定的时间内独立完成,难度相对较大。

第四部分对话是考试题型。这部分有十五个练习,每个练习含 20 个对话单元,共 300 个。这些对话都是日常生活中的常见话题,熟悉这些话题的表述方法不仅有助于听力的提高,也有利于增进口语和语感。

第五部分是二十篇听力短文,分为十个练习,每个练习中有两篇短文,每篇后有三个问题,与考试题型一致。

第六部分是 1997 年至 2000 年之间的历年考试试卷。读者可以将这一部分当作模拟试题,在本书其他部分都已完成后,给自己来一个综合测试,以便及时发现自己的薄弱环节。

作为英语综合技能的一个方面,听力的提高依赖于阅读等方面的提高,而阅读等方面的提高也需要听力的提高作为支撑,彼此相互关联。本书作者希望广大读者通过阅读此书,对自己的英语学习方法能产生一个更加全面的认识,使自己的英语学习更有成效。

Part One: Spot Dictation (听写填空)

作为训练和测试英语听写能力的一个手段,听写填空的真正价值在于其完整性,所以英语程度较好的读者在训练时可以先不看文字资料,或边看边听,待全文听完后,再做练习。这样做有助于提高对于英语表述方法的熟悉度以及建立在熟悉基础上的语言亲和度和敏感度。许多学生将自己对于英语敏感度的欠缺归咎于记忆问题,于是在无法有效提高记忆力的情况下,便竭力通过逻辑判断或希望通过寻求所谓的规律以求帮助记忆。这样做不仅适得其反,还会使你逐渐步入为考试而学习的误区。

这一部分共有十个练习,每个练习由两篇短文组成。程度较低的读者可以在按要求做完练习并对照答案后跟着录音带反复朗读。

Directions:

In this section, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your ANSWER SHEET with some words missing. First you will hear the whole passage. Then in the second reading, there will be a pause after each space. During the pause, write down the missing words or phrases you have just heard in the corresponding space on the ANSWER SHEET. Finally, check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again.

Exercise 1

Passage 1

Methods of learning English have been improved greatly _____. Learning a language is not just a matter of knowing a set of grammar rules and _____.

A student's mastery of a language _____, not by how much he knows, but a "skill" like swimming or football. You learn to swim by getting into the water and swimming. You learn football by going and kicking a ball. And you learn English by using it, not by learning about it.

The standard aims in learning English are to understand spoken English, to speak English as correctly as possible, _____.

To master a foreign language _____. Diligence is the mother of success and practice makes perfect.

Passage 2

Why do we need a writing course? Some students think that since they can already speak English, and since writing is _____ recording speech or thought on paper, it cannot be _____. On the other hand, many students fear to meet the challenge _____.

To them the craft of writing _____.

Both attitudes are, of course, harmful to developing students' writing skills. To prepare students mentally for the writing course, it is necessary to _____ by exploring the similarities and dissimilarities between writing and speaking.

Exercise 2

Passage 1

One of the common ways of greeting in Chinese is to state what somebody is doing. For example, if you meet someone _____, you may make a comment like "Going to dinner!" Or if you see someone cleaning their bicycle, you may say "Cleaning your bicycle!" Often in English this sounds a little strange because _____. In such situations, it is possible _____ like "hello". But if you wish _____, so as to appear more friendly, the more normal way is either to express a wish or to make an evaluative comment on what they are doing. So _____, a person could say, "Hello. Have a nice dinner!" for the first example, and "Hello. You're doing a good job!" for the second. This is much more usual than simply describing what the person is doing.

Passage 2

Some people believe that all or most space research should be eliminated _____, not only in terms of money, but also _____. These people point out the fact that it cost billions of dollars _____, but all they brought back were some worthless rocks. These people say that the money and effort now being wasted in outer space could be spent on more important projects right here on earth, such as _____, improving the education system, saving the environment, and _____.

Exercise 3

Passage 1

It is true that Brazil, _____, has laws against pollution, but these laws are not enforced strictly enough. It is cheaper for companies _____ than to buy the expensive equipment that will _____. It is clear, therefore, that economic growth is more important to the government than the health of the workers. However, the responsibility does not _____ the Brazilian government. If the factories in towns owned by large companies from the developed countries _____ of pollution at home, they would be severely punished or even put out of business.

Passage 2

Newspapers are an important source of information. Many people begin their day by reading the paper. In this way they learn what is going on in the world. Sometimes, however, they don't have time to read the news carefully and _____ at the front page; at other times they may be in such a hurry that they have time only _____.

There are newspapers to satisfy every reader. In the big cities there are many types of papers, _____. In small towns there are fewer newspapers and perhaps only one edition each day. In some areas the paper is printed weekly.

Newspapers have several sections, especially on Sundays _____. There are, _____ with the most important news, the sports section, the society page, the comics, the amusement section, a business page, and the editorials.

Exercise 4

Passage 1

Some people are always _____. They often have very little information on the subject, but this doesn't matter. They have strong beliefs, anyway. There's no point in debating with people like this because _____.

But with other people a difference of opinion can start an extremely interesting discussion. Each person tries _____, but he listens to other arguments, too. This type of conflict becomes _____. Whether or not their differences are reconciled, each person learns something from the experience.

In New England and in some other parts of the United States, citizens of the town meet and talk over all local problems. The people sometimes disagree with each other, and there may be some arguments. Each side will try to persuade others that its point of view is the best. But frequently _____, and this kind of public discussion helps to settle their differences. This is a healthy situation.

Passage 2

In an ideal world, everyone would receive salary increases, promotions and other job rewards _____. But in real life, the most important factors can be special initiative you display and _____. If the two of you are a good "fit", you are more likely to enjoy your job and _____.

Many managers complain that a major part of their job is praising others; yet they receive few compliments themselves. You can help satisfy this need, if you are clever enough. If your boss reschedule a training course to fit your vacation plans, _____. If your boss closes a major sale, you might say, "I'm very much impressed. I'd like to learn how you were able to pull off such an important deal."

A reward that can have a big payoff is to praise your boss to top management. _____ such as labeling your boss "an inspirational leader". A praise should be specific and make sense to higher-ups.

Exercise 5

Passage 1

It is often said that differences between people can be caused by _____. For example, people who were born between March 21 and April 20 _____. They like power and enjoy adventures. They think quickly and have strong wills.

On the other hand, those who were born between April 21 and May 20 are supposed to learn more slowly, but _____. They love children, and they usually have many friends.

People born between May 21 and June 21 are bright and interesting. They like to talk, and _____. Those born between June 22 and July 22, on the other hand, think deeply. They would rather hide their feelings than express them.

People who were born between July 23 and August 22 are generally proud. They are interested in many subjects, and it is interesting to hear them talk. Those born between August 23 and September 22 are said _____. They like to read and often become successful scientists.

Passage 2

Those who were born between September 23 and October 22 _____. They love beauty and have a great desire to learn. And those born between October 23 and November 21 _____ and can express their ideas easily.

It is said that people born between November 22 and December 21 enjoy meeting strangers, and they _____, while people born between December 22 and January 19 have strong feelings, which they are quick to express.

People who were born between January 20 and February 18 are dreamers, and they _____. And those born between February 19 and March 20 _____, but they are also peaceful and kind.

These are some of the beliefs of astrologers, who think human differences are caused by the positions of the sun, moon, and stars.