



硕士博士研究生英语考试系列丛书



硕士研究生英语 学位课程考试指导

(非英语专业)

主编 郭建

主审 李晓棣



北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS



附有光盘

硕士 博士 研究生英语考试系列丛书

硕士研究生英语 学位课程考试指导

(非英语专业)

主 编 郭 建
主 审 李晓棣
编 者 郭 建 马洪玲 洪 雷 孙丽冰
 骆 涵 杨 莉 田 禾

 **北京理工大学出版社**
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

内 容 介 绍

《硕士研究生英语学位课程考试指导》是根据《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》、《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》编写而成。作者是工作在硕士及博士英语教学第一线的教师,具有丰富的教学和考前辅导经验。

本书主要分两部分。第一部分有考试要求、应试技巧和专项训练。该部分详细讲解了硕士研究生英语教学大纲、考试要求,举例说明考试常见题型以及提高听、读、写、译等各方面技能的方法。每章均配有专项训练及答案。第二部分有十套模拟试题:五套模拟试题(模拟试题一、三、五、七、九)后有答案及详解;五套模拟试题(模拟试题二、四、六、八、十)后只有答案,供学生积累实战经验。书后附有2003年7月中科院研究生院硕士学位英语考试真题及答案。

本书听力部分均配有由外教朗读的录音磁带。

本书的读者对象为:申请硕士学位的硕士研究生、同等学力人员,参加博士生入学考试和大学英语六级考试的考生。

本书的特点就是针对性强,有较强的实用性。

版权专有 侵权必究

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

硕士研究生英语学位课程考试指导:非英语专业/郭建主编.
—北京:北京理工大学出版社,2004.1
(硕士博士英语考试指导系列丛书)
ISBN 7-5640-0204-2

I. 硕… II. 郭… III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003)第105460号

出版发行/北京理工大学出版社
社 址/北京市海淀区中关村南大街5号
邮 编/100081
电 话/(010)68914775(办公室) 68912824(发行部)
网 址/http://www.bitpress.com.cn
电子邮箱/chiefedit@bitpress.com.cn
经 销/全国各地新华书店
印 刷/北京圣瑞伦印刷厂
开 本/787毫米×1092毫米 1/16
印 张/20.25
字 数/419千字
版 次/2004年1月第1版 2004年1月第1次印刷
印 数/1~4000册 责任校对/郑兴玉
定 价/29.00元 责任印制/母长新

图书出现印装质量问题,本社负责调换

前 言

近几年,随着我国教育的不断深入,学生想提高英语能力、学好英语的愿望越来越强烈。为了能够顺利拿到硕士研究生学位,读者必须通过英语水平考试。本书的作者在硕士及博士教学战线上工作多年,深知学生渴望得到一本针对性较强的考前辅导用书,早就萌发了编写这样一本书的想法。

本书是在认真研究学习了教育部(原国家教委)颁发的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》和《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》以及北京市研究生英语教学研究会实施的新的考试题型的基础上编写而成的。书中分析了考生容易犯错的方面,提供了大量的相应练习,并给考生提出了许多宝贵的学习方法。作者根据多年教学经验在编写的质量上和特色上下了功夫,使之不同于一般的习题集,内容布局合理,具有较强的实用性。

作为北京市研究生英语教学研究会理事长单位,本书作者经常为北京市研究生英语统考供题,所以,比较了解出题的方向、难度等。

本书主要分两部分。第一部分有考试要求、应试技巧和专项训练。该部分详细讲解了硕士研究生英语教学大纲、考试要求,举例说明了考试常见题型以及提高听、读、写、译等各方面技能的方法,这部分有很多内容都是教师在教学中经验的积累。每章均配有专项训练及答案,帮助学生做到一步一步地提高各项技能。第二部分有十套模拟试题。五套模拟试题(模拟试题一、三、五、七、九)后有详解和答案,考生可以通过参考答案及精解部分了解自己的弱点和不足,有针对性地多做练习。五套模拟试题(模拟试题二、四、六、八、十)后只有参考答案,供学生积累实战经验。书后附有2003年7月中科院研究生院硕士学位英语考试真题及答案。

本书听力部分都有外籍教员的录音。

本书使用者应是申请硕士学位的研究生、同等学力人员,参加博士生入学考试以及大学英语六级考试的考生。

中科院研究生院外语系主任李晓棣教授在百忙中认真审阅了稿件,并提出了许多宝贵的修改意见,在此,我们特表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有不完善的地方,敬请专家和读者赐教改正,不胜感激。

编 者

目 录

第一部分 考试要求 应试技巧 专项训练

第一章 听力理解部分	(3)
第一节 听力理解命题形式及解题思路	(3)
第二节 听力专项练习	(10)
第三节 听力原文与答案	(18)
第二章 词汇部分	(34)
第一节 词汇命题形式及解题思路	(34)
第二节 词汇专项练习与答案	(39)
第三章 完形填空部分	(44)
第一节 完形填空命题形式及解题思路	(44)
第二节 完形填空练习与答案	(46)
第四章 阅读理解部分	(51)
第一节 阅读理解命题形式及解题思路	(51)
第二节 阅读理解专项练习与答案	(53)
第五章 翻译部分	(61)
第一节 翻译命题形式及解题思路	(61)
第二节 翻译专项练习及答案	(66)
第六章 写作部分	(70)
第一节 写作命题形式及解题思路	(70)
第二节 写作模拟训练	(79)

第二部分 模拟试题

模拟试题一	(85)
模拟试题一参考答案及精解	(98)
模拟试题二	(111)
模拟试题二参考答案	(123)
模拟试题三	(128)
模拟试题三参考答案及精解	(141)
模拟试题四	(154)
模拟试题四参考答案	(166)

模拟试题五	(172)
模拟试题五参考答案及精解	(186)
模拟试题六	(199)
模拟试题六参考答案	(211)
模拟试题七	(216)
模拟试题七参考答案及精解	(228)
模拟试题八	(240)
模拟试题八参考答案	(252)
模拟试题九	(257)
模拟试题九参考答案及精解	(269)
模拟试题十	(282)
模拟试题十参考答案	(294)
附录	
2003 年 7 月中科院研究生院硕士学位英语考试真题	(299)
2003 年 7 月中科院研究生院硕士学位英语考试真题答案	(312)

第一部分

考试要求 应试技巧

专项训练

第一章 听力理解部分

第一节 听力理解命题形式及解题思路

一、测试题型

根据《非英语专业硕士研究生英语学位课程考试大纲》的要求,听力理解部分包括三个部分:Section A, Section B 和 Section C。考试时间为 25 分钟。该部分的分值为 20 分,占总成绩的 20%。

Section A:共 9 道题,每题为一段对话。问句后有 15 秒间隙,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。(该部分录音只放一遍)

Section B:共 6 道题,内容是两篇短文,每篇短文后有 3 道问题,要求考生从四个答案中选择一个最佳答案。(该部分录音只放一遍)

Section C:共 5 道题。在这一部分中,考生会听到一篇短文。短文之后会听到 5 个问题(短文和问题都会放两遍)。要求考生在 40 秒之内把这 5 个问题的答案写在答卷上。

二、测试要求

听力理解部分主要测试考生是否能听懂交际场合中各种会话和讲话,测试其掌握听力材料中心思想和主要内容的能力,以及判断对话情景、场合、人物关系、身份和说话人的意图及话语含义的能力。

三、解题技巧

在播放每部分的听力内容之前往往会先播放一段指令(directions)。由于在此之前我们曾不止一次地接触过这些题型,所以考试时就不必要逐句去听这些提示,只要大概地扫一眼,发现没有什么区别就可以在播放的过程中直接看下面的选项了。考生可充分利用这段时间去阅读试卷上各题的选择项,尽量争取多看几道题。这一浏览的过程在听力考试中是十分重要的。通过浏览,考生基本上可以预测出所提问题的大致方向。这样在听题时就会具有针对性,从而做到心中有数。正式开始做题之后,考生要严格控制答题时间,根据自己听懂的内容,尽快确定并标出答案。倘若遇到难题,应当机立断,不要在该题上花太多的时间。尽量余下几秒再次浏览下一题的选择项。如遇个别难题实在拿不定主意,可任选一项,然后把精力集中到下一题,千万不要一边听录音一边想着前一题的内容,这样将造成一错再错,并会造成紧张情绪。如果完成上道题所用的时间过长,从而影响了听下道题前的浏览,这时考生也一定不要慌张,应把注意力放在听上,而不要为了浏览选项而耽误了听录音的内容。道理很简单,听是正确理解的关键。如果听得清、记得准的话,自然可以选择出正确的答案。

另外,在浏览选择项时,为了尽可能地节约时间,一定要避免逐词阅读,要运用略读技巧。对于较短的选项,可以一扫而过。对于较长的选择项,通常可采用竖读法(即由上向下看,而不是由左向右看)。用这样的方法看选择项,开始可能会感到不习惯,因而影响阅读速度。但经过一段时间的练习,便会习惯。掌握这种技巧,不仅能加快阅读速度,使我们能在较短的时间看完较长的阅读项,而且能使我们对选择项的共同与不同部分印象更深刻,这对确定听音重点十分重要。例如:

- A. More than 1700.
- B. More than 600.
- C. More than 700.
- D. More than 1600.

在这四组选项中,我们不难发现,区别的就是后面的四组数据。这时,在听的过程中只重点听数字就可以了。再看下面一个例子:

- A. The government should help those youngsters.
- B. The government should encourage those youngsters.
- C. The government should take the place of those youngsters.
- D. The government should place restrictions on those youngsters.

在浏览这组选择项时,我们发现:每项的前半部分和后半部分是相同的,区别是中间部分:

- A. ... help ...
- B. ... encourage ...
- C. ... take the place of ...
- D. ... place restrictions on ...

只浏览四个选项中间的区别部分,无疑大大节约了读题时间,而对听力内容重点地把握又会增加答对题的可能性。

下面将针对听力理解各个部分的测试要点与应试技巧分别加以说明。

1. 对话部分

该部分的考试内容是由小型对话组成的。对话双方为一男一女,一般是一问一答,然后,第三个人就对话内容提出一个问题。这部分测试的重点是考生对情景语义的理解,问题大多数为特殊疑问句,即以 who, whose, which, what, why, how, where 和 when 引导的疑问句。常见的固定句型如下:

(1) 询问说话人的身份及双方的关系。如:

Who is the man/ woman speaking to?

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

现把涉及各种不同人物之间关系的关键词罗列如下:

doctor and patient: tablets, pills, medicine, operation, doctor, dentist, physician, surgeon, patient, nurse, ward, fever, cough, headache, temperature, blood pressure, dizzy, pain, sore throat, flu, sick, injection, what's the trouble, wrong

bank clerk and customer: account, check, interest rate, cash, deposit, dollar, pound, open an

account, withdraw some money, check, currency, passbook, change money, cash a check, credit card

post office clerk and customer: stamp, envelope, parcel, postage, registered mail, air mail, ordinary mail, telegram, money order

receptionist and customer: reception desk, front desk, vacant room, single/double room, reserve, check in, check out, porter, tip, full, room service

waiter/waitress and customer: order, menu, bill, waiter, drink, salad, soup, dessert, roast beef, steak, table for five people

salesman/saleswoman and customer: size, color, style, price, fashion, cheap, expensive, counter, pay, on sale, half price, hand-made

professor and student: homework, assignment, grades, hand in, progress, scores

librarian and student: borrow, return, due, renew, fine, books, journal, magazines, reference books, check out, book catalog(ue), library card, bookshelf

steward/stewardess and passenger: flight, take off, boarding, landing, gate, luggage, airsick

boss and secretary: type, report, copy, get ready

例 1:

- A. A shop assistant. B. A telephone operator.
C. A waitress. D. A clerk.

考生会听到:

M: How about the food I ordered? I've been waiting for 20 minutes already.

W: I'm very sorry, sir. I'll be back with your order in a minute.

Q: Who is the man most probably speaking to?

根据 food 和 order 这两个词可以判定正确答案是 C。

例 2:

- A. Manager and employee.
B. Salesman and customer.
C. Guide and tourist.
D. Professor and student.

考生会听到:

W: Sorry I did not come yesterday, because I had a temperature. Could you tell me the requirement for my term paper?

M: The theme of your paper can be about business management or touring resources in China, and the length of the paper should be no less than fifteen pages.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

根据听到关键词 **term paper** 一词可以判定, 答案是 D。

(2) 询问请求、建议、计划等内容。如:

What does the man suggest that the woman do?

What does the woman suggest that the man do?

What does the man tell the woman to do?

What does the woman tell the man to do?

What is the man/ woman going to do?

What does the man/ woman want?

例:

A. Wait for about three minutes.

B. Try dialing the number again.

C. Call again some time later.

D. Make an appointment with Dr. Chen.

考生会听到:

M: Could I speak to Dr. Chen? She told me to call her today.

W: She's not available right now. Would you like to try around three?

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

根据听到的关键词 **try around three**, 可以判定答案是 C。

(3) 询问地点或方向。如:

Where does the conversation take place?

Where is the man/ woman going/ from?

做这类题时需注意:

① 对话中的介词;

② 特定场所所需要的特定词语。

例:

A. At a gas station.

B. On a hill.

C. In a park.

D. At a garage.

考生会听到:

M: Good morning, what can I do for you?

W: I'd like to have my emergency brake fixed. The car rolls when I park it on the hill.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

根据听到的关键词 **have emergency brake fixed**, 可以判定答案是 D。

(4) 询问因果关系。如:

Why does the man/ woman...?

What is the reason for...?

Why doesn't the man/ woman...?

例:

- A. Some expenses can be saved in the city.
- B. Jobs are easier to find in the city.
- C. Her job is in the city.
- D. Life in the city is comfortable.

考生会听到:

M: Have you decided where to live when you get married?

W: I'd like to live in the city near my work, but my husband wants a house in the suburbs to save some expenses.

Q: Why does the woman want to live in the city?

根据听到的关键词 **near my work**, 可以判定正确答案是 C。

(5) 询问对方的观点或态度。如:

What is the man's/ woman's attitude toward...?

What does the man/ woman think of...?

What does the man/ woman say about...?

What is the man's / woman's opinion?

例:

- A. It's far from being ready yet.
- B. It contains some valuable ideas.
- C. She needs another week to get it ready.
- D. It has nothing to do with the Internet.

考生会听到:

M: How well are you prepared for your presentation? Your turn comes next Wednesday.

W: I spent a whole week searching on the net, but it came up with nothing valuable.

Q: What did the woman say about her presentation?

根据关键词 **came up with nothing valuable**, 可以判定正确答案是 A。

(6) 询问文中的暗含信息。如:

What does the man/ woman mean?

What does the man/ woman imply?

What are they talking about?

What can you infer from the conversation?

What can be concluded from the conversation?

What do we learn from the conversation?

解这样的题时需注意:

① 揣摩说话人的语音语调, 听出它的“弦外之音”。一般说来降调表示肯定、赞同; 升调表示疑问、否定。

② 虚拟语气的使用。

③ 注意连接词的使用, 考虑它表达的是递进的关系, 还是转折、假设、因果的关系。

例:

- A. The woman shouldn't be so anxious.
- B. He is already an hour late.
- C. He is going to relax.
- D. He is too nervous to calm down.

考生会听到:

W: You still have an hour to wait, so relax.

M: Relax? How can I?

Q: What does the man mean?

“relax?”用的是升调,所以考生要判断出其语气是疑问或否定,所以正确答案是D。

这些问句在对话部分中占有相当的比例。当然,还有其他一些具体的特殊疑问句,我们要对具体句型作具体分析。

在做这样的对话时,考生要把握第二个人说话的重点。一般情况下是由第一个人提出问题、建议、请求等,由第二个人解答问题。第三个人提出的问题大多数是围绕第二个人的话语而提出的。因此,第二个人所说的内容十分重要,听时要更加留心。

考生在听每组对话前,要先看一下有关的选择答案,从中发现异同,从而预测可能出现的问题,并带着问题去捕捉信息。当然,这种预测只是作为一种辅助手段,关键要听懂对话的中心思想。

2. 短文部分

该部分的考试内容是由两篇短文构成,每篇文章大约250词。要求考生在听完短文后回答问题。与对话部分不同,短文部分属于对话篇的理解,因此更强调整体性和逻辑性,考生不仅要听懂,而且要概括、分析、综合、记忆所接收到的信息。

在做这部分题时同样需要考生在听材料之前浏览选择项。通过书面选择项,考生可大致推测出短文可能涉及的内容,问题会从哪几个方面提出。一般来说,该部分提问形式主要分为两大类:主题类和细节类。主题类即对短文的中心思想、主旨大意进行提问;细节类即对短文中涉及的情节、人物、事情的因与果进行提问。如果考生猜测出是对主题类进行提问,那么在听短文时可把注意力放在开头的主题句上,这样就可以有助于抓住全文的大意,较有把握地选择答案了。如果某题的选择项是时间、地点、人物或数字,考生在听音时就可以有的放矢地注意这些具体的细节,从而快速而正确地做出选择。一般说来,提问的顺序和录音原文内容的展开基本同步。考生可按录音的进展顺序阅读选择项,预测问题,选定答案。

下面以2001年6月英语六级考试试卷中的几道短文题为例,请先看选择项:

1. A. Why people hold back their tears.
B. Why people cry.
C. How to restrain one's tears.
D. How tears are produced.
2. A. Only one out of four girls cries less often than boys.
B. Of four boys, only one cries very often.
C. Girls cry four times as often as boys.
D. Only one out of four babies doesn't cry often.

3. A. Only humans respond to emotions by shedding tears.
- B. Only humans shed tears to get rid of irritating stuff in their eyes.
- C. Only human tears can resist the invading bacteria.
- D. Only human tears can discharge certain chemicals.

浏览第一题的四个选择项时,我们可以初步判断短文讲述的可能是“人为什么哭?”或者“眼泪是如何产生的?”等等这样的内容。由此,我们可以判断,第一题大概问的是文章的主题。那么,在听材料时要注意听文章起始句和结尾句,因为这两句话很有可能是文章的主题句。浏览第二题的四个选择项时,我们发现了诸如“one out of four”和“four times”这样的字眼,显然该题问的是关于细节的,而且是关于男女生比例的数字细节。这样我们在听时就应当对听到的数字倍加关注。浏览第三题的四个选择项时,我们看到“only humans”这样的字眼,这时我们可以猜测短文中或许在拿人类和其他什么事物进行对比,也属细节类。

下面请看录音原文:

Why do we cry? Can you imagine life without tears? Not only do tears keep your eyes lubricated, they also contain a substance that kills certain bacteria so they can't infect your eyes. Give up your tears, and you'll lose this on-the-spot defense. Nobody wants to give up the flood of extra tears you produce when you get something physical or chemical in your eyes. Tears are very good at washing this irritating stuff out. Another thing you couldn't do without your tears is cry from joy, anger or sadness. Humans are the only animals that produce tears in response to emotions, and most people say a good cry makes them feel better. Many scientists, therefore, believe that crying somehow helps us cope with emotional situations. Tear researcher, Winifred, is trying to figure out how it happens. One possibility he says is that tears discharge certain chemicals from your body, chemicals that build up during stress. When people talk about crying it out, "I think that might actually be what they are doing," he says. If Fred is right, what do you think will happen to people who restrain their tears? Boys, for example, cry only about a quarter as often as girls once they reach teenage years, and we all cry a lot less now than we did as babies. Could it possibly be that we face less stress? Maybe we found another ways to deal with it, or maybe we just feel embarrassed.

Questions:

1. What's the topic discussed in this passage?
2. What does the passage say about teenage boys and girls?
3. What's the difference between human beings and other animals when shedding tears?

注意:对于短文中的细节题,一般来说听到什么就可以直接选择什么。

3. 简答部分

该部分的考试内容是由一篇 250 词左右的短文构成。要求考生在听完短文后用简答的形式回答所听到的五个问题。短文和问题各念两遍。每个问题之后会留出大约 40 秒钟的时间供考生写出答案。

在做这部分题时要求考生注意以下几点:

- ① 在听录音的过程中可对自己认为的一些重要信息做速记。
- ② 尽量用原文中的词作答。回答的形式既可以是完整的一句话,也可以是能够说明问题的关键的词语。
- ③ 书写答案时,速度要快。万一一时写不出,可暂时写上一两个字母代替或以音带义,作上标记,等全部题做完后再回过头来检查、补充或纠正。
- ④ 书写要整齐,拼写要规范清楚。

第二节 听力专项练习

听力专项练习一(Test One)

Section A

Directions: *In this part, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. The questions will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given.*

1. A. At home. B. In a press. C. In a store. D. In an office.
2. A. The two speakers are husband and wife.
B. The man is planning a vacation.
C. The man will go to the coast with the woman.
D. The man is probably a travel agent.
3. A. A business woman. B. A quitter.
C. A good daughter. D. An actress.
4. A. His father bought a small car.
B. He is quite satisfied with the new car.
C. The new car uses a lot of gas.
D. His father didn't want a big car.
5. A. She is going to find a job that suits her.
B. She is going to be a great musician.
C. She is going to pursue her study in college.
D. She is going to stay at home and be a housewife.
6. A. Secretary and boss. B. Audience and host.
C. Hostess and host. D. Reporter and host.
7. A. Because he has to be in a hurry.
B. Because he wants to relax.
C. Because he is used to smoking while having a cup of coffee.
D. Because he has to rush.

8. A. The man never fell down while skiing.
B. The man thought skiing was very easy.
C. The woman thought skiing was difficult for the man.
D. The man didn't think skiing was easy.
9. A. To get the book.
B. To put off the course.
C. Not to get the book.
D. To borrow one.

Section B

Directions: *In this part you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, there will be some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given.*

10. A. He was lonely.
B. He was poor.
C. He had few friends.
D. He had a mild temper.
11. A. The painting is featured by overwhelming joy.
B. The painting is featured by overwhelming sadness.
C. The painting is a mixture of joy and sadness.
D. van Gogh painted what he saw.
12. A. Because he cut off his ear.
B. Because he painted in a way different from others.
C. Because he had wild emotions.
D. Because he didn't find true love.
13. A. They planned to fly across the Antarctic.
B. They were in their fifties.
C. They planned a journey from Patriot Hills to the South Pole.
D. They made their sledges themselves.
14. A. Because some of the kites may break down in the middle of the expedition.
B. Because they are heavy.
C. Because the journey is too long.
D. Because in that way they can make full use of wind.
15. A. Around 14 days.
B. Around 16 days.
C. Around 40 days.
D. Around two months.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage you will hear five questions (Questions 16 ~ 20). Both the passage and the questions will be read twice and will not be written out for you. There will be a 40-second pause after each question during which time you are asked to write down your answer on the Answer Sheet using either*