

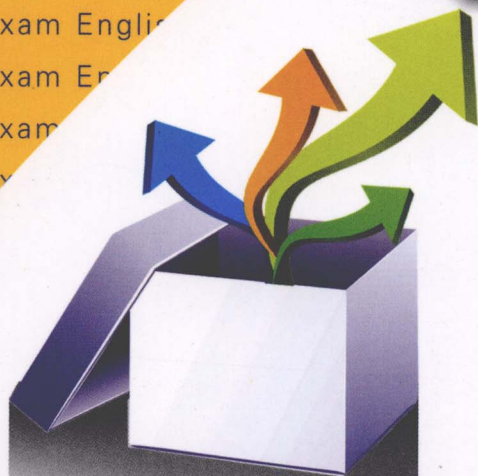


郑家顺考试捷径系列

(考试命题研究组 编)

# 新题型 同等学力申请硕士学位 英语联考

## 历年真题精讲



郑家顺 / 主编

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同等学力申请硕士学位  
英语统考

# 新题型 同等学力申请硕士学位 英语统考



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英语统考

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# 前言

国家教育主管部门决定,从2010年起同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试采用新题型。本考试旨在测试考生是否达到研究生英语教学大纲所规定的各项要求,是否具有研究生英语教学大纲所规定的各项语言运用能力(详见本书附录)。

历年同等学力考试结果证明:想过申硕学位考试,必须做真题!

目前图书市场上大量的同等学力申请硕士学位英语真题集基本上都是老题型,甚至有的书存在着答案错误、解析简单或冗长(如“该句的译文是”,“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现,浪费大量空间)等缺点。遇到疑难问题,则要查字典、问老师,不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,同时增加了该书最具特色的解释部分。

1. **题目:**收录了2003年到2010年8套历年实考试题,按同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试新题型的形式,汇编成8个Test。其中2003年到2009年为整合新题型:在原真题的基础上增加了新题型,删除了不考的老题型;这样考生可以一书两用(全真+预测)。考生自测时每套试题须在150分钟内完成。

2. **KEYS:**试题后均有KEYS,方便考生速查答案。

3. **解释部分为该书最显著的特点:**

**会话技能:**给出对话的中文译文,突出固定短语、谚语的中文含义,并释清答题依据以及备选项不选的原因。**词汇:**①为便于考生理解原句、提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言能力,每句均给出中文句意;②选择项:对A、B、C、D均做了中文解释。**阅读理解:**①为便于考生理解原文,每篇的主题或主题句均用楷体字注出,并给出通篇中文译文;②选择项均用精练的语言给出答题依据,培养考生养成良好的定位阅读思维习惯。**综合填空:**①为便于考生理解原文,每篇均给出主题大意与中文译文。②选择项:a. 词汇部分,对A、B、C、D做了中文解释;较容易的则略去;较难的、较重要的或频率出现较高的、较易混淆的做了比较并给出例句。b. 语法结构:用较为简洁的语言释精语法现象,容易混淆的或出现率较高的做了总结并给出例句。**翻译:**给出标准答案并突出关键点。**英语写作:**点拨思路,分析如何审题与布局;给出范文,并提示范文的闪光点。考生可背熟此范文套

路,轻松面对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试新题型作文。

因此该书省去了查字典、问老师等不必要麻烦,从而为考生节省大量时间,以达事半功倍的效果。相信你只要有效地利用此书,就可在短时间内突破同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试难关,掌握做题技巧,提高实际运用英语的能力。

该书主要适用于考生对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试做题技巧的突破,也适用于具有高级英语水平的学生自学使用,同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考。

本书的解释、译句、例句虽都经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

★欢迎本书读者光临“郑家顺英语博客(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)”以及“中国英语考试网”(<http://www.zhengjiashun.com>)!(1)我会把英语教学中的—些心得体会、同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试考前做题技巧、最新的同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试试卷及答案传上来与你分享,希望能对你的英语学习有所帮助;(2)也希望你能把英语学习的心得体会或者关于英语学习及考试的相关信息发到我的邮箱,并附上你的姓名,让我们一起来分享,谢谢你的参与!

郑家顺

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新题型同等学力申请硕士学位

英语联考历年真题精讲

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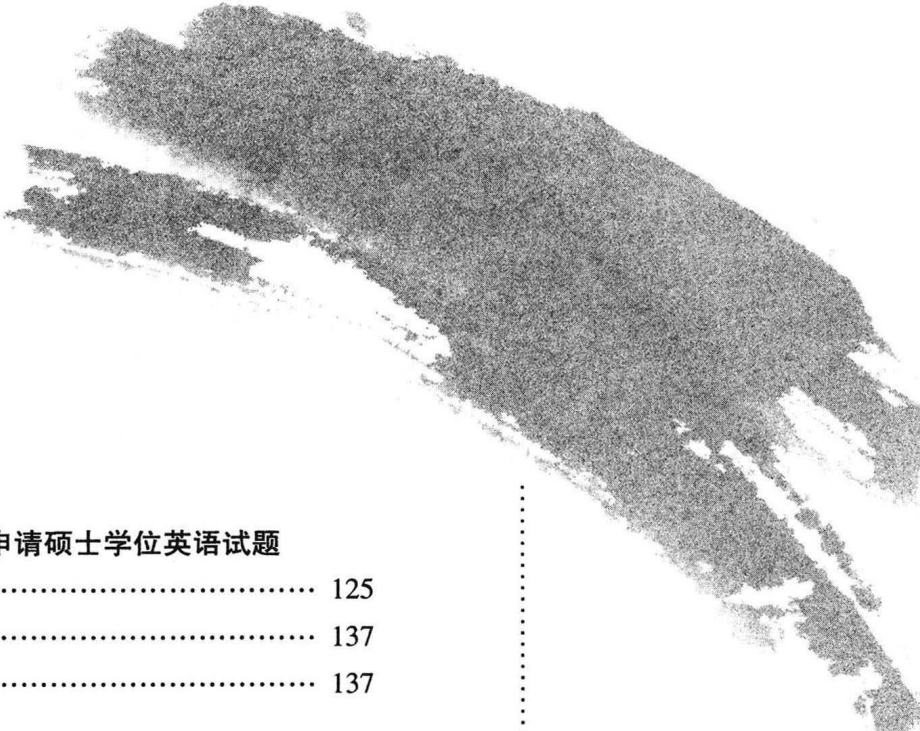
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## 入门分析篇

## 2003 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语试题 (整合新题型)

### Paper One 试卷一 (90 minutes)

#### Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points)

##### Section A Dialogue Completion

**Directions:** *In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

1. A: Excuse me. Could you show me the way to the nearest subway station?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Any time. It's next to the post office.  
B. All right. Do you want me to go with you?  
C. No problem. It's my pleasure to direct you.  
D. Of course. Go down this street and turn right.
2. A: Hi Anita, long time no see.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Hi John. Nice meeting you.  
B. Yeah, I've been in Chicago for a while.  
C. Oh, I see. I've had lots of work to do here.  
D. Yes. Do you know I've moved to a new apartment?
3. A: Are you Ms. Kelsey, the office manager?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, I am. What can I do for you?  
B. Oh, yes. What's your name, please?  
C. Yes. It's nice to have you here with us.  
D. Oh, yes. But I'm very busy now.
4. A: Are you going to your family reunion this Christmas holiday?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. As a matter of fact, I don't mind it at all.  
B. I do. I've been excited about it.  
C. But my parents and I are going to take a trip to Hawaii.

- D. You bet. All my uncles and aunts will take their kids along, too.
5. A: Did you know that Whitney Houston was giving a concert last night in the town?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Why don't you get some tickets for us?  
B. I like her, but I didn't have time for the concert.  
C. Why didn't you tell me about it earlier?  
D. Maybe we can go to her concert some other time.

### 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 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

6. **Man:** Mark takes advantage of every opportunity to get close to the CEO.  
**Woman:** Everyone knows he wants to fly high.  
**Question:** What does the woman imply?  
A. Mark wants to travel by air.  
B. Mark likes the CEO very much.  
C. Mark is greatly interested in power.  
D. Mark can seize opportunities in time.
7. **Man:** More and more youngsters are interested in the cause of public good.  
**Woman:** I think the government should keep the pot boiling.  
**Question:** What does the woman suggest the government should do?  
A. The government should help those youngsters.  
B. The government should take the place of those youngsters.  
C. The government should encourage those youngsters.  
D. The government should restrain those youngsters.
8. **Man:** Lucy seems to be on her high horse these days. Do you know why?  
**Woman:** She got promoted, and this is the second time this year.  
**Question:** What do we learn about Lucy?  
A. She likes riding horses.  
B. She has been promoted once a year.  
C. She won the second place in a contest.  
D. She is very excited.
9. **Woman:** You've got a new camera. It looks good and must be very expensive.  
**Man:** It is good. But I got it for next to nothing.  
**Question:** What does the man mean about his camera?  
A. He got the camera at a very low price.      B. The camera is very expensive.  
C. The camera is worth nothing.                  D. He does not like the camera.

10. **Woman:** Professor Smith seems to be very proud because all the members of the group pull their weight.

**Man:** It's not easy to do so.

**Question:** What do we learn from this dialogue?

- A. Professor Smith is very stern with his employees.
- B. Professor Smith works very hard himself.
- C. Everyone in the group works very hard.
- D. Everyone in the group likes Professor Smith.

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

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there are 15 sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

11. The very sight of the imposing buildings assured these tourists of the significant changes in this city.  
A. instinctive      B. impressive      C. institutional      D. imaginary
12. The accepted criteria of adequate diet have been challenged by new discoveries in nutrition.  
A. formations      B. components      C. standards      D. ingredients
13. Senior citizens are advised to go in for some creative activities to keep themselves mentally young.  
A. search for      B. invest on      C. engage in      D. work out
14. Presumably, excessive consumption of fried foods has serious consequences as has been proved.  
A. Theoretically      B. Practically      C. Incredibly      D. Probably
15. The sitting-room feels comfortable with the fireplace shedding warm and faint light.  
A. giving off      B. calling off      C. shaking off      D. putting off
16. The nasty language of local officials makes them seem very ignorant and rude.  
A. artificial      B. indecent      C. humorous      D. lively
17. We shouldn't treat children as peers or friends, but guide them in making their choices, even if it means with some discipline.  
A. persuasion      B. punishment      C. rewards      D. criticism
18. Silk, although it is considered a delicate fabric, is in fact very strong, but it is adversely affected by sunlight.  
A. soft      B. sheer      C. fragile      D. refined
19. It is anticipated that this contract will substantially increase sales over the next three years.  
A. apparently      B. slightly      C. considerably      D. steadily

20. The new government embarked upon a program of radical economic reform.  
 A. initiated  
 B. produced  
 C. adopted  
 D. implemented
21. In the accident three men were trapped in a submerged vehicle, and their only hope was another man whose legs were broken.  
 A. wrecked  
 B. burnt  
 C. overturned  
 D. sunk
22. Nearly eleven thousand people have been arrested for defying the ban on street trading.  
 A. criticizing  
 B. neglecting  
 C. blaming  
 D. disclosing
23. There are some things in the class the teachers will not put up with.  
 A. tolerate  
 B. contribute  
 C. resist  
 D. prohibit
24. Despite the dangers and difficulties in fighting with the terrorists, the soldiers were resolute.  
 A. defensive  
 B. aggressive  
 C. stubborn  
 D. firm
25. Born in 1932, he retired as a foreign correspondent for the Polish Press Agency in 1981, by which time his three books had started to come out.  
 A. be subscribed  
 B. be published  
 C. be popular  
 D. be written

### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section there are 15 incomplete sentences. For each sentence, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

26. Sometimes we buy a magazine with absolutely no purpose \_\_\_\_\_ to pass time.  
 A. rather than  
 B. other than  
 C. as well  
 D. except for
27. Those who \_\_\_\_\_ women's liberation movement continue to hope, and work, for a change.  
 A. consist in  
 B. believe in  
 C. indulge in  
 D. result in
28. Finding out about these universities has become easy for anyone with Internet \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. entrance  
 B. admission  
 C. access  
 D. entry
29. How strange it is that the habit he developed in his childhood still \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
 A. takes to  
 B. clings to  
 C. attends to  
 D. adds to
30. The three disrespectful sons began to feel worried about the ultimate \_\_\_\_\_ of the family's property.  
 A. proposal  
 B. disposal  
 C. removal  
 D. salvation
31. Chemists, physicists and mathematicians are \_\_\_\_\_ known as scientists.  
 A. collectively  
 B. alternatively  
 C. cognitively  
 D. exclusively
32. The national government is to make every effort to \_\_\_\_\_ the will of the people.  
 A. execute  
 B. exceed  
 C. excite  
 D. exhaust

33. There are often discouraging predictions that have not been \_\_\_\_\_ by actual events.  
A. verified                  B. utilized                  C. mobilized                  D. modified
34. Tom was \_\_\_\_\_ of a crime he didn't commit. He fought for many years to clear his name.  
A. convicted                  B. convinced                  C. conceived                  D. condemned
35. Actor Pierce Brosnan may play the deadly super spy in the movies, but in real life he is a \_\_\_\_\_ father and a loving husband.  
A. devastated                  B. deserved                  C. desperate                  D. devoted
36. The years of practice, of developing my special technique, are just about to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turn up                  B. figure out                  C. pay off                  D. clear away
37. Like most foreigners, I ask a lot of questions, some of which are insultingly silly. But everyone I \_\_\_\_\_ has answered those questions with patience and honesty.  
A. come across                  B. come by                  C. come over                  D. come into
38. Now when talking about economic reform I am very \_\_\_\_\_ aware of the shadow hanging over most African countries' debt.  
A. well                  B. far                  C. much                  D. greatly
39. This procedure describes how suggestions for improvements to the systems are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. celebrated                  B. proceeded                  C. generated                  D. established
40. "Since we are exchanging \_\_\_\_\_, I too have a secret to reveal," said Mary.  
A. transferences                  B. transactions                  C. confidences                  D. promises

### Part III                                  Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 25 points)

**Directions:** There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage 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 the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

#### Passage One

Andrea had never seen an old lady hitchhiking (搭车) before. However, the weather and the coming darkness made her feel sorry for the lady. The old lady had some difficulty climbing in through the car door, and pushed her big brown canvas shopping bag down onto the floor under her feet. She said to Andrea, in a voice that was almost a whisper, "Thank you, dearie—I'm just going to Brockbourne."

Something in the way the lady spoke, and the way she never turned her head, made Andrea uneasy about this strange hitchhiker. She didn't know why, but she felt instinctively that there was something..., wrong, something odd, something..., dangerous. But how could an old lady be dangerous? It was absurd.

Careful not to turn her head, Andrea looked sideways at her passenger. She studied the hat, the dirty collar of the dress, the shapeless body, the arms with the thick black hairs...

Thick black hairs?

Hairy arms? Andrea's blood froze.

This wasn't a woman. It was a man.

At first, she didn't know what to do. Then suddenly, an idea came into her racing, terrified brain. Swinging the wheel suddenly, she threw the car into a skid (刹车), and brought it to a halt.

"My God!" she shouted, "A child! Did you see the child? I think I hit her!"

The "old lady" was clearly shaken by the sudden skid, "I didn't see anything, dearie," she said. "I don't think you hit anything."

"I'm sure it was a child!" insisted Andrea. "Could you just get out and have a look? Just see if there's anything on the road?" She held her breath. Would her plan work?

It did. The passenger slowly climbed out to investigate. As soon as she was out of the vehicle, Andrea gunned the engine and accelerated madly away, and soon she had put a good three miles between herself and the awful hitchhiker.

It was only then that she thought about the bag lying on the floor in front of her. Maybe the bag would provide some information about the real identity about the man. Pulling into the side of the road, Andrea opened the heavy bag curiously.

It contained only one item—a small hand axe, with a razor-sharp blade. The axe and the inside of the bag were covered with the dark red stains of dried blood.

Andrea began to scream.

41. Andrea allowed the hitchhiker to take a ride in her car mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the hitchhiker was an old woman      B. she was curious about the old lady
- C. the lady had a heavy bag      D. she knew the old lady
42. What made Andrea afraid when she looked at the old lady?
- A. She had a shapeless body.      B. She had a harsh voice.
- C. She wore a dirty dress.      D. She had hairy arms.
43. Andrea suddenly stopped the car because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she thought she had hit a child on the road
- B. she skidded on some ice on the road
- C. she wanted to trick the passenger into getting out
- D. she couldn't concentrate and nearly had a crash
44. Andrea looked in the passenger's bag to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. examine what was in it      B. find out where the passenger lived
- C. use the passenger's tools      D. find out who the passenger was
45. Andrea screamed because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she saw the hitchhiker come back
- B. she realized she could have been killed
- C. she was scared at seeing blood
- D. she cut herself by the blade

## Passage Two

Desperately short of living space and dangerously prone to flooding, the Netherlands plans to start building homes, businesses and even roads on water.

With nearly a third of the country already covered by water and half of its land mass below sea level and constantly under threat from rising waters, the authorities believe that floating communities may well be the future.

Six prototype wooden and aluminum floating houses are already attached to something off Amsterdam, and at least a further 100 are planned on the same estate, called Ijburg.

“Everybody asks why we didn’t do this kind of thing before,” said Gijsbert Van der Woerd, director of the firm responsible for promoting the concept. “After Bangladesh we’re the most densely populated country in the world. Building space is scarce and government studies show that we’ll need to double the space available to us in the coming years to meet all our needs.”

Before being placed on the water and moved into position by tugboats (拖船), the houses are built on land atop concrete flat-bottomed boats, which encase giant lumps of polystyrene (聚苯乙烯) reinforced with steel. The flat-bottomed boats are said to be unsinkable and are anchored by underwater cables. The floating roads apply the same technology.

The concept is proving popular with the Dutch. The waiting list for such homes, which will cost between euros 200,000—500,000 to buy, runs to 5,000 names, claims Van der Woerd.

With much of the country given over to market gardening and the intensive cultivation of flowers, planners have also come up with designs for floating greenhouses so that the water beneath them irrigates the plants and controls the temperature inside.

A pilot project, covering 50 hectares of flooded land near Amsterdam’s Schiphol airport, is planned for 2005.

The opportunities for innovative developers look promising. “We have 10 projects in the pipeline—floating villages and cities complete with offices, shops and restaurants,” Van der Woerd said.

46. The Netherlands plans to start building floating communities on water because \_\_\_\_\_.
- most parts of the country are covered by water
  - the country is constantly threatened by floods
  - it will promote the cultivation of flowers
  - people think it better to live on water
47. By citing “Everyone asks why we didn’t do this kind of thing before”, the author wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- building floating communities is a very good idea
  - the director of the firm didn’t want to answer the question
  - the Netherlands should follow the example of Bangladesh

- D. people are not satisfied with the government's work
48. The floating houses will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reinforced with steel                      B. made of concrete  
C. constructed in water                      D. built on boats
49. According to the author, the floating communities on water \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. can promote market gardening  
B. are beyond the reach of most Dutch people  
C. will increase the cost of gardening  
D. will be very popular by the year of 2005
50. "10 projects in the pipeline" in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. "10 pipelines to provide gas"  
B. "10 companies to lay the pipelines"  
C. "10 floating houses to be built on water"  
D. "10 building projects planned and started"

### Passage Three

My new home was a long way from the center of London but it was becoming essential to find a job, so finally I spent a whole morning getting to town and putting my name down to be considered by London Transport for a job on the tube. They were looking for guards, not drivers. This suited me. I couldn't drive a car but thought that I could probably guard a train, and perhaps continue to write my poems between stations. The writers Keats and Chekhov had been doctors. T. S. Eliot had worked in a bank and Wallace Stevens for an insurance company. I would be a tube guard. I could see myself being cheerful, useful, a good man in a crisis. Obviously I would be overqualified but I was willing to forget about that in return for a steady income and travel privileges—those being particularly welcome to someone living a long way from the city center.

The next day I sat down, with almost a hundred other candidates, for the intelligence test. I must have done all right because after half an hour's wait I was sent into another room for a psychological test. This time there were only about fifty candidates. The examiner sat at a desk. You were signaled forward to occupy the seat opposite him when the previous occupant had been dismissed after a greater or shorter time. Obviously the long interviews were the more successful ones. Some of the interviews were as short as five minutes. Mine was the only one that lasted a minute and a half.

I can remember the questions now: "Why did you leave your last job? ...Why did you leave your job before that? ...And the one before that?" I can't recall my answers except that they were short at first and grew progressively shorter. His closing statement, I thought, revealed a lack of sensitivity which helped to explain why as a psychologist, he had risen no higher than the underground railway. "You have failed the psychological test and we are unable to offer you a position."



Failing to get that job was my low point. Or so I thought, believing that the work was easy. Actually, such jobs—being a postman is another one I still desire—demand exactly the sort of elementary yet responsible awareness that the habitual dreamer is least qualified to give. But I was still far short of full self-understanding. I was also short of cash.

51. The writer applied for the job because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he could no longer afford to live without one  
B. he wanted to work in the center of London  
C. he had received suitable training  
D. he was not interested in any other available job
52. The writer thought he was overqualified for the job because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he had written many poems  
B. he often traveled underground  
C. he had worked in an insurance company  
D. he could deal with difficult situations
53. The length of his interview meant that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he had not done well in the intelligence test  
B. he was not going to be offered the job  
C. he had little work experience to talk about  
D. he did not like the examiner
54. What was the writer's opinion of the psychologist?
- A. He was inefficient at his job.                      B. He was unsympathetic.  
C. He was unhappy with his job.                      D. He was very aggressive.
55. What does the writer realize now that he did not realize then?
- A. How difficult it can be to get a job.  
B. How unpleasant ordinary jobs can be.  
C. How badly he did in the interview.  
D. How unsuitable he was for the job.

#### Passage Four

For more than 10 years there has been a bigger rise in car crime than in most other types of crime. An average of more than two cars a minute are broken into, vandalized (破坏) or stolen in the UK. Car crime accounts for almost a third of all reported offences with no signs that the trend is slowing down.

Although there are highly professional criminals involved in car theft, almost 90 percent of car crime is committed by the opportunist. Amateur thieves are aided by our carelessness. When the Automobile Association (AA) engineers surveyed one town center car park last year, 10 percent of cars checked were unlocked, a figure backed up by a Home Office national survey that found 12 percent of drivers sometimes left their cars unlocked.

The vehicles are sitting in petrol stations while drivers pay for their fuel. The AA has