

2011 在职联考

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考 英语考试 历年真题精解

主编 / 白 洁

- 新近试题全面覆盖
- 试题解析详尽透彻
- 全文翻译精确到位
- 考点分析深刻入理

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在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试 历年真题精解

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编写说明

在职英语联考命题依据《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语（日语、俄语）考试大纲》。由于联考不依据某一教材，考生对考试内容较难把握，故而选择行之有效的复习用书成为考试成败的关键。本系列图书正是为了满足广大考生的迫切需要，帮助考生全面系统复习并针对自身弱点进行强化训练而组织编写的，受到了广大考生的关注与欢迎。本套书共包括七个分册：《综合辅导》、《词汇速记》、《阅读 200 篇》、《口语交际与写译专项突破》、《语法、词汇、完形填空专项突破》、《历年真题精解》和《模拟考场》。本系列图书的特点：

● **名师主笔：**本系列图书的编写者，都是多年从事专业学位入学考试命题研究和考试辅导的专家、学者，他们熟悉专业学位考试的大纲、教材，考生的需要和考试辅导，深谙命题原则、思路和最新考试动态，经过精心研究，认真组织，编写出了这套高水平的辅导书。

● **内容权威：**本系列图书紧扣考试大纲，结合多年命题研究经验编写而成，具有很强的权威性、实战性和针对性。

● **体系新颖：**本系列图书体例设计一改过去辅导书仅仅讲授知识点的方式，将大纲要求、逻辑结构、考试要点、强化训练等巧妙地结合在一起，大大方便了考生复习之用。整个系列体系新颖，重点内容突出，知识脉络分明，条理清楚，便于考生全面复习，重点把握。

● **知识全面：**本系列图书在编写过程中，特别注意了不同分册之间内容的协调和衔接。既注重知识的全面系统，又注重考试中的应用。力求册册完美，章章优秀，不多、不重、不漏。

● **专项突破与同步训练：**本系列图书在内容全面的基础上，突出重点。力求将各专项的重点、难点和考点讲清、讲透，便于考生在薄弱环节下工夫。同时，本系列图书在结合知识点讲解中，设计了大量的同步训练题，考生可以边学边练，巩固复习成果。

● **解题详尽：**本系列图书根据在职考生的实际情况和阅读习惯，对所有练习题都做了详尽的解析，便于考生自学。

● **模拟考场：**由于在职考生多年远离考试，对目前的考试形式、考场要求、考场氛围和考试节奏等不甚了解，编者根据大纲要求，精心编制了模拟试题，题型、题量和试卷结构与真题完全一致，并给出答案和解析。一方面满足考生定期检查、巩固复习成果的需要，另一方面使考生感受真实考场、熟悉考试氛围。《模拟考场》是广大考生真实考试的演练场，考生在使用该书时应根据考场要求，认真备考，真实感受考试氛围。

前言

编写目的及特点

参加某种考试，最有效的复习资料莫过于往年真题，因为它具体体现了考试大纲规定的考试内容和考试要求，考生可以通过分析考题，研究命题人的出题思路，归纳题目设置特点，把握出题范围和难度，进而揣摩答题方法和技巧，在相对短的时间内最大限度地提高复习效果。

为了满足考生的需要，我们编写了《历年真题精解》这本书。本书在如下几个方面为考生复习提供帮助。

1. 本书以套题形式按年代逆序编排，使考生了解最新出题动态和趋势。
2. 指出并详析每题的考点，考生不但可以了解出题的角度，而且可以把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点。
3. 所有题目（包括词汇和语法结构部分的单句、完形填空、阅读理解）给出中文译文，便于考生尤其是基础较差的考生确切理解原文意思。
4. 阅读部分指出文章题材、体裁，分析结构。内容包括逻辑衔接关系分析，长难句分析和生词分析，从词一句一章方面进行详细的分析讲解，考生一书在手，不用再翻词典或语法书就能够理解题意。
5. 在讲解正确答案的同时，对错误选项也进行了比较详细的分析，使考生了解正确选项的设置特点和干扰项的陷阱所在，总结命题规律，掌握正确的做题思路。
6. 写作部分不但给出各个分数段样卷，而且分析讲解得分多少的原因，使考生把握得分与失分点，进而指导自己的练笔，避免犯无知错误，最大限度争取高分。

历年试题结构变化

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考始于2002年，考试大纲和试题结构不断调整变化，具体如下：

1. 2002年试卷中没有设置听力题，考试卷面分值为85分，阅读部分在大纲所规定的4篇短文基础上增加1篇，为5篇文章，测试题目总数不变，仍为20道题，每篇4道题，分值不变。考试后考生成绩按满分100分作加权处理。
2. 2003年试卷增设听力题，分值为15分，但没有计入考生成绩。阅读部分没有增加篇数，为4篇文章。考试成绩仍作加权处理。

3. 2004 年听力部分正式开考，并计入考生成绩，考试成绩不再进行加权处理。
4. 2005 年考试大纲取消听力测试，代之以口语交际测试，分数不变。
5. 2006 年至今没有新的调整变化。

根据大纲的变化，我们在解题过程中也作了相应删减和增加。如由于听力不再作为测试内容，我们就略去了这部分的讲解，增加了近两年的口语交际分析。

参加本书编写人员均是中国人民大学一线老师，他们多年从事在职英语联考考前辅导工作，对在职考生群体的英语水平的过去和现状都比较了解，积累了帮助考生复习过关的丰富经验，因此对考题的讲解更到位、更有针对性。

由于成书仓促，错误之处难免，敬请同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编者

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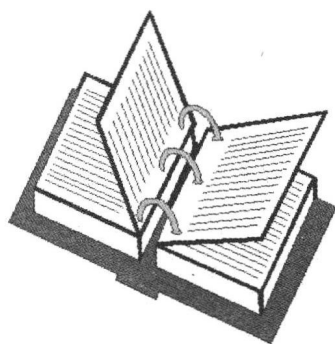
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真题与解析



2010 年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语试题

Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 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. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

1. Man: Jane, you won't believe it. I won the lottery!
Woman: _____
Man: No, it's true. When I found out, I was shocked.
A. So what? B. Does it really count?
C. Are you putting me on? D. Imagine that!
2. Man: It's raining cats and dogs outside. Did you remember to bring the umbrella?
Woman: Oops, _____.
A. everything is fine B. you can count on me
C. it'll clear up soon D. it slipped my mind this morning
3. Man: _____ How can I possibly review all this material by next week?
Woman: Take it easy. I'll help you with it.
A. I'm going crazy! B. Can't wait.
C. I'm glad it's finally over. D. What a load off.
4. Man: Get a move on. We need to be at the airport in an hour.
Woman: Come on! There's plenty of time. Remember, we're going on this trip to relax, _____.
A. we're in the same boat B. not the other way round
C. so let's go D. so forget it
5. Wife: Can you come over here, please? Which one is better?
Husband: _____.
A. I have no idea B. I have nothing more to say
C. I don't care D. I don't like it

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 given and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

6. Man: I heard you've got a wonderful job in a post office. How's your new job going?
Woman: I just feel like a fish out of water.
Question: What does the woman feel about her new job?
A. She is satisfied with it. B. She feels uncomfortable about it.
C. She feels it's her dream come true. D. She finds it demanding.
7. Man: Hi, Linda, are you going to teach after you graduate from that university?
Woman: Where did you get the idea like that?
Question: What can be concluded about Linda?
A. She has no desire to teach. B. She likes teaching very much.
C. She has no idea about teaching. D. She may choose to teach.
8. Man: Why, you have to ask your parents to pay your rent?
Woman: Well, I am unable to make ends meet.
Question: What do we know about the woman?
A. She is unable to manage her money. B. She can't get her parents to pay her rent.
C. She can't help her parents out. D. She is financially in trouble.
9. Man: Ken and Sandra hope to sell their house for \$3 million.
Woman: Yeah, they always think big.
Question: What does the women think of Ken and Sandra's plan?
A. It's worth a try. B. It's realistic.
C. It's not going to work. D. It's ridiculous.
10. Man: Excuse me. Do you need some help?
Woman: Well...I'm trying to get to the railway station, but I can't make heads or tails of this ticket machine.
Question: What is the woman's problem?
A. She doesn't have the small change with her.
B. She doesn't know how to use the machine.
C. She's not sure how much the trip will cost.
D. She's unable to get the ticket in time.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

11. Discipline cannot be _____ until the last day of school has passed.

- A. lessened
C. relaxed
- B. reduced
D. lowered
12. Some people argue that _____ regulations for water pollution will drive up costs and put jobs at risk.
A. firm
C. tense
- B. tight
D. close
13. To keep her job, she has to _____ the bad temper of her boss.
A. put up with
C. make up for
- B. take up on
D. come up to
14. Student journalists are taught how to be _____ when writing in a limited space.
A. convincing
C. appealing
- B. brief
D. expressive
15. The discussion was so _____ that at intervals the speakers stopped for refreshments.
A. exhausted
C. excited
- B. exhausting
D. exciting
16. The popularity of these schools is growing steadily _____ their high tuition fees.
A. instead of
C. in spite of
- B. in favor of
D. in place of
17. It is often not easy to _____ the marked generation gap which exists between the young and their elders.
A. broaden
C. bridge
- B. break
D. build
18. The drive from England to Scotland provides the tourist with many pleasant changes of _____.
A. scenery
C. perspective
- B. sight
D. scene
19. This ambitious project, _____ scores of organizations around the world, will take at least ten years to be accomplished.
A. indicating
C. containing
- B. composing
D. involving
20. Because of the popularity of the region, visitors are advised to book hotels _____.
A. in order
C. in turn
- B. in person
D. in advance
21. He purposely ignored her call because he just didn't feel like _____.
A. disturbing
C. being disturbed
- B. to disturb
D. to be disturbed
22. Do you really think Bill will help you write the report? Don't count your chickens _____ they are hatched.
A. as
C. before
- B. after
D. while

23. If you want a thing _____ well, do it yourself.
A. done B. doing
C. to do D. being done
24. The committee member agreed to the proposal that the issue _____ to immediate voting.
A. is to be put B. be put
C. should put D. must be put
25. So loudly _____ that even people in the next room could hear him.
A. did he speak B. does he speak
C. he spoke D. he speaks
26. To master a foreign language like French requires hard work, so you _____ study too hard.
A. should B. must
C. can't D. may not
27. Gaining a new customer costs _____ keeping an old one.
A. as many as five times B. five times as many as
C. as much as five times D. five times as much as
28. People with glasses are perceived to be up to ten IQ points more intelligent than _____.
A. those without B. that without
C. these without D. one without
29. Reading books, _____ takes the reader to other worlds, is a wonderful way to "escape".
A. that B. what
C. as D. which
30. Take 60mg up to four times a day, _____ advised otherwise by a doctor.
A. if B. until
C. though D. unless

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages 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 your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

The rich have traditionally passed their wealth to their children. But an increasing number of billionaires are choosing not to. The reason? They want their children to live on themselves—and not to turn into spoiled successors.

Nicola Horlick or "supermum", a famous British billionaire, owing to the fact that she has high-flying jobs and five kids—has spent her career making a report £250m. She now seems determined to throw off large parts of it. She already gives away about 25% of her income each year; she has just revealed, in a report on the state of charity in the city, that she will not be leaving most of the remainder to her children. "I think it is wrong to give too much inherited

wealth to children,” Horlick told the report’s authors. “I will not be leaving all my wealth to my children because that would just ruin their lives.”

She is by no means the first to go public with this conviction. Bill Gates has put an estimated \$ 30bn into the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. This was supplemented, in 2009, by another \$ 24bn or so from his friend Warren Buffett.

Buffett has always been colorful, quatably clear on where he stands. His daughter often tells a story of finding herself without change for a car parking ticket—her father lent her \$ 20, then promptly made her write him a check. “To suggest that the children of the wealthy should be just as wealthy,” he has said, “is like saying the members of America’s 2004 Olympic team should be made up only of the children of the 1980 Olympic team.”

Antia Roddick, the late founder of the Body Shop, told her kids that they would not inherit one penny. The money that she made from the company would go into the Body Shop Foundation, which isn’t one of those awful tax shelters, like some in America. It just functions to take the money and give it away.

31. The billionaires mentioned in the passage don’t want to leave much of their wealth to their children because _____.
 - A. they prefer to give their wealth to charity
 - B. they want their business to go on healthily
 - C. they believe too much wealth will harm their children
 - D. they hope their children can make more money themselves
32. What do we learn about Nicola Horlick?
 - A. She has already given away about 25% of her wealth.
 - B. She is the first one who declares to give away her wealth.
 - C. She will leave only a small portion of her wealth to her kids.
 - D. She inherited most of her wealth from her parents.
33. Buffett distinguishes himself for _____.
 - A. his clear-cut position
 - B. being strict with his children
 - C. his talent in financial management
 - D. being a giant in the stock market
34. According to Buffett’s daughter, her father _____.
 - A. refuses to lend her money
 - B. wants her to invest in the Olympic Games
 - C. never gives her more money than necessary
 - D. always makes sure that she returns his money
35. It is implied in the last paragraph that some foundations are used by the rich to _____.
 - A. provide shelter for the poor
 - B. build good fame
 - C. avoid paying tax
 - D. support their business

Passage Two

It is football time again. Currently, the qualifying rounds are being played to decide which

countries will send teams to the 2010 World Cup. Soccer is becoming more and more popular on a worldwide scale and these qualifying legs are causing much excitement.

The game is popular at club level as well. Many fans go every week to support their team, whether the event is a home or away one, hoping to get a result. They all hope an attacking game, with a lot of goals being scored. Obviously, they do not want to see a boring, defensive match where the players are aimlessly passing the ball to each other.

Sadly, not all the action always takes place on the ground. All too frequently, there is action in the stands, too. Football supporters, most of whom declare their loyalty by wearing their team's colors, in the form of shirts, are not known for their team and behavior. They are often very noisy, shouting noisy encouragement to their team and singing deafening songs.

There is much rivalry between supporters. Mostly, this is good-natured, but trouble can easily arise. Fans get angry if they feel that a referee has made a wrong decision, perhaps giving one of their team a red or yellow card unfairly, or perhaps failing to notice a foul (犯规) committed by a member of the other team.

When trouble breaks out in a football crowd, it can be difficult to control. Stadium officials often seat the opposing fans in separate parts of the ground as a precaution against fighting. However, preventing trouble is more difficult outside the ground. In the worst cases, riot police have to be called in.

Unfortunately, there are some fans who enjoy this violent aspect of football. These football hooligans (流氓) really enjoy running battle with the police, and call up other people to throw stones and bottles at them. They regard football not as a sport, but as an excuse for troublemaking. Inevitably, their behavior spoils the reputation of the game.

36. The qualifying rounds are played to _____.
A. attract soccer fans
B. select the best teams for the next rounds
C. raise funds for the organizers
D. decide which players are the best
37. What do the football fans hope to see?
A. A home game.
B. A defensive game.
C. An evenly matched game.
D. An exciting game.
38. Fans get angry when they think _____.
A. the referee is unfair
B. their team is losing
C. their team is not playing well
D. there is an intentional foul
39. Riot police are called in _____.
A. to separate the opposing fans inside the ground
B. as a precaution against trouble inside the ground
C. to stop fighting occurring outside the ground
D. as a precaution against fighting outside the ground
40. It is implied in the last paragraph that _____.
A. football fans enjoy spoiling games
B. football hooligans are crazy about the games

- C. football can be an excuse for troublemaking
- D. football has a poor reputation

Passage Three

Our sense of smell, which we normally take for granted, is nowadays being increasingly used for purposes which might surprise us if we aware of them. One area in which smells are created to achieve particular results is marketing. For some time manufacturers have taken advantage of our sense of smell with regard to household goods. Millions of dollars are spent on product research in the hunt for the right smell as it is believed perfume influences the way consumers perceive a brand. In a survey in the United States, when people were asked what was the most important factor in their choice of detergent (洗衣粉), smell was rated highly, above ingredients and price.

Now stores are becoming even more direct in their use of smell. The smell of fresh bread in a supermarket tends to encourage people to buy, and people selling their houses are recommended to have coffee being heated when potential buyers arrive. Suddenly smell is becoming big business. One company specializing in the use of smells to attract customers now has many large stores on its own list of customers. They find that when pleasant smells are filtered through a store's air condition system, people tend to spend longer in the store and buy more.

Research shows that smells can increase people's view of the value of a product. In a test, people looked at the same types of shoes in two rooms—one filled with purified air, the other with a smell of mixed flowers, 84% of the people preferred the shoes in the room with the smell of mixed flowers. In fact, many said they would be prepared to pay up to US\$10 more for a pair.

Smells also have other potential uses. Some companies are experimenting with different smells to produce different effects in their workers according to the time of day. For example, early in the morning they might put the smell of lemon in the air conditioning system to wake people up. In the middle of the morning, when the atmosphere tends to become more tense, the smell of wood could be used to calm people down. Before lunchtime the smell of melting butter would encourage people to go to lunch on time. After lunch, when people often begin to lose concentration, the smell of mint (薄荷) would increase their alertness.

- 41. Which is the most appropriate title for the passage?
 - A. How to avoid being affected by smells.
 - B. Using smells to influence people.
 - C. The power of our sense of smell.
 - D. New smells in supermarkets.
- 42. In the survey, when selecting detergent, people considered smell _____.
 - A. not important
 - B. as important as price
 - C. less important than ingredients
 - D. more important than price
- 43. To attract more customers, some large stores _____.
 - A. employ a company specializing in the use of smells