



同等学力 人员申请硕士学位
英语水平 全国统一考试辅导丛书



历年真题精解 + 全真模拟试卷

主编 颜 炜

支持 环球卓越 www.geedu.com

赠送

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主编 颜 炜

参编 初 萌 董真明 苏 竞



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本书是同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书之一。通过本书,考生可以加深对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的题型和难易度的变化的了解,并加以模拟演练。

历年真题精解部分包括 2001 年以来的真题,便于考生了解近几年的考试全貌和变化趋势。全真模拟试卷部分包括 5 套模拟试卷,囊括了大纲所确定的各种考试题型,并给出了详细的解析。

本书由著名的同等学力英语辅导老师执笔,对历年真题进行详尽客观的解析,所提供的模拟试题紧扣最新考试大纲,每套题的题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致。

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丛 书 序

这是一套由同等学力资深辅导专家为众同等学力申请硕士学位人员量身定做的应试辅导用书。

针对最新《考试大纲》(第四版)(2004年12月份修订)的调整,结合同等学力申请硕士学位人员对英语的实际掌握程度和成人学习英语的特点,我们组织编写了“同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书”。本套丛书包括《词汇实战一本通》、《综合应试教程》、《历年真题精解+全真模拟试卷》3个分册,从基础到综合,再到实战演练,让在职人员在有限的时间里,快速提高应试水平。

1. 讲师执笔,实用性强

本套丛书的编写老师为北京、深圳、上海、郑州等地著名的同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导专家,从书内容是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶,实用性非常强。

2. 紧扣新大纲,直击2006年同等学力申请硕士真题

本套丛书紧扣最新大纲,体例设置与大纲保持一致,同时各部分考点分析透彻,重点突出,可以让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

3. 结合在职人员特点,量身定做

本套丛书充分考虑到在职人员学习时间紧的特点,避免了采用传统的专项分册的丛书构架方式;而是采用简单精练的三册制,有效控制复习用书的量,让考生在有限的时间内能够全面复习,重点把握,应对考试。

4. 超值服务,助考生一臂之力

本套丛书的每本分册均附赠光盘一张,由北京环球卓越 www.geedu.com 提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。

(1)《词汇实战一本通》附赠光盘内容为:著名辅导专家**初萌**老师主讲的“2006同等学力申请硕士英语词汇速记班课程(36学时,价值240元)”的全部录音(MP3)及电子版讲义,同时可凭光盘内提供的该课程网络课堂充值卡的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,进入该课程的全真网络课堂(含老师板书),再次真实体验超值服务。

(2)《综合应试教程》附赠光盘内容为:著名辅导专家**初萌**老师主讲的“2006同等学力申请硕士英语阅读课程(40学时,价值400元)”的全部录音(MP3)及电子版讲义,同时可凭光盘内提供的该课程网络课堂充值卡的账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,进入该课程的全真网络课堂(含老师板书)。

(3)《历年真题精解+全真模拟试卷》附赠光盘内容为:辅导界“黑马”**颜炜**老师主讲的“2006同等学力申请硕士英语翻译写作课程(16学时,价值160元)”的全部录音(MP3)及电子版讲义,同时可凭光盘内提供的该课程网络课堂充值卡账号和密码,登录 www.geedu.com,进入该课程的全真网络课堂(含老师板书),同时可下载两套由资深专家提

供的价值 100 元的权威预测试卷。

本套丛书脉络清晰，内容饱满，针对性强，通俗易懂。相信广大考生在认真复习本套丛书时，会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受；同时也真诚希望本套丛书能大大提高众考生的应试能力和实际水平，在考场上轻松驰骋，快乐过关！

因编者水平有限，错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正！

最后，感谢北京环球卓越为本套丛书提供的专业服务和专业技术支持，愿他们精益求精，为社会提供更多、更好、更专业的工作和服务！

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丛书策划人

前 言

历年考试真题都是经过多次筛选和推敲的，是考生最好的测试材料和阅读材料，考试大纲中确定的许多语言考查重点在这些考题中得到了很好的体现，考生如果能够认真地了解这些考题，在一定程度上就有可能把握住复习的重点和要领。而高水平的模拟试题则能够帮助考生临场实战演练，调整应试状态，预测考试成绩，还有助于把握复习重点和方向，巩固考点。

为了使考生能够对同等学力申请硕士学位英语全国水平统一考试的全部过程以及考试题型和难易度的变化有所了解，并加以模拟演练，调整复习状态和计划，进而更好地备战考试，我们组织编写了这本《历年真题精解+全真模拟试卷》。

历年真题精解部分包括 2001 年以来的真题，便于考生了解近几年的考试全貌和变化趋势，并进行相应的自测，同时尽可能为考生提供客观的解析和答案，翻译和写作部分还给出了参考译文和范文。全真模拟试卷部分给考生提供了一个演练场，包括 5 套模拟试卷，囊括了大纲所确定的各种考试题型，并给出了详细的解析、参考译文和范文。

本书由著名的同等学力英语辅导老师执笔，对历年真题进行了详尽、客观的解析，深入浅出，剖析精辟、透彻；所提供的模拟试题紧扣最新考试大纲，每套题的题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致，各类测试考点的题型、难度以及题材均依据近几年的考题特点编写，能够在很大程度上反映近几年的考试趋势和考题特点，是考生用来考前模拟自测、调整应试状态的上好试卷。

希望广大考生通过对本书的学习，能够领悟同等学力申硕英语统考试题的真谛，做到心中有数，一举通过考试。

由于水平有限，书中难免会有纰漏，敬请广大考生和各位同仁批评指正。

编 者

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丛书序

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第一部分 历年真题

2005 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位

英语水平全国统一考试试题

ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST FOR MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS

(Time Limit: 150 minutes)

Paper One 试卷一

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Part I Dialogue Communication | (10 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part II Vocabulary | (10 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part III Reading Comprehension | (45 minutes, 25 points) |
| Part IV Cloze | (15 minutes, 15 points) |
| Part V Error Detection | (10 minutes, 5 points) |

Paper Two 试卷二

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Part I Translation | (30 minutes, 20 points) |
| Part II Writing | (30 minutes, 15 points) |

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 for each)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four 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: Why don't you have dinner with me tonight?

B: _____

A. Because I have an appointment.

B. Sorry about that, but I have to go to a party.

- C. The reason is that I have to work over time tonight.
D. I'd love to, but I have to finish my paper.
2. A: I'm afraid I have spilled some coffee on the table cloth.
B: _____
A. Oh, don't worry about that. B. You needn't apologize.
C. I feel sorry for that. D. Oh, you shouldn't have done that.
3. A: You seem to have a lot of work to do in your office. You've always been working overtime.
B: _____
A. You are right, but don't you know the meaning of work?
B. Sorry, I don't think so. I get overpaid for overwork, you know.
C. That's right. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
D. That's right, but the work is interesting. I don't mind some extra hours at all.
4. A: George, I would like to introduce a friend of mine, if I may: Albert Snow. Albert, this is George Smith.
B: _____
A. How have you been? B. Pleased to meet you, George.
C. Mind if call you George? D. The pleasure's mine.
5. A: Excuse me. I don't want to interrupt you...
B: _____
A. No, no. It's quite all right. B. Well, never mind.
C. It won't bother me. D. Of course not.

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 answer to the question from 4 choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

6. **Man:** I saw John yesterday. You know what? He was driving a luxurious car.
Woman: He rented it. He often makes believe that he is a millionaire.
Question: What does the woman mean?
A. Everyone believes that John is a millionaire.
B. John dreams of becoming a millionaire.
C. John dreams of having a luxurious car.
D. John pretends to be a millionaire.
7. **Woman:** I can hardly go on. The work is so tough.
Man: Don't lose heart, I'll back you up all the time.
Question: What does the man mean?
A. He will help the woman with her work.
B. He will support the woman.

C. He will do the work for the woman.

D. He will encourage the woman.

8. **Man:** I didn't know you got a promotion. Why didn't you tell me earlier so that we could have celebrated it?

Woman: I guess it slipped my mind. My mind was lost to other things because of work.

Question: What does the woman mean?

A. She felt lost with her work.

B. She had a poor memory.

C. she forgot to tell him.

D. She had to go to work.

9. **Man:** The new Chevy Chase film was terrific!

Woman: Oh, come off it, Al. Chevy Chase is a great comedian, but he surely didn't show it in that movie.

Question: What does the woman think of the movie?

A. It's great comedy.

B. It's typical Chevy Chase film.

C. It isn't a good comedy.

D. It isn't as terrible as Al thought.

10. **Woman:** You haven't said a word about my dress, Dave. Don't you like it?

Man: I'm sorry I didn't say anything about it sooner. I don't think I've seen anything like this before.

Question: What does the man probably think of the dress?

A. It is in fashion.

B. It surely is unique.

C. It is a bit old-fashioned.

D. It surely suits her.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points, 0.5 for each)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 10 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. Should English classes be compulsory at the elementary or primary school level in countries where it is not the native langue?

A. required

B. necessary

C. select

D. permanent

12. In the end, both attacks and defenses of the free market and conventional economics have immense philosophical implications.

A. traditional

B. novel

C. capital-centered

D. consumption-centered

13. Applicant will be asked to provide information on how they will disseminate information to other students at their university or college.
A. disclose B. deliver C. spread D. analyze
14. In general, the British people belong to one of the more affluent countries of Europe and enjoy a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world.
A. plentiful B. powerful C. friendly D. wealthy
15. To absorb a younger work force, many companies offered retirement plans as incentives for older workers to retire and make way for the younger ones who earned lower salaries.
A. rewards B. opportunities C. motives D. stimuli
16. Their business flourished at its new location a year later owing to their joint efforts and hard work.
A. prevailed B. failed C. boomed D. shrank
17. The pressure on her from her family caused her to resort to the drastic measures.
A. turn to B. keep to C. stick to D. lead to
18. I shall never forget the look of intense anguish on the face of his parents when they heard the news.
A. stress B. dilemma C. misery D. surprise
19. If minor disputes are left unsettled, tough ones will pile up sooner or later.
A. accumulate B. vanish C. linger D. emerge
20. The police tried in vain to break up the protest crowds in front of the government building.
A. unskillfully B. violently C. ineffectively D. eventually

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentences, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentences. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

21. I would like to express my _____ to you all for supporting me this summer as a visiting scholar in your department.
A. satisfaction B. gratitude C. pleasure D. sincerity
22. The objective of this popular consultation is to determine, _____, the final political status of the region, whether to remain of the country as a special district, or to part from it.
A. once upon a time B. once and again C. all at once D. once and for all
23. The two countries will assign counter-drug officials to their respective embassies on a _____ basis.
A. fundamental B. similar C. reciprocal D. reasonable
24. Tennessee's population is nearly two-fifths rural, and no single city or group of cities _____ the state.

- A. dominates B. manages C. manipulates D. controls
25. We all know that in a situation like this a cool head is _____.
A. called for B. called off C. called on D. called up
26. The destruction an earthquake causes depends on its _____ and duration, or the amount of shaking that occurs.
A. altitude B. magnitude C. multitude D. aptitude
27. The El Nino has _____ affected the regional weather and temperature over much of the tropics, sub-tropics and some mid-latitude areas.
A. externally B. consistently C. insistently D. internally
28. During all these years of absence, he had _____ a tender feeling for his mother and the family.
A. enclosed B. hugged C. enriched D. cherished
29. The _____ choice for a consumer, therefore, is the choice among the available ones that will enable him or her to maximize utility.
A. optimal B. optional C. optical D. optimistic
30. Mrs. Smith _____ tears when she heard her daughter had died in the road accident.
A. broke in B. broke up C. broke through D. broke into

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 25 points, 1 for each)

Directions: There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some 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

Mr. Greenly was there to greet them. "Let see, there are eighteen children and two adults at three dollars each. That will be sixty dollars."

"Miss Joan, if you look at the bottom of this brochure," Mr. Greenly said, "you'll notice very important statement."

Sure enough, in very tiny letters, it said, "Prices are subject to change without notice."

Miss Joan was determined to keep her good mood. She took a twenty dollars bill out of her own purse and handed it to Mr. Greenly with the forty dollars she had in an envelope.

Mr. Greenly pointed to the tiniest letters Miss Joan had ever almost seen. It also says, "Terms and conditions of group reservations are subject to change without notice."

Miss Joan's good mood was now history.

31. How many dollars did Miss Joan hand to Mr. Greenly?
A. 20. B. 40. C. 60. D. 18.
32. The phrase "subject to change without notice" suggests _____.
A. Mr. Greenly could change the terms at will
B. the customers should read the brochure carefully

- 35.

Passage Two

but they are not the same.

harmoniously in cities, in social groupings. ...

cultivate a garden; ...

the latest, most advanced model of automobile.

never, through a monkey's cleverness, be modified into a hook or a ladder. ...

36. What does the author think of the words “civilization”, and “culture”?

- A. They are identical.
- B. They are different concepts.
- C. They can often be used interchangeably.

- D. They are defined differently by different people.
37. According to the author the word "civilization" originally refers to _____.
A. people's way of life in cities
B. people's ability to live together in cities
C. a type of social organizations
D. an advanced level of social life
38. The Latin verb *colere* originally means "_____".
A. live in a city B. develop oneself C. promote growth D. cultivate the land
39. The author believes that creativity _____.
A. is a unique feature of civilized beings. B. brings forth the improvement of tools.
C. is the result of human development. D. helps the advance of culture.
40. The author mentions monkeys in the last paragraph to show that _____.
A. monkeys are the same as birds
B. people once lived in caves like monkeys
C. monkeys can never develop into human beings
D. man is different from other animals such as monkeys

Passage Three

The huge growth of global "ecotourism" industry is becoming an increasing concern for conservationists with mounting evidence that many wild species do not respond well to contact with human beings. Overexposure to tourists has been linked to stress, abnormal behavior and adverse health effects in species such as polar bears, dolphins and gorillas (大猩猩), says a report in New Scientist.

While regulated ecotourism can help conservation efforts by encouraging people to manage endangered species and their habitats, many projects are poorly designed and unregulated, its says. "Many ecotourist projects are unaudited, unauthorized and merely hint they are based on environmentally friendly policies and operations."

Ecotourism is growing by 10 to 30 percent a year and an estimated 20 percent of tourists are thought to visit a conservation-based project. Philip Seddon, of the University of Otago in New Zealand, said that although most tourist projects conformed to basic guidelines on land use and not scaring wildlife, their full impact was rarely considered.

...

In Africa, gorillas have picked up parasites introduced to their habitat by tourists and mongooses (獾) have caught lung diseases from human beings. Experts said that the answer to the problems was better regulation and supervision of ecotourism. The Galapagos Islands, where visitor numbers are strictly controlled, is a good model.

41. Ecotourism is meant to _____.
A. have tourists help in the conservation of wildlife

- B. have wild species respond well to contact with humans
C. make wild species reduce stress and abnormal behavior
D. make conservationists more concerned with wildlife
42. According to New Scientist, many ecotourist projects _____.
A. really encourage people to protect wildlife and its habit
B. strictly follow environmentally friendly policies
C. actually lack proper examination and official approval
D. seriously damage the habitats of endangered species
43. What will happen to wildlife ultimately if the present "ecotourism" practice goes on?
A. It will disturb their life. B. It will affect their health.
C. It will increase their stress. D. It will threaten their survival.
44. According to the passage, the growth in the global "ecotourism" industry _____.
A. reflects a growing concern for conservation
B. arouses a growing concern for conservation
C. coincides with a mounting concern for conservation
D. originates from a grater concern for conservation
45. According to the passage, a solution to the "ecotourism" problem is to _____.
A. encourage people to manage endangered species
B. reduce the exposure of wildlife to human beings
C. help wild animals increase their fitness
D. prevent wildlife from catching human disease

Passage Four

Computers can beat chess champion Gary Kasparov at his game, count all the atoms in a nuclear explosion, and calculate complex figures in a fraction of a second, but they still fail at the slight differences in language translation. Artificial Intelligence computers have large amounts of memory, capable of storing huge translating dictionaries and extensive lists of grammar rules. Yet, today's best computer language translators have just a 60 percent accuracy rate. Scientists are still unable to program the computer with human-like common sense reasoning power.

Computer language translation is called Machine Translation, or MT. While not perfect, MT is surprisingly good. MT was designed to process dry, technical language that people find tedious to translate. Computers can translate basic phrases, such as "Your foot bone's connected to your ankle bone, your ankle bone's connected to your leg bone." They can translate more difficult phrases, such as "Which witch is which?" Computers can also accurately translate "Wild thing, you make my heart sing!" into other languages, because they can understand individual words, as long as the words are pre-programmed in their dictionary.

But highly sensitive types of translating, such as important diplomatic conversations, are

beyond the scope of computer translating programs. Human translators use intuitional meaning, not logic, to process words and phrases into other languages. A human can properly translate the phrase, "The pen is in the pen (围养禽畜的圈)," because most humans know that it means that a writing instrument is in a small enclosed space. Many times, computers do not have the ability to determine in which way two identical words in one sentence are to be used.

In addition to using massive rule-programmed machines, computer programmers are also trying to teach computers to learn how to think for themselves through the "experience" of translating. Even with these efforts, programmers admit that a "thinking" computer might not ever be invented in the future.

46. Computers today are capable of _____.
A. defeating the best chess player in the world
B. telling subtle differences between languages
C. translating over 60 percent of difficult texts
D. doing human-like common sense reasoning
47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Computers can translate dry and difficult phrase.
B. Computers can understand sensitive language.
C. Computers can translate technical language.
D. Computers can understand pre-programmed word.
48. The major problem with computer translating programs is that computers _____.
A. can not translate illogical sentences
B. do not have a large enough capacity of memory
C. can not understand grammatical rules
D. do not have intuition to process language
49. To improve machine translation, computer programmers are trying to _____.
A. use powerful rule-programmed computers
B. teach computers to think by practice
C. have computers compile translating dictionaries
D. add explanations of words in computer programs
50. The passage suggests that _____.
A. the accuracy rate of machine translation cannot be raised
B. it is impossible for computers to think as humans do
C. only technical language is suitable for machine translation
D. it is impossible to determine of identical words

Passage Five

Several years ago during the dot-com passion, Manhattan lawyer John Kennedy sometimes wore a dark blue suit to meet potential Internet clients. But he soon realized that his

conservative clothes were a strike against him before he even shook hands. So he began to do business in casual, open-shirt clothes.

But now the tables have turned. Today Silicon Valley executives are the ones often coming out in suits. No wonder that Fortune 500 executives are dusting off their silk ties and pants. "I would say there is a trend now toward a little more business dress," said Kennedy. "I find myself wearing suits more."

While there isn't a rush toward formal office wear, clothiers and executives say the workplace uniform is heading that way. In many offices, men are wearing jackets, ties and pants more frequently than a year ago. Top women executives never went as casual as men, so the shift doesn't affect them as dramatically.

"Business casual" took several years to catch on. It started with casual Fridays, evolved to casual summers, then became casual everyday.

Observers mention many factors driving the trend. Internet companies helped lead the dress-down movement and other industries followed suit to attract workers. But with the collapse of many dot-coms, the relaxed look is becoming a style to avoid. Moreover, as the economy stumbles, more people are hunting for jobs or trying to keep the ones they have, and appearance counts.

US President Bush wears a coat and tie in the White House office and expects his staff to dress "professionally," which some say sets a tone for the nation.

51. "Business casual" was prevalent several years ago because _____.
A. the Manhattan law business grew very quickly
B. shaking hands with clients became popular
C. the country was fighting the conservatives
D. the Internet companies boomed then
52. When the "business casual" prevailed, _____.
A. businessmen wore ties only in workplace
B. businessmen didn't wear ties at all
C. businesswomen didn't wear formally in workplace
D. businesswomen still wore formally everywhere
53. The Fortune 500 executives _____.
A. set the trend toward more casual wear
B. are particular about what they wear
C. begin to wear suits more often than before
D. are usually indifferent to fashion trend
54. At the beginning of the "business casual" trend, business people wore casually _____.
A. when meeting clients
B. on weekends
C. in summer
D. almost everyday
55. It is implied in the passage that the change of business dress from the casual to the formal