

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考

国务院学位委员会办公室 编

英语考试大纲

(第二版)

ENGLISH

 科学技术文献出版社

在职攻读硕士学位（非英语专业）

入学考试全国联考

英语考试大纲

（第二版）

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编写说明

为了规范和改进在职攻读硕士学位入学考试工作，提高入学外语考试的科学性、权威性和公正性，国务院学位委员会办公室于2002年决定，全国在职攻读硕士学位入学外语考试（英、日、俄、德）从当年起将不分学位种类，按照各语种统一的考试大纲，实行统一命题、统一考试、统一阅卷，择优录取。同年，我们聘请了全国十余所高等院校的专家及学者编写并出版了在职攻读硕士学位全国联考外语（英、日、俄、德）考试大纲。该大纲充分考虑了在职攻读硕士学位的特点，在考试内容和考试项目等方面加强了对考生外语应用能力的考核。

三年来，我们一直密切关注统一考试的举办情况，及时与考生举行座谈并与有关专家进行商讨。在总结前几年统一考试经验的基础上，我们决定组织有关方面的专家对大纲进行补充修订。经过修订的新大纲（第二版）将是今后几年全国在职攻读硕士学位（非英语专业）入学外语考试统一命题的依据，是各院校进行有关教学和辅导的参考，也可作为应试者复习和备考的参考资料。

在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国外语联考各语种考试大纲（第二版）的编写得到了各专业学位教育指导委员会的大力支持，在此表示衷心感谢！

国务院学位委员会办公室

2005年4月

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英语考试大纲

一、考试性质

在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国英语联考是国务院学位办组织的国家级选拔性考试，其目的是为了客观、科学、公正、规范地测试考生的英语语言知识和使用语言的相关能力。

二、考试范围及要求

在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国英语联考要求考生能够较熟练地掌握英语的基本语法和常用词汇，具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、写、译的语言运用能力。与全国统招硕士研究生入学英语考试相比，在职硕士研究生入学英语考试充分考虑了该类考生的实际情况以及工作需要等方面的特点。

在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国英语联考的考查范围包括考生的英语口语交际能力、词汇和基本语法的运用能力、完形填空和阅读理解能力、英译汉和写作能力。考生在上述方面应分别达到以下具体要求：

(一) 口语交际

能用英语进行日常会话。对于生活、学习和工作中的常见英语会话，能理解会话的情景、说话人的意图和对话的含义，并能恰当地进行口语交流。能正确理解英语口语中常见的习惯用法。

(二) 词汇

考生应掌握本考试大纲词汇表中所规定的英语词汇量和需要达到的应用程度，即：

1. 领会式掌握 4 500 个英语单词和 500 个常用词组；

2. 复用式掌握其中 1 800 个左右的常用单词和 200 个常用词组;
3. 掌握一定数量的常用词缀,并能根据构词法和语境识别常见的派生词。

(三) 语法

掌握基本的英语语法知识,能在阅读、写作等过程中正确运用这些知识,以达到获取有关信息和表达交流思想的目的。具体需要掌握的内容如下:

1. 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法;
2. 动词的基本时态、语态的构成及其用法;
3. 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法;
4. 常用连接词、冠词的词义及其用法;
5. 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成及其用法;
6. 虚拟语气的构成及其用法;
7. 各类从句的构成及其用法;
8. 强调句型结构及其用法;
9. 常用倒装句的结构及其用法。

(四) 阅读理解

考生应能够综合运用英语语言知识和基本阅读技能,读懂难度适中的一般性题材(经济、社会、政法、历史、科普、管理等)和体裁(议论文、说明文、记叙文、应用文等)的英语文章。能够基本上掌握文章大意并能领会作者的意图和态度。阅读速度达到每分钟 60~70 个词。具体要求为:

1. 能够掌握文章的中心思想、主要内容和细节;
2. 具备根据上下文把握词义的能力;理解上下文的逻辑关系;
3. 能够根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
4. 能够对文章的结构和作者的态度等做出简单的分析和判断。

(五) 完形填空

考生应能够运用英语语言知识,在语篇的水平上理解一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文,并完成短文中的选择填空。短文中的完形填空内容一般会涉及到英语的基本句型结构、语法规则、词义及词组搭配等。

(六) 英译汉

能够将一般性题材的英语短文在正确理解的基础上翻译成通顺的汉语。译文应忠实原文,表达正确。翻译速度为每小时 300~400 词。

(七) 写作

应具备基本的英语书面表达能力,能够根据所给的提纲、情景或图表按要求写出相应的短文。所写短文要求主题明确,条理清楚,语言比较规范。写作速度应达到每小时 240 词以上。

三、试卷结构及考题形式

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试试卷包括试卷一(客观题)和试卷二(主观题)两部分。试卷一和试卷二分段考试,全部考试时间为 150 分钟。其中试卷一占 75%,考试时间为 90 分钟;试卷二占 25%,考试时间为 60 分钟。本考试采用笔试方式,其考试试卷共分六个部分:

第一部分 口语交际

本部分包括一节或两节,共 10 题。每次考试设以下一种或两种题型。

A 节为完成对话,由 5 或 10 道题组成。每一题中,考生将在试卷上读到一段不完整的对话和用以完成这段对话的 4 个备选答案。要求考生针对对话的内容从 4 个备选答案中选出一个最符合对话情景和口语交际习惯用法的答案,使整个对话能顺利完成。

B 节为对话理解，由 5 或 10 道题组成。每一题考生将在试卷上读到一段对话和对话之后的问题以及针对问题的 4 个备选答案。要求考生能理解对话的情景、说话人的意图和对话的含意，从所给的 4 个备选答案中选出一个最佳答案。

本部分满分为 15 分，每题 1.5 分。

第二部分 词汇和语法结构

本部分共设 20 道题，其中 10 道为词汇题，10 道为语法题。每道考题中有一空白，要求考生在了解句义的基础上根据词汇或语法要求在四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

本部分满分为 10 分，每题 0.5 分。

第三部分 阅读理解

本部分共有 4 篇长度为 300~400 词的文章，每篇文章后设 5 个问题，共 20 道题。考生须在理解文章的基础上从为每个问题提供的四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

本部分满分为 40 分，每题 2 分。

第四部分 完形填空

完形填空是一篇 150~200 词的一般性短文。短文中有 10 个空白，每个空白为一题。考生须在理解短文意思的基础上从为每个空白提供的四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

本部分满分为 10 分，每题 1 分。

第五部分 英译汉

本部分采用语篇翻译的考试形式。要求考生将一篇 150~200 词的一般性

题材的英语段落翻译成汉语。

本部分满分为 10 分。

第六部分 短文写作

本部分采用提纲、情景或图表作文的考试形式。考生应按要求写出一篇 120 词以上的英语短文。

本部分满分为 15 分。

四、试卷题型、题量、记分及答题时间

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考入学英语考试的题型、题量、记分及答题时间如下：

序号	题 型	题 量	记分	时间（分钟）
I	口语交际	10 道	15	15
II	词汇与语法结构	20 道	10	20
III	阅读理解	20 道	40	40
IV	完型填空	10 道	10	15
V	英译汉	150~200 词	10	30
VI	短文写作	120 词以上	15	30
总计			100	150

英语考试样卷

SAMPLE TEST

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 four 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. **Speaker A:** Operator, I want to make a person-to-person call to Toronto, Canada. The number is 932-0806.

Speaker B: _____

- A. But I don't know whom do you want to call.
- B. What's the name of the party you're calling?
- C. What's the address of the person you're calling?
- D. What's the extension number you're calling?

2. **Speaker A:** Excuse me, do you have small change for a dollar?

Speaker B: _____

- A. Why do you want to change?
- B. Is it my business?
- C. Are dimes and quarters OK?
- D. You shouldn't ask a stranger for change!

3. **Speaker A:** It seems to be clearing up.

Speaker B: _____

- A. It's such a nice change.

- B. I don't think this weather will last.
C. I hope it stays warm.
D. As long as it rains.
4. **Speaker A:** You don't have to play that record so loud, do you?
Speaker B: _____
A. Yes. I didn't mean to disturb you.
B. Sorry I don't have to. I can turn it down a little.
C. Yes, sorry. Am I keeping you awake?
D. Sorry, I didn't realize you were trying to sleep.
5. **Speaker A:** You are more beautiful in that red sweater!
Speaker B: _____
A. Oh, no. It's just an old one, and I have had it for years.
B. Yes. I think it goes nicely with my pants.
C. Thank you. My mom knitted it for me some years ago.
D. Oh, but I'm not sure if it suits me.

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 four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the four choices given and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

6. **Woman:** Why don't you drive to the university?
Man: I like cycling. And there are more bicycles than cars on the campus.
Question: What does the man imply?
A. Most people in the university like driving cars.
B. Most people in the university like riding bicycles.

- C. Driving cars is not allowed in the university.
- D. The campus is near, so he doesn't have to drive to it.

7. **Woman:** I hear you still need \$2,000 for the project. But why don't you ask John to help? He has money to burn, you know?

Man: Ask John? I'll save my breath. The wealthiest are usually mean.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. People with a lot of money are usually helpful.
- B. People with a lot of money are usually vicious.
- C. People with a lot of money are usually not generous.
- D. People with a lot of money are usually not trustworthy.

8. **Man:** I hear that the research center has chosen Frank as head of the team. Is that true?

Woman: You said it. But they must have been out of mind in the choice!

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. The research center has made a good choice.
- B. The research center has made a stupid choice.
- C. The research center is enthusiastic about choosing the head.
- D. The research center hasn't made a choice yet.

9. **Woman:** I was greatly impressed by Frank's oil paintings.

Man: But in the art of oil paintings, Bill is above all the others.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. Frank's oil paintings are not good at all.
- B. Frank's oil paintings are as good as Bill's.
- C. Neither Frank's nor Bill's oil paintings are good.
- D. Bill's oil paintings are better than Frank's.

10. **Woman:** Mark, did you tell Allen to bring his camera?

Man: Whether or not, Allen is willing to bring his camera, we can still take

C. watching

D. remembering

15. Statistics _____ in the claims of advertisers, in opinion polls, and in reports of business trends and cycles.

A. has appeared

B. appears

C. appear

D. appearing

16. If governments stopped adopting trade policies, the world _____ an economic condition called free trade.

A. can have

B. would have

C. will have

D. may have

17. If our _____ is correct, the spacecraft should reach the moon on Monday.

A. calculation

B. composition

C. communication

D. vision

18. One of the first metals put _____ by early human beings was copper.

A. into use

B. for use

C. in use

D. to use

19. Modern _____ lighting, however, is now almost as good as daylight, so long as too strong light is avoided.

A. artificial

B. unusual

C. unreal

D. faked

20. It is doubtful whether infants could survive outside the _____ network of the family.

A. moderate

B. suspicious

C. intimate

D. generous

21. The _____ of the *Titanic* was found in September 1985, but recovering it

is a very difficult prospect.

A. crash

B. wreck

C. spot

D. tragedy

22. All acceptance of religion is based on belief, not on the weight of evidence or the _____ of reasonable conclusions.

A. bearing

B. building

C. crossing

D. the reaching

23. _____ by means of words can the writer persuade a person of the truth in what he says or make anyone care about it.

A. Obviously

B. Only

C. When

D. Unless

24. Contract rights, as a type of property, may be sold or otherwise _____ from one person or institution to another.

A. extended

B. transferred

C. claimed

D. bargained

25. Inflation causes society to use more of its resources for today's purposes and to _____ less for tomorrow's needs.

A. make up

B. check up

C. set aside

D. work out

26. Although all the obligations are not _____ set out in the wedding ceremony itself, they are part of the law of every nation.

A. regularly

B. specifically

C. systematically

D. optimistically

27. While the scientists were at work in their laboratories, other men _____ to cope with living things in their natural settings.

- A. had continued B. would continue
C. were continuing D. would have continued
28. The purpose was _____ knowledge more meaningful so that it could be understood instead of being mechanically memorized.
A. to make B. making
C. for making D. of making
29. The guess is that when the figures _____, the November unemployment rate will be 5.6 percent, up from 5.4 in October.
A. come out B. come off
C. come about D. come true
30. Some government programs are limited to specific groups within the population, such as _____, members of the armed forces, and government employees.
A. vehicle B. vibration
C. veterans D. vessel

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

Writing, as a career, offers a range of personal rewards. It enables people to express themselves, as well as to entertain, inform, and influence others. With only a few tools—paper, a typewriter, a pencil, and often a personal computer—a writer can have an impact on the surrounding world. But most authors spend