

# 2007年6月学位英语真题

## 试卷A 答案

### PART I

#### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

##### Section A

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. D

##### Section B

10. C 11. C 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. B

##### Section C

16. over-the-counter
17. Keep the room dark.
18. Control the room sounds.
19. Limit bedroom activity.
20. Create a sleep and wake schedule.

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### PART II

#### VOCABULARY

(10 minutes, 10 points)

##### Section A

21. C 22. A 23. B 24. D 25. D  
26. B 27. A 28. B 29. B 30. D

##### Section B

31. B 32. A 33. B 34. D 35. C  
36. C 37. D 38. C 39. A 40. D

### PART III

#### CLOZE TEST

(10 minutes, 10 points, 1 point each)

41. B 42. D 43. A 44. B 45. C  
46. D 47. C 48. D 49. B 50. C

### PART IV

#### READING COMPREHENSION

(45 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

51. C 52. D 53. A 54. B 55. C  
56. B 57. A 58. B 59. B 60. A  
61. A 62. A 63. D 64. A 65. B  
66. C 67. D 68. C 69. A 70. C  
71. B 72. D 73. C 74. B 75. C  
76. A 77. B 78. D 79. A 80. D

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## PART V

### TRANSLATION

(30 minutes, 20 points)

#### Section A

在本书中，我们提出一些建议，我们希望这些建议看起来合理并值得认真考虑。但有经验的作者都知道，有时即使是最好的建议也可能不适用。写书要针对不同的读者，具有不同的目的，有关不同的题材，语言的正式程度也不同，所有这一切所提出的种种要求，本书是无法预见到的。我们也意识到对某一作品是合适的内容而对另一作品来说可能不合适。在多数情况下，你只好不惜代价把含义表达清楚（避免含义不清），目的是防止人们随意曲解你使用的文字。

#### Section B

The limited natural resources on which China's sustainable development depends are declining sharply. On one hand, the expanding scale of production leads to (results in) increased consumption of energy / the scale of production keeps expanding, consuming more energy. On the other hand, production facilities (equipment) that can utilize energy efficiently are lacking. That (This) forces us to think about how to leave enough environmental space to future generations (our offspring) so that they can fulfill their aspirations.

## 录音文字稿

### PART I

#### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(25 minutes, 20 points)

#### Section A (1 point each)

Directions: In this section, 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 conversations and the questions will be read only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

- W: Say, Michael, if you like classic music, we've got an extra ticket for the concert on Sunday. Care to join us?  
M: Gee, how could I turn down an offer like this?  
Q: What does the man mean?
- M: We thought we'd all go out for lunch today. Can you be ready to leave at twelve o'clock?  
W: I have to pick up my car and do a couple of other errands, so I'll just come straight to the restaurant.  
Q: Where will the woman meet her friends?
- W: I must have told Tony five times not to forget the interview, and he still missed it.  
M: Well, you know Tony—everything's in one ear and out the other.  
Q: What does the man mean?
- M: The weather is certainly unusual for this time of the year.  
W: Yeah. So warm and humid.  
Q: What is the weather generally like?
- W: Which department do you want to register with?  
M: I'd like to see a physician. I don't know which clinic. I have a rash all over my body. It itches badly.  
Q: What is the woman's occupation probably?
- M: I'd like to exchange this red sweater that I bought yesterday for the blue one.  
W: The blue one is only \$11.95, and the red one is \$15.  
Q: Approximately how much does the clerk owe the man?
- W: What happened? We were supposed to meet here at 6. I've been waiting for



you almost 30 minutes

M: Sorry. I was working all day for my oral presentation and I got so wrapped up in it that I completely lost track of the time.

Q: What does the man mean?

8. W: Is chemistry class cancelled next Friday for the long weekend?

M: Professor Smith cancelled the class? You've got to be kidding?

Q: What does the man imply?

9. M: I'm sorry. Is that your coat over there? I just spilt beer on it.

**W:** It's no big deal. I was taking it to the cleaner's anyway.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section you will hear two mini-talks. At the end of each talk, there will be some questions. Both the talks 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 by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

[illegible]

Questions 10–12 are based on the talk you have just heard.

The new school year has begun in America. But some children do not go to school. Instead, they learn at home, usually with their parents as teachers. Educational companies, libraries, school systems and the Internet provide families with teaching material.

Homeschooling is increasingly popular. Homeschooling groups estimate that two-million children, around two percent, learn at home. The last government estimate was 850,000 in 1999. Current numbers are not expected until next year.

Some parents choose home schooling because of their religious beliefs. Others say it provides more time for the family to be together. Many parents also believe homeschooling avoids problems of a lot of traditional schools. One

problem is classes with too many students. Critics, though, say children need to attend school with other children to help them learn things like social skills. They also say that some homeschooled children do not get a very good education. All fifty states and the District of Columbia permit homeschooling. Some, however, require more preparation by parents or testing of children than others do.

There is even a National Home School Honor Society. Membership is based in part on the same tests that students take in school. Homeschooled children go to college and have also won top competitions. These include this year's National Geographic Bee. Fourteen-year-old James Williams knew that the Indian state of Goa is a former colony of Portugal.

10. Which of the following is true about homeschooling in America?

### 11. Why do some parents choose homeschooling?

12. What is the National Geographic Bee?

### Mini-Talk Two

Questions 13–15 are based on the talk you have just heard.

An environment that is biologically diverse has lots of different plants and animals. This is needed for people to have enough high-quality food to lead active and healthy lives.

The idea of biodiversity recognizes that natural systems are complex and depend on one another.

In agriculture, depending on only a few crops can be dangerous. One example is the Great Potato Famine in the eighteen forties. Ireland depended on potatoes as a food resource. But a disease ruined the crop for several years. More than one million people died from hunger.

Yet experts say the world depends on only four crops to provide half its food energy from plants. These are wheat, maize, rice and potato. The experts say it is important to support a large number of different food crops and farm animals that can survive different conditions. Such diversity helps to reduce the risk from losing one main crop.

Farmers also have a responsibility to protect wild species. The Food and Agriculture Organization says more than forty percent of all land is used for agriculture. Farm fields are an important place for wild animals to live and reproduce. Also, farmers must consider the effects that agriculture has on the



environment. Farm pollution or poor agricultural methods can harm wetlands, rivers and other environments needed to support life. Invasive species are a severe threat to biodiversity. Plants and animals often spread without natural controls when they enter areas they are not native to. They can destroy crops, native species and property. Invasive species cost the world economy thousands of millions of dollars each year.

13. What does this report mainly talk about?
14. According to experts, what are the four crops the world chiefly depends on?
15. Why are invasive species a severe threat to biodiversity?

### Section C (1 point each)

*Directions: In this section you will hear a short lecture. Listen to the recording and complete the notes about the lecture. You will hear the recording twice. After the recording you are asked to write down your answers on the Answer Sheet. You now have 25 seconds to read the notes below.*

An estimated 50 million to 70 million Americans suffer from insomnia, an umbrella term for trouble falling or staying asleep and other sleep problems.

A good night's sleep is more important to our sense of well-being in the short term than it is to our health. It feels terrible when you miss a night's sleep, but it won't kill you. Long-term, it can lead to health issues if you keep missing sleep. You feel drowsy and not clear-headed; driving and operating machinery can be dangerous. Long-term effects include depression and anxiety, heart failure, hypertension and even obesity. It is a health hazard.

What causes insomnia? There are a lot of causes, from worrying about not sleeping, to stress, to eating too much or too little before bed, drinking too much alcohol, caffeine, side effects from common medications, and more.

There are several over-the-counter drugs available to help people sleep, but if you don't want to use drugs, there are some things you can do on your own to help get a good night's sleep:

**Keep the room dark:** The thing that tells your body it's nighttime is when it's dark. Even a little bit of light can send the message to your brain to wakeup.

**Control the room sounds:** If you're a light sleeper, the slightest noise will wake you up. If your mate snores, change rooms; if there's street noise, close

windows.

**Limit bedroom activity:** Don't do anything in bed but go to sleep. Get rid of television, computers, books. Don't eat in bed.

**Create a sleep and wake schedule:** Pick the time you want to go to bed every night and wake up every morning, including weekends, and stick to it. If you mess up that strict schedule, don't try to catch up.