

2011 年同等学力英语真题

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 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

1. **A:** David said he bought a new BMW for £5,000!
B: ____ Sounds pretty cheap to me!
A: Well, that's what he said.
A: Are you sure? **B:** Come to think of it.
C: Do you think so? **D:** Is he crazy?
2. **A:** We just came back from Phoenix. And we had the best vacation in years.
B: ____ I'm glad to hear it.
A: Oh, my goodness! **B:** How was it?
C: Oh, there you go again. **D:** Good for you.
3. **A:** I just can't stand this class any more!
B: ____ It's required, and you have to sit in it in order to graduate.
A: Well, why not just drop out of it?
B: Why, you can say that again!
C: Well, you might as well get used to it.
D: Why, I couldn't agree more!
4. **A:** I don't know about you, but I thought that film was terrific.
B: ____ The action was great, and so was the music
A: Just the same. **B:** I'm with you there.
C: More or less. **D:** I sure do.
5. **A:** Dan gave me a free ride home, but I paid for the gas.
B: You know what they say, ____
A: there's no free lunch.

- B. don't bite off more than you can chew.
- C. one good turn deserves another.
- D. it's who you know that counts.

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. **Woman:** I'd rather not talk about it. Just don't ask.

Man: Come on. I think you need to let off some steam

Question: What does the man advise the woman to do?

- A. To talk to him about the problem.
- B. To keep the secret.
- C. To reduce the workload.
- D. To have a good rest.

7. **Woman:** Julie's dress looks funny. That style went out last year.

Man: Oh, come on, as long as it looks good on her.

Question: What does the man try to emphasize?

- A. Julie's dress is not outdated.
- B. Julie's dress does not suit her.
- C. Julie should follow the fashion.
- D. Julie looks fine in that dress.

8. **Man:** What kind of snacks do you prefer?

Woman: Oh, I've got a sweet tooth, you know.

Question: What does the woman probably like?

- A. Sandwich.
- B. Hot dogs.
- C. Ice cream.
- D. Potato chips.

9. **Woman:** I'm tired of driving all the way to work and back every day. If only cars could drive themselves!

Man: Well, some car manufacturers are working on them, I guess you'll soon buy one if you can afford it.

Question: What does the man imply?

- A. The woman will be able to buy an intelligent car.
- B. Cars that drive themselves may be very expensive.
- C. He is working with a car producer on intelligent cars.

D. Driving to work is really a headache.

10. **Man:** Annie, how does it not even cross your mind that you might want a future with someone?

Woman: It's simple. I don't mind being married to my career.

Question: What's Annie's attitude towards her future?

- A. She will stay with someone unmarried.
B. She will live a simple life.
C. She will quit her job to get married.
D. She will fully focus on her job.

Part II Vocabulary (20 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. The news reports completely overlooked the more profound political implications of the events.
A. neglected B. foresaw C. explored D. assessed
12. Teachers and nurses who deal with children are obliged to report cases of suspected child abuse to authorities.
A. reminded B. expected C. compelled D. requested
13. Your grade will be based in large part on the originality of your ideas.
A. creativity B. popularity C. feasibility D. flexibility
14. We suspect there is a quite deliberate attempt to sabotage the elections and undermine the electoral commission.
A. conscious B. desperate C. clumsy D. intentional
15. So strange were the circumstances of my story that I can scarcely believe myself to have been a party to them.
A. just B. hardly C. almost D. definitely
16. Smoke particles and other air pollutants are often trapped in the atmosphere, thus forming dirty fog.

- A. constrained B. caught C. concealed D. concentrated
17. Employees in chemical factories are entitled to receive extra pay for doing hazardous work.
A. poisonous B. difficult C. dangerous D. harmful
18. Curt Carlson, the wealthiest man in Minnesota, owned a hotel and travel company with sales reaching in the neighborhood of \$9 billion.
A. precisely B. merely C. substantially D. approximately
19. The tendency of the human body to reject foreign matter is the main obstacle to successful organ transplantation.
A. factor B. constituent C. barrier D. break
20. Whenever you need Tom, he is always there whether it be an ear or a helping hand, so you can always lean on him.
A. count on B. benefit from C. stand for D. stick to

Section B

Directions: *In this section, there are 10 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.*

21. It _____ without saying that consumers would be happier if prices were lower.
A. takes B. appears C. makes D. goes
22. The world economic recession put an _____ end to the steel market upturn that began in 2002.
A. irregular B. illegal C. abrupt D. absurd
23. I'm _____ about how you discovered my website, and am very glad if you enjoy it.
A. mysterious B. furious C. serious D. curious
24. The Labor Party's electoral strategy, based on an _____ with other smaller parties, has proved successful.
A. acquaintance B. integration C. alliance D. intimacy
25. The new aircraft will be _____ to a test of temperatures of -65°C and 120°C.
A. suspended B. suppressed C. summoned D. subjected

26. The money I got from teaching on the side was a useful _____ to my ordinary income.
A. profit B. supplement C. subsidy D. replacement
27. Chinese people are now enjoying better dental health, as shown by the declining _____ of tooth decay.
A. treatment B. incidence C. consequence D. misfortune
28. Many countries have conservation programs to prevent certain _____ of fish from becoming extinct.
A. species B. sources C. numbers D. members
29. Susan never took any cookery courses; she learned cooking by _____ useful tips from TV cookery programs.
A. picking up B. bringing up C. putting up D. pulling up
30. The President _____ his deputy to act for him while he was abroad.
A. promoted B. substituted C. authorized D. displaced

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points, 1 for each)

Directions: *There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 6 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

Until last spring, Nia Parker and the other kids in her neighborhood commuted to school on Bus 59. But as fuel prices rose, the school district needed to find a way to cut its transportation costs. So the school's busing company redrew its route map, eliminating Nia's bus altogether. Now Nia and her neighbors travel the half mile to school via a "walking school bus"—a group of kids, supervised by an adult or two, who make the walk together.

Like the rest of us, school districts are feeling pinched by rising fuel costs—and finding new way to adapt. The price of diesel fuel has gone up 34 percent in the past two years. For the typical American school district, bus bills total 5 percent of the budget. As administrators look to trim, busing is an inviting target, since it doesn't affect classroom instruction (or test scores). More than one third of American school administrators have eliminated bus stops or routes in order to stay within budget.

Many parents are delighted to see their kids walking to school, partly because many did so themselves: according to a 1969 survey, nearly half of school kids walked or biked to school,

compared with only 16 percent in 2001. Modern parents have been unwilling to let kids walk to school for fear of traffic, crime or simple bullying, but with organized adult supervision, those concerns have diminished.

Schools and busing companies are finding other ways to save. In rural areas where busing is a must, some schools have even chosen four-day school weeks. Busing companies instruct drivers to eliminate extra stops from routes and to turn off the engine while idling. They are also using computer software to determine the most fuel-efficient routes, which aren't always the shortest ones.

There could be downsides, however, to the busing cutbacks. If every formerly bused student begins walking to school, it's an environmental win—but if too many of their parents decide to drive them instead, the overall carbon footprint can grow. Replacing buses with many more parent-driven cars can also increase safety risks. A 2002 report concluded students are 13 times safer on a school bus than in a passenger car, since buses have fewer accidents and withstand them better due to their size. And some students complain about the long morning hikes, particularly when the route contains a really big hill.

31. The “walking school bus” _____.
A. does not consume fuel
B. aims to keep children fit
C. seldom causes traffic jams
D. is popular with school kids
32. In America the responsibility for busing kids to school lies with _____.
A. individual schools B. school districts C. teachers D. parents
33. As regards walking to school, modern parents seem much concerned with the _____.
A. time spent on the way
B. changes in the route
C. kids' physical strength
D. safety of their children
34. To save money, some schools choose to _____.
A. take the shortest routes
B. shorten the school week
C. give drivers better training
D. use fuel-efficient buses
35. Busing cutbacks may eventually lead to _____.
A. fiercer competition among bus companies
B. more students taking public transportation
C. an increase in carbon dioxide emissions
D. a decrease in the safety of school buses
36. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards busing cutbacks?
A. Favorable. B. Critical. C. Objective. D. Indifferent.

Passage Two

People are living longer than ever, but for some reason, women are living longer than men. A baby boy born in the United States in 2003 can expect to live to be about 73, a baby girl, about 79. This is indeed a wide gap, and no one really knows why it exists. The greater longevity (长寿) of women, however, has been known for centuries. It was, for example, described in the seventeenth century. However, the difference was smaller then—the gap is growing.

A number of reasons have been proposed to account for the differences. The gap is greatest in industrialized societies, so it has been suggested that women are less susceptible to work strains that may raise the risk of heart disease and alcoholism. Sociologists also tell us that women are encouraged to be less adventurous than men (and this may be why they are more careful drivers, involved in fewer accidents).

Even smoking has been implicated in the age discrepancy. It was once suggested that working women are more likely to smoke and as more women entered the work force, the age gap would begin to close, because smoking is related to earlier deaths. Now, however, we see more women smoking and they still tend to live longer although their lung cancer rate is climbing sharply.

One puzzling aspect of the problem is that women do not appear to be as healthy as men. That is, they report far more illnesses. But when a man reports an illness, it is more likely to be serious.

Some researchers have suggested that men may die earlier because their health is more strongly related to their emotions. For example, men tend to die sooner after losing a spouse than women do. Men even seem to be more weakened by loss of a job. (Both of these are linked with a marked decrease in the effectiveness of the immune system). Among men, death follows retirement with an alarming promptness.

Perhaps we are searching for the answers too close to the surface or the problem. Perhaps the answers lie deeper in our biological heritage. After all, the phenomenon is not isolated to humans. Females have the edge among virtually all mammalian (哺乳动物的) species, in that they generally live longer. Furthermore, in many of these species the differences begin at the moment of conception; there are more male miscarriages (流产). In humans, after birth, more baby boys than girls die.

37. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Men's lifespan remains almost unchanged.
- B. Researchers have found the causes of the age gap.
- C. The more advanced a society, the greater the age gap.
- D. The age gap was noticed only recently.

38. As is suggested in Paragraph 2, the two factors relevant to women's longer lifespan are ____.

- A. diseases and road accidents
- B. industrialization and work strains

- C. their immunity to heart disease and refusal of alcohol
D. their endurance of work strains and reluctance for adventure
39. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following statements is true?
A. The great number of male smokers contributes to the age gap.
B. The growing number of smoking women will narrow the age gap.
C. Female workers are more likely to smoke than male workers.
D. Smoking does not seem to affect women's longevity.
40. Which of the following phenomena makes researchers puzzled?
A. Men's health is more closely related to their emotions.
B. Though more liable to illnesses, women still live longer.
C. Men show worse symptoms than women when they fall ill.
D. Quite a number of men die soon after their retirement.
41. The word "edge" in Paragraph 6 means "_____".
A. margin B. side C. advantage D. quality
42. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. The greater longevity of women remains a mystery.
B. That women are healthier than men well explains their longevity.
C. People are living longer as a result of industrialization.
D. Women are less emotionally affected by difficulties in life.

Passage Three

Many are aware of the tremendous waste of energy in our environment, but fail to take advantage of straightforward opportunities to conserve that energy. For example, everyone knows that lights should be switched off when no one is in an office. Similarly, when employees are not using a meeting room, there is no need to regulate temperature.

Fortunately, one need not rely on human intervention to conserve energy. With the help of smart sensing and network technology, energy conservation processes such as turning off lights and adjusting temperature can be readily automated. Ultimately, this technology will enable consumers and plant managers to better identify wasteful energy use and institute procedures that lead to smarter and more efficient homes, buildings and industrial plants.

Until now, wires and cables for power and connectivity have limited the widespread adoption of sensor (传感器) networks by making them difficult and expensive to install and maintain. Battery-powered wireless networks can simplify installation and reduce cost. But their high power consumption and the corresponding need for regular battery replacement has made wireless networks difficult and costly to maintain. Nobody wants to replace hundreds or thousands of

window sensor batteries in a large building on a regular basis.

The promise of wireless sensor networks can only be fully realized when the wiring for both the data communication and the power supply is eliminated. Doing so requires a true battery-free wireless solution, one that can utilize energy harvested directly from the environment. To facilitate the widespread deployment of wireless sensor networks, GreenPeak has developed an ultra-low-power communication technology that can utilize environmental energy sources such as light, motion and vibration. This technology, employing on-board power management circuits and computer software to monitor energy harvesters and make the best use of harvested energy, enables sensors to operate reliably in a battery-free environment.

Wireless sensor networks deployed in our offices and homes will have an enormous impact on our daily lives, helping to build a smarter world in which energy is recycled and fully utilized. These wireless platforms, equipped with advanced sensing capability, will enable us to better control our lives, homes and environment, creating a truly connected world that enables people worldwide to live in a more comfortable, safer, and cleaner environment.

43. By “human intervention” (Paragraph 2), the author refers to _____.
A. the reduction of great energy waste in the environment
B. the grasping of straightforward opportunities available
C. acts like turning off lights when no one is in the room
D. the adoption of smart sensing and network technology
44. Batteries are not an ideal energy source for sensor networks because they _____.
A. have to be replaced from time to time
B. contain metals that pollute the environment
C. require automatic recharging
D. are difficult and costly to maintain
45. Battery-free wireless sensor networks are made possible by the fact that _____.
A. there is energy in the environment to be utilized
B. the cost of using them has been drastically reduced
C. modern data communication consumes little energy
D. their maintenance has been greatly simplified
46. According to the passage, GreenPeak _____.
A. is the first company to install wireless sensor networks
B. promotes the application of wireless sensor networks
C. supplies batteries operating on harvested energy
D. benefits handsomely from communication technology

47. The focus of Paragraph 4 is on the _____.
A. replacement of batteries in harvesters
B. monitoring of batteries in sensor networks
C. elimination of batteries in sensor networks
D. impact of sensor networks on power supply
48. Wireless sensor networks promise to _____.
A. bring businesses high profits
B. further develop the sensing technology
C. turn motion into a major source of energy
D. improve the daily lives of people worldwide

Passage Four

If you haven't heard or seen anything about Road Rage in the last few months, you've probably been avoiding the media. There have been countless stories about this new and scary phenomenon, considered a type of aggressive driving. You have more likely encountered aggressive driving and/or Road Rage recently if you drive at all.

While drunk driving remains a critical problem, the facts about aggressive driving are surely as disturbing. For instance, according to the National Highway Transportation Safety Association, 41,907 people died on the highway last year. Of those fatalities, the agency estimates that about two-thirds were caused at least in part by aggressive driving behavior.

Why is this phenomenon occurring more than ever now, and why is it something that seemed almost nonexistent a few short years ago? Experts have several theories, and all are probably partially correct. One suggestion is sheer overcrowding. In the last decade, the number of cars on the roads has increased by more than 11 percent, and the number of miles driven has increased by 35 percent. However, the number of new road miles has only increased by 1 percent. That means more cars in the same amount of space; and the problem is magnified in urban areas. Also, people have less time and more things to do. With people working and trying to fit extra chores (琐事) and activities into the day, stress levels have never been higher. Stress creates anxiety, which leads to short tempers. These factors, when combined in certain situations, can spell Road Rage.

You may think you are the last person who would drive aggressively, but you might be surprised. For instance, have you ever yelled out loud at a slower driver, sounded the horn long and hard at another car, or sped up to keep another driver from passing? If you recognize yourself in any of these situations, watch out!

Whether you are getting angry at other drivers, or another driver is visibly upset with you, there are things you can do to avoid any major confrontation. If you are susceptible to Road Rage, the key is to discharge your emotion in a healthy way. If you're the target of another driver's rage, do everything possible to get away from the other driver safely, including avoiding eye contact and getting out of their way.

49. The first sentence in Paragraph 1 implies that _____.
A. people not interested in the media know little about recent happenings
B. Road Rage has received much media coverage in the last few months
C. one may be raged by media report and wants to avoid them
D. the media coined the term “Road rage” only a few months ago
50. According to the National Highway Transportation Safety Association, last year _____.
A. drunk driving remained the NO.1 killer on the highway
B. more people were killed by aggressive driving than by drunk driving
C. two thirds of drivers were killed by aggressive driving
D. 41,907 people fell victim to aggressive driving
51. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause of aggressive driving?
A. Increasing number of cars. B. Drivers’ stress and anxiety.
C. Overcrowded roads. D. Rush hour traffic.
52. The word “spell” in Paragraph 3 means “_____”.
A. speak B. cause C. describe D. spare
53. Which of the following characterizes aggressive driving?
A. Talking while driving. B. Driving fast.
C. Yelling at another driver. D. Sounding the horn when passing.
54. The last paragraph is intended to _____.
A. tell people how to cope with Road Rage
B. inform people how aggressive drivers could be
C. tell people how to control themselves when angry
D. warn people against eye contact with another driver

Passage Five

In the early 20th century, a horse named Clever Hans was believed capable of counting and other impressive mental tasks. After years of great performance, psychologists discovered that though Hans was certainly clever, he was not clever in the way everyone expected. The horse was cleverly picking up on tiny, unintentional bodily and facial signals given out not only by his trainer, but also by the audience. Aware of the “Clever Hans” effect, Lisa Lit at the University of California and her colleagues wondered whether the beliefs of professional dog handlers might similarly affect the outcomes of searches for drugs and explosives. Remarkably, Dr Lit found, they do.

Dr Lit asked 18 professional dog handlers and their dogs to complete brief searches. Before

the searches, the handlers were informed that some of the search areas might contain up to three target scents, and also that in two cases those scents would be marked by pieces of red paper. What the handlers were not told was that none of the search areas contained the scents of either drugs or explosives. Any “detections” made by the teams thus had to be false.

The findings reveal that of 144 searches, only 21 were clean (no alerts). All the others raised one alert or more. In total, the teams raised 225 alerts. While the sheer number of false alerts struck DR Lit as fascinating, it was where they took place that was of greatest interest.

When handlers could see a red piece of paper, allegedly marking a location of interest, they were much more likely to say that their dogs signaled an alert. The human handlers were not only distracted on almost every occasion by the stimulus aimed at them, but also transmitted that distraction to their animals—who responded accordingly. To mix metaphors, the dogs were crying “wolf” at the unconscious signal of their handlers.

How much that matters in the real world is unclear. But it might. If a handler, for example, unconsciously “profiled” people being sniffed by drug-or explosive-detecting dog at an airport, false positives could abound. That is not only bad for innocent travelers, but might distract the team from catching the guilty.

55. What did psychologists find out about Clever Hans?

- A. He was as clever as people claimed.
- B. He was really good at counting.
- C. He could understand human language.
- D. He merely responded to human signals.

56. Lisa Lit and her Colleagues ____.

- A. questioned the “Clever Hans” effect
- B. discovered the “Clever Hans” effect
- C. confirmed the “Clever Hans” effect
- D. rejected the “Clever Hans” effect

57. The dog handlers learned before the searches that ____.

- A. each search area contained three target scents
- B. there was actually no target scent in the search area
- C. some target scents may be labeled with a special mark
- D. their dogs were expected to find the scents of red paper

58. What was most significant about the experiment, according to Dr. Lit?

- A. The location of the false alerts.
- B. The regularity of the false alerts
- C. The number of the false alerts.
- D. The timing of the false alerts

59. It can be concluded from the experiment that ____.

- A. dog handlers are more likely to be distracted than their dogs
- B. dogs may act in response to their handlers’ bodily signals
- C. the cooperation between dogs and their handlers is key to success

D. well-trained dogs can better understand their handlers' signals

60. The author thinks that Dr. Lit's findings _____.

A. should raise our concern in real life

B. may not be useful in real situations

C. should be backed up by further evidence

D. will be widely applied in the near future

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 15 points, 1 for each)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with 15 blanks. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

Zoos have become an important site for the preservation and protection of wildlife resources, 61 those species that are endangered. 62, many zoos displayed live animals for public entertainment. Presently some zoos have become scientific and educational 63 that have contributed to the understanding and conservation of wild animal populations. 64 the challenges facing modern zoos are the cost of upgrading old facilities, the struggle to obtain 65 operating funds, and the need to attract more visitors to new and entertaining exhibits. 63

Many 66 zoos in American cities have undergone renovation (翻新) during the last decades of the twentieth century. Among the recent trends in zoo 67 is the construction of new enclosures that resemble natural habitats (栖息地). The replacement of traditional steel bars and concrete floors 68 appropriately designed surroundings improves visitor appreciation of the animals. Such renovations may 69 stress on animals and allow them to interact with one another more naturally.

Several major zoos conduct captive propagation programs. A captive propagation program includes the breeding of 70 zoo or wild animals to obtain offspring, usually for release to 71 or for transfer to other zoos. Captive breeding is one method of 72 some species from extinction.

Zoos have expanded and improved public education programs also, with education departments that develop programs 73 zoo exhibits. Public activities include in-school programs, zoos tours, special events, and websites. The Zoological Society of New York, for example, conducted a major project with a Western African government to monitor an elephant herd 74 it moved throughout its range.

The importance of zoos will increase as natural habitats are diminishing. Through their efforts 75 conservation, education, and environmental advocacy, zoos will continue to play a critical role in wildlife preservation throughout the world.

61. A. superficially

B. especially

C. importantly

D. supposedly

62. A. By that time

B. By the time

C. At one time

D. At that time

63. A. institutions

B. associations

C. foundations

D. corporations

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 64. A. Along | B. Toward | C. Among | D. Through |
| 65. A. Limited | B. professional | C. sufficient | D. excessive |
| 66. A. newer | B. older | C. former | D. later |
| 67. A. management | B. improvement | C. achievement | D. assessment |
| 68. A. under | B. for | C. into | D. with |
| 69. A. reduce | B. cause | C. increase | D. avoid |
| 70. A. selected | B. sustained | C. promising | D. surviving |
| 71. A. natural | B. the natural | C. wild | D. the wild |
| 72. A. restraining | B. saving | C. sheltering | D. exempting |
| 73. A. attributed to | B. opposed to | C. referred to | D. related to |
| 74. A. as | B. as if | C. so | D. so that |
| 75. A. in search of | B. in honor of | C. in support of | D. in charge of |

Paper Two 试卷二

(60 minutes)

Part I Translation (30 minutes, 20 points, 10 for each section)

Section A

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Over the years, we tend to think that nuclear technologies and the necessary know-how to ensure nuclear safety have been developed to a level that possibilities for any major nuclear accidents are almost non-existent and if it does happen, it will be that you just can't be too careful to handle nuclear energy. We don't know for sure yet what will be left behind Japan's nuclear crisis, but it will be certain that it is time to re-examine our nuclear practices and many more efforts need to be made to ensure nuclear safety in the future.

Section B

Directions: Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

中国有着 5000 年的文化传统，经历劫难而生生不息。我们一定要充分发扬祖国的文化传统，同时我们也懂得，要学习和借鉴世界先进的文明。只有这样才能让祖国的文化得到进一步的发展，也就是我常说的，只有开放包容，才能使祖国强大。

Part II Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: In this part, you are to write within 30 minutes a composition of no less than 150 words under the title of “**How to Handle Stress**”. The clues given below are for your reference only, **NOT** the outline you should follow. Please remember to write your composition clearly on the **COMPOSITION SHEET**.

1. Common sources of stress.
2. Healthy ways to reduce stress.
3. How you have overcome stressful situations.

2011 年同等学力英语真题答案

Paper One 试卷一

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

Section A Dialogue Completion

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. D

Part II Vocabulary (10 points, 0.5 for each)

Section A

11. A 12. D 13. A 14. D 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. D 19. C 20. A

Section B

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

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points, 1 for each)

31. A 32. B 33. D 34. B 35. C 36. C 37. C 38. D 39. D 40. B
41. C 42. A 43. C 44. D 45. A 46. B 47. C 48. D 49. B 50. B
51. D 52. B 53. C 54. A 55. D 56. C 57. C 58. A 59. B 60. A

Part IV Cloze (15 points, 1 for each)

61. B 62. C 63. A 64. C 65. C 66. B 67. B 68. D 69. A 70. A
71. D 72. B 73. D 74. A 75. C

Paper Two 试卷二

Part I Translation (20 points, 10 for each section)

Section A

参考译文

在过去,我们都认为确保核安全的核技术和知识已经发展到了一定水平,这使得发生重大核事故的可能性不存在,并且即使发生了核事故,也是可以为核工程师所掌控的。但是,现实证明,在处理核能的时候你是要非常小心的(怎么小心都不过分)。我们还不确定日本核危机给我们留下了什么,但是可以肯定的是,是时候重新审视我们的核行为了,而且要做更多的努力来确保未来的核安全。

Section B

参考译文

China has been undergoing successive disasters and still remained vigorous with 5000-year cultural tradition, which should be fully promoted. At the same time, it is known that we must learn and draw further lessons from advanced civilization of in the world. Only in this way, can Chinese culture get further development. As I usually say, our homeland will become strong only by being open and compatible with other cultures.

Part II Writing (15 points)

参考范文

The issue of pressure has attracted a lot of attention from the public. There are many factors that bring us a lot of pressure. For example, with the development of social economic, the requirements of society of people has become more and more large, which leave us endless of pressure.

There are several healthy ways to reduce our stress. In the first place, we can physical exercises, such as playing basketball, playing badminton, and running. In the second place, we can listen to music or read humorous stories and so on in our free time. Last bur not least, we can relieve the pressure by talking with our families and friends.

As for me, I usually take physical exercise to reduce the pressure. I usually go to play basketball after work, which makes me ease my pressure. Sometimes, I also watch some TV programs or films, which make me very relaxed. In these ways, I can overcome stressful situations. I believe that I will have less and less pressure in the future.