

**2007 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位****外语水平全国统一考试****英语试卷一****ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST  
FOR MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS  
PAPER ONE (90 MINUTES)**

<b>PART I</b> Dialogue Communication	(10 minutes , 10points)
<b>PART II</b> Vocabulary	(10 minutes , 10points)
<b>PART III</b> Reading Comprehension	(45 minutes , 25points)
<b>PART IV</b> Close	(15 minutes , 15points)
<b>PART V</b> Error Detection	(10 minutes , 5points)

**考生须知**

- 1、本考试分试卷一和试卷二两部分，试卷一满分 65 分，考试时间为 90 分钟，9:00 开始。10:30 分结束；试卷二满分 35 分，考试时间为 60 分钟，10:30 分开始，11:30 分结束。本考试及格标准为总分 60 分，其中试卷二不低于 18 分。
- 2、请考生务必将准考证号最后两位数字填写在本页右上角方框内
- 3、本试卷一为 A 型试卷，请将答案用 2B 铅笔填涂在 A 型答题卡上，答在其他类型各答题卡上的无效。答题前，请核对答题卡是否为 A 型卡，若不是，请要求监考人员给予更换。
- 4、在答题卡上正确的添涂方法为：在答案所代表的字母上划线，如[A][B][C][D]
- 5、监考人员宣布试卷一考试结束后，请停止答试卷一，将试卷一和试卷一答题卡反扣在自己的桌面上，继续做试卷二，监考人员将到座位上收取试卷一和试卷一答题卡。
- 6、监考人员收卷过程中，考生需配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证上签字（作为考生交卷的评据），否则，若发生答卷遗失，责任由考生自负。

**Paper One 试卷一****PART I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes , 10points)****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 by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

1.A: How about having lunch with me today, Paul?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I'll see you then
- B. Thanks a lot
- C. Sounds great
- D. I can come anytime

2. A: I'm anxious to get started on my project. Can we discuss it sometime before the weekend?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Why didn't you tell me earlier
- B. Yes, that could be arranged
- C. I can't spend any time
- D. Yes, it's easy to discuss it

3.A: Hello, George. What a lovely home you have!

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Yeah, this garden is beautiful.
- B. Nice to have you drop by
- C. Why, thank you. I'm glad you could come
- D. Let's sit here so we can admire the view

4.A: Do you feel like doing anything this weekend Jerry?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. No, I don't mind doing anything.
- B. Yes, all right. What do you suggest?
- C. We could always go to Dave's party
- D. How do you like science fiction movies?

5.A: Excuse me, boss. There's a Jack Welsh on the line. Do you want to talk to him?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Oh, I'm afraid I won't
- B. No. have him call back later.
- C. Does he want to leave a message?
- D. Would you please hold my calls?

### 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 hard across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET

6.Woman:You were late again this morning.

Man: So what?

Question: How does the man react to the woman's blame?

- A. He felt sorry for being late.
- B. He did not admit he was late.
- C. He got nervous for being late.
- D. He did not care about being late.

7.Woman:The software is very user-friendly.

Man: Yes, but it leaves something to be desired.

Question: What does the man think of the software?

- A. It is of excellent standard.
- B. It is of very low standard.
- C. It has reached the expected standard.
- D. It does not reach the expected standard.

8.Man:Hi,Susan I hear your ski trip was out of this world!

Woman: It was wonderful I didn't want to come back to the real world!

Question: What can we learn about Susan?

- A. She preferred to live in an unreal world.
- B. She enjoyed the skiing very much .
- C. She lost contact with this world.
- D. She failed to carry out her ski plan.

9.Woman: Wally, the necklace is beautiful, but really, you shouldn't have!

Man: You're welcome. I think it looks beautiful on you.

Question: What did Wall do for the woman?

- A: He bought her necklace.
- B: He helped her put on the necklace.
- C: He helped her choose a necklace.
- D: He tried to flatter her.

10.Woman: When we lived in Paris I worked part time. But since we moved just cook and clean. I get tired of doing the same old things day by day.

Man: It sounds like you need to get out of the house

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

- A. To get a job.
- B. To move to another place.
- C. To visit some friends.
- D. To do some outdoor exercises.

**Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)****Section A**

Directions: In this section there are 10 sequences, 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 By advocating (moderate) change, they think that they can keep consumer costs low.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| A. reasonable | B. radical |
| C. immediate  | D minimum  |

12 Nuclear power, with all its inherent problems, is still the only (option) to guarantee enough energy in the future.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. solution | B. policy |
| C choice    | D. reason |

13.The promised wage increase is being (held back ) while it is examined by the government to see if it is greater than the law allows.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| A . dismissed | B. delayed  |
| C. neglected  | D. rejected |

14.Safety officials have (earnestly ) questioned whether the increased use of synthetic materials heightens the risk of fire

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. cautiously | B. severely  |
| C. accurately | D. seriously |

15.The book shifted her (outlook )form social to spiritual, for its theme was that before you change other people you have to change yourself.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. viewpoint | B. vocation   |
| C. prospect  | D. preference |

16.Racing the clock every day is such an exhausting effort that when I actually have a few free moments, I tend to collapse

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| A: fall down | B: fall in     |
| C: fall out  | D: fall behind |

17.The senator agreed that his support of the measure would jeopardize his chances for reelection

- A: benefit                      B: endanger  
C: hinder                      D: disturb

18.The microscope enables scientists to distinguish an incredible number and variety of bacteria .

- A: unavoidable                B: unchangeable  
C: unbelievable               D: unpredictable

19.He noticed that Joan was studying him closely ,but her expression gave away nothing of what she was thinking.

- A: revealed                      B: disposed  
C: reminded                    D: distributed

20.At last John Smith chose to step down as the company's chief executive and return to his roots in software research.

- A: resign                      B: remove  
C: retire                      D: replace

### Section B

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

21:His essay is \_with more than 120 full-color photographs that depict the national park in all seasons .

- A: contained                    B: illustrated  
C: exposed                      D: strengthened

22:Local government \_could be obtained through a local income tax and/or a local sales tax.

- A. budget                      B. expense  
C. finance                      D. revenue

23Even after reading it for three times he couldn't\_\_\_\_\_the meaning of that letter.

- A: conceive                    B: consult  
C: contrast                    D: concern

24: The temperature in this area is low enough to allow falling snow to \_\_\_ and slowly transform into ice.

- A: preserve      B: accumulate  
C: melt          D: spread

25: In calculating the daily calorie requirements for an individual, variations in body size, physical activity and age should be \_\_\_\_.

- A: brought into practice      B: taken into account  
C: thrown light on          D: looked down upon

26: The shy girl felt quite \_\_\_ and uncomfortable when she could not answer the interviewer's question.

- A: amused      B: sensitive  
C: curious      D: awkward

27: The courses aim to give graduates an up-to-date grasp of their subject and \_\_\_ laboratory skills.

- A: superficial      B: subjective  
C: structural      D: sophisticated

28: There was no light on the way and for a second she hesitated, unable to \_\_\_ the dim figure awaiting her.

- A: set out      B: make out  
C: pick up      D: clear up

29: Some people apparently have an amazing ability to \_\_\_ the right answer.

- A: come up with      B: look up to  
C: put up with      D: live up to

30: I had been a university student for three years, but not until this afternoon had felt the thrill of \_\_\_\_.

- A: confusion      B: disappointment  
C: sensation      D: fulfillment

### **Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 25 points)**

Direction: There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage 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 the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

#### **Passage one**

They may be one of Britain's most successful exports and among the world's most popular TV shows, ranking alongside the World Cup Final and the Olympics

Games opening ceremony in terms of audience .But, in Britain, beauty competitions are unfashionable. To most people ,beauty contests seems as out-dated as bowing .Nicolas

Baker,a lawyer in London, said that “As much as I think it’s fine for women to do it ,I don’t think it’s interesting and in fact ,I think they’re irrelevant to today, last year, Miss World was broadcast to 142 countries ,but it wasn’t even shown in the country where it started in 1951.

It wasn’t always this way in Britain .Once beauty queens dated footballers ,traveled the world and were guaranteed fame、 fortune and fun .Now ,they open new supermarkets ,are sponsored by dry-cleaning companies and if they’re lucky, they get free clothes form supermarkets .

When Francesca merchant was crowned Miss Sussex in 1969 it was something to be extremely proud of “I came from a small town ,and all my friends were green with envy when they found out I’d won .My boyfriend at the time thought it was terrific and boasted to everyone that be was going out with a beauty queen .

But the good times couldn’t lest .The feminist movement gathered momentum .Some women were determined to bring an end to these “cattle shows”. Nowadays, saying that you were a beauty queen just doesn’t sound good .

Miss World organizers claim that contestants are judged on quantities other than just their physical appearance .But Jacqueline Gold, England’s representative at this year’s contest, was not chosen because of her academic record ,The Miss World Website states that she “left school having gained many computer qualifications ,and certificates in First Aid and Lift Saving . meaning ,not of an education .

The only time contests attract attention now is because of the protesters .At the 1999 Miss World in Britain around 60 demonstrators hurled flour bombe and fought with the police ,They denounced the beauty contest as a “sexist cattle marker “ .They waviest hangers saying “fat girls are cool “and “women’s bodies are not for sale “.

31.Beauty contests in Britain are now\_\_\_\_\_

- A. bringing huge benefits for the country.
- B. as popular as the World Cup Final
- C. no longer popular in the country
- D. widely protested in the country

32.The attitude of Nicolas Baker towards beauty contests is that\_\_\_\_\_

- A. women shouldn’t attend the contests
- B. the contests are fine but he doesn’t like them
- C. the contests are insults to women
- D. the contests are behind the times

33. In the 60s and 70s beauty queens\_\_\_\_\_

- A. were sponsored by dry-cleaning companies
- B. were admired by most people
- C. did not clothes from supermarkets
- D. got free clothes from supermarkets

34. The author uses Jacqueline Gold as an example to show that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. her academic record was very strong
- B. she had gained many qualifications and certificates
- C. contestants are judged on their education
- D. contestants are judged on their education

35. The best title for passage might be \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Beauty Contests: Insults Women
- B. Beauty Contests: Sexist Cattle Market
- C. Beauty Contests: A Headache for British people
- D. Beauty Contests: Started in Britain but Unpopular Now

### Passage two

A particular area in which assumptions and values differ between cultures is that of friendship. Friendships Americans tend to be shorter and less intense than these among people from many other cultures. At least many observers from abroad have this impression. Because Americans are taught to be self-reliant, because they live in a very mobile society, and for many other reasons as well, they tend to avoid deep involvement with other people. Furthermore, Americans tend to “compartmentalize” their friendships, having their “friends at work”, “friends at school”, a “tennis friend”, and so on. Americans often seem very friendly even when you first meet them. This friendliness does not usually mean that the American is looking for a deeper relationship.

The result of these attitudes and behaviors is sometimes viewed by foreigners as an “inability to be friends”. Other times it is seen as a normal way to retain personal happiness in a mobile, ever-changing society.

People normally have in their minds stereotypes about people who are different from themselves. Stereotypes are based on limited and incomplete experience and information, but they shape people’s expectations. Americans have many stereotypes about foreign nationals in general (for example, that they are very hard working intelligent, and rich that they do speak English well) and about particular categories of foreign nationals (Chinese are polite and good at mathematics for example, Americans, for example, that they are arrogant, rude, and generous).

There are two stereotypes that often affect male-female relationships involving U.S. and foreign students. The first is the idea held by some foreign males, that American females are invariably willing, if not anxious to have sex. The existence of these and other stereotypes held by some American females is that male foreign



students have no interest in American females other than having sex with them .The existence of these and other stereotypes can give to considerable misunderstanding and can block the development of a mutually satisfactory relationship between particular individuals . Stereotypes seem unavoidable given the way the human mind seeks to categorize and classify information , so it is not realistic to suppose people can “ forget their stereotypes “ .But they can be aware of their stereotypes ,and be ready to find exceptions to them.

- 36 . Consuming friendship ,Americans\_\_\_\_\_
- A. look for a deeper relationship in a close circle  
B. avoid deep relationship with other people  
C. are friendly at first but do not remain so later on  
D. do not make good friends
37. The word “compartmentalize” in the first paragraph means  
“\_\_\_\_\_”
- A separate in categories                      B treat differently  
C evaluate accordingly                      D judge fairly
38. The author’s attitude toward the American type of friendship seems to be \_\_\_\_\_
- A approving                                      B critical  
C biased                                          D objective
39. According to the author, stereotypes concerning male-female relationships involving U.S. And foreign students are \_\_\_\_\_
- A helpful                                          B meaningless  
C harmful                                          D useless
- 40 According to the author, stereotypes seem unavoidable because \_\_\_\_\_
- A it is natural to have them  
B it is not easy to find exceptions  
C they provide better understanding  
D they contribute to friendship

### Passage Three

In The Birth Order Book : Why You Are the Way You (2004) ,  
Dr,Kevin Leman  
Notes that 21 of the first 23 Americans in space were first-born males or only children . More

than half of United States presidents have been first-borns or first –born boys. It’s a pretty significant finding historically, because families used to be bigger than they are today .

In addition to being high achievers, older children also generally have higher IQs (智商) Than younger ones. Researchers have noted that the more kids a family has , the lower each child’s Individual IQ tends to be ,They give a few reasons for this :

Parents only have so much time ,attention, and money . The more kids they have, The more these things are divided . First-borns initially get the entire parental-time pic. What’s more. The ratio of Grown-ups to kids decreases with each new baby . So the younger ones are surrounded by more children’s language on average than the older kids.

Some researchers think parental attention is the key to personality/birth-order differences. In his book *Born to Rebel* ,psychologist Frank Sulloway says competition for Mom and Dad’s attention is the thing that really shapes our personalities and ,in fact , has shaped history . He argues that we adapt our Personalities as part of our strategy to seek favor from Mom and Dad. Younger siblings(兄弟姐妹) tend to become rebels . Sulloway studied political activists and found that later-born activists were more radical than their first –born peers.

The conclusion of his book is that sibling competition for parental attention can affect society as a whole in times of revolution Thomas Jefferson , Karl Marx and Fidel Castro were all younger siblings , for example.

As compelling as this all is , it’s also something we should probably take with caution, there are other things that happen to us in life besides the addition of siblings to our families .A parent can die ; a hurricane can leave us homeless ; we can catch a life-threatening disease. Any one of these things will probably have more of an effect on our personalities than the presence of siblings .

A 2002 study bore this out . After interviewing 535 undergraduates researchers concluded that personality differences related to birth order were “folklore”, although IQ and achievement differences were widely supported by research .

41. What is implied by “they younger ones are surrounded by more children’s language on average than the older kids” (para.3)?

- A Younger children need parental rather than siblings’ attention
- B Younger children need siblings’ rather than parental attention
- C Younger children feel uncomfortable with more siblings
- D Younger children have less chance to talk with their parents

42 Sulloway, author *Born to Rebel*, suggests that younger siblings\_\_\_\_\_

A try hard to get attention from their parents

- B are less likely to shape history  
C are winners in getting parental attention  
D seldom adopt their personalities
43. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor shaping personality?  
A Death of a parent  
B Children's language  
C A natural disaster  
D A fatal disease
44. What is the meaning of "folklore" in the last paragraph?  
A Traditional customs and beliefs  
B Verified hypotheses  
C Widely held unsupported notions  
D Tales or saying preserved orally
45. Which of the following statements is proposed by researchers?  
A Later—borns do not compete for attention  
B First—borns tend to become rebels  
C Later—borns are prone to diseases  
D First—borns achieve more than younger ones.

#### Passage Four

Does money buy happiness? It's sometimes said that scientists have found no relationship between money and happiness, but that's a myth, says University of Illinois psychologist Ed Denier.

The connection is complex. in fact, very rich people rate substantially higher in satisfaction with life than very poor people do, even within wealthy nations .he says "There is overwhelming evidence that money buys happiness." said economist Andrew Oswald of the University of Warwick in England. The main debate, he said, is how strong the effect is.

Oswald recently reported a study of Britons who won between \$2,000 and \$250,000 in a lottery(彩票拍奖).As a group, they showed a boost in happiness averaging a bit more than one point on a 36-point scale when surveyed two year after their win, compared to their levels two years before they won.

Daniel Kahneman, a Nobel-Prize winner and Princeton economist, and colleagues, recently declared that the notion that making a lot of money will produce good overall mood is "mostly illusory". They noted that in one study, members of the high-income group were almost twice as likely to call themselves "very happy" as people from households with incomes below \$2,000.But other studies, rather than asking for a summary estimate of happiness, follow people through the day and repeatedly record their feelings. These studies show less effect of income on happiness, Kahneman and colleagues said.

There is still another twist to the money-happiness story. Even though people who make \$150,000 are considerably happier than those who make \$40,000, it's not clear why, says psychologist Richard E. Lucas of Michigan State University. Researchers conclude that any effect of money on happiness is smaller than most daydreamers assume. "People exaggerate how much happiness is bought by an extra few thousand," Oswald said. "The quality of relationships has a far bigger effect than quite large rise in salary.... It's much better advice, if you're looking for happiness in life, to try to find the right husband or wife than to try to double your salary."

46. The main purpose of this passage is to discuss \_\_\_\_
- A. The contributions of household incomes to happiness
  - B. The complex relationship between money and happiness
  - C. The positive relations of money to happiness
  - D. The negative relations of money to happiness
47. Andrew Oswald's study \_\_\_\_
- A. Proves money has little effect on happiness
  - B. Gives evidence that money buys happiness
  - C. Rejects the relation between money and happiness
  - D. Shows that lottery brings people happiness
48. The word "illusory" (para. 4) is closest in meaning to " \_\_\_\_".
- A. Dramatic      B. Ordinary
  - C. Drastic      D. Imaginary
49. According to Lucas, richer people's happiness \_\_\_\_
- A. Comes from their high income
  - B. May not be directly related to their high income
  - C. Is boosted by their high income
  - D. Is not derived from their high income
50. According to Oswald, a more important factor in bringing about happiness may be good \_\_\_\_.
- A. Health      B. Feelings      C. Marriage      D. Salaries

### Passage Five

When Frank Dale looked over as publisher of Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, the organization had just ended a ten-year strike. There was much bitterness and as he told us. "Everybody that I found there had lost their curiosity, they'd lost their cutting edge, there was no interest, they just hung on.... I had a real problem." His very first task was to introduce himself to everybody, to thank them for their loyalty to that point, and to allow them to express their concerns and frustrations. To questions like

“What makes you think you can make this thing go?” he responded, “I don’t know yet, but in thirty days I’ll come back to you and let you know what I’ve found.” He recruited a task force Of the best people from throughout the Hearst Corporation to do a crash study, and in thirty days he had a written report on what needed to be done, which he shared with the staff. He had taken the all-important first steps to establish mutual trust, without which leadership would not have been possible.

Trust is the emotional glue that binds followers and leaders together. The accumulation of trust is a measure of the legitimacy of leadership of leadership. It cannot be demanded or purchased; it must be earned. Trust is the basic ingredient of all organizations, the lubrication that maintains the organization and it is as mysterious and difficult a concept as leadership-and as important.

One thing we can say for sure about trust is that if trust is to be generated, there must be predictability, the capacity to predict another’s behavior, another way of putting it is to say that organizations without trust would resemble the ambiguous nightmare of Kafka’s The Castle, where nothing can be certain and nobody can be relied on or he held responsible. The ability to predict outcomes with a high probability of success generates and maintains trust.

51. What was Frand Dale’s problem when he became the publisher of Las Angles Herald-Examiner?

- A. He had lost interest in his publishing career.
- B. he found it hard to introduce himself to everyone.
- C. Los Angeles herald- examiner was in extreme difficulty.
- D. Los Angeles herald –examiner was on a ten-year strike.

52.What was the result of frank dale’s first steps?

- A .Mutual trust was established.
- B. Efficiency was improved.
- C.A task force was recruited.
- D. His promises were fulfilled.

53.According to the author, how could trust be established?

- A By economic means..
- B. By legitimate measure.
- C. By authoritative command.
- D. By effort or action.

54.What does the author think about trust?

- A It is hard to accumulate..
- B. It can make organization go.
- C. It can help establish authority.
- D. It is relatively easy to acquire.

55. For what purpose is Kafka's *The Castle* mentioned?

- A. To show people's behaviors are
- B. To describe the nightmare of the story.
- C. To demonstrate the importance of trust.
- D. To prove no one can be relied on.

#### Part IV Cloze

The process of the gaining or losing weight can be explained by comparing your body to your car. Both run \_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_ fuel, food for your body and gasoline for your car. Both \_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_ that fuel. First into heat, then energy, some of \_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_ is used to do work, and some emitted as waste, and \_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_ your car uses more energy when the engine is racing than when it is idling, \_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_ does your body use more energy when you are working hard than \_\_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_\_ you are resting.

For the purpose of this comparison, \_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_, there is one significant difference between them. Your car cannot store fuel by turning it into \_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_ else; all gasoline not \_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_ remains as gasoline. But your body stores \_\_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_\_ energy as fat. When the gas tank is \_\_\_\_ 66 \_\_\_\_ empty, the car won't run; but your body can burn fat to provide more energy.

Therefore, if you want to gain weight, you must do \_\_\_\_ of two things: eat more calories (units of heat, therefore), or use less through \_\_\_\_ . If you want to lose weight, you do the \_\_\_\_ : decrease your intake of calories or increase the amount of energy you spend. There is \_\_\_\_ way. Gaining or losing weight is always a relation between intake and output of potential energy.

- |                   |                |                 |              |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 56. A. in         | B. on          | C. for          | D. against   |
| 57. A. convert    | B. use         | C. spend        | D. burn      |
| 58. A. what       | B. which       | C. it           | D. them      |
| 59. A. whereas    | B. although    | C. just because | D. just as   |
| 60. A. as         | B. so          | C. way          | D. how       |
| 61. A. that       | B. since       | C. when         | D. where     |
| 62. A. however    | B. therefore   | C. moreover     | D. likewise  |
| 63. A. everything | B. nothing     | C. something    | D. anything  |
| 64. A. filled     | B. wasted      | C. saved        | D. consumed  |
| 65. A. useless    | B. enough      | C. excess       | D. extensive |
| 66. A. half       | B. completely  | C. almost       | D. hardly    |
| 67. A. any        | B. both        | C. either       | D. neither   |
| 68. A. inactivity | B. inattention | C. eyeing       | D. jogging   |
| 69. A. reverse    | B. relevant    | C. different    | D. same      |
| 70. A. not any    | B. no other    | C. another      | D. some      |

**Part V Error Detection (10 minutes, 5 points)**

Directions : in this part, there are 10 sentences Each sentence has 4 underlined words or phrases marked A.B.C. and D. identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence .Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

71. It is becoming far less common than it was used to be for children to follow in their fathers' foot steps.

A

B

C

D

72. No matter poor one may be ,one can always find something to be thankful for.

A

B

C

D

73. At no time in the history of mankind women have greater opportunities for following careers than they have now.

A

B

C

D

74. Admirers of American ballet has claimed that its stars can dance as well as or even better than the best of the Russian artists.

A

B

C

D

75. Scientists created a brainy, four-legged robot resemble a starfish that can sense damage to its body, and think up a way to recover.

A

B

C

D

76. We are at a critical point in our nation's history and we cannot go back as individuals or as a country to what we were ten ,five or even one year earlier.

A

B

C

D

77. He pointed out that a considerable gap existing between the number of hours people are paid for working and the number of hours spent in productive labor .

A

B

C

D

78. I would have come to see you had it been possible, but I had been so busy then.

A

B

C

D

79. All of the plants now raised on farms have been developed from plants once grew wild.

A

B

C

D

80. The population of this small town has more than doubled in the past few decades.

A

B

C

D

**2007 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位****外语水平全国统一考试****英语试卷二****ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST  
FOR MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS****PAPER Two (60 MINUTES)****PART I Translation** (30 minutes , 20points)**PART II Writing** (30 minutes , 15points)**考生须知**

- 7、试卷二满分 35 分，考试时间为 60 分钟，10：30 分开始，11：30 分结束。本考试及格标准为总分 60 分，其中试卷二不低于 18 分。
- 8、请考生务必将准考证号最后两位数字填写在本页右上角方框内
- 9、试卷二的答案一律用蓝色或黑色墨水笔写在试卷二答题卡指定的区域内，未写在答题卡指定区域或写在试卷上的无效。
- 10、监考人员宣布试卷一考试结束后，请一律停笔，将试卷二和试卷二答题卡反扣在自己的桌面上，坐在原位，等待监考人员收试卷二和试卷二答题卡，待监考人员全部收齐点清无误，宣布可以离开考场后，方可离开考场。
- 11、交卷时，考生需配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证上签字（作为考生交卷的评据），否则，若发生答卷遗失，责任由考生自负。

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FOR MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS****PAPER Two (60 MINUTES)****PART I Translation** (30 minutes , 20points)**PART II Writing** (30 minutes , 15points)**PART I Translation** (30 minutes , 20points)**Section A**

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



The standardized educational or psychological test that are widely used to aid in selecting, classifying, assigning, or promoting students, employees, and military personnel have been the target of recent attacks in books, magazines, the daily press, and even in congress. The target is wrong, for in attacking the tests, critics divert attention from the fault that lies with ill-informed or incompetent users. The tests themselves are merely tools, with characteristics that can be measured with reasonable precision under specified conditions. Whether the results will be valuable, meaningless, or even misleading depends partly upon the tool itself but largely upon the user.

### Section B

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

最近一项调查表明，中国大部分的建筑无论是办公楼还是居民楼，消耗的电资源或水资源比发达国家的同类建筑都要多，例如，北京的居民平均消耗气候类似的德国北部家庭的三倍。中国是资源短缺的国家，我们必须节约资源，才能保证我国经济持续发展。

### PART II Writing

(30 minutes , 15points)

**Directions: Who and How to Take Care of seniors?**