

2008 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语水平全国统一考试 A

英语试卷一

Paper One 试卷一

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points)

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: Bob, would you mind turning down the TV a little? I'm talking on the phone, and I'm having a hard time hearing.

B: _____

A. Please forgive me.

B. Oh, sure! I'm sorry about that.

C. You should have told me earlier.

D. I'm sorry to hear about it.

2. A: Hi, I'm your neighbor in 405, next door, I'm Sunny Chan.

B: _____

A. I moved here about a week ago.

B. Hope we could become good neighbors.

C. Hi! Everyone here seems very friendly.

D. Jill Kingston. Nice to meet you.

3. A: Could you run me over to the office? I'm late. My clock must be slow.

B: _____

A. Yes, never mind. I would rather give you a lift.

B. All right. But you should buy a new clock.

C. It's my pleasure. May I help you fix your clock, too?

D. Yeah, I'll be glad to drop you off on my way to work.

4. A: I'm sorry. He's not in his office.

B: _____

A. Are you sure he will be back soon?

B. Would you like to leave a message?

C. Can you take a message for me?

D. Shall I call him sometime later?

5. A: Do you mind if I take off my jacket?

B: _____

A. Of course not, make yourself at home.

B. Oh, it's very kind of you to do so.

C. I'll be happy if I can be of any help.

D. Yes, it's pretty warm in here.

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. Man: Bob and Sue seem never discipline their daughter. She's real nuts.

Woman: They are kept in the dark about their daughter's behavior at school.

Question: What can we learn about Bob and Sue's daughter?

A. She likes to eat nuts.

B. She is self-disciplined.

C. She behaves badly at school.

D. She enjoys leaving her parents in the dark.

7. Woman: Now, Richard, would you care to explain how the answers to the test questions appeared on your desk?

Man: I call's, Professor Harley. Someone must have left them on my desk.

Question: What is the man's problem?

A. He is suspected of cheating.

B. He left the answers on his desk.

C. He doesn' t know how to explain.

D. He didn' t know the answers to the questions.

8. Woman: Don' t forget to drop me a line when you settle down.

Man: I won' t. I' ll keep you posted.

Question: What does the man mean?

A. He' ll write to the woman.

B. He' ll tell the woman his new address.

C. He' ll visit the woman once in a while.

D. He' ll chat with the woman on the phone.

9. Man: Betty, how was your trip to the museum with Tom this afternoon?

Woman: Don' t ask me.

Question: What does the woman mean?

A. Something about the museum interested her.

B. Something was wrong with the trip.

C. She doesn' t know anything about the museum.

D. She doesn' t want to answer the man' s question.

10. Man: Hey, Mary. I Was invited to be a judge for the Miss America Beauty Contest.

Woman: Oh, really? Come on, you' re pulling my leg.

Question: What does the woman mean?

A. She has no chance to win.

B. The man is encouraging her.

C. She' ll attend the contest.

D. The man is trying to fool her.

Part II Vocabulary(10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are 10 sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined.

Choose he 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 survey does not allow for the fact that some students are attending part-time.
A. explain B. deny C. consider D. recognize
12. British scientists have found how to diagnose the disease, which causes loss of memory and personality change.
A. control B. determine C. prevent D. treat
13. Witnesses were allegedly tortured or subjected to pressure to fabricate evidence against him.
A. fix up B. take up C. pack up D. make up
14. So instead we spent the whole afternoon hanging around in the gorgeous autumn sun.
A. golden B. beautiful C. warm D. shining
15. I couldn't work out why anyone would invent something so boring.
A. draw up B. bring about C. put forward D. figure out
16. You can easily find out the benefits of flexible working for both you and your employer.
A. loose B. effective C. elastic D. resourceful
17. The State Department has issued a regulation abolishing the special privileges for government officials.
A. grants B. rights C. advantages D. interests
18. Will Americans go for AT&T's plan of pushing the wireless services in the U.S.?
A. support B. adopt C. hinder D. attack
19. What lies in pieces around them represents, in effect, a unique private exhibition open to a lucky few.
A. in short B. in particular C. in fact D. in turn
20. The weekend event will be centered around Wye College in Ashford, Kent, but the outing to the docks should be the highlight.
A. climax B. pleasure C. expectation D. surprise

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

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SHEET.

21. Then in June 1967 the country _____ diplomatic relations with Israel after the outbreak of the Six Day War.

A. broke away B. broke off C. cut out D. cut down

22. Everyone has faced the embarrassing _____ of deciding how much extra to give a waiter or taxi-driver.

A. incident B. event C. dilemma D. menace 威胁

23. The school arranged road trip appears to _____ the spring break.

A. conform to 符合, 遵照 B. coincide with C. consist in 存在于 D. collide with 冲突

24. The new airport terminal is sure to _____ the development of tourism.

A. imitate 模仿 B. fascinate 着迷 C. impose 征税, 强加 D. facilitate 使容易

25. The Huntington Library has an _____ collection of rare books and manuscripts of British and American history and literature.

A. intensive B. intentional C. extensive D. extensional

26. Inflation will reach its highest in a decade across most of Asia this year, threatening to _____ recent productivity gains.

A. reverse B. reserve C. retrieve D. revise

27. Those governments will provide big food and fuel _____ according to the Asian Development Bank.

A. substitutes B. substances C. subsequences D. subsidies

28. In mild winters apple buds began to break soon after Christmas, leaving them _____ to frost damage.

A. reluctant B. tough C. hostile D. vulnerable

29. What is happening is a survival-of-the-fittest struggle affecting _____ smaller factories in relatively low-tech, labor-intensive industries.

A. primarily B. rationally C. primitively D. respectively

30. A traditional critic has the advantage of being able to _____ standards and values inherited from the past.

A. turn up B. turn over

C. turn to D. turn in

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 25 points)

Directions: 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 The job was done, and it was time for a last cigarette. Eddie began tapping the pockets of his

overalls, looking for the new packet of Marlboro he had bought that morning. It was not there.

It was as he swung around to look in his toolbox for the cigarettes that Eddie saw the lump. Right in the middle of the brand new bright red carpet, there was a lump. A lump the size of a packet of cigarettes.

“I’ve done it again!” said Eddie angrily. “I’ve left the cigarettes under the carpet!”

He had done this once before, and taking up and refitting the carpet had taken him two hours.

Eddie was determined that he was not going to spend another two hours in this house. He

decided to get rid of the lump another way. It would mean wasting a good packet of cigarettes, nearly full, but anything was better than taking up the whole carpet and fitting it again. He turned

to his toolbox for a large hammer.

Eddie didn’t want to damage the carpet itself, so he took a block of wood and placed it on top of the lump. Then he began to beat the block of wood as hard as he could. He kept beating, hoping Mrs. Vanbrugh wouldn’t hear the noise and come to see what he was doing. It would be difficult to explain why he was hammering the middle of her beautiful new carpet... The lump was beginning to flatten out.

After three or four minutes, the job was finally finished. Eddie picked up his tools, and began to walk out to his car. Mrs. Vanbrugh accompanied him. She seemed a little worried about something.

“Young man, while you were working today, you didn’t by any chance see any sign of Armand,

did you? Armand is my bird. I let him out of his cage, you see, this morning, and he' S disappeared. He likes to walk around the house, and he usually just comes back to his cage after an hour or so and gets right in. Only today he didn' t come back. He' s never done such a thing before, it' s most peculiar..."

"No, madam, I haven' t seen him anywhere, " said Eddie, as he reached to start the Car. And he saw his packet of Marlboro cigarettes on the panel, where he had left it at lunchtime... And he remembered the lump in the carpet...

31. What did Eddie want to do when he had finished fitting the carpet?

- A. To have a cigarette.
- B. To hammer the carpet flat.
- C. To put back his tools.
- D. To start work in the dining room.

32. Why didn' t Eddie take out the thing under the carpet?

- A. It was impossible for him to take up the carpet once it was fitted.
- B. He didn' t need the cigarettes because he had some more in the car.
- C. It would take too long to take up the carpet and refit it.
- D. He intended to come back and remove the lump the next day.

33. What did Eddie do with the hammer?

- A. He drove nails into the lump.
- B. He fixed his toolbox.
- C. He retired the carpet.
- D. He flattened the lump.

34. Mrs. Vanbrugh worried that_____.

- A. her pet was nowhere to be found
- B. fitting the carpet would be expensive
- C. Eddie would smoke in the house
- D. Eddie hadn' t done a proper job

35. What was really under the carpet?

- A. The packet of cigarettes.

B. Eddie' s hammer.

C. A lump of wood.

D. The missing pet.

Passage Two

If two scientists at Los Alamos National Laboratory are correct, people will still be driving gasoline-powered cars 50 years from now, giving out heat-trapping carbon dioxide into the atmosphere-and yet that carbon dioxide will not contribute to global warming. The scientists, F. Jeffrey Martin and William L. Kubic Jr., are proposing a concept, which they have patriotically named Green Freedom, for removing carbon dioxide from the air and turning it back into gasoline. The idea is simple. Air would be blown over a liquid solution which would absorb the carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide would then be extracted and subjected to chemical reactions that would turn it into fuel. Although they have not yet built a fuel factory, or even a small. prototype, the scientists say it is all based on existing technology. "Everything in the concept has been built, is operating or has a close cousin that is operating," Dr. Martin said. The proposal does not violate any laws of physics, and other scientists have independently suggested similar ideas.

In the efforts to reduce humanity' s emissions of carbon dioxide, three solutions have been offered: hydrogen-powered cars, electric cars and biofuels. Biofuels are gasoline substitutes produced from plants like corn or sugar cane. Plants absorb carbon dioxide as they grow, but growing crops for fuel takes up wide strips of land. Hydrogen-powered Cars emit no carbon dioxide, but producing hydrogen requires energy, and if that energy comes from coal-fired power plants, then the problem has not been solved. The problem with electric cars is that they have typically been limited to a range of tens of miles as opposed to the hundreds of miles that can be driven on a tank of gas.

Gasoline, it turns out, is an almost ideal fuel(except that it produces carbon dioxide). If it Can be made out of carbon dioxide in the air, the Los Alamos concept may mean there is little reason to switch, after all.

"It' s definitely worth pursuing, " said Martin I. Hoffert, a professor of physics at New York University. "It has a couple of pieces to it that are interesting." Other scientists also said the proposal looked promising but could not evaluate it fully because the details had not been

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published.

36. What is most remarkable about the proposal, made by the two scientists?

- A. It is given a patriotic name.
- B. No law of physics is violated.
- C. It is based on existing technology.
- D. Carbon dioxide can be converted into fuel

37. What is the biggest problem with hydrogen-powered cars?

- A. There is no cheap source of hydrogen.
- B. There might be a safety problem in hydrogen production.
- C. They may still be a cause of global warming.
- D. They are not suitable for long-distance travel.

38. If what is proposed by the two scientists becomes true_____

- A. air pollution will become a thing of the past
- B. there will be no need for gasoline substitutes
- C. people will be able to use much cheaper energy
- D. there will be no more biofuel-powered vehicles

39. Which of the following Call best describe the attitude of Martin I Hoffert to the proposal?

- A. Indifferent. B. Positive. C. Suspicious. D. Critical.

40. The passage is mainly written to_____

- A. introduce a new concept
- B. compare different energy sources
- C. stress the importance of gasoline
- D. discuss solutions to global warming

Passage Three

In her international bestselling Talk to the Hand, author Lynne Truss. argues that common courtesies such as saying “Excuse me” are practically extinct. There are certainly plenty who would agree with her.

Is it really true? We decided to find out by experiments. In dozens of American cities, our reporters performed two experim6rits: “door tests” (would anyone hold one open for them?); and

“document drops” (who-would help them retrieve a pile of “accidentally” dropped papers?). Along the way, the reporters encountered all types: men and women of different races, ages, professions, and income levels.

While 90 percent of the people passed the door test, only 55 percent passed the document drop. Are people less likely to help others when doing so takes extra effort or time? Not always, he reporters found. Take the pregnant woman who thought nothing of bending down to help us with our papers. Or the woman named Liz who balanced two coffees, her keys and her wallet on a takeout tray with one hand, while picking up papers off the wet pavement with the other. Her reason for helping? “I was there,” she said.

Overall, men were the most willing to help, especially when it came to document drops. In those, men offered aid 63 percent of the time, compared to 47 percent among women. Of course, men weren’t entirely democratic about whom they’d help. All of them held the door for the female reporter, and were more than twice as likely to help her pick up fallen papers than they were to help our male reporter.

By far, the most common reason people cited for being willing to go out of their way to help others was their upbringing. “It’s the way I was raised,” said one young woman who held a door open despite struggling with her umbrella on a rainy day in Brooklyn.

We realize this isn’t a rigorous scientific study, but we believe it is a reasonable real-world test of good manners around the globe. And it’s comforting to know that in a place where millions of people push one another each day to get ahead, they’re able to do it with a smile. Hey, if they

Can make nice here, they can make nice anywhere.

41. Which of the following is the best word to describe the experiments?

A. Scientific. B. Biased. C. Revolutionary. D. Realistic.

42. The examples of the pregnant woman and Liz are used to show that some people_____.

- A. may take the trouble to help others
- B. won’t take the trouble to help others
- C. may help others save time
- D. won’t help others save time

43. According to the experiments, _____.

- A. women are more careful
- B. women are more likely to need help
- C. men are more ready to help
- D. men are more democratic in helping others

44. Helping others is a behavior that is largely influenced by _____.

- A. social norm
- B. family education
- C. specific situation
- D. personal character

45. The results of the experiments have shown that common courtesies _____.

- A. are still with us
- B. are disappearing
- C. vary with professions
- D. need rigorous study

Passage Four

Within a large concrete room, cut out of a mountain on a freezing-cold island just 1,000 kilometres from the North Pole, could lie the future of humanity.

The room is a vault(地下库)designed to hold around 2 million seeds, representing all known varieties of the world's crops. It is being built to safeguard the world's food supply against nuclear War, climate change, terrorism, rising sea levels, earthquakes and the collapse of electricity supplies. "If the worst came to the worst, this would allow the world to reconstruct agriculture on this planet, " says Cary Fowler, director of the Global Crop Diversity Trust, an independent international organization promoting the project.

The Norwegian(挪威的)government is planning to create the seed bank next year at the request of crop scientists. The \$3 million vault will be built deep inside a sandstone mountain on the Norwegian Arctic island of Spitsbergen. The vault will have metre-thick walls of reinforced concrete and will be protected behind two airlocks and high-security doors.

The vault's seed collection will represent the products of some 10, 000 years of plant breeding

by the world's farmers. Though most are no longer widely planted,. the varieties contain vital genetic properties still regularly used in plant breeding.

To survive, the seeds need freezing temperatures. Operators plan to replace the air inside the vault each winter, when temperatures in Spitsbergen are around—18°C. But even if some disaster meant that the vault was abandoned, the permanently frozen soil would keep the seeds alive. And even accelerated global warming would take many decades to penetrate the mountain vault.

“This will be the world's most secure gene bank,” says Fowler. “But its seeds will only be used when all other samples have gone for some reason.”

The project comes at a time when there is growing concern about the safety of existing seed banks around the world. Many have been criticized for their poor security, ageing refrigeration(冷藏)systems and vulnerable electricity supplies.

The scheme won UN approval at a meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome in October 2005. A feasibility study said the facility “would essentially be built to last forever”.

46. The Norwegian vault is important in that_____.

- A. the seeds in it represent the rarest varieties of world's crops
- B. the seeds in it could revive agriculture if the worst thing should happen
- C. it is built deep in a mountain on a freezing-cold Arctic island
- D. it is strong enough against all disasters caused by man and nature

47. The seed bank project was proposed by_____.

- A. the Norwegian government B. Norwegian farmers
- C. Spitsbergen residents D. agricultural scientists

48. The seeds in the vault will be stored_____.

- A. as samples of world crop varieties
- B. as products of world plant breeding
- C. for their valuable genetic properties
- D. for their resistance to plant diseases

49 . For the seed bank project to be successful, the most important factor is probably_____.

- A. constructing tight airlocks
- B. maintaining high security

C. keeping freezing temperatures

D. storing large quantities of seeds

50. Which of the following statements is true?

A. The Norwegian vault models after existing seed banks.

B. The Spitsbergen seed bank is expected to last 10,006 years.

C. The existing seed banks have potential problems.

D. The UN financed the Spitsbergen seed bank.

Passage Five

Probably the hardest part of setting goals is the first step of actually deciding to take action! The first barrier facing most people is the incorrect assumption that goals are only for business people. The reality is everyone sets goals mentally throughout the day. There are always occasions where something has to be done at a particular time or in a particular place. Simple examples could be getting up at a certain time in order to be at work, or to meet with a friend for a leisure activity.

The beauty of having goals is the uniqueness of each one to the goal setter. Whether it is personal, financial, business or spiritual, they are all specific to that person and their circumstances. The most important part initially is to write them down. Having goals written down gives you incredible power while helping you to focus on this area.

Aim for something that will stretch you while remaining achievable. If you achieve your goal too easily, it is not high enough to make any significant change in your life and needs to be adjusted. On the other hand, if you consistently miss the goals, re-evaluate, and consider setting them a little lower as you will only get discouraged and probably give up. The aim is to keep growing, and moving into a more satisfactory position for your particular circumstances.

As you obtain the levels that you have set for yourself, always include a small reward at each point. This might only be a small thing in the early days like a meal out or a weekend vacation. Remember that these changes will not happen overnight and there will be a period of time when nothing seems to be happening. This is why the goals need to be detailed and as specific as possible with a consequence and benefit.

Allow some time on a daily basis to educate yourself on how to make the necessary adjustments

in your life. This could include listening to a CD, or reading a book on motivation etc.

A simple method to start with could be one goal in the main areas of life to be achieved in one month, six months, twelve months or five years. Break that down further into a daily, weekly and monthly system. Stay focused and disciplined to achieve all that you desire.

51. The simple examples in Paragraph 1 convey the message that_____.

- A. goals are set mostly for important things
- B. most people know when it is time to set goals
- C. people set goals to get things done all the time
- D. it is necessary to set goals occasionally

52. The charm of having goals is that each goal is_____.

- A. important B. motivated C. special D. spiritual

53. A good goal is one that_____.

- A. keeps growing all the time
- B. is high enough yet attainable
- C. moves one into a satisfactory position
- D. is evaluated from time to time

54. Goals have to be detailed so that people_____.

- A. can know their achievements at each stage
- B. will eventually reach the levels set for themselves
- C. may get small rewards such as a meal out
- D. can adjust them on various occasions

55. For a goal to be achieved, one has to_____.

- A. believe in what he is doing
- B. adapt oneself to new changes
- C. divert from routine sometimes
- D. concentrate on it until it is attained

Part. IV Cloze (15 minutes, 15 points)

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.

A presentation has two important components: what you say and _56_ you deliver it. The term delivery covers a wide 57 of features of speaking and eye contact is one of them. The appropriate use of eye contact _58_ from one culture to another. In some cultures, women are 59 to lower their eyes in most communication _60_; in others, younger people must keep their eyes lowered when addressing older people. ____61_, in the United States, _62_ you are addressing an individual, a small group of people, or a larger audience, you are expected to look at them. You do not have to stare _63_ and continuously; _64_, it is appropriate when speaking to one person to _65_ occasionally.

In a small group you should look around at the different members of the group. 66 when addressing a larger audience, you should try to make eye contact with different people around the room. It is important to look at the _67_ audience, not just the people in the centre of the room. _68_ you will probably have to turn your head and/or your body in order to make proper eye contact with people _69_ at the sides of the room. If you look at the floor or the ceiling, you will give the impression that you are not interested in your audience. A speaker establishes friendly relationship with audience mainly _70_ eye contact, and good relationship is to the success of any speech.

56. A. why B. whom C. how D. where
57. A. stretch B. expanse C. extent D. range
58. A. varies B. alters C. specifies D. differentiates
59. A. assumed B. proposed C. expected D. desired
60. A. domains B. settings C. scopes D. environments
61. A. Otherwise B. Moreover C. Likewise D. However
62. A. whether B. either C. though D. unless
63. A. constantly B. intensely C. properly D. desperately
64. A. in addition B. for instance C. in fact D. on the other hand
65. A. look away B. look around C. look back D. look over
66. A. Even B. And C. Thus D. Or
67. A. total B. overall C. utter D. entire

68. A. so B. yet C. then D. but
69. A. seat B. seated C. be seated D. being seating
70. A. upon B. after C. through D. until

Part V Error Detection(10 minutes, 5 points)

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Paper Two

Part I Translation (30minutes, 20points)

Section A

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

Engineers are developing a new type of Internet connection that could carry so much data so quickly it might surprise even Net surfers. This technology would open up a route through which data can be sent at speeds thousands of times faster than what's possible now. If all goes to plan, the vast data speeds may soon be available to all. That might help solve the problem of how to handle the enormous growth in Internet traffic. The technology would require some new software and fiber-optic links to the PC, but otherwise no change in basic facilities.

Section B

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

当前我国经济发展迅速, 能源供应的压力较大, 这跟我国当前经济和社会发展所处的阶段不无关系。但是, 不管我们处于哪个发展阶段, 如果消耗能源过多, 就会因此受到惩罚, 面临能源匮乏、环境污染和生态破坏等困境。

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 on Self-confidence Is a Key to Success. You could follow the clues suggested by the picture given below. Remember to write the composition clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.



一个人要对自己有信心，如果没有，那就是带给别人信心