

2007 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语水平全国统一考试英语试卷一

Page One 试卷一

PART I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10points)

Section A Dialogue Completion

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 mark 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 Wally 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 from 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 as an exhausting effort that when I actually have a few free moments, I tend to collapse.

- A. fall down B. fall ill 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

23. Even 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 graduated 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. clear up
30. I had been a university student for three years, but not until 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 bowling. 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 from 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 he was going out with a beauty queen.

But the good times couldn't last. 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 Life 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 bombs and fought with the police ,They denounced the beauty contest as a “sexist cattle market ” .They waved banners 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 choose 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 and expectations. Americans have many serotypes about foreign starlets 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 saddens (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 student. 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 Are (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 pie. 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 years 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 Frand Dale looks 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 Angeles 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__67__of two things: eat more calories (units of heat, therefore energy), or use less through__68__. If you want to lose weight, you do the__69__, decrease your intake of calories or increase the amount of energy you spend. There is__70__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. cycling 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)(略)

英语试卷二

PART I Translation (30 minutes, 20points)

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

Section A

The standardized educational or psychological tests are widely used to aid in selecting, classifying, assigning, or promoting students, employees and military personnel. But they have been the target of recent attacks in books, magazines, 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 tools themselves but largely upon the users.

Section B

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

最近一项调查表明,中国的大部分建筑——不论是办公楼还是居民楼——所消耗的电、热和水等资源比发达国家的同类建筑要多。例如,北京居民家庭平均消耗的能源是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,才能使我们的经济持续发展。

Writing (30 minutes, 15points)

Directions: In this part, you are to write a composition of no less than 150 words about "Who and How to Take Care of the Seniors". You should write according to the clues given below. You should write it clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.

China's aging population is increasing. We are faced with the problem of who and how to take care of the seniors. (敬老院: home for the seniors 独生子女政策: one-child policy 独生子女: only child)