

2006 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位

英语水平全国统一考试试题

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points)

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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 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. Readers are required to abide by the rules of the library and mind their manners.
A. observe B. memorize C. review D. compose
12. The coach explained the regulations at length to make sure that none of his players would become violators.
A. at last B. at large C. in detail D. in short
13. The cost of healthcare and health insurance remains the most urgent health problem facing the country today.
A. pressing B. important C. neglected D. complicated
14. She believes that she is not a good mother because she does not fit the stereotype of a woman who spends all her time with her children.
A. popular image B. common standard
C. fixed conception D. pleasant notion
15. Thus the most logical approach is to focus our analysis on the trade relations of Spain with other European countries.
A. reasoning B. conclusion C. position D. method
16. We no longer keep up the close friendship of a few years ago though we still visit each other on occasion.
A. in good time B. up to date
C. now and then D. once and for all
17. The university offered several more courses for the purpose of furthering the career aspirations of its students.
A. ambitions B. achievements
C. advantages D. advances
18. Many women prefer to use cosmetics to enhance their beauty and make them look younger.

- A. enforce B. magnify C. improve D. polish
19. The leaders of the two countries are planning their summit meeting with a pledge to maintain and develop good ties.
- A. strategy B. standpoint C. promise D. priority
20. Many youngsters have heard their parents say "You'll never amount to anything if you keep daydreaming that way!"
- A. be equal to B. accomplish
- C. add up to D. Pursue

Section B

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

21. Two decades ago a woman who shook hands with men on her own _____ was usually viewed as too forward.
- A. endeavor B. initiative C. motivation D. preference
22. The fruit _____ more than half the country's annual exports according to a recent report.
- A. accounts for B. stands for
- C. provides for D. makes for
23. The violent _____ of his youth reappeared and was directed not only at the army but at his wife as well.
- A. impatience B. character
- C. temper D. quality
24. This hypothesis states that environments that are too clean may actually make the _____ system develop oversensitive responses.
- A. mental B. nervous C. immune D. physical
25. The Adult Vocational College is an opportunity to gain the right qualifications for various careers for it offers an _____ range of subjects and courses.
- A. additional B. excessive C. adequate D. extensive
26. It's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected _____ not by systematic inspections or other security procedures.
- A. by accident B. on schedule C. in general D. at intervals
27. You can always _____ Jim in a crisis, for he is simply the most helpful person I've ever know.
- A. refer to B. count on C. cope with D. run into
28. He wanted to stay at home, but at last he agreed very _____ though, to go to the concert.
- A. decisively B. reluctantly C. willingly D. deliberately
29. The audience, hostile at first, were greatly _____ by the excellent performance.
- A. annoyed B. encouraged C. impressed D. depressed
30. Many birds and insects can build _____ nests to provide shelter for their young.
- A. glories B. elaborate
- A. splendid D. advanced

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

At all age and at all stages of life, fear presents a problem to almost everyone. “We are largely the playthings of our fears,” wrote the British author Horace Walpole many years ago. “To one, fear of the dark; to another, of physical pain; to a third, of public ridicule; to a fourth, of poverty; to a fifth, of loneliness—for all of us our particular creature waits in a hidden place.”

Fear is often a useful emotion. When you become frightened, many physical changes occur within your body. Your heartbeat and responses quicken; your pupils expand to admit more light; large quantities of energy-producing adrenaline (肾上腺素) are poured into your bloodstream. Confronted with a fire or accident, fear can fuel life-saving flight (逃离). Similarly, when a danger is psychological rather than physical, fear can force you to take self-protective measures. It is only when fear is disproportional to the danger at hand that it becomes a problem.

Some people are simply more vulnerable to fear than others. A visit to the newborn nursery of any large hospital will demonstrate that, from the moment of their births, a few fortunate infants respond calmly to sudden fear-producing situations such as a loudly slammed door. Yet a neighbor in the next bed may cry out with profound fright. From birth, he or she is more prone to learn fearful responses because he or she has inherited a tendency to be more sensitive.

Further, psychologists know that our early experiences and relationships strongly shape and determine our later fears. A young man named Bill, for example, grew up with a father who regarded each adversity as a temporary obstacle to be overcome with imagination and courage. Using his father as a model, Bill came to welcome adventure and to trust his own ability to solve problems.

Phil’s dad, however, spent most of his time trying to protect himself and his family. Afraid to risk the insecurity of a job change, he remained unhappy in one position. He avoided long vacations because “the car might break down”. Growing up in such a home, Phil naturally learned to become fearful and tense.

31. In the last sentence of Paragraph 1, “our particular creature” refers to _____.
A. fear of something B. a fierce beast
C. physical pain D. public ridicule
32. Fear can be useful emotion to us because it can _____.
A. stimulate many physical changes within our body
B. quicken our heartbeat and responses
C. pour large quantities of adrenaline into our bloodstream
D. help us respond quickly to danger and protect ourselves
33. Fear becomes a problem only when _____.

- A. the danger is thought greater than it really is
 - B. the danger is more psychological than physical
 - C. one cannot stand the danger
 - D. one is not well prepared for it
34. Different responses of newborn infants to a loudly slammed door imply that_____.
- A. some people are inherently more easily affected by danger
 - B. people's response to stimuli is not an inherited feature
 - C. some people seem to be very sensitive to noise
 - D. people sometimes seem to turn a deaf ear to noise
35. Psychologists have found that our later fears are determined largely by our_____.
- A. home education
 - B. school education
 - C. parents' lifestyle
 - D. early experiences

Passage Two

Sea horses are unusual parents. The female sea horses lay the eggs, but unlike other creatures, it's the males that give birth to the young.

Male sea horse have a fold of skin on their bellies that forms a pocket, called a brood pouch. During the breeding season, the sea horse's, pouch swells to receive eggs. A female sea horse lays up to 200 eggs at a time in the pouch. Then she swims off, leaving her male partner to care for the developing eggs and give birth to young sea horses. The female will return every day to check on her mate and the eggs, but she doesn't stay long, nor does she take part in the birth.

It takes from two to six weeks for the eggs in the male's pouch to develop. During this time the male avoids open water and hides in sea grass. His big pouch makes it difficult for him to swim, so the male often uses his tail to grasp a piece of sea grass. Firmly gripping the grass, he will stay perfectly still for hours or even days. The male sea horse will change his color to blend with his surroundings and avoid being seen by predators who will try to eat him or poke holes in his pouch to get the eggs.

The eggs hatch inside the male's pouch. When the babies begin moving around, the male sea horse knows it's time for them to be born. He grabs a sea grass stem with his tail and begins rocking, bending and stretching his body back and forth. This causes the opening to enlarge until it is wide enough for the first baby sea horse to shoot out. The father sea horse continues rocking, bending, and stretching his body so that the rest of the babies can be born. Sometimes he has to press his pouch against a rock or some stiff seaweed to force the young out.

Sea horse babies are born in groups of five or more. Sometimes it takes two days for the father sea horse to give birth to all his young. He is very tired when it's over.

Soon after giving birth to one brood, the male will approach his mate and show her his empty pouch. This tells her he is ready to receive eggs again.

36. What part does the female sea horse play in having babies?
- A. Receiving eggs.
 - B. Laying eggs.
 - C. Hatching eggs.
 - D. Protecting eggs.
37. What can be learned from the passage about giving birth to baby sea horses?
- A. It is dangerous for the female.
 - B. It happens once a year.

- C. It is hard work for the male. D. It occurs in the deep sea.
38. To protect himself and his eggs, the male sea horse does fall the following EXCEPT _____
- A. changing his color B. gripping a piece of grass
- C. staying motionless D. enlarging his pouch
39. The author suggests when sea horse babies are ready to be born _____
- A. the male sea horse seems very happy
- B. it is difficult for them to come out
- C. the female sea horse joins the male
- D. they need large space in the pouch .
40. Which fact does the author want the reader to remember most?
- A. The male sea horse gives birth to the young.
- B. The female sea horse lays up to 200 eggs at a time.
- C. Baby sea horses are born in groups of five or more.
- D. The female will return every day to check on the eggs.

Passage Three

When 23-year-old Eric Atienza graduated from college last year, he didn't have a job. Not wanting to give up his apartment and move back with his parents, he did what many young Americans are doing: he signed up with a temp agency, which places workers on short-term jobs. Temporary workers such as Atienza comprise 20 percent of the US workforce. In 1985, 417,000 workers were classified as temporary help. In 2005, there are more than 2.5 million, according to Labour Department data.

Using temporary workers allows companies to increase or decrease the number of staff as their workloads change. It also allows companies to avoid the costs involved in hiring and firing long-term employees.

Many temp agency owners and career specialists say temping is a good way for recent graduates to get experience. "Short-term jobs let graduates try out different companies to find the best fit," said Pegi Wheatley, owner of McCall Staffing, a San Francisco temp agency.

But things don't always work out that way. "When I started temping, I had this notion that a temporary job could turn full-time. It worked for a friend of mine, but that didn't happen for me," said Atienza, who quickly became bored with his office work. Atienza stayed with the temp agency because he could earn US \$ 10 an hour doing office work. Other short-term jobs, such as working as a store clerk or in a cafe, pay about US\$7.

But there were trade-offs for the higher pay. Because in the US, health insurance is provided through employer, most temps are not eligible for workplace health benefits. Atienza ran the risk that an accident or illness would land him in the hospital with no way to pay the bill. Other drawbacks, though less serious, still mean that temping for most graduates is exactly what its name implies—a temporary choice. Instability, gaps between contracts, lack of vacation time and isolation from other employees are often-cited negatives.

"Temping gave me the time to figure out what I wanted to do, because I could pay off my bills. But none of that came from the jobs themselves," said Atienza, who quit temping last month in favor of a full-time job.

malaria-resistant gene would be integrated directly into the mosquitoes' DNA, making it impossible for those mosquitoes to transmit the parasite that causes malaria. In this way a small group of lab-raised mosquitoes could be released into the wild, and by interbreeding with wild mosquitoes, eventually transmit the beneficial gene to the entire population.

46. One reason for malaria to be more widespread now is that_____.
- A. more people have moved to malaria-infected areas
 - B. mosquitoes have become resistant to pesticides
 - C. genetically modified mosquitoes still transmit the disease
 - D. mosquitoes bite as many as 50.0 million people a year
47. Lanzaro is hopeful that in a few years man can_____.
- A. start to eliminate malaria
 - B. cure parasitic blood diseases
 - C. prevent mice from transmitting parasites
 - D. acquire immunity against malaria
48. Lanzaro is confident that scientists can block the transmissions of malaria to humans because_____.
- A. natural mosquito populations do not change
 - B. scientists have succeeded with birds and mice
 - C. foreign genes always go where they are required
 - D. lab-raised mosquitoes will not be resistant to drugs
49. What is the most difficult part of Lanzaro's project?
- A. Spreading malaria-resistant genes into natural mosquito populations.
 - B. Raising malaria-resistant mosquitoes.
 - C. Making genes that block the transmission of malaria.
 - D. Identifying malaria-resistant genes.
30. According to the passage, a fundamental way to wipe out malaria is to_____.
- A. develop new malaria-resistant drugs
 - B. produce effective pesticides to kill mosquitoes
 - C. change the genetic makeup of mosquitoes
 - D. remove people from malaria-infected areas

Passage Five

According to Scott Adams, creator of the comic strip (系列漫画) Dilbert, the annual performance review is "one of the most frightening and weakening experiences in every employee's life". Adam's stories and comic figures poke fun at the workplace, but his characterization of people's feelings about the annual performance review has its serious side. Although a recent study of 437 companies indicates that effective annual performance reviews can help raise profits, most employees of those companies hate them.

In theory, annual performance reviews are constructive and positive interactions between managers and employees working together to attain maximum performance and strengthen the organization. In reality, they often create division, undermine morale, and spark anger and jealousy. Thus, although the object of the annual performance review is to improve performance, it often

has the opposite result. A programmer at an IT firm was stunned to learn at her annual performance review that she was denied a promotion because she wasn't a "team player". What were the data used to make this judgment? She didn't smile in the company photo.

Although this story might sound as if it came straight out of Dilbert, it is a true account of one woman's experience. By following a few ideas and guidelines from industry analysis, this kind of ordeal can be avoided.

To end the year with a positive and useful performance review, managers and employees must start the year by working together to establish clear goals and expectations.

It may be helpful to allow employees to propose a list of people associated with the company who will be in a good position to assess their performance at the end of the year, these people may be co-workers, suppliers, or even customers.

Goals should be measurable but flexible, and everyone should sign off on the plan.

By checking employees' progress at about nine months, managers can give them a chance to correct mistakes and provide guidance to those who need it before the year is out.

When conducting the review, managers should highlight strengths and weaknesses during the past year and discuss future responsibilities, avoiding punishment or blame.

In short, when employees leave their performance reviews, they should be focusing on what they can do better in the year ahead, no worrying about what went into their files about the past.

51. In his comic strip Dilbert, Scott Adams_____.
A. makes fun of working people
B. tells a story about a woman employee
C. promotes team spirit among co-workers
D. mocks annual performance reviews
52. All the following are mentioned as the drawbacks of annual performance reviews EXCEPT_____.
A. reducing efficiency
B. creating tension
C. undermining morale
D. inducing anger
53. The word "ordeal" in Paragraph 3 probably refers to
A. likelihood of promotion
B. poor performance
C. depressive experience
D. unrealistic expectation
54. The annual performance reviews, to be effective, must focus on .
A. making employees aware of their company's future goals
B. involving employees in assessing their own performance
C. encouraging employees to achieve better future performance
D. highlighting what responsibilities employees have failed in
55. The general attitude of the author toward Adam's comic strip Dilbert is .
A. negative
B. positive
C. neutral
D. unclear

Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with, fifteen blanks. For each blank there are four 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.

Advertising is a form of selling. For thousands of years there have been individuals who have tried to 56 others to buy the food they have produced or the goods they have made or the services they can 57.

But in the 19th century the mass production of goods 58 the Industrial Revolution made person-to-person selling inefficient. The mass distribution of goods that 59 the development of the railway and highway made person-to-person selling too slow and expensive. At the same time, mass communication, first newspapers and magazines, then radio and television, made mass selling through 60 possible.

The objective of any advertisement is to convince people that it is in their best 61 to take the action the advertiser is recommending. The action 62 be to purchase a product, use a service, vote for a political candidate or even to join the Army.

Advertising as a 63 developed first and most rapidly in the United States, the country that uses it to the greatest 64. In 1980 advertising expenditures in the U. S. exceeded 55 billion dollars or 65 2 percent of the gross national product. Canada spent about 1.2 percent of its gross national product 66 advertising.

67 advertising brings the economies of mass selling to the manufacturer, it produces benefits for the consumer 68. Some of those economies are passed along to the purchaser so that the cost of a product sold primarily through advertising is usually far 69 than one sold through personal salespeople. Advertising brings people immediate news about products that have just come on the market. Finally advertising 70 for the programs on commercial television and radio and for about two thirds of the cost of publishing magazine and newspapers.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 56. A. request | B. oblige | C. affect | D. persuade |
| 57. A. transfer | B. secure | C. enjoy | D. perform |
| 58. A. resulting from | B. dealing with | C. leading to | D. going for |
| 59. A. followed | B. preceded | C. achieved | D. induced |
| 60. A. marketing | B. advertising | C. salespeople | D. agents |
| 61. A. profits | B. benefits | C. interests | D. gains |
| 62. A. should | B. would | C. may | D. will |
| 63. A. business | B. service | C. product | D. profession |
| 64. A. amount | B. extent | C. possibility | D. utility |
| 65. A. similarly | B. supposedly | C. approximately | D. accountably |
| 66. A. with | B. at | C. into | D. on |
| 67. A. While | B. Therefore | C. But | D. If |
| 68. A. as well | B. as usual | C. as a result | D. as a rule |
| 69. A. more | B. less | C. cheaper | D. dearer |
| 70. A. works | B. calls | C. looks | D. pays |

Part V Error Detection (10 minutes, 5 points)

(略)

Paper One 试卷二
(60 minutes)

Part I Translation (30 minutes, 20 points)

Section A

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

One of the chief concerns of wildlife management is the protection and improvement of the natural habitat so that animals have enough food and water to survive. Wildlife management involves care of the soil to produce good vegetation. It also involves care of plants, not only as a source of food, but also as protection. Animals need cover to hide from their natural enemies and to raise their young safely.

Just as crops are harvested, wildlife too must sometimes be “harvested”. By allowing limited hunting, good management can control certain species that threaten to overpopulate their habitat.

Section B

(略)

Part II Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: *In this part, you are to write a composition of no less than 150 words about “College Graduates Work as Village Officials”. You should write according to the outline given below. Please remember to write it clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Some college graduates choose to work as village officials.

1. Do you think it is a good idea?
2. What can they offer the countryside?
3. What can they gain from their village positions?