

2007 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)

(略)

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

21. 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 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 I felt the thrill of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Confusion                      B. disappointment                      C. Sensation                      D. Fulfillment

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

**Directions:** *There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some 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 Olympic Games opening ceremony in terms of audience. But, in Britain, beauty competitions are unfashionable. To most people, beauty contests seem 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 this 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 Marchant 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 qualities 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 much of an education.

The only time the 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 1960s and 1970s, beauty queens \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. were sponsored by dry-cleaning companies  
B. were admired by most people

- C. did not have a good reputation  
D. got free clothes from supermarkets
34. The author used 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 physical appearance  
D. contestants are judged on their education
35. The best title for the passage might be\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Beauty Contests: Insults to 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 among Americans tend to be shorter and less intense than those 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 thoughts and expectations. Americans have many stereotypes about foreign students in general (for example, that they are very hard-working, intelligent, and rich; that they do not speak English well) and about particular categories of foreign students (Chinese are polite and good at mathematics, for example, or Italians are emotional). And foreign students have their own stereotypes of Americans, for example, that they are arrogant, rude, and generous.

There are two stereotypes that often effect 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 second common stereo-type, 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 rise 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. Concerning 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 firstborns 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 “the 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 of *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 adapt 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. 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 of sayings 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 Diener.

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 (彩票抽奖) .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 \$ 20, 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 rises 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 took 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. 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 be held responsible. The ability to predict outcomes with a high probability of success generates and maintains trust.

51. What was Frank Dale's problem when he became the publisher of Los 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 measures.
  - 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 organizations 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 predictable.
  - 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 (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.*

The process of 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. why          | 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 Deon** (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.

The standardized educational or psychological tests 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 tools themselves but largely upon the user.

**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 Who and How to Take Care of the Seniors ? You should write according to the clue given below. Remember to write the composition on the COMPOSITION 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)