

根据最新大纲（第六版）编写

# English

# 同等学力申请硕士学位 英语 考试 历年试题精解

同等学力申请硕士学位英语  
考试辅导用书编审委员会 编著

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- ◎ 明示命题趋势与规律，切实提高综合应试能力



 中国人民大学出版社

# 同等学力申请硕士学位 英语考试历年试题精解

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试辅导用书编审委员会 编著

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# 总序

## General Preface

随着中国国际化进程的日益推进、改革开放逐步深化以及经济发展速度的日益加快，社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进，对博士、硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求也越来越大，报考硕士、博士研究生的考生正在逐年增多。对于许多不能脱产学习的考生来说，参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试是获取硕士学位的一个重要途径。同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试对考生的外语水平要求比较高，尤其是听、说、读、写、译的综合应用能力。参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试的学生，一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和较强的科研能力，另一方面还应该具备较强的外语应用能力。

国务院学位委员会办公室于2012年再次修订了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》，对考试项目做了必要的调整，所以考生非常需要有关调整后内容的复习资料，以便更有针对性地复习和准备。综合考察最近的图书市场，有关同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的辅导资料很多，而根据最新大纲精神编写、完全符合目前考试需要的辅导资料非常缺乏。考生对如何复习应考常常感到无所适从，他们迫切需要一套高质量的考前辅导资料，以应对考试的实际要求，在考试中把握命题规律，获取高分。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，了解同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度，并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧，提高得分能力，我们在第四版的基础上精心修订了这套同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统一考试辅导书系列。修订后本套书包括《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试综合辅导教程》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准模拟考场》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解120篇精解》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年试题精解》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试词汇逆序记忆》，共五本。

### 本套书的特色如下：

#### 一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本套书作者长期从事同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作，对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本套书具有极高的权威性。本套书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年的教学、命题、评卷经验。

## 二、鲜明的创新特色，编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本套书全面吸收了同类图书的优点，结合作者丰富的辅导经验，博采众长，推陈出新，使图书结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。下面分别介绍：

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试综合辅导教程》：以最新修订的《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》（第六版）为标准，按照最新精神编写。在编写过程中，特别注意知识的系统性。在每章后都编写了足量的同步强化练习题，并给出答案和解析。考生可通过做这些强化练习题进行自测，巩固复习成果。该书力求把重点、难点与考点讲深、讲透。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准模拟考场》：鉴于许多考生缺乏实际临场经验，该书将为考生进行全程领航和理性分析，引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用各套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的学习成果，及时查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解 120 篇精解》：该书在选编文章题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间，广泛涉猎，包括社会科学、自然科学等各个领域的知识。具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面，可以让考生系统见证同等学力申请硕士学位英语阅读理解材料，强化英语背景知识，轻松获取阅读理解考试高分。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年试题精解》：历史是一面镜子，了解过去可以预知未来。研习历年真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节，也是考生掌握考试动态，赢得高分的最佳捷径。通过对历年试题的详细解析，考生可以了解命题原则与规律，把握考试的脉搏，明确考试的重点和难点所在。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试词汇逆序记忆》：该书包括同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试基本词汇及其衍生词汇共计 6 000 余例，固定搭配词组和惯用短语 700 余个。该书最大的亮点就是推出逆序记忆，打破常规记忆法，大大提高记忆效率。

实践证明，一套好的复习资料，能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。我们以同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试专家组辅导经验的深厚积累，以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神，凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍，向广大考生奉献这套辅导书，希望能帮助考生在考试中夺得高分！

编著者

# 前言

## Preface

根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定,具有研究生毕业同等学力的人员,都可以按照《国务院学位委员会关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》的要求与办法,向学位授予单位提出申请。授予同等学力人员硕士学位是国家为同等学力人员开辟的获得学位的渠道。这对于在职人员业务素质的提高和干部队伍建设都能起到积极的作用。申请人通过了学位授予单位及国家组织的全部考试、并通过了学位论文答辩后,经审查达到了硕士学位学术水平者,可以获得硕士学位。

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试在我国已实行 17 年,得到了社会以及广大考生的极大关注。随着参加该类考试人数的不断增长,为了更好地检测考生的英语实际水平,国务院学位委员会办公室于 2012 年再次修订了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》。修订后的第六版新大纲是今后几年同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试统一命题的依据。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,在认真分析了同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后,倾情奉献了这本《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年试题精解》。

历史是一面镜子,了解过去可以预知未来。通过对历年试题的详细解析,考生可以了解命题原则与规律,掌握考试脉搏。研习历年的真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态、赢得高分的最佳捷径。自从实行同等学力考试以来,试卷中出现与往年真题相同或者极其相似试题的情况时有发生,所以对往年真题进行研究是帮助考生复习的最有效手段。循着命题人的思路,我们就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点。

本书包括 1997 年以来的考试真题,便于考生了解同等学力考试的全貌和考试动态,进行相应的自测。本书尽可能地为考生提供客观的解析和答案,阅读理解和综合填空给出了全文翻译。“观千剑而后识器”,通过对历年试题的分析,考生可以掌握考试命题规律,把握出题动态,寻求合理的学习方法和解题策略,提升综合应试能力。

实践证明,一本好的复习资料,能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。强调实用性、针对性和有效性是本书的鲜明特点。希望本书对于参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的考生能够提供切实的帮助,帮助他们在掌握和应用科学的解题方

法、强化实践、提高成绩等诸多方面增强应试信心，真正提高自己的英语水平，最后蟾宫折桂，赢得考试高分。

由于时间仓促，错误和纰漏之处在所难免，诚望广大读者批评指正。

编著者

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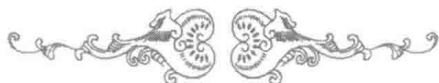
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2013 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位  
英语水平全国统一考试试题



Paper One 试卷一

(100 minutes)

**Part I Oral Communication (10 points)**

**Section A**

Directions: In this section, there are two incomplete dialogues and each dialogue has three blanks and three choices A, B and C, taken from the dialogue. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

■ **Dialogue One** ■

- A. It sounds like a flu.
- B. I also advise resting for a couple of days.
- C. Boy, when it rains, it pours.

Doctor: What has been bothering you?

Patient: I have a stuffy nose and a sore throat. Plus, I've been coughing a lot.   1  

Doctor: Any stomach pains?

Patient: Actually, yes. My stomach's been upset for a few days.

Doctor:   2   It's been going around lately.

Patient: Anything I can do for it?

Doctor: I'll prescribe some medicines for you to take.   3  

Patient: Does that mean I shouldn't go to work?

Doctor: Only when you feel up to it. You should stay home for at least a day or two.

■ **Dialogue Two** ■

- A. So, what are you going to do with the money?
- B. You have lots of money.
- C. How much do I owe you?

Joshua: Dad. Allowance day. Can I have my allowance?

Father: Oh, I forgot about that.

Joshua: You ALWAYS forget.

Father: I guess I do. 4

Joshua: Just \$13.

Father: Well, I'm not sure if I have that much.

Joshua: Go to the bank. 5

Father: Lots of money, uh? Well, I think the bank is closed.

Joshua: Then, what about your secret money jar under your bed?

Father: Oh, I guess I could do that. 6

Joshua: I'm going to put some in savings, give some to the poor people, and use the rest to buy books.

Father: Well, that sounds great, Joshua.

### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, there is one incomplete interview which has four blanks and four choices A, B, C and D, taken from the interview. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the interview and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

- A. Nationalities stay in their own areas.
- B. People don't queue like they do here in England.
- C. What I liked best was that I could work and still lead a normal life.
- D. Some supermarkets are open twenty-four hours a day.

Interviewer: How long did you live in the States?

Interviewee: I was there for two years in New York, and I enjoyed it tremendously.

7 I mean, the shops are open till 10:00 p. m.

Interviewer: All shops?

Interviewee: Yes, everything. Food shops, chemists, and department stores.

8 And on public holidays, only the banks are shut.

Interviewer: I see, erm...Do you think New York is as multinational as London?

Interviewee: Oh, that's for sure. But it's not as mixed. 9 like there's Russian section, the German section and China Town. But I think the major difference between these two cities was the height of the place. Everything was up in the Big Apple. We lived on the thirty-fifth floor. And of course everything is faster and the New Yorkers are much ruder.

Interviewer: Oh! In what way?

Interviewee: Well, pushing in the street, fights about getting on the bus. 10 And of course the taxi drivers! New York taxi drivers must be the rudest in the world!

**Part II Vocabulary (10 points)**

**Directions:** *In this part, there are ten sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

11. I read the newspaper every day so that I can stay informed about current events.  
A. important      B. international      C. latest      D. cultural
12. After seven days in the desert, the explorer was relieved when he eventually found water.  
A. predictably      B. finally      C. luckily      D. accidentally
13. When we gave the children ice cream, they immediately ceased crying.  
A. started      B. continued      C. resumed      D. stopped
14. The science teacher demonstrated the process of turning solid gold into liquid.  
A. showed      B. elaborated      C. devised      D. simplified
15. John's application for admission to graduate studies in the School of Education has been approved.  
A. entrance      B. acceptance      C. experience      D. allowance
16. Most college students in the United States live away from home.  
A. apart      B. down      C. elsewhere      D. along
17. The pursuit of maximum profit often drives manufacturers to turn out things that can do harm to people's health.  
A. preserve      B. promote      C. process      D. produce
18. Many different parts make up an airplane: the engine(s), the wings, the tail, and so on.  
A. compose      B. decorate      C. construct      D. derive
19. You make it sound as if I did it on purpose.  
A. carefully      B. unwillingly      C. incredibly      D. deliberately
20. He could never have foreseen that one day his books would sell in millions.  
A. understood      B. explained      C. expected      D. believed

**Part III Reading Comprehension (25 points)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

■ Passage One ■

Five or six years ago, I attended a lecture on the science of attention. A philosopher who conducts research in the medical school was talking about attention blindness, the basic feature of the human brain that, when we concentrate intensely on one task, causes us to miss just about everything else. Because we can't see what we can't see, our lecturer was determined to catch us in the act. He has us watch a video of six people tossing basketballs back and forth, three in white shirts and three in black, and our task was to keep track only of the tosses among the people in white. The tape rolled, and everyone began counting.

Everyone except me. I'm dyslexic (有阅读障碍的), and the moment I saw that grainy tape with the confusing basketball tossers, I knew I wouldn't be able to keep track of their movements, so I let my mind wander. My curiosity was aroused, though, when about 30 seconds into the tape, a gorilla (大猩猩) came in among the players. She (we later learned a female student was in the gorilla suit) stared at the camera, thumped her chest, and then strode away while they continued passing the balls.

When the tape stopped, the philosopher asked how many people had counted at least a dozen basketball tosses. Hands went up all over. He then asked who had counted 13, 14, and congratulated those who'd scored the perfect 15. Then he asked, "And who saw the gorilla?"

I raised my hand and was surprised to discover I was the only person at my table and one of only three or four in the large room to do so. He'd set us up, trapping us in our own attention blindness. Yes, there had been a trick, but he wasn't the one who had played it on us. By concentrating so hard on counting, we had managed to miss the gorilla in the midst.

21. This passage describes \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. a basketball match  
 B. an experiment  
 C. a philosopher  
 D. a gorilla
22. "Attention blindness" refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. the fact that one can't see what one can't see  
 B. seeing one thing while missing all else  
 C. keeping track of just about everything  
 D. the condition of being blind to details
23. "Catch us in the act" (Para. 1) is closest in meaning to "find us \_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. doing something improper  
 B. sleeping during the lecture  
 C. counting the basketball tosses  
 D. failing to notice something within sight
24. How many people in the room saw the gorilla in the video?  
 A. 1.                      B. 3 or 4.                      C. 13 or 14.                      D. 15.

25. Whom does “he” (last paragraph) refer to?  
 A. The author.      B. The gorilla.      C. The lecturer.      D. The student.

■ Passage Two ■

There are few sadder sights than a pile of fan letters, lovingly decorated with hand drawings, suffering in a bin. The sparkly envelopes were addressed to Taylor Swift, a pop star much beloved by teenage and pre-teen girls.

“Dear Taylor,” read one discarded message, “I love you so much! You’re the best! And you’re really beautiful and cute! I’m really enjoying your songs.”

This along with hundreds of other similar letters sent from around the world, was discovered in a Nashville recycling disposal unit by a local woman. Swift’s management was quick to reassure her admirers that they had been thrown out accidentally. The response may come as a disappointment to any devotee who imagines, at they compose their letters, that Swift makes time to view each one personally.

Dealing with piles of fan mail is, however, an administrative burden for most celebrities. While some celebrities do like to go through their mail personally, the majority simply do not have time. But the fate of their correspondence is something most committed fans will not wish to dwell on, says Lynn Zubernis, an expert in the psychology of fandom at West Chester University.

“There’s this little bit of every fan that thinks theirs will be the one that stands out—it’s not an expectation, but a hope that theirs will be seen by the celebrity.”

While the relationship between the fan and the celebrity may exist only in the mind of the former, it stems from a deeply-rooted human need for community and belonging, Zubernis believes. As a result, even receiving a mass-produced letter of acknowledgement and a photo stamped with a reproduced signature can be a powerful experience.

“People have a tremendous need to connect with the person they are idolizing (偶像化)”, she says, “They can’t ring them up and say, ‘Can we have coffee’? It’s not about the autograph (签名). It’s about the moment of connection.”

26. Which of the following statements is true?  
 A. The letters in the bin were exaggerating.  
 B. Some letters to Swift were thrown away unread.  
 C. A woman discovered the letters and discarded them.  
 D. Poorly decorated letters were left unread.
27. Swift’s management claimed that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. Swift had read each one of the letters  
 B. fans could trust them with their letters  
 C. they were quick in response to the incident  
 D. they didn’t intend to throw away the letters

28. Most celebrities \_\_\_\_\_ .
- are too busy to read fan mail
  - are afraid of receiving fan mail
  - try their best to read fan mail themselves
  - care about the fate of fan mail
29. According to Zubernis, fans want their letters to be read because they \_\_\_\_\_ .
- hope to show their hand drawings
  - want the celebrities to see their talent
  - desire to get connected with the stars
  - dream of getting a photo of the stars
30. Which of the following will fans cherish the most?
- The feeling of being related to their stars.
  - The sense of being similar to their stars.
  - The time spent with their stars.
  - The autograph of their stars.

### ■ Passage Three ■

Facelift (紧肤术) followed by a week on a beach in Thailand? Hip surgery with a side of shopping in Singapore? Over the last 10 years, Asia's rise on the medical tourism scene has been quick. Eastern nations dominate the global scene. Now Bali wants a slice of the action.

The Indonesian island recently opened its first facility specifically targeting medical tourists with packages and services, Bali International Medical Centre (BIMC) Nsa Dua. BIMC already has an international hospital in Kuta, which opened in 1998.

The new internationally managed facility offers surgical and non-surgical cosmetic procedures and dental care.

Unlike most of the region's hospitals, BIMC is designed to feel more like a spa or resort (度假村) than a medical facility.

The 50-bed hospital has a 24-hour medical emergency entrance and hotel-like lobby at the front of the building servicing the hospital's medical, and dental centers.

If you're a celebrity who doesn't want everyone to know you're here for a bit of lipo (吸脂术), no worries. There's a private entrance that leads to the CosMedic Centre, which offers views of a golf course.

BIMC has even teamed up with the nearby courtyard by Marriott Bali, which provides specific after-care services like tailor-made meals and wellness programs for patients.

Latest technology and cool interiors are a start, but breaking into a regional industry that already has some of the world's top international hospitals will be tough, says Josef Woodman, CEO of U. S. base medical travel consumer guide *Patients Beyond Borders* (PBB).

“As a newcomer, Bali faces stiff competition from nearby international healthcare providers. To compete, Bali will need to demonstrate a quality level of care and promote its services to the region and the world. On the positive side, Bali is blessed as one of the region’s safest, most popular tourist destinations, with a built-in potential to attract medical travelers.”

The Indonesian island couldn’t have picked a better time to get into the game, says PBB. “The world population is aging and becoming wealthier at rates that surpass the availability of quality healthcare resources,” says the company’s research.

31. What does “medical tourism” (Para. 1) probably mean?
  - A. Treating a disease during a trip.
  - B. Attracting patients with package tours.
  - C. Cosmetic treatment and a tour in one.
  - D. Turning hospitals into tourist attractions.
32. How does BIMC differ from regular hospitals?
  - A. It offers cosmetic surgery.
  - B. It has better environment and services.
  - C. It accepts international patients.
  - D. It has more beds and longer service hours.
33. BIMC wishes to attract celebrities with its \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. privacy measures	B. first-class design
C. free golf course	D. tailor-made meals
34. According to Woodman, BIMC \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. threatens its regional competitors
  - B. will soon take the lead in the industry
  - C. needs further improvement
  - D. faces both challenges and opportunities
35. What can be concluded from the last paragraph?
  - A. The population is developing faster than medical resources.
  - B. Healthcare is hardly available for the aging population.
  - C. The world is in need of more quality medical care.
  - D. The world population is becoming older and richer.

#### ■ Passage Four ■

For many of us, asking for help is a difficult concept. We may feel as if we are admitting a weakness that the world would not have known about, had we not asked for help.

Ironically, it has been my experience that people who are able to deliver well-positioned requests for help are seen as very strong individuals. When they demonstrate the humility (谦卑) to ask for help, they earn the respect of others. People who receive a



heartfelt request for help are usually honored by the request. In turn, we are strengthened by the very help that is provided.

One of my clients (we'll call her Kira) recently made a shift in how she was interacting with her boss. When asked to prepare presentations, she assumed that she was expected to go away, develop the content, deliver it at the required meeting and then wait for feedback from her boss. Her boss was highly regarded for the impact of his presentations, while Kira often felt that her presentations were lacking. When she took a hard look at how his approach was working for her, Kira recognized that she had not yet made use of her boss's support. She could learn far more about creating attractive presentations by walking through a draft with her boss—focusing on the content plus her delivery—and obtaining feedback earlier in the process rather than at the back end. So she made the request for his support.

The outcome? Her boss was delighted to coach Kira and was enthusiastic about the opportunity to put into use his own strength by teaching presentation skills more effectively to her. By taking the time to work together on preparation for a number of Kira's key presentations, she benefited from her boss's thought process and was able to distinguish the critical components to enhance her own presentations. Kira's presentations now have punch!

Some of us are uncomfortable asking for help because we believe that our request places burdens on the other person. Ironically, we may be missing an opportunity to show others how we value and respect them. People who know you and think well of you are often highly motivated to help. Furthermore, the more specific you can be about what you need from them, the easier it is for them to assist you.

36. Many people are unwilling to ask for help because they \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. are confident of themselves                      B. do not trust other people  
 C. are ashamed of doing so                          D. do not think it necessary
37. Which of the following may the author agree with?  
 A. Asking for help means admitting weaknesses.  
 B. Helping others is helping oneself.  
 C. Well-positioned requests for help are welcomed.  
 D. Weak people often need more help.
38. Kira's request for help \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. turned out rewarding                              B. was turned down  
 C. led to her promotion                              D. benefited her boss in return
39. "Kira's presentations now have punch" means her presentations are \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. forceful                      B. controversial                      C. well received                      D. highly motivating
40. The purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. illustrate how to ask for help