

历年试题精解 + 全真模拟试卷

含2004~2012年真题及详解

张秀峰 梁莉娟 / 主编

- ★ 完全依据第六版新大纲编写
- ★ 最新5套权威模拟预测试卷及详细解析
- ★ 连续6年蝉联销售榜首
- ★ 赠送辅导超值服务
- ★ 环球卓越一线培训教师集体编写

赠2013

同等学力
申请硕士学位英语
辅导模考串讲班的网络
视频课程
(2013年5月1日开通)
8学时, 价值280元

第9版



 **机械工业出版社**
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

2013
超值版



环球卓越
www.geedu.com

同等学力人员申请硕士学位
英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书

历年试题精解 + 全真模拟试卷

含2004~2012年真题及详解

主编：张秀峰 梁莉娟

参编：徐国萍 刘启升 初 萌 庞靖宇 颜 炜 谭松柏 任 雁

包丽歌 杜喜义 李立杰 吴碧宇 史湘琳 于春艳 侯小龙

张 薇 杜 峰 李妙华 郭 丹 孟宪华 罗 星



第9版



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

本书是同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书之一,依据 2012 年 6 月第 6 版最新大纲编写。通过本书,考生可以加深对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试在题型和难易度上变化的了解,并加以模拟演练。

本书的历年试题精解部分包括 2004 年以来的所有真题,便于考生了解近几年的考试全貌和变化趋势。全真模拟试卷部分包括 5 套权威模拟试卷,完全依据第 6 版大纲编写,囊括了大纲所确定的各种考试题型,并给出了详细的解析。

本书由著名的同等学力英语辅导老师执笔,对历年试题进行了详尽、客观的解析,所提供的模拟试题紧扣最新考试大纲,每套题的题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2013 同等学力考试历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷/张秀峰,梁莉娟主编. —9 版.

—北京:机械工业出版社,2012.10(2013.1重印)

(同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书)

ISBN 978-7-111-40152-0

I. ①2… II. ①张… ②梁… III. ①英语—硕士—水平考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 251916 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑:孟玉琴 责任编辑:于雷

责任印制:杨曦

保定市中华美凯印刷有限公司印刷

2013 年 1 月第 9 版第 2 次印刷

184mm×260mm·20.5 印张·505 千字

6 001—11 000 册

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-40152-0

定价:42.00 元

凡购本书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部调换

电话服务

网络服务

社服务中心:(010) 88361066

教材网:<http://www.cmpedu.com>

销售一部:(010) 68326294

机工官网:<http://www.cmpbook.com>

销售二部:(010) 88379649

机工官博:<http://weibo.com/cmp1952>

读者购书热线:(010) 88379203

封面无防伪标均为盗版

丛 书 序

2012年6月,同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试在考试大纲上进行了修订,再次将同等学力英语考试蒙上了神秘的色彩,也将其提升到了新的高度。

这是一套由专业培训机构环球卓越策划并联手同等学力资深辅导专家,为众多同等学力申请硕士学位人员量身定做的应试辅导用书。本丛书完全依据最新《考试大纲》(第6版)(2012年6月份修订)编写,并紧密结合了最近几年同等学力英语水平统一考试命题情况和考试要求进行全面修订。修订后的内容更加严谨,更加具有针对性,更加适合在职考生复习备考。

结合同等学力申请硕士学位人员对英语的实际掌握程度和成人学习英语的特点,我们组织编写了“同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书”。本丛书包括《2013同等学力考试词汇实战一本通》、《2013同等学力考试综合应试教程》、《2013同等学力考试历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷》3个分册,从基础到综合再到实战演练,让在职人员在有限的时间内,快速准确地把握住每一个进度,为考试做好全面细致的准备。

本丛书的特点如下:

一、名师执笔,实用性强

策划编写本丛书的老师均为中国人民大学、北京师范大学、清华大学、北京大学的常年任环球卓越北京总校、上海分校、天津分校、南京分校、沈阳分校、郑州分校等各地授课的著名同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导专家。本丛书是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶,实用性非常强,是备受众多同等学力考生欢迎的辅导用书。

二、紧扣新大纲,直击2013年考试真题

本丛书紧扣第6版最新考试大纲,体例设置与大纲保持一致:在新大纲下还未实施过考试,而大纲上根据考查目标设置了三套不同模式的样题,为了让考生“知己知彼”,“百战不殆”,本书模拟题部分也设置了相应三种模式的模拟题;同时在对新大纲进行深入研究的基础上,各部分考点对命题思路分析透彻,重点突出,讲解精确;各部分内容严格控制在新大纲规定的范围之内,难易程度与大纲保持一致,让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

三、结合在职人员特点,量身定做

本丛书充分考虑到在职人员学习时间紧张的特点,避免了采用传统的各个专项分册的丛书构架方式(将系列丛书分为7~8册乃至更多);而是采用《2013同等学力考试词汇实战一本通》、《2013同等学力考试综合应试教程》和《2013同等学力考试历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷》简单精练的三册制,有效地控制了复习用书的数量,让考生在有限的时间内能够全面复习,重点把握,强化训练,应对考试。三册制的简单有效组合,在2006—2012年深受考生欢迎,位居同类图书销量排行榜榜首。

四、超值服务，更助考生一臂之力

本书配有超值赠送服务，由北京环球卓越在线 www.geedu.com 提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。具体为：

1. 《2013 同等学力考试词汇实战一本通》附赠光盘内容为：环球卓越“同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导词汇速记班课程”（36 学时，价值 380 元）的全部录音（mp3）及电子版讲义，同时可刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 www.geedu.com，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

2. 《2013 同等学力考试综合应试教程》附赠内容为：环球卓越“2013 同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导新大纲考点突破班”（8 学时，价值 180 元）的网络视频课程，2012 年 11 月 30 日后，刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 www.geedu.com，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

3. 《2013 同等学力考试历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷》附赠内容为：环球卓越“2013 同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导模考串讲班”（8 学时，价值 280 元）的网络视频课程，2013 年 5 月 1 日后，刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 www.geedu.com，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

环球卓越技术支持及服务热线：010-51658769。

环球卓越同等学力试题与学习资料请登录 www.geedu.com，应有尽有！

本书脉络清晰，内容丰富，针对性强，通俗易懂。相信广大考生在使用本书时，会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受；同时也真诚希望本书能大大提高众考生的应试能力和实际水平，助您在考场上轻松驰骋，快乐过关！

最后，感谢北京环球卓越为本书提供的专业服务和技术支持，愿他们精益求精，为社会提供更多、更好、更专的服务！

编者

2012 年 9 月于北京 中国人民大学

第9版前言

第6版大纲的出版,让同等学力英语考试蒙上了神秘的色彩,“与时俱进”的理念也贯彻到了这项传统的英语考试中。这对广大在职人员来讲,福兮祸兮,完全可以由考生自己决定。如何用新思路备考,将是制胜关键。

本书依据第6版最新考试大纲再次全面修订!历年试题精解部分包括2004—2012年的9套真题及详细解析!模拟试题部分完全依据新大纲样题进行编写,更加适应考试趋势,更加有针对性!

可能您认为,既然大纲变了,历年真题就不重要了。非也。历年考试试题都是经过多次筛选和推敲的,是考生最好的测试材料和阅读材料,新大纲中确定的许多语言考查重点仍然在这些考题中得到了很好的体现。考生如果能够认真地了解这些考题,在一定程度上就能把握住复习的重点和要领。因此,尽管第5版大纲已经退出同等学力考试的历史舞台,但历年真题仍然是我们了解考试难度并进行学习的最佳资料。最新大纲(第6版)展示了三种可能的样题模式,为了帮助考生全面复习,本书编写的模拟试题的某些版块也呈现三种不同的题型,希望能够帮助考生演练临场实战,调整应试状态,预测考试成绩,还有助于考生把握复习重点和方向,巩固考点。

为了使考生能够对同等学力申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的全部过程以及考试题型和难易度的变化有所了解,并加以模拟演练,调整复习状态和计划,进而更好地备战考试,我们组织编写并第9次修订了这本《历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷》。

本书结构

历年试题精解包括2004—2012年的真题,便于考生了解近几年考试的全貌和变化趋势,并进行相应的自测,同时尽可能地为学生提供客观的解析和答案。阅读理解部分不仅提供了精确的译文,同时还在翻译文章中将大纲考查词汇及其近义词在文后进行了总结,使本书除了题集的功能,还具备了用真题记忆单词的附加值。翻译和写作部分给出了参考译文和范文。

全真模拟试卷是在学习真题的基础上,给考生一个练习应用的演练场。该部分包括5套权威模拟试卷,囊括了新大纲所确定的各种考试题型,并给出了详细的解析和范文。

本书特色

本书由著名的在职英语辅导老师执笔,对历年试题进行了详尽客观的解析,深入浅出,剖析精辟透彻;所提供的模拟试题选材新颖,剖析精到;紧扣最新考试大纲,每套题的题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致;各类测试考点的题型、题量、难度以及题材均依据近几年的考题特点编写,希望在很大程度上预测2013年考试趋势和考题特点,是考生用来考前模拟自测、调整应试状态的最佳用书。

希望广大考生能通过对本书的学习，领悟同等学力申硕英语统考试题的真谛，在 2013 年的应试中做到心中有数，一举通过考试。在此基础上，如果本书还能帮助广大学子寻找到一种合理的学习方法和策略，真正提高自己的英语水平，那么，笔者定会高兴之至。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免会有纰漏，敬请广大考生和各位同仁批评指正。

编者

2012 年 9 月于中国人民大学

目 录

丛书序

第9版前言

2004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	1
2004年试题答案与解析	13
2005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	24
2005年试题答案与解析	39
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	49
2006年试题答案与解析	63
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	75
2007年试题答案与解析	88
2008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	100
2008年试题答案与解析	114
2009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	125
2009年试题答案与解析	139
2010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	152
2010年试题答案与解析	165
2011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	176
2011年试题答案与解析	190
2012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	201
2012年试题答案与解析	214
模拟试卷一	225
模拟试卷一答案与解析	237
模拟试卷二	243
模拟试卷二答案与解析	254
模拟试卷三	260
模拟试卷三答案与解析	273
模拟试卷四	280
模拟试卷四答案与解析	292
模拟试卷五	300
模拟试卷五答案与解析	313

2004 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

ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST FOR MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS

(Time Limit: 150 minutes)

Paper One 试卷一

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Part I | Listening Comprehension | (20 minutes, 15 points) |
| Part II | Vocabulary | (10 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part III | Reading Comprehension | (45 minutes, 25 points) |
| Part IV | Cloze | (10 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part V | Error Detection | (5 minutes, 5 points) |

Paper Two 试卷二

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Part I | Translation | (30 minutes, 20 points) |
| Part II | Writing | (30 minutes, 15 points) |

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points) (略)

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points, 0.5 for each)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are fifteen 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. Hague was elected as the Conservative Party leader partly because of his ambiguous views on Britain's position in relation to its partners in the European Union.
A. ambitious B. obscure C. appalling D. indifferent
17. Her story shows how gentle stubbornness and an indifference to honors and fame can lead to great achievements.
A. persuasion B. determination C. devotion D. reservation
18. We have a responsibility to ensure our nation's continued prosperity and the most sensible

way to do this is by investment in basic scientific research.

A. effective B. efficient C. significant D. reasonable

19. All information reported to or likewise obtained by the commission is considered confidential.

A. in a similar way B. in another way
C. in a direct way D. in an unauthorized way

20. I would recommend this inn highly on account of its wonderful location.

A. as a result of B. because of C. with regard to D. with a view to

21. Television advertisements do more than merely reflect dominant ideologies.

A. exactly B. faithfully C. repeatedly D. simply

22. The legislative provision has a great impact on the operations of the department.

A. law B. passage C. revision D. clause

23. In spite of a problem with the faulty equipment, some very useful work was accomplished.

A. imperfect B. temporary C. emergency D. reinstalled

24. Talks on climate change resumed in the German city of Bonn on July 16 to combat global warming.

A. focus on B. settle down C. fight against D. sum up

25. Bob believes that the invasion of the marketplace into the university is undermining fundamental academic values, and that we must act now to halt this decline.

A. lace B. plug C. cease D. digest

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are fifteen incomplete sentences. For each sentence, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

26. The local people could hardly think of any good way to _____ poverty they had endured.

A. shake off B. ward off C. put off D. take off

27. The three branches of government—the legislative, the executive, and the _____ —restrain and stabilize one another through their separated functions.

A. lawful B. just C. judicial D. legal

28. From observers' estimates of the brightness of the fireball, he _____ that the body in the space was between 40 feet and 260 feet in diameter.

A. deduced B. reduced C. induced D. produced

29. They provide a means of keeping _____ of the thousands of journal papers that are published monthly or quarterly.

A. track B. contact C. relation D. steps

30. You can use the Course Calendar to help _____ your students of important dates in the course, such as test dates.

A. warn B. remind C. convince D. deprive

31. Among picture books for 4-8-year-olds, several outstanding works appeared that combined original stories with _____ illustrations.
- A. imaginable B. imaginative C. imaging D. imageless
32. A survey of more than 1,000 philosophers, teachers and students by the authoritative Philosophers' Magazine placed Charles Darwin's *The Origin of _____* as the third most important work.
- A. *Sperms* B. *Species* C. *Spectrums* D. *Specimens*
33. As skies fill with millions of migrating birds, European scientists say the seasonal miracle appears to depend on a seeming _____: The fatter the bird, the more efficiently it flies.
- A. interruption B. description C. qualification D. contradiction
34. The party leader justified his subsequent reelection _____ that he had brought political stability and economic development to his country.
- A. in the way B. by no means C. on the grounds D. to the extent
35. A leading British scholar has proposed translating Shakespeare into contemporary English _____ young audiences who are confused by jokes which are 400 years out of date.
- A. in memory of B. at the cost of C. on behalf of D. for the benefit of

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 25 points, 1 for each)

Directions: There are five passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage One

My surprise over the past few winters has been the personality transformation my parents go through around mid-December as they change from Dad and Mom into Grandpa and Grandma. Yes, they become grandparents and are completely different from the people I know the other eleven and a half months of the year.

The first sign of my parents' change is the delight they take in visiting toy and children's clothing stores. These two people, who usually dislike anything having to do with shopping malls, become crazy consumers. While they tell me to budget my money and shop wisely, they are buying up every doll and dump truck in sight. And this is only the beginning of the holidays!

When my brother's children arrive, Grandpa and Grandma come into full form. First they throw out all ideas about a balanced diet for the grandkids. While we were raised in a house where everyone had to take two bites of corn, beets (甜菜), or liver (foods that appeared quite often on our table despite constant complaining), the grandchildren never have to eat anything that does not appeal to them. Grandma carries chocolate in her pockets to bribe (贿赂) the littlest ones into following her around the house, while Grandpa offers "surprises" of candy and cake to them all day long. Boxes of chocolate-pie disappear while the whole-wheat bread get

hard and stale. The kids love all the sweets, and when the sugar raises their energy levels, Grandma and Grandpa can always decide to leave and do a bit more shopping or go to bed while my brother and sister-in-law try to deal with their highly active kids.

Once the grandchildren have arrived, Grandma and Grandpa also seem to forget all of the responsibility lectures I so often hear in my daily life. If Mickey screams at his sister during dinner, he is “developing his own personality”; if Nancy breaks Grandma’s mirror, she is “just a curious child”. But, if I track mud into the house while helping to unload groceries, I become “careless”; if I scold one of the grandkids for tearing pages out of my textbook, I am “impatient”. If Paula talks back to her mother, Grandma and Grandpa smile at her spirit. If I say one word about all of this excessive love, Mom and Dad reappear to have a talk with me about petty jealousies.

36. As regards his parents’ shopping for the grandchildren, the author _____.
A. feels jealous
B. feels amazed
C. thinks it unnecessary
D. thinks it annoying
37. What happens after the kids have had all the sweets?
A. They get highly energetic.
B. They quiet down.
C. They want more sweets.
D. They go to bed.
38. Which of the following is NOT true of the visiting children?
A. They behave very well.
B. They like chocolate very much.
C. They receive toys from their grandparents.
D. They are having a lot of fun.
39. It can be inferred from the passage that when the author was a child, he _____.
A. liked the foods he had
B. got a lot of pocket money
C. was spoiled by his parents
D. was scolded if he misbehaved
40. “Personality transformation” in the author’s parents means that they _____.
A. have turned into loving parents
B. have become strict parents
C. no longer care for the author
D. used to believe in discipline for children

Passage Two

Children live in a world in which science has tremendous importance. During their lifetimes, it will affect them more and more. In time, many of them will work at jobs that depend heavily on science—for example, concerning energy sources, pollution control, highway safety, wilderness conservation, and population growth. As taxpayers, they will pay for scientific research and exploration. And, as consumers, they will be bombarded (受到轰击) by advertising, much of which is said to be based on science.

Therefore, it is important that children, the citizens of the future, become functionally acquainted with science—with the process and spirit of science, as well as with its facts and principles. Fortunately, science has a natural appeal for youngsters. They can relate it to so many things that they encounter—flashlights, tools, echoes and rainbows.

Besides, science is an excellent medium for teaching far more than content. It can help

pupils learn to think logically, to organize and analyse ideas. It can provide practice in communication skills and mathematics. In fact, there is no area of the curriculum to which science cannot contribute, whether it is geography, history, language arts, music, or art!

Above all, good science teaching leads to what might be called a "scientific attitude". Those who possess it seek answers through observing, experimenting, and reasoning, rather than blindly accepting the pronouncements of others. They weigh evidence carefully and reach conclusions with caution. While respecting the opinions of others, they expect honesty, accuracy, and objectivity and are on guard against hasty judgments and sweeping generalizations. All children should be developing this approach to solving problems, but it cannot be expected to appear automatically with the mere acquisition of information. Continual practice, through guided participation, is needed.

41. One of the reasons why science is important for children is that many of them will _____.
 - A. work in scientific research institutions
 - B. work at jobs closely related to science
 - C. make the final decision in matters concerning science
 - D. be fund-raisers for scientific research and exploration
42. There is no doubt that children like learning science because _____.
 - A. science is linked with many of the things they meet
 - B. science is a very easy subject for them to learn
 - C. they encounter the facts and principles of science daily
 - D. they are familiar with the process and spirit of science
43. Pupils can learn logical thinking while _____.
 - A. practicing communication skills
 - B. studying geography
 - C. taking art courses
 - D. learning science
44. People with a scientific attitude _____.
 - A. are ready to accept the pronouncements of others
 - B. tend to reach conclusions with certainty
 - C. are aware that others are likely to make hasty judgments
 - D. seek truth through observation, experimentation and reasoning
45. In the passage, the writer seems to _____.
 - A. prove that science is a successful course in school
 - B. point out that science as a course is now poorly taught in school
 - C. suggest that science should be included in the school curriculum
 - D. predict that children who learn science will be good scientists

Passage Three

The average number of authors on scientific papers is sky-rocketing. That's partly because labs are bigger, problems are more complicated, and more different subspecialties are needed.

But it's also because U.S. government agencies have started to promote "team science". As physics developed in the post-World War II era, federal funds built expensive national facilities, and these served as surfaces on which collaborations could crystallize naturally.

Yet multiple authorship—however good it may be in other ways—presents problems for journals and for the institutions in which these authors work. For the journals, long lists of authors are hard to deal with in themselves. But those long lists give rise to more serious questions when something goes wrong with the paper. If there is research misconduct, how should the liability be allocated among the authors? If there is an honest mistake in one part of the work but not in others, how should an evaluator aim his or her review?

Various practical or impractical suggestions have emerged during the long-standing debate on this issue. One is that each author should provide, and the journal should then publish, an account of that author's particular contribution to the work. But a different view of the problem, and perhaps of the solution, comes as we get to university committee on appointments and promotions, which is where the authorship rubber really meets the road. Half a lifetime of involvement with this process has taught me how much authorship matters. I have watched committees attempting to decode sequences of names, agonize over whether a much-cited paper was really the candidate's work or a coauthor's, and send back recommendations asking for more specificity about the division of responsibility.

Problems of this kind change the argument, supporting the case for asking authors to define their own roles. After all, if quality judgments about individuals are to be made on the basis of their personal contributions, then the judges better know what they did. But if questions arise about the validity of the work as a whole, whether as challenges to its conduct or as evaluations of its influence in the field, a team is a team, and the members should share the credit or the blame.

46. According to the passage, there is a tendency that scientific papers are getting more complicated.
- A. are getting more complicated
 - B. are dealing with bigger problems
 - C. are more of a product of team work
 - D. are focusing more on natural than on social sciences
47. One of the problems with multiple authorship is that it is hard to allocate the responsibility if the paper goes wrong.
- A. to allocate the responsibility if the paper goes wrong
 - B. to decide on how much contribution each reviewer has made
 - C. to assign the roles that the different authors are to play
 - D. to correspond with the authors when the readers feel the need to
48. According to the passage, authorship is important when practical or impractical suggestions of the authors are considered.
- A. practical or impractical suggestions of the authors are considered
 - B. appointments and promotions of the authors are involved
 - C. evaluators need to review the publication of the authors
 - D. the publication of the authors has become much-cited

49. According to the passage, whether multiple authors of a paper should be taken collectively or individually depends on _____.
A. whether judgments are made about the paper or its authors
B. whether it is the credit or the blame that the authors need to share
C. how many authors are involved in the paper
D. where the paper has been published
50. The best title for the passage can be _____.
A. Writing Scientific Papers: Publish or Perish
B. Collaboration and Responsibility in Writing Scientific Papers
C. Advantages and Disadvantages of Team Science
D. Multiple Authors, Multiple Problems

Passage Four

Diego Chiapello, legally blind since birth, isn't one of Italy's famous "mama's boys" who live with their parents into adulthood. The 27-year-old lives alone in Milan, works as a network administrator, loves diving and dreams of sailing across the Atlantic with a sight-impaired (有视力障碍的) crew.

Obviously, he's not your average disabled person—but especially so in Italy. The country has more barriers to integration than almost anywhere else on the continent. Among European countries, Italy ranks third from the bottom in accessibility for the disabled, ahead of only Greece and Portugal. People who use wheelchairs, especially, find it difficult to navigate the country's cobblestone (鹅卵石) streets, ride buses or visit restaurants, shops and museums. Less than a quarter of Italy's disabled hold jobs compared with 47 percent for Europe.

But the biggest obstacle for the country's physically challenged may, in fact, be the fabled Italian family. Because of the social defect that still attaches to disabilities, "they tend to keep disabled people at home and out of public view," explains Giovanni Marri, head of an employment training center in Milan that caters to the handicapped. Thus while 15 percent of the country's families include a disabled person, according to surveys, only 2 percent of Italians report going to school with a disabled person and only 4 percent work with one.

Italians are beginning to recognize the problem. Over the past decade, the government has passed laws targeting everything from workplace discrimination to accessibility requirements. A recent study by the European Union found that 85 percent of Italians admit that public transportation and infrastructure (基础设施) are inadequate for the handicapped, and 97 percent say action is needed. But the biggest barrier is psychological. "Italian companies are afraid of hiring disabled people," says Chiapello. The only way to alter that, he says, is for Italy's disabled to do what he did—get out of the house and demand change.

51. Which of the following words best describes "mama's boys"?
A. Ordinary. B. Optimistic. C. Dependent. D. Desirable.

52. In this passage, Chiapello is cited as an example of _____.
A. unusual disabled Italians B. courageous blind sailors
C. typical handicapped people D. vulnerable disabled Europeans
53. In Italy, where are the disabled people most likely to be?
A. On the street. B. At home. C. In school. D. At work.
54. Italy's general public will most probably agree that _____.
A. physical inadequacies are the biggest obstacle for the disabled
B. things should be done to remove the barriers against the disabled
C. workplace prejudices toward the disabled are hardly recognizable
D. disabled people should reduce the need of going to public places
55. What is the passage mainly about?
A. Italy has not done enough in aiding the disabled.
B. Italy's disabled people should get out of their houses.
C. Italian people have been blind to troubles of the disabled.
D. Italian ways of aiding the disabled should be encouraged.

Passage Five

What produces a waterproof super glue, acts like a vacuum cleaner, and even teaches scientists about gene repair? The humble little shellfish known as the mussel (贻贝).

Mussels are found worldwide. Some live in the sea. Others inhabit freshwater streams and lakes. When you try to move a mussel from a rock, you will discover what an incredibly firm grip it has—a necessity if the mussel is to resist the sharp grab of a hungry seabird or the pounding waves of the sea. How does it manage to cling so tight? When it choose a place to set up home, it pokes its tongue-shaped foot out of its shell and presses it against a solid surface. Special glands give off a fluid mixture of proteins into a channel that runs the length of the foot. The liquid quickly hardens into a fine, elastic thread about an inch long. Then a tiny pad-like structure at the end of this thread gives off some natural glue-like substance, the mussel lifts its foot, and anchor line number one is complete. These strategically placed threads form a bundle, which ties the mussel to its new home in much the same way that ropes hold down a tent. The whole procedure takes only three or four minutes.

Imagine having a very strong glue that is non-toxic and so flexible that it can penetrate the tiniest holes and corners, sticking to any surface, even under water. Shipbuilders would welcome it for repairing vessels without the expense of dry-docking them. Auto-body workers would like a really waterproof paint that keeps the rust out. Surgeons would value a safe glue to join broken bones and to close wounds... The list of possible uses appears endless.

However, scientists are not thinking of using the mussels themselves to produce this super glue. It would take some 10,000 shellfish to make just one gram of glue. So collection enough mussels to supply the world's demand for super glue would wipe out the mussel population, many species of which are already endangered. Instead, American researchers have isolated and cloned the genes for five mussel glue proteins, and they are about to mass-produce them in the

laboratory. However, the mussel is still one jump ahead. Only the mussel instinctively knows the exact blend of proteins needed for each kind of surface. Molecular biologist Frank Roberto has asked admiringly: "How are you ever going to imitate that?"

56. A mussel grips a hard surface very firmly to _____.
A. seal itself from being damaged by sea water
B. protect itself from being the food of other animals
C. protect itself from being blown away by strong wind
D. produce the waterproof super glue
57. The waterproof super glue originates in _____.
A. the mussel's tongue-shaped foot
B. the channel of the mussel's foot
C. the thread given off by the mussel
D. some glands in the mussel's body
58. To tie itself safely to a new home, a mussel must _____.
A. produce a thread to anchor to the hard surface
B. place many anchor lines strategically
C. hold down a tent as human beings do
D. draw air and water from its pad-like structure
59. Scientists are not thinking of using mussels to produce the super glue mainly because of _____.
A. their concern about the extinction of the species
B. their concern about the cost of collecting mussels
C. the possible mass-production of the super glue
D. the world's limited demand for the super glue
60. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
A. mussels can be used to produce super glue
B. mussels have an amazing power useful to man
C. it is important to protect mussels
D. mussels are much smarter than we think

Part IV Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points, 0.5 for each)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with twenty 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 on your ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

In recent years a new farming revolution has begun, one that involves the 61 of life at a fundamental level — the gene. The study of genetics has 62 a new industry called biotechnology. As the name suggests, it 63 biology and modern technology through such techniques as genetic engineering. Some of the new biotech companies specialize in agriculture and are working feverishly to 64 seeds that give a high yield, that 65 diseases, drought and frost, and that reduce the need for 66 chemicals. If such goals could be achieved, it would be most 67. But some have raised concerns about genetically engineered crops.