

**2014** 同等学力人员

申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试

# 历年真题详解

主编◎白 洁

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依据**第六版**大纲，精心编写 ◆

精选**2004—2013年十年考试真题** 直击考试最新命题思路和发展趋势 ◆

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# 同等学力人员申请硕士学位 英语水平全国统一考试历年真题详解

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## 前言

## Preface

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试自 1995 年实施以来已经走过了 19 个年头。参加考试的人数从最初的 400 多人增至 2012 年的 16 万人。很多考生在复习备考时面对各种各样的备考材料和辅导书常常感到无从下手,不清楚什么样的教材和辅导书才是最适合自己的。在我们的实际教学和辅导中不时有考生询问什么复习资料对于他们来说是最有针对性和收效最好的。

历年考试真题是最有效的复习材料。考生通过研究历年考试真题,可以明确掌握考试大纲中规定的考试内容和要求,可以领会出题人的命题思路和原则,归纳总结各种问题的特点和规律,了解命题材料的来源、范围和难度,概括出各种题型的应试方法和技巧。为了帮助广大考生提高备考效率,接触到最新、最权威的备考资料,中国人民大学出版社组织了一批具有丰富的教学经验、熟悉本考试出题规律、多年从事本考试辅导教学工作的老师精心编写了这本历年真题详解。

本书的特点如下:

1. 精选 2004 年至 2013 年最近 10 年的考试真题,按照年代逆序编写,根据第六版大纲的样题,删除了以往考试真题中的听力、辨错改错、汉译英等已经不再作为考查项目的内容,使考生能够最直接地了解最新命题思路和考试的发展趋势。

2. 第一部分会话技能在提供每一道题的正确答案的同时,还归纳了问题的考查要点,帮助学生了解常考点,在问题解析部分详细介绍了每个问题的情景、上下文内容,阐明了选择正确答案的原因,解释了干扰项的错误所在。考生通过阅读分析解析部分可以掌握这部分的出题规律和常考点,有效提高对话技能部分的实践能力和应试能力。

3. 第二部分词汇测试给出了正确答案和每一个选择项的释义,最为有益的是提供了每个考查句子的汉语参考译文,从而帮助考生在复习时实现“知其然,知其所以然”,为考生在扩展和利用英语词汇方面打下坚实的基础。另外,在一些词汇常考项目的讲解中还补充了同义词、近义词辨析和近形词辨析等,尤其与众不同的是提供了一些相关例句,方便考生真正掌握这些词语的实际运用,达到举一反三的效果。

4. 第三部分阅读理解先概括性地对文章体裁、结构及主题做分析,然后提供各个问题的正确答案,详细分析考查要点和问题与原文相关信息的对应性,而且对每一个干扰项的含义及错误原因加以解释,最后从语言学习由词、句、篇的角度总结概括了每篇文章中的核心词与超纲词,对文章中的长难句加以分析解释,提供了每篇文章的汉语全文参考译文。目的是为了帮助考生更加有效地利用历年阅读理解考试原文,通过阅读提高词汇量、

扩大知识面、改进阅读方法、学习写作思路、练习英译汉,启发考生在研究阅读理解的出题思路、应试方法的同时实现一举多得。

5. 第四部分综合填空在详解的过程中首先从文章的主题、写作结构和逻辑衔接关系等方面进行宏观介绍,然后解释了阅读方法和解题思路,指出抓住文章首尾句、主题句对解答问题的重要性,最后逐题提供正确答案、解题的具体方法、每个干扰项的含义以及相关词汇短语的用法举例,这些详尽的分析释义和例句可以非常有效地帮助考生全方位提高英语语言知识和运用能力。最后详解中还对整体上对每篇综合填空文章进行了解题的小结,提供的汉语全文翻译也为考生更加准确全面地了解文章内容、训练英译汉提供了有益的帮助。

6. 第五部分翻译首先对英译汉短文提供参考译文,然后对每个句子进行了非常细致的解析,从语法结构、难点词汇到全句的参考译文几个方面对英译汉考题进行深入浅出的阐述和说明,从根本上解决了考生复习英译汉时遇到的难题和困惑,帮助考生提高翻译能力和水平。

7. 第六部分写作的解析风格独特,与同类写作辅导书中的讲解有很大的差异。这部分包括(1)解析写作主题与文体类型;(2)讲解段落结构拓展思路;(3)归纳与主题相关的重要词汇短语;(4)提供各种文章典型结构模板;(5)提供参考范文。

一本解析全面详尽、能够帮助学生融会贯通、达到举一反三目的的好书会使考生受益匪浅。我们期待着这本历年真题详解能够为考生带来最大的帮助,能够实实在在地提高考生的英语语言知识和语言运用能力,能够使考生在较短的时间内最经济实惠地改善英语学习和应试技能,最终取得有效的成果和理想的成绩,顺利通过考试。

本书由中国人民大学外国语学院白洁副教授主编,编写者有李守京教授,李慧明、陈丽丽、韩满玲副教授,以及曹波、唐启明、王亚非老师。

限于水平和时间,疏漏和失误在所难免,欢迎广大同仁和读者批评指正。

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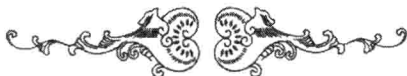
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英语水平全国统一考试试题



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? 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 rudier.

**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!





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 had 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  
C. a philosopher
- B. an experiment  
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 of "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 dose "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, as 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 fact of their correspondence is something most committed fans will not wish to dwell on, say 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 acknowledgment 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 idolising (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 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are too busy to read fan mail
  - B. are afraid of receiving fan mail
  - C. try their best to read fan mail themselves
  - D. care about the fate of fan mail
29. According to Zubernis, fans want their letters to be read because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hope to show their hand drawings
  - B. want the celebrities to see their talent
  - C. desire to get connected with the stars
  - D. dream of getting a photo of the stars
30. Which of the following will fans cherish the most?
- A. The feeling of being related to their stars.
  - B. The sense of being similar to their stars.
  - C. The time spent with their stars.
  - D. 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) Nusa 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 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.-based 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's 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 this 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
  - B. show the importance of mutual help
  - C. call for attention to other's requests
  - D. encourage people to ask for help

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are required to read one quoted blog and the comments on it. The blog and comments are 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.

A fascinating new study reveals that Americans are more likely to call their children "intelligent", while European parents focus on happiness and balance.

Here's what one parent had to say about the intelligence of her 3-year-old, which was apparent to her from the very first moments of her life:

I have this vivid memory, when she was born, of them taking her to clean her off... And she was looking all around... She was alert from the very first second... I took her out when she was six weeks old to a shopping mall to have her picture taken—people would stop me and say, “What an alert baby.” One guy stopped me and said, “Lady, she was an intelligent baby.”

Not only are Americans far more likely to focus on their children's intelligence and cognitive skills, they are also far less likely to describe them as “happy” or “easy” children to parent.

“The U. S. 's unhealthy interest in cognitive development in the early years overlooks so much else,” the researchers told us.

**Comment 1 :**

Probably indicates more about differences in cultural attitudes towards humility and boasting than about parenting styles. Here in the Netherlands if someone called their child “intelligent” I'd be rolling my eyes, both because it's probably biased and overstated and because it's just a rotten thing to draw attention to; as if it's all about whose child it “better”. Life isn't that much of a damn contest to us.

**Comment 2 :**

Agreed! That would apply in Sweden too. Parenting is more focused on the child's well-being than social competition (there may be pressures here too, but it is not socially acceptable to express those things).

**Comment 3 :**

I agree and I live in the U. S. Parents' opinions of their children's intellect are definitely biased and overstated. It is the most annoying thing to listen to. Being “advanced” at a young age has little if anything to do with their ability to learn as they get older and EVERY child is a genius if you give them a chance and an ear to listen to them. The happier the kid is, the smarter they will be. Happy and healthy is key.

41. The passage is mainly concerned with cultural differences in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. bringing up one's children
  - B. describing one's children
  - C. social contests
  - D. choosing a place to live in
42. The word “alert” (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. intelligent
  - B. easy-going
  - C. quick at noticing things
  - D. happy
43. According to *Comment 1*, in the Netherlands, calling one's own child “intelligent” is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. boasting
  - B. acceptable
  - C. encouraging
  - D. reasonable



44. What nationality is the writer of *Comment 2*?  
A. Dutch. B. American.  
C. Swedish. D. French.
45. All of the following are true of *Comment 3* EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it agrees with all the other comments  
B. being happy and healthy is important  
C. being intelligent at a young age makes no sense  
D. children's intellect varies from person to person

**Part IV Cloze (10 points)**

**Directions:** In this part, there is a passage with ten blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Riding a bike is good exercise and great fun. But what do you do with a bike after you outgrow? Nicole Basil, 12, has a terrific answer to this question. When she was 8 years old, she 46 Pedal Power. It is a charity that collects bikes that kids have outgrown and donates them to Chicago public schools.

Since 2008, Nicole has collected and donated more than 1,000 bikes. 47 the bicycles, Pedal Power supplied riders with 400 helmets (头盔) last year. "It is important to ride 48 on a bike, and helmets are a big part of that," Nicole says. The Wilmette Bicycle & Sport Shop helps to 49 that all donated bikes are safe to ride. Each bike receives a five-minute 50 by the shop's employees.

The bikes are given to students who have good grades and perfect attendance. Nicole says: "Some kids aren't as lucky as others, 51 they still do well in school. I think they should be 52 for that." Nicole has received e-mails and phone calls from parents and teachers that say test 53 are improving. "Bikes can take you far," she says. "Good grades can take you even 54."

Barton Dassinger is the principal of Cesar E. Chavez school in Chicago. Students in his school have received bikes. "It's been a great way to 55 students to do their best," Dassinger says. "They work hard to make it happen."

- |                       |                |                 |                    |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 46. A. joined         | B. created     | C. helped       | D. reformed        |
| 47. A. In addition to | B. In honor of | C. In line with | D. In exchange for |
| 48. A. safely         | B. happily     | C. freely       | D. quickly         |
| 49. A. insist         | B. accept      | C. remember     | D. ensure          |