

根据最新大纲编写

# 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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- ◎ 系统解析**答题思路**，深入剖析**命题原则与解题技法**
- ◎ 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2008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》（第四版），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，我们在第三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》（第五版）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6 220余例，固定搭配词组和惯用短语1 000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15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2008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》。修订后的第五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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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



Paper One 试卷

(90 minutes)

**Part I Dialogue Communication** (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 for each)

**Section A Dialogue Completion**

*Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

- A: David said he bought a new BMW for £ 5,000!  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ Sounds pretty cheap to me!  
A: Well, that's what he said.  
A. Are you sure? B. Come to think of it.  
C. Do you think so? D. Is he crazy?
- A: We just came back from Phoenix. And we had the best vacation in years.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ I'm glad to hear it.  
A. Oh, my goodness! B. How was it?  
C. Oh, there you go again. D. Good for you.
- A: I just can't stand this class any more!  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ It's required, and you have to sit in it in order to graduate.  
A. Well, why not just drop out of it?  
B. Why, you can say that again!  
C. Well, you might as well get used to it.  
D. Why, I couldn't agree more!
- A: I don't know about you, but I thought that film was terrific.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ The action was great, and so was the music.  
A. Just the same. B. I'm with you there.  
C. More or less. D. I sure do.
- A: Dan gave me a free ride home, but I paid for the gas.  
B: You know what they say, \_\_\_\_\_

- A. there's no free lunch.                      B. don't bite off more than you can chew.  
C. one good turn deserves another.        D. it's who you know that counts.

**Section B** Dialogue Comprehension

**Directions:** In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

6. **Woman:** I'd rather not talk about it. Just don't ask.  
**Man:** Come on. I think you need to let off some steam.  
**Question:** What does the man advise the woman to do?  
A. To talk to him about the problem.  
B. To keep the secret.  
C. To reduce the workload.  
D. To have a good rest.
7. **Woman:** Julie's dress looks funny. That style went out last year.  
**Man:** Oh, come on, as long as it looks good on her.  
**Question:** What does the man try to emphasize?  
A. Julie's dress is not outdated.                      B. Julie's dress does not suit her.  
C. Julie should follow the fashion.                      D. Julie looks fine in that dress.
8. **Man:** What kind of snacks do you prefer?  
**Woman:** Oh, I've got a sweet tooth, you know.  
**Question:** What does the woman probably like?  
A. Sandwich.    B. Hot dogs.  
C. Ice cream.    D. Potato chips.
9. **Woman:** I'm tired of driving all the way to work and back every day. If only cars could drive themselves!  
**Man:** Well, some car manufacturers are working on them. I guess you'll soon buy one if you can afford it.  
**Question:** What does the man imply?  
A. The woman will be able to buy an intelligent car.  
B. Cars that drive themselves may be very expensive.  
C. He is working with a car producer on intelligent cars.  
D. Driving to work is really a headache.
10. **Man:** Annie, how does it not even cross your mind that you might want a future with someone?  
**Woman:** It's simple. I don't mind being married to my career.

**Question:** What's Annie's attitude towards her future?

- A. She will stay with someone unmarried.
- B. She will live a simple life.
- C. She will quit her job to get married.
- D. She will fully focus on her job.

**Part II Vocabulary** (20 minutes, 10 points, 0.5 for each)

**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. The news reports completely overlooked the more profound political implications of the events.  
A. neglected      B. foresaw      C. explored      D. assessed
12. Teachers and nurses who deal with children are obliged to report cases of suspected child abuse to authorities.  
A. reminded      B. expected      C. compelled      D. requested
13. Your grade will be based in large part on the originality of your ideas.  
A. creativity      B. popularity      C. feasibility      D. flexibility
14. We suspect there is a quite deliberate attempt to sabotage the elections and undermine the electoral commission.  
A. conscious      B. desperate      C. clumsy      D. intentional
15. So strange were the circumstances of my story that I can scarcely believe myself to have been a party to them.  
A. just      B. hardly      C. almost      D. definitely
16. Smoke particles and other air pollutants are often trapped in the atmosphere, thus forming dirty fog.  
A. constrained      B. caught      C. concealed      D. concentrated
17. Employees in chemical factories are entitled to receive extra pay for doing hazardous work.  
A. poisonous      B. difficult      C. dangerous      D. harmful
18. Curt Carlson, the wealthiest man in Minnesota, owned a hotel and travel company with sales reaching in the neighborhood of \$9 billion.  
A. precisely      B. merely      C. substantially      D. approximately
19. The tendency of the human body to reject foreign matter is the main obstacle to suc-

cessful organ transplantation.

A. factor            B. constituent        C. barrier            D. break

20. Whenever you need Tom, he is always there whether it be an ear or a helping hand, so you can always lean on him.  
A. count on        B. benefit from        C. stand for        D. stick to

### 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. It \_\_\_\_\_ without saying that consumers would be happier if prices were lower.  
A. takes            B. appears            C. makes            D. goes
22. The world economic recession put an \_\_\_\_\_ end to the steel market upturn that began in 2002.  
A. irregular        B. illegal            C. abrupt            D. absurd
23. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ about how you discovered my website, and am very glad if you enjoy it.  
A. mysterious      B. furious            C. serious            D. curious
24. The Labor Party's electoral strategy, based on an \_\_\_\_\_ with other smaller parties, has proved successful.  
A. acquaintance    B. integration        C. alliance            D. intimacy
25. The new aircraft will be \_\_\_\_\_ to a test of temperatures of  $-65^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $120^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
A. suspended      B. suppressed        C. summoned        D. subjected
26. The money I got from teaching on the side was a useful \_\_\_\_\_ to my ordinary income.  
A. profit            B. supplement        C. subsidy            D. replacement
27. Chinese people are now enjoying better dental health, as shown by the declining \_\_\_\_\_ of tooth decay.  
A. treatment        B. incidence            C. consequence        D. misfortune
28. Many countries have conservation programs to prevent certain \_\_\_\_\_ of fish from becoming extinct.  
A. species            B. sources            C. numbers            D. members
29. Susan never took any cookery courses; she learned cooking by \_\_\_\_\_ useful tips from TV cookery programs.  
A. picking up        B. bringing up        C. putting up        D. pulling up
30. The President \_\_\_\_\_ his deputy to act for him while he was abroad.  
A. promoted        B. substituted        C. authorized        D. displaced

**Part III Reading Comprehension** (45 minutes, 30 points, 1 for each)

**Directions:** *There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 6 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**

Until last spring, Nia Parker and the other kids in her neighborhood commuted to school on Bus 59. But as fuel prices rose, the school district needed to find a way to cut its transportation costs. So the school's busing company redrew its route map, eliminating Nia's bus altogether. Now Nia and her neighbors travel the half mile to school via a "walking school bus" —a group of kids, supervised by an adult or two, who make the walk together.

Like the rest of us, school districts are feeling pinched by rising fuel costs—and finding new ways to adapt. The price of diesel fuel has gone up 34 percent in the past two years. For the typical American school district, bus bills total 5 percent of the budget. As administrators look to trim, busing is an inviting target, since it doesn't affect classroom instruction (or test scores). More than one third of American school administrators have eliminated bus stops or routes in order to stay within budget.

Many parents are delighted to see their kids walking to school, partly because many did so themselves; according to a 1969 survey, nearly half of school kids walked or biked to school, compared with only 16 percent in 2001. Modern parents have been unwilling to let kids walk to school for fear of traffic, crime or simple bullying, but with organized adult supervision, those concerns have diminished.

Schools and busing companies are finding other ways to save. In rural areas where busing is a must, some schools have even chosen four-day school weeks. Busing companies instruct drivers to eliminate extra stops from routes and to turn off the engine while idling. They are also using computer software to determine the most fuel-efficient routes, which aren't always the shortest ones.

There could be downsides, however, to the busing cutbacks. If every formerly bused student begins walking to school, it's an environmental win—but if too many of their parents decide to drive them instead, the overall carbon footprint can grow. Replacing buses with many more parent-driven cars can also increase safety risks. A 2002 report concluded students are 13 times safer on a school bus than in a passenger car, since buses have fewer accidents and withstand them better due to their size. And some students complain about the long morning hikes, particularly when the route contains a really big hill.



likely to be serious.

Some researchers have suggested that men may die earlier because their health is more strongly related to their emotions. For example, men tend to die sooner after losing a spouse than women do. Men even seem to be more weakened by loss of a job. (Both of these are linked with a marked decrease in the effectiveness of the immune system.) Among men, death follows retirement with an alarming promptness.

Perhaps we are searching for the answers too close to the surface of the problem. Perhaps the answers lie deeper in our biological heritage. After all, the phenomenon is not isolated to humans. Females have the edge among virtually all mammalian (哺乳动物的) species, in that they generally live longer. Furthermore, in many of these species the differences begin at the moment of conception; there are more male miscarriages (流产). In humans, after birth, more baby boys than baby girls die.

37. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?
- Men's lifespan remains almost unchanged.
  - Researchers have found the causes of the age gap.
  - The more advanced a society, the greater the age gap.
  - The age gap was noticed only recently.
38. As is suggested in Paragraph 2, the two factors relevant to women's longer lifespan are \_\_\_\_\_.
- diseases and road accidents
  - industrialization and work strains
  - their immunity to heart disease and refusal of alcohol
  - their endurance of work strains and reluctance for adventure
39. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following statements is true?
- The great number of male smokers contributes to the age gap.
  - The growing number of smoking women will narrow the age gap.
  - Female workers are more likely to smoke than male workers.
  - Smoking does not seem to affect women's longevity.
40. Which of the following phenomena makes researchers puzzled?
- Men's health is more closely related to their emotions.
  - Though more liable to illnesses, women still live longer.
  - Men show worse symptoms than women when they fall ill.
  - Quite a number of men die soon after their retirement.
41. The word "edge" in Paragraph 6 means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- margin
  - side
  - advantage
  - quality
42. What is the main idea of the passage?
- The greater longevity of women remains a mystery.
  - That women are healthier than men well explains their longevity.

- C. People are living longer as a result of industrialization.
- D. Women are less emotionally affected by difficulties in life.

■ Passage Three ■

Many are aware of the tremendous waste of energy in our environment, but fail to take advantage of straightforward opportunities to conserve that energy. For example, everyone knows that lights should be switched off when no one is in an office. Similarly, when employees are not using a meeting room, there is no need to regulate temperature.

Fortunately, one need not rely on human intervention to conserve energy. With the help of smart sensing and network technology, energy conservation processes such as turning off lights and adjusting temperature can be readily automated. Ultimately, this technology will enable consumers and plant managers to better identify wasteful energy use and institute procedures that lead to smarter and more efficient homes, buildings and industrial plants.

Until now, wires and cables for power and connectivity have limited the widespread adoption of sensor (传感器) networks by making them difficult and expensive to install and maintain. Battery-powered wireless networks can simplify installation and reduce cost. But their high power consumption and the corresponding need for regular battery replacement has made wireless networks difficult and costly to maintain. Nobody wants to replace hundreds or thousands of window sensor batteries in a large building on a regular basis.

The promise of wireless sensor networks can only be fully realized when the wiring for both the data communication and the power supply is eliminated. Doing so requires a true battery-free wireless solution, one that can utilize energy harvested directly from the environment. To facilitate the widespread deployment of wireless sensor networks, GreenPeak has developed an ultra-low-power communication technology that can utilize environmental energy sources such as light, motion and vibration. This technology, employing on-board power management circuits and computer software to monitor energy harvesters and make the best use of harvested energy, enables sensors to operate reliably in a battery-free environment.

Wireless sensor networks deployed in our offices and homes will have an enormous impact on our daily lives, helping to build a smarter world in which energy is recycled and fully utilized. These wireless platforms, equipped with advanced sensing capability, will enable us to better control our lives, homes and environment, creating a truly connected world that enables people worldwide to live in a more comfortable, safer and cleaner environment.

43. By “human intervention” (Paragraph 2), the author refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the reduction of great energy waste in the environment
  - B. the grasping of straightforward opportunities available



- C. acts like turning off lights when no one is in the room  
 D. the adoption of smart sensing and network technology
44. Batteries are not an ideal energy source for sensor networks because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have to be replaced from time to time  
 B. contain metals that pollute the environment  
 C. require automatic recharging  
 D. are difficult and costly to maintain
45. Battery-free wireless sensor networks are made possible by the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there is energy in the environment to be utilized  
 B. the cost of using them has been drastically reduced  
 C. modern data communication consumes little energy  
 D. their maintenance has been greatly simplified
46. According to the passage, GreenPeak \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is the first company to install wireless sensor networks  
 B. promotes the application of wireless sensor networks  
 C. supplies batteries operating on harvested energy  
 D. benefits handsomely from communication technology
47. The focus of Paragraph 4 is on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. replacement of batteries in harvesters  
 B. monitoring of energy harvested from the environment  
 C. elimination of batteries in sensor networks  
 D. impact of sensor networks on power supply
48. Wireless sensor networks promise to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bring businesses high profits  
 B. further develop the sensing technology  
 C. turn motion into a major source of energy  
 D. improve the daily lives of people worldwide

#### Passage Four

If you haven't heard or seen anything about Road Rage in the last few months, you've probably been avoiding the media. There have been countless stories about this new and scary phenomenon, considered a type of aggressive driving. You have most likely encountered aggressive driving and/or Road Rage recently if you drive at all.

While drunk driving remains a critical problem, the facts about aggressive driving are surely as disturbing. For instance, according to the National Highway Transportation Safety Association, 41,907 people died on the highway last year. Of those fatalities, the agency estimates that about two-thirds were caused at least in part by aggressive driving behavior.

Why is this phenomenon occurring more than ever now, and why is it something that