

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试套餐



主编 胡安琳

# 全真试题解析

QUANZHEN SHITI JIEXI

上海交通大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书收集了1995年到2003年同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统考真题,并对其进行详细分析,有助于参加该考试的考生了解考试趋势及复习迎考。

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# 前 言

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试是国务院学位委员会为保证我国学位授予的总体质量,规范同等学力人员申请硕士学位工作而设立的国家级水平考试。近年来,随着社会对高层次人才需求的不断扩大,参加同等学力申请硕士学位英语统一考试的人数在迅速增长。然而,从历年考试情况看,及格率普遍偏低,究其原因考生复习和应考不得要领是原因之一。为了使考生在了解考试大纲规定的考试内容和要求的同时,掌握这类考试的全过程及考试题型和难易度,提高应试技巧,我们编写了这本《全真试题解析》。

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语统一考试一直处于变化之中,命题的科学性也越来越强。广大考生在备考时熟悉全真试卷,既可以了解这类考试的变化过程、题型及难度,又可以提高自己的英语水平及应试能力,因为全真试卷是根据大纲的要求而出,是大纲中确定的语言考察重点的集中体现,是考生最好的备考材料。

通过对 1995 年以来的全真试卷进行研究,我们总结出这类考试的变化有以下几个特点:

1. 题型相对稳定:多年来,听力、改错、翻译及作文考试均没有多大变化。
2. 命题越来越合理:1995 年至 2000 年,每次阅读理解是 6 篇文章,30 分,阅读量偏大,对考生的阅读速度要求偏高。自 2001 年以来,每份试卷阅读理解改为 5 篇文章,25 分,较好地解决了这一问题。同时,词汇考试中的偏、难、怪题也越来越少。
3. 考试对听力、词汇、阅读理解、语法、翻译及作文提出了全面要求,考生不可轻易放弃任何一项。

本书对自 1995 年至 2003 年的考试试卷进行了详细的评析,包括对听力、词汇、语法、阅读理解、改错、翻译、写作等的解析,可以使考生尽快掌握难点重点,对自己的能力有着清楚的认识,摸清方向,各个击破。

本书的几位编者均长期从事同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语统考的考前辅导工作,对这类考试有着较好的把握。希望本书能给广大考生提供较大的帮助。

另外,赵伟兴老师为本书的成书付出了大量的心血,再此表示衷心的感谢。

由于作者水平有限,时间仓促,不妥之处难免存在,望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2004 年 2 月

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# 全真试题 1 (2003 年)

## Paper one 试卷一

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

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A. At the office.
- B. In the waiting room.
- C. At the airport.
- D. In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [~~A~~] [B] [C] [D]

From the conversation we know that the two speakers are talking about ordering food. This is most likely to have taken place in a restaurant. Therefore, D. "In a restaurant" is the best answer. You should choose D on the ANSWER SHEET and mark it with a single line through the center.

- 1. A. He works with many people.                      B. He becomes unemployed.  
C. He doesn't tell the truth.                      D. He doesn't like his job.
- 2. A. The woman will not be a good student in her new area.  
B. The woman shouldn't major in engineering.  
C. The woman still has to do a lot of math.  
D. The woman should learn more about computer science.
- 3. A. That other people would know about his earnings.  
B. That Nancy did not think twice before she acted out.  
C. That Mrs. Wallace would get too excited.  
D. That Nancy was not apologetic about her mistakes.
- 4. A. Sue has cheated him.                      B. Sue looks down on him.  
C. Sue is bad-tempered.                      D. Sue has an ugly nose.
- 5. A. He is strong.                      B. He is big-nosed.  
C. He is careless.                      D. He is determined.
- 6. A. He thinks that people in the country are less friendly.  
B. He thinks that people in big cities are more materialistic.  
C. He thinks that people in the country are more open-minded.

- D. He thinks that people in big cities are more generous.
7. A. She loves the businessman very much.  
 B. She is only after the businessman's money.  
 C. She and her husband have had a quarrel.  
 D. She is regretful about being separated.
8. A. The house is larger than others. B. The house has some additional rooms.  
 C. The cost of the labor has increased. D. The price of some material has risen.
9. A. Indignant. B. Sorrowful.  
 C. Relieved. D. Nervous.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will first hear an interview and then a talk. At the end of the interview and the talk, you will hear some questions. All of them will be read only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

**Questions 10-12 are based on the interview you have just heard.**

10. A. Amusing. B. Tiring.  
 C. Amazing. D. Frightening.
11. A. Spanish or English. B. Spanish and English.  
 C. English. D. Spanish.
12. A. Because they maintain the essence of her singing.  
 B. Because they help publicize her new albums.  
 C. Because the public want to see her in person.  
 D. Because the public like to see tricks on the stage.

**Questions 13-15 are based on the talk you have just heard.**

13. A. The Games have met their environmental goals.  
 B. The Games have caused lasting damages to the area.  
 C. The Games did little to protect the environment.  
 D. The Games shouldn't be held in Salt Lake City.
14. A. Sports competition. B. Cultural exchange.  
 C. Environmental protection. D. Economic development.
15. A. Building ski jumps farther away from the city.  
 B. Planting more trees around the fields.  
 C. Developing better bus systems in the city.  
 D. Promoting the use of cleaner energy.

## Part II Vocabulary (15 minutes, 15 points)

### 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. The very sight of the imposing buildings assured these tourists of the significant changes in this city.  
A. instinctive      B. impressive      C. institutional      D. imaginary
17. The accepted criteria of adequate diet have been challenged by new discoveries in nutrition.  
A. formations      B. components      C. standards      D. ingredients
18. Senior citizens are advised to go in for some creative activities to keep themselves mentally young.  
A. search for      B. invest in      C. engage in      D. work out
19. Presumably, excessive consumption of fried foods has serious consequences as has been proved.  
A. Theoretically      B. Practically      C. Incredibly      D. Probably
20. The sitting-room feels comfortable with the fireplace shedding warm and faint light.  
A. giving off      B. calling off      C. shaking off      D. putting off
21. The nasty language of local officials makes them seem very ignorant and rude.  
A. artificial      B. indecent      C. humorous      D. lively
22. We shouldn't treat children as peers or friends, but guide them in making their choices, even if it means with some discipline.  
A. persuasion      B. punishment      C. rewards      D. criticism
23. Silk, although it is considered a delicate fabric, is in fact very strong, but it is adversely affected by sunlight.  
A. soft      B. sheer      C. fragile      D. refined
24. It is anticipated that this contract will substantially increase sales over the next three years.  
A. apparently      B. slightly      C. considerably      D. steadily
25. The new government embarked upon a programme of radical economic reform.  
A. initiated      B. produced      C. adopted      D. implemented
26. In the accident three men were trapped in a submerged vehicle, and their only hope was another man whose legs were broken.  
A. wrecked      B. burnt      C. overturned      D. sunk
27. Nearly eleven thousand people have been arrested for defying the ban on street trading.  
A. criticizing      B. neglecting      C. blaming      D. disclosing
28. There are some things in the class the teachers will not put up with.  
A. tolerate      B. contribute      C. resist      D. prohibit
29. Despite the dangers and difficulties in fighting with the terrorists, the soldiers were resolute.  
A. defensive      B. aggressive      C. stubborn      D. firm
30. Born in 1932, he retired as a foreign correspondent for the Polish Press Agency in 1981, by which time his three books had started to come out.  
A. be subscribed      B. be published      C. be popular      D. be written

## 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.



31. Sometimes we buy a magazine with absolutely no purpose \_\_\_\_\_ to pass time.  
A. rather than      B. other than      C. as well      D. except for
32. Those who \_\_\_\_\_ women's liberation movement continue to hope, and work, for a change.  
A. consist in      B. believe in      C. indulge in      D. result in
33. Finding out about these universities has become easy for anyone with Internet \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. entrance      B. admission      C. access      D. entry
34. How strange it is that the habit he developed in his childhood still \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. takes to      B. clings to      C. attends to      D. adds to
35. The three disrespectful sons began to feel worried about the ultimate \_\_\_\_\_ of the family's property.  
A. proposal      B. disposal      C. removal      D. salvation
36. Chemists, physicists and mathematicians are \_\_\_\_\_ known as scientists.  
A. collectively      B. alternatively      C. cognitively      D. exclusively
37. The national government is to make every effort to \_\_\_\_\_ the will of the people.  
A. execute      B. exceed      C. excite      D. exhaust
38. There are often discouraging predictions that have not been \_\_\_\_\_ by actual events.  
A. verified      B. utilized      C. mobilized      D. modified
39. Tom was \_\_\_\_\_ of a crime he didn't commit. He fought for many years to clear his name.  
A. convicted      B. convinced      C. conceived      D. condemned
40. Actor Pierce Brosnan may play the deadly super spy in the movies, but in real life he is a \_\_\_\_\_ father and a loving husband.  
A. devastated      B. deserved      C. desperate      D. devoted
41. The years of practice, of developing my special technique, are just about to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turn up      B. figure out      C. pay off      D. clear away
42. Like most foreigners, I ask a lot of questions, some of which are insultingly silly. But everyone I \_\_\_\_\_ has answered those questions with patience and honesty.  
A. come across      B. come by      C. come over      D. come into
43. Now when talking about economic reform I am very \_\_\_\_\_ aware of the shadow hanging over most African countries' debt.  
A. well      B. far      C. much      D. greatly
44. This procedure describes how suggestions for improvements to the systems are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. celebrated      B. proceeded      C. generated      D. established
45. "Since we are exchanging \_\_\_\_\_, I too have a secret to reveal," said Mary.  
A. transferences      B. transactions      C. confidences      D. promises

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 25 points)

**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

Andrea had never seen an old lady hitchhiking(搭车) before. However, the weather and the coming darkness made her feel sorry for the lady. The old lady had some difficulty climbing in through the car door, and pushed her big brown canvas shopping bag down onto the floor under her feet. She said to Andrea, in a voice that was almost a whisper, "Thank you dearie -- I'm just going to Brockbourne."

Something in the way the lady spoke, and the way she never turned her head, made Andrea uneasy about this strange hitchhiker. She didn't know why, but she felt instinctively that there was something wrong, something odd, something... dangerous. But how could an old lady be dangerous? It was absurd.

Careful not to turn her head, Andrea looked sideways at her passenger. She studied the hat, the dirty collar of the dress, the shapeless body, the arms with their thick black hairs...

Thick black hairs?

Hairy arms? Andrea's blood froze.

This wasn't a woman. It was a man.

At first, she didn't know what to do. Then suddenly, an idea came into her racing, terrified brain. Swinging the wheel suddenly, she threw the car into a skid(刹车), and brought it to a halt.

"My God!" she shouted, "A child! Did you see the child? I think I hit her!" The "old lady" was clearly shaken by the sudden skid, "I didn't see anything dearie," she said. "I don't think you hit anything."

"I'm sure it was a child!" insisted Andrea. "Could you just get out and have a look? Just see if there's anything on the road?" She held her breath. Would her plan work?

It did. The passenger slowly climbed out to investigate. As soon as she was out of the vehicle, Andrea gunned the engine and accelerated madly away, and soon she had put a good three miles between herself and the awful hitchhiker.

It was only then that she thought about the bag lying on the floor in front of her. Maybe the bag would provide some information about the real identity about the man. Pulling into the side of the road, Andrea opened the heavy bag curiously.

It contained only one item — a small hand axe, with a razor-sharp blade. The axe, and the inside of the bag, were covered with the dark red stains of dried blood.

Andrea began to scream.

46. Andrea allowed the hitchhiker to take a ride in her car, mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the hitchhiker was an old woman                      B. she was curious about the old lady  
C. the lady had a heavy bag                                D. she knew the old lady
47. What made Andrea afraid when she looked at the old lady?  
A. She had a shapeless body.                              B. She had a harsh voice.  
C. She wore a dirty dress.                                 D. She had hairy arms.
48. Andrea suddenly stopped the car because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she thought she had hit a child on the road  
B. she skidded on some ice on the road  
C. she wanted to trick the passenger into getting out  
D. she couldn't concentrate and nearly had a crash

49. Andrea looked in the passenger's bag to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. examine what was in it                      B. find out where the passenger lived  
C. use the passenger's tools                    D. find out who the passenger was
50. Andrea screamed because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she saw the hitchhiker come back              B. she realized she could have been killed  
C. she was scared at seeing blood                  D. she cut herself by the blade

## Passage Two

Desperately short of living space and dangerously prone to flooding, the Netherlands plans to start building homes, businesses and even roads on water.

With nearly a third of the country already covered by water and half of its land mass below sea level and constantly under threat from rising waters, the authorities believe that floating communities may well be the future.

Six prototype wooden and aluminum floating houses are already attached to something off Amsterdam, and at least a further 100 are planned on the same estate, called Ijburg.

"Everybody asks why didn't we do this kind of thing before," said Gijsbert Van der Woerd, director of the firm responsible for promoting the concept. "After Bangladesh we're the most densely populated country in the world. Building space is scarce and government studies show that we'll need to double the space available to us in the coming years to meet all our needs."

Before being placed on the water and moved into position by tugboats(拖船), the houses are built on land atop concrete flat-bottomed boats, which encase giant lumps of polystyrene(聚苯乙烯) reinforced with steel. The flat-bottomed boats are said to be unsinkable and are anchored by underwater cables. The floating roads apply the same technology.

The concept is proving popular with the Dutch. The waiting list for such homes, which will cost between euros 200,000-500,000 to buy, runs to 5,000 names, claims Van der Woerd.

With much of the country given over to market gardening and the intensive cultivation of flowers, planners have also come up with designs for floating greenhouses designed so that the water beneath them irrigates the plants and controls the temperature inside.

A pilot project, covering 50 hectares of flooded land near Amsterdam's Schiphol airport, is planned for 2005.

The opportunities for innovative developers look promising. "We have 10 projects in the pipeline—floating villages and cities complete with offices, shops and restaurants," Van der Woerd said.

51. The Netherlands plans to start building floating communities on water because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. most parts of the country are covered by water  
B. the country is constantly threatened by floods  
C. it will promote the cultivation of flowers  
D. people think it better to live on water
52. By citing "Everyone asks why didn't we do this kind of thing before", the author wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. building floating communities is a very good idea  
B. the director of the firm didn't want to answer the question

- C. the Netherlands should follow the example of Bangladesh  
 D. people are not satisfied with the government's work
53. The floating houses will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. reinforced with steel B. made of concrete  
 C. constructed in water D. built on boats
54. According to the author, the floating communities on water \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. can promote market gardening B. are beyond the reach of most Dutch people  
 C. will increase the cost of gardening D. will be very popular by the year of 2005
55. "10 projects in the pipeline" in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. "10 pipelines to provide gas" B. "10 companies to lay the pipelines"  
 C. "10 floating houses to be built on water" D. "10 building projects planned and started"

### Passage Three

My new home was a long way from the center of London but it was becoming essential to find a job, so finally I spent a whole morning getting to town and putting my name down to be considered by London Transport for a job on the tube. They were looking for guards, not drivers. This suited me. I couldn't drive a car but thought that I could probably guard a train, and perhaps continue to write my poems between stations. The writers Keats and Chekhov had been doctors. T. S. Eliot had worked in a bank and Wallace Stevens for an insurance company. I would be a tube guard I could see myself being cheerful, useful, a good man in a crisis. Obviously I would be overqualified but I was willing to forget about that in return for a steady income and travel privileges—those being particularly welcome to someone living a long way from the city center.

The next day I sat down, with almost a hundred other candidates, for the intelligence test. I must have done all right because after half an hour's wait I was sent into another room for a psychological test. This time there were only about fifty candidates. The examiner sat at a desk. You were signaled forward to occupy the seat opposite him when the previous occupant had been dismissed, after a greater or shorter time. Obviously the long interviews were the more successful ones. Some of the interviews were as short as five minutes. Mine was the only one that lasted a minute and a half.

I can remember the questions now: "Why did you leave your last job?" "Why did you leave your job before that?" "And the one before that?" I can't recall my answers, except that they were short at first and grew progressively shorter. His closing statement, I thought, revealed a lack of sensitivity which helped to explain why as a psychologist, he had risen no higher than the underground railway. "You have failed the psychological test and we are unable to offer you a position."

Failing to get that job was my low point. Or so I thought, believing that the work was easy. Actually, such jobs—being a postman is another one I still desire—demand exactly the sort of elementary yet responsible awareness that the habitual dreamer is least qualified to give. But I was still far short of full self-understanding. I was also short of cash.

56. The writer applied for the job because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he could no longer afford to live without one  
 B. he wanted to work in the center of London

- C. he had received suitable training  
D. he was not interested in any other available job
57. The writer thought he was overqualified for the job because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he had written many poems                      B. he often traveled underground  
C. he had worked in an insurance company      D. he could deal with difficult situations
58. The length of his interview meant that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he had not done well in the intelligence test      B. he was not going to be offered the job  
C. he had little work experience to talk about      D. he did not like the examiner
59. What was the writer's opinion of the psychologist?  
A. He was inefficient at his job.                      B. He was unsympathetic.  
C. He was unhappy with his job.                      D. He was very aggressive.
60. What does the writer realize now that he did not realize then?  
A. How difficult it can be to get a job.                      B. How unpleasant ordinary jobs can be.  
C. How badly he did in the interview.                      D. How unsuitable he was for the job.

#### Presage Four

For more than 10 years there has been a bigger rise in car crime than in most other types of crime. An average of more than two cars a minute are broken into, vandalized(破坏) or stolen in the UK. Car crime accounts for almost a third of all reported offences with no signs that the trend is slowing down.

Although there are highly professional criminals involved in car theft, almost 90 percent of car crime is committed by the opportunist. Amateur thieves are aided by our carelessness. When the Automobile Association (AA) engineers surveyed one town center car park last year, 10 percent of cars checked were unlocked, a figure backed up by a Home Office national survey that found 12 percent of drivers sometimes left their cars unlocked.

The vehicles are sitting in petrol stations while drivers pay for their fuel. The AA has discovered that cars are left unattended for an average of three minutes—and sometimes much longer—as drivers buy drinks, cigarettes and other consumer items—and then pay at the counter. With payment by credit card more and more common, it is not unusual for a driver to be out of his car as long as six minutes providing the car thief with a golden opportunity.

In an exclusive AA survey, carried out at a busy garage on a main road out of London, 300 motorists were questioned over three days of the holiday period. 24 percent admitted that they “always” or “sometimes” leave the keys in the car. This means that nationwide, a million cars daily become easy targets for the opportunist thief.

The AA recommends locking up whenever you leave the car—and for however short a period. A partially open sunroof or window is a further come-on to thieves.

Leaving valuables in view is an invitation to the criminal. A Manchester probationary(假释期) service research project, which interviewed almost 100 car thieves last year, found many would investigate a coat thrown on a seat. Never leave any documents showing your home address in the car. If you have a garage, use it and lock it—a garaged car is at substantially less risk.

There are many other traps to avoid. The Home Office has found little awareness among drivers about safe parking. Most motorists questioned made no efforts to avoid parking in quiet

spots away from street lights—just the places thieves love. The AA advises drivers to park in places with people around—thieves do not like audiences.

61. The passage seems to imply that payment by credit card \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is preferable for safe parking  
B. is now a common practice  
C. takes longer than necessary  
D. aids a car thief in a way
62. Which of the following statements is correct?  
A. In the UK, a million cars are stolen daily.  
B. In the UK, there are amateur car thieves only.  
C. There are more car crimes than any other type of offences.  
D. One in ten drivers invites car theft due to carelessness.
63. The researches mentioned in the passage on car theft include all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. checking private garages  
B. interviewing motorists  
C. questioning car thieves  
D. examining parking lots
64. The best way for a driver to avoid car theft is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. leaving documents showing one's home address in the car  
B. locking one's car in a parking lot at any time  
C. not leaving the car unattended for longer than necessary  
D. not leaving a sunroof or window partially open
65. In the last paragraph, the term "safe parking" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not parking under street lights  
B. not parking in front of a theatre or cinema  
C. avoiding traps set by a possible car thief  
D. parking where a lot of people pass by opportunity

### Passage Five

Nowadays, we hear a lot about the growing threat of globalization, accompanied by those warnings that the rich pattern of local life is being undermined, and many dialects and traditions are becoming extinct. But stop and think for a moment about the many positive aspects that globalization is bringing. Read on and you are bound to feel comforted, ready to face the global future, which is surely inevitable now.

Consider the Internet, that prime example of our shrinking world. Leaving aside the all-too-familiar worries about pornography and political extremism, even the most narrow-minded must admit that the net offers immeasurable benefits, not just in terms of education, the sector for which it was originally designed, but more importantly on a global level, the spread of news and comment. It will be increasingly difficult for politicians to maintain their regimes of misinformation, as the oppressed will not only find support and comfort, but also be able to organize themselves more effectively.

MTV is another global provider that is often criticized for imposing popular culture on the unsuspecting millions around the world. Yet the viewers' judgment on MTV is undoubtedly positive; it is regarded as indispensable by most of the global teenage generation who watch it, a vital part of growing up. And in the final analysis, what harm can a few songs and videos cause?

Is the world dominance of brands like Nike and Coca-cola so bad for us, when all is said and

done? Sportswear and soft drinks are harmless products when compared to the many other things that have been globally available for a longer period of time—heroin and cocaine, for example. In any case, just because Nike shoes and Coke cans are for sale, it doesn't mean you have to buy them even globalization cannot deprive the individual of his free will.

Critics of globalization can stop issuing their doom and gloom statements. Life goes on, and has more to offer for many citizens of the world than it did for their parents' generation.

66. Some people feel sad about globalization because they believe it will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bring threat to the world peace                      B. impact the diversified local life  
C. disrupt their present easy life-style.              D. increase the size of people speaking dialects
67. Internet was originally designed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to promote education                                  B. to distribute news and comment  
C. to relieve people of worries                          D. to publicize political beliefs
68. What is the writer's attitude towards globalization?  
A. Suspicious.                                              B. Positive.  
C. Indifferent.                                            D. Contemptuous.
69. It is implied in the passage that Nike and Coca-cola \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. should not become dominant brands              B. have been ignored by many people  
C. cannot be compared with drugs                    D. shouldn't have caused so much concern
70. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?  
A. Globalization Is Standardization                  B. Globalization: Like It or Lump It  
C. Globalization: Don't Worry, Be Happy            D. Globalization Brings Equality

#### Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 10 points)

**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.

Imagine fishermen walking down to the seashore, ready to carry out their early morning routine of preparing their boats and net. 71 they hope for a good catch of fish. But to their 72, a horrible sight meets their still sleepy eyes. Thousands of fish have washed 73 dead. The cause of this mass destruction? A red tide!

Red tides are a global 74. They have been observed on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of the United States and Canada. They have also 75 in many other places. Though relatively few people are 76 them, red tides are not new.

In the Philippines, a red tide was first seen in the province of Bataan in 1908. Since then, red tides have been seen in many other 77. A Philippines red tide expert told us that "78 the fish kills, the Philippines has documented 1, 926 cases of dead shellfish poisoning caused by red tides."

The term "red tide" 79 the discoloration of water that sometimes occurs in certain areas of the ocean or sea. Although the color is often red, it may also be 80 of brown or yellow. The World Book Encyclopedia reports that "the discolored areas may range from 81 a few square yards to more than 2,600 square kilometers."

What causes such discoloration? Red tides are generally caused by several 82 of single-

celled organisms. These tiny organisms have hair-like projections which they use to 83 themselves in water. There are about 2,000 varieties of these organisms, 30 of which carry poisonous 84. These minute organisms usually stay in warm waters with high content of salt.

A red tide occurs when there is a sudden and rapid 85 of these organisms. The concentration of these organisms may 86 to 50,000,000 per quart of water! Although scientists do not fully understand why this happens, it is known that these organisms 87 when certain conditions simultaneously affect the water. These include abnormal weather, 88 temperatures, an oversupply of nutrients in the water, a generous 89 sunlight, and favorable water currents. When a heavy rainfall occurs, minerals and other nutrients are sometimes washed 90 the land into coastal waters. These nutrients can contribute to the breeding of the organisms. The result? Red tides!

- |                      |                   |                    |                 |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 71. A. As a result   | B. As it is       | C. As expected     | D. As usual     |
| 72. A. satisfaction  | B. disappointment | C. astonishment    | D. regret       |
| 73. A. ashore        | B. aboard         | C. aside           | D. across       |
| 74. A. question      | B. crisis         | C. phenomenon      | D. situation    |
| 75. A. occupied      | B. occurred       | C. acquired        | D. accused      |
| 76. A. assured of    | B. worried about  | C. concerned about | D. aware of     |
| 77. A. sandy beaches | B. river mouths   | C. coastal areas   | D. reef areas   |
| 78. A. except        | B. besides        | C. despite         | D. without      |
| 79. A. applies to    | B. sums up        | C. copes with      | D. leads to     |
| 80. A. shadows       | B. shades         | C. shakes          | D. shapes       |
| 81. A. less than     | B. more than      | C. as much as      | D. as little as |
| 82. A. components    | B. elements       | C. ingredients     | D. species      |
| 83. A. propel        | B. probe          | C. proceed         | D. prompt       |
| 84. A. materials     | B. substances     | C. masses          | D. objects      |
| 85. A. bolt          | B. block          | C. bloom           | D. blast        |
| 86. A. scale         | B. plunge         | C. gauge           | D. swell        |
| 87. A. accelerate    | B. accommodate    | C. accumulate      | D. accompany    |
| 88. A. optimum       | B. minimum        | C. maximum         | D. momentum     |
| 89. A. means of      | B. amount of      | C. way to          | D. account for  |
| 90. A. over          | B. on             | C. by              | D. from         |

## Paper Two 试卷二

### Part I Error Detection and Correction (10 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are marked A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect. Then, write down the corresponding letter and, without altering the meaning of the sentence, put the correction on the ANSWER SHEET.



1. If we'd fought that election on the trade union agenda, we would win a lot more votes than the Campaign issues chosen by the professionals.  
A B C D
2. In modern industrious areas, sociocultural change is occurring at an accelerated rate.  
A B C D
3. Although Graham spent years struggle against the disapproval of audiences who disliked and ridiculed her work, the power and substance of her unique vision proved in the end to be undeniable.  
A B C D
4. Following the foundation of new universities at such as places as York and Lancaster, hopes for a university at Stamford ran high.  
A B C D
5. At the local level individual authorities, which have rather greater freedom in planning than their English counterparts, have been actively in encouraging investment.  
A B C D
6. The detailed study of fossils, rather like a crime investigation, it involves the piecing together of many diverse fragments of evidence.  
A B C D
7. Today, Guinness is the world's widely distributed beer produced in over 40 countries and sell in around 130.  
A B C D
8. While the roots of social psychology lie in the intellectual soil of the whole Western tradition, it's present flowering is recognized to be characteristically an American phenomenon.  
A B C D
9. We cannot hardly expect adolescents to have respect for the possessions of others if they have no hope of attaining any of their own.  
A B C D
10. I have given my third and fourth preferences to candidates who, not if exactly "worthless", know as well as I do they have no chance of being elected.  
A B C D

## Part II Translation (20 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

为了成功举办 2008 年奥运会,北京计划投入 230 亿美元用于基础设施建设。据说一些外国公司已经注意到这些商机。美国的一些公司打算在电信和信息技术方面提供产品和服务。英国的一些公司也正在围绕北京奥运会寻求商机,他们试图找到自己有优势的领域,如不污染环境的建筑技术等。