

**2017** 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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精选**2007—2016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

2016年是实施第六版新大纲的第四年，整体题目难度与前几年相比基本没有变化，很多使用本书的考生向我们报喜顺利通过考试。能对考生有帮助，我们也感到很欣慰，同时感谢考生对本书的认可。

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最有针对性和收效最好，面对各种各样的备考材料和辅导书，他们常常感到无从下手，不清楚什么样的教材和辅导书最适合自己的。

毫无疑问，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教学经验、熟悉本考试出题规律、多年从事本考试辅导和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2007年至2016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，我们删除了以往考试真题中的辨错改错、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. 第一部分口语交际。这部分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，帮助考生了解常考点，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。考生通过阅读解析部分可以掌握这部分的出题规律和常考点，有效提高口语交际的实践能力和应试能力。

3. 第二部分词汇。题解给出了正确答案和每一个选择项的释义，还提供了每个考查句子的汉语参考译文，从而帮助考生把握题句的确切意思，为考生理解和运用英语词汇打下坚实基础。

4. 第三部分阅读理解。本部分先概括性地对文章体裁、结构及主题进行分析，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，最后从词、句、篇的角度选取每篇文章中的核心词与超纲词，对文章中的长难句进行语法结构分析，还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考试阅读理解原文，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运用能力。最后还提供了汉语全文翻译,以便考生更加准确全面地了解文章内容,为训练英译汉提供了有益的帮助。

6. 第五部分短文填空,先总体分析题目特点,说明答题思路和方法,然后逐题进行详细解析,指出所考查的知识点和考生答题误区,最后提供全文参考译文。通过一系列的讲解使考生清楚考查点,掌握答题技巧和步骤,加快答题速度,提高正确率。

7. 第六部分翻译。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。

8. 第七部分写作。这部分解析风格独特,与其他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;(6)提供范文的中文译文。

9. 为了帮助考生全面掌握并深刻领会考纲精神,本书今年的修订加入了考纲的三套样题,目的是提供更多的官方权威考题样本,尤其是第六版大纲新增的口语交际、短文完成、博客阅读等以前未曾出现过的新题型部分真题较少,可供研究的复习资料有限,无法满足考生的复习需求。增加三套样题之后,本书提供的考题总共13套,其中新题型7套,最大限度地满足考生通过实例研读大纲的需求。

一本解析全面详尽,能够帮助考生融会贯通、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更多考生带来最大的帮助,能够实实在在地巩固考生的英语语言知识,提高语言运用能力,能够使考生在较短的时间内最有效地改善英语学习方法和应试技能,最终取得理想的成绩,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,唐启明、曹波、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。

编者

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**Paper One**

(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. Will you take care of that for me?
- B. Does it have anything valuable inside?
- C. How do you want to send it?

**Clerk:** May I help you?

**Customer:** Yes, I'd like to send this letter to my family in England.

**Clerk:** Did you write your return address on the envelope?

**Customer:** Yes, I did.

**Clerk:** 1

**Customer:** I guess I'll send it airmail.

**Clerk:** 2

**Customer:** Yes, I enclosed a check and some photographs.

**Clerk:** Then you'd better send it by registered mail.

**Customer:** That's a good idea. 3

**Clerk:** I'm sorry, sir. You'll have to take your letter to the next window.

※ **Dialogue Two** ※

- A. You can't even stay in the sun for five minutes.

B. I guess so.

C. You want my advice?

**Winnie:** Oh, man! Nobody can stand this kind of scorching heat.

**Marc:** Absolutely! 4

**Winnie:** Anyway, I guess this afternoon there's nothing we can do but stay home.

**Marc:** 5 I don't want to be taken to the hospital for heat exhaustion or something.

**Winnie:** 6 Drink a lot of liquids and spare yourself the worst of the heat!

**Marc:** Yeah, you're right. Got to drink a lot of fluids.

### 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. I literally can't stop.

B. But now I don't need to worry any more.

C. You're known as the first billionaire author here.

D. But that's not just about money.

**Interviewer:** You have published six popular books. 7

**Interviewee:** Yeah.

**Interviewer:** So how has being the first billionaire author affected your perception of yourself?

**Interviewee:** I dress better. Well you can definitely afford better clothes. 8 I think the single biggest thing that money gave me—and obviously I came from a place where I was a single mother and it really was hand to mouth at one point. It was literally as poor as you can get without being homeless at one point.  
9 Never.

**Interviewer:** Are you in a place now where you can accept that you will always be rich?

**Interviewee:** No.

**Interviewer:** And will you be writing more?

**Interviewee:** Oh, definitely. I can't, yeah, 10 Well, I mean, you could tie my hands to my sides, I suppose, but I have to write. For my own mental health, I need to write.

### Part II Vocabulary (10 points)

**Directions:** *In this part there are ten sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the*



meaning of the sentence. Mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

11. Such experience helps promote one's alertness to other cultures, as well as a better appreciation of one's own culture.  
A. preference      B. adjustment      C. sensitivity      D. response
12. If you always try to find fault with others, it means that you have gained another short-coming.  
A. ignore      B. criticize      C. impress      D. follow
13. The election will be brought forward to June as so many people are on holiday in July.  
A. prolonged      B. adapted      C. postponed      D. advanced
14. As to the question of refreshments, I should think orange juice and potato chips will be sufficient.  
A. enough      B. abundant      C. satisfying      D. proper
15. Watching these kids grow brings me satisfaction that is difficult to surpass.  
A. obtain      B. exceed      C. describe      D. forget
16. The journal published a series of articles that reviewed the prospects for a new era of "genetic medicine".  
A. background      B. exploration      C. survey      D. outlook
17. If you don't slow down and take a break, you'll be burned out very quickly.  
A. distressed      B. anxious      C. exhausted      D. upset
18. Following our merging with Smith Brothers, the new company will, from now on, be known as Smith and Murphy Inc.  
A. cooperation      B. meeting      C. agreement      D. combination
19. Only native-born citizens are eligible for the U. S. Presidency.  
A. required      B. qualified      C. selected      D. elected
20. It was 38 degrees and the air conditioning barely cooled the room.  
A. simply      B. quickly      C. hardly      D. strongly

## 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

What did you study at university? If it was something along the lines of law or busi-

ness, you might want to look away now. That's because according to new research, which has found a link between our university subjects and our personalities, you have selfish, uncooperative tendencies and are not very in touch with your feelings. On the plus side, you're probably the life and soul of a party, the findings suggest.

Researchers analyzed data from more than 13,000 university students who were involved in 12 separate studies. From this, they discovered a correlation between the "Big Five" major personality traits and the subjects they were enrolled on.

For example, those studying law, economics, political science and medicine tended to be much more outgoing than those taking other subjects, the study found. But when it came to "agreeableness" —the tendency towards being helpful, generous and considerate—the lawyers scored particularly low, as did business and economics students.

Arts and humanities students, as well as those studying psychology and politics scored highly for openness, meaning they were curious, imaginative and in touch with their inner feelings, while economists, engineers, lawyers and scientists scored comparatively low. However, the arts and humanities students also tended to be less conscientious and more nervous, typically exhibiting signs of anxiety and moodiness. Psychology students were not far behind arts and humanities students for these traits.

Study author Anna Vedel, from the University of Aarhus in Denmark, said she was surprised by the results. "The effect sizes show that the differences found are not trivial, far from," she said. "On the more humorous side they do confirm our more or less prejudicial stereotypes of the disturbed psychologist, the withdrawn natural scientist, the cynical economist."

And she said that the findings could help those school pupils who currently have no idea what to study at university, as well as helping academics to plan their lectures. "I'm not arguing that these results should play a major role in either guidance or selection, but it might provide some inspiration for students that are in doubt about study choices and want to make a choice based on more than abilities, for example," said Dr. Vedel. "Or teachers might better understand their student population."

21. The first paragraph implies that law or business students may \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. be amused by the research                      B. be interested in the research  
 C. dislike the research                              D. enjoy the research
22. According to the research, law students scored particularly low in the trait of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. generosity              B. openness              C. anxiety              D. selfishness
23. The word "conscientious" (Para. 4) probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. moody              B. sensitive              C. curious              D. careful
24. Anna Vedel stated that the research \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. confirmed the link between personality and profession

- B. showed that the differences were far from significant
  - C. was not reliable because of its prejudicial observation
  - D. did not have enough samples to support its findings
25. According to Anna Vedel, the research may help \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. students make wise choices in finding jobs
  - B. teachers understand their students better
  - C. students make presentations more academically
  - D. school pupils go to better universities

## ■ Passage Two ■

AlphaGo's victory over Go (围棋) champion Lee Se-dol reportedly shocked artificial intelligence experts, who thought such an event was 10 to 15 years away. But if the timing was a surprise, the outcome was not. On the contrary, it was inevitable and entirely foreseeable.

Playing complex games is precisely what computers do supremely well. Just as they beat the world champions at checkers (跳棋) and then chess, they were destined to beat the champion at Go. Yet I don't believe, as some do, that human defeats like this one presage an era of mass unemployment in which awesomely able computers leave most of us with nothing to do. Advancing technology will profoundly change the nature of high-value human skills and that is threatening, but we aren't doomed.

The skills of deep human interaction, the abilities to manage the exchanges that occur only between people, will only become more valuable. Three of these skills stand out. The first, the foundation of the rest, is empathy, which is more than just feeling someone else's pain. It's the ability to perceive what another person is thinking or feeling, and to respond in an appropriate way.

The second is creative problem-solving in groups. Research on group effectiveness shows that the key isn't team cohesion or motivation or even the smartest member's IQ; rather, it's the social sensitivity of the members, their ability to read one another and keep anyone from dominating.

The third critical ability, somewhat surprisingly, is storytelling, which has not traditionally been valued by organizations. Charts, graphs and data analysis will continue to be important, but that's exactly what technology does so well. To change people's minds or inspire them to act, tell them a story.

These skills, though basic to our humanity, are fundamentally different from the skills that have been the basis of economic progress for most of human history, such as logic, knowledge and analysis, which we learned from textbooks and in classrooms. By contrast, the skills of deep human interaction address the often irrational reality of how human beings behave, and we find them not in textbooks but inside ourselves. As computers

master ever more complexity, that's where we'll find the source of our continued value.

26. According to the author, AlphaGo's victory \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. could have happened earlier                      B. came as a pleasant surprise  
 C. was an expected result                              D. was more a matter of luck
27. The word "presage" (Para. 2) is closed in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. survive                      B. suffer                      C. invent                      D. predict
28. What is the author's attitude towards the human future in face of technology?  
 A. Unclear.                      B. Confused.                      C. Worried.                      D. Optimistic.
29. Which of the following is the most fundamental to human interaction?  
 A. Social sensitivity of group members to understand each other.  
 B. Strong ability to share people's feelings and respond.  
 C. Team spirit to make sure that everyone is involved.  
 D. Inspirational storytelling to motivate people to act.
30. According to the author, the skills of deep human interaction \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are the source of true human values in the future  
 B. can work with knowledge to make the world better  
 C. are similar to the skills of human logic and analysis  
 D. can be learned from textbooks and in classrooms

### Passage Three

Last year, I went WWOOFing (Willing Workers on Organic Farms) at a beautiful organic farm in La Reunion. With WWOOFing, volunteers exchange their time and work for food and accommodation. I slept in a cabin in the woods with hedgehogs (刺猬) digging about in the bushes, all different coloured birds singing in the morning and endless rows of palm trees offering shade from the sun.

For me, one of the best ways to get to know a new place is to work with the land, live with the locals and share meals together. This is why I absolutely love WWOOFing. It has got to be one of the best ways to travel. It is a mutually beneficial exchange where everyone involved prioritises people and environment above profit. You get the time and space to deepen a connection with local communities and nature.

There is a lot to learn and each farm has its own unique way of doing things, depending on the environment, climate and soil. At the farm in La Reunion we planted palm trees to harvest the core of the trunk which can be eaten in salads. Before staying with the farm I had only eaten heart of palm from cans which were nothing in comparison to the real thing, fresh from the ground. When potting up the very beginnings of the palm trees, I felt grateful to be a part of the start of the trees' cycle. I was filled with awe that something so small could grow into something so big and strong.

We also did lots of weeding, which helped me to get to know all kinds of different plants, to be able to identify which ones we could use as herbs/medicine/in salads and which were seen as uneatable. I also got to harvest pineapples and guava fruit (番石榴) to make jams which will be sold at the local market.

Of course, not everyone is able to travel far away into the field. The great thing about the skill-share philosophy behind WWOOFing is that it's something we can all do from our own backyard. The focus shifts from money to how we can best support each other in our communities. A fair exchange can make a big difference in the world.

31. WWOOFing enables volunteers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get food and shelter for their work      B. travel around La Reunion for free  
C. tell the differences between various birds      D. have close contact with wild animals
32. The author found his farm life in La Reunion quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. awful      B. rewarding      C. comfortable      D. difficult
33. The author did all of the following on the organic farm EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. removing weeds      B. planting palm trees  
C. harvesting fruits      D. collecting vegetables
34. The philosophy of WWOOFing is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. improve local environment      B. make locals live better  
C. unite different communities      D. advocate a fair exchange
35. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the development of WWOOFing      B. a local WWOOFing community  
C. a charming WWOOFing experience      D. the system of WWOOFing

#### Passage Four

Experts say distracted-walking is a growing problem, as people of all ages become more dependent on electronic devices for personal and professional matters. They also note pedestrian deaths have been rising in recent years. In 2005, 11% of all US deaths involved pedestrians, but that number rose to 15% in 2014.

The rise in deaths coincides with states introducing bills that target pedestrians. Some states, such as Hawaii, Arkansas, Illinois, Nevada and New York, continue to introduce legislation every year.

The measure recently introduced by New Jersey assembly woman Pamela Lampitt would ban walking while texting and prohibit pedestrians on public roads from using electronic communication devices unless they are hands-free. Violators would face fines of up to \$50, 15-day imprisonment or both, which is the same penalty as jaywalking (乱穿马路). Half of the fine would be allocated to safety education about the dangers of walking while texting, said Lampitt.

Some see the proposal as an unnecessary government overreach, while others say they understand Lampitt's reasoning. But most agree that people need to be made aware of the issue. "Distracted pedestrians, like distracted drivers, present a potential danger to themselves and drivers on the road," Lampitt said. "An individual crossing the road distracted by their smartphone presents just as much danger to motorists as someone jaywalking and should be held, at minimum, to the same penalty."

The main question raised about the measure, though, is whether it can be enforced consistently by police officers who usually have more pressing matters to deal with. Some feel that rather than imposing a new law, the state should focus on distracted-walking education. Lampitt said the measure was needed to stop and penalize "risky behavior". She cited a National Safety Council report that showed distracted-walking incidents involving cellphones accounted for an estimated 11, 101 injuries from 2000 to 2011.

The study found a majority of those injured were female and most were 40 or younger. Talking on the phone was the most prevalent activity at the time of injury, while texting accounted for 12%. Nearly 80% of the injuries occurred as the result of a fall, while 9% occurred from the pedestrian striking a motionless object.

36. This passage is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the difficulty in enforcing road regulations
  - B. rising deaths caused by distracted-walking
  - C. the dangers of jaywalking on busy streets
  - D. distracted-walking involving smartphones
37. The states introducing bills that target pedestrians \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have benefited from the bills
  - B. find it hard to carry them out
  - C. have been promoting the legislation
  - D. will have fewer deaths of pedestrians
38. According to the measure proposed by Lampitt, walking while texting would \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. become illegal
  - B. involve safety education
  - C. be blamed publicly
  - D. incur a fine of over \$ 50
39. Lampitt reasons that distracted pedestrians are as dangerous as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. motorists
  - B. speeding drivers
  - C. jaywalkers
  - D. drunk drivers
40. Which of the following would the author of the passage most probably agree with?
  - A. Males are more vulnerable to distracted-walking injuries.
  - B. Police officers are unhappy with the proposed law.
  - C. Safety education is more important than penalty.
  - D. Rising distracted-walking incidents call for real attention.

## 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**.*

The saying “Clothes Make the Man” dates back some 400 years and it refers to the fact that when people see a well-dressed person, they assume that person is a professional, capable, and (especially in the old days) rich. Therefore, you had to dress like how you wanted to be perceived, what you wanted to eventually achieve. Fast forward 400 years, lots of folks still think the same way. But does it really make a difference?

I happen to be one of those who do not put faith in the old saying. I suppose I might be in the minority but I am a member of an elite club with the likes of Steve Jobs and Bill Gates in my camp.

Perception is not reality; perception is halfway to discovering reality. Perception is drawn from our own impressions, our own belief systems. Is it powerful and influential? Absolutely! Is it all that it seems? Less often than you think. How many times have you cast an initial judgment only to surprise yourself later and learn how you missed out on a great opportunity, person or idea?

#### **Comment 1**

In the present era, many associate the well-dressed with being the most successful. It took folks in the business world a long time to overlook the way Steve Jobs wore jeans on the public stage. I did not know Mr. Jobs, though I wish I had. I have heard it said that he invented the concept of “business casual”. In my mind that is as much a matter of self-confidence as it is a matter of taste in clothing.

#### **Comment 2**

You are wrong about Steve Jobs. He certainly did care about how he was perceived and his appearance was very much calculated to achieve his desired effect. From his early formal business clothing down to the aggressive casualness of his eventual black turtle neck and jeans uniform, his clothes and the impact they made were clearly foremost in his mind.

#### **Comment 3**

It reminds me of the story about the philosopher who went to a formal dinner party in jeans. When asked if he felt out of place because of his clothes, he looked around and said he hadn't noticed.

41. Which of the following might the writer of the passage agree with?

- A. Steve Jobs and Bill Gates dress formally.
- B. We should not judge a person by his clothing.
- C. It is clothes that make the man.
- D. The well-dressed are more likely to succeed.

42. According to the writer of the passage, perception \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. might prove wrong
- B. is powerful and reliable

- C. is half reality  
D. might be worthless to us
43. The writer of Comment 1 seems to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dislike the way Steve Jobs dressed for business occasions  
B. suggest that business people have no taste in clothing  
C. believe that the well-dressed are the most successful  
D. think that Steve Jobs' casualness reflected his self-confidence
44. Speaking of Steve Jobs, the writer of Comment 2 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. points out that Steve Jobs was a very aggressive person  
B. suggests that he and Steve Jobs used to be in the same club  
C. holds the same view as the writer of the passage  
D. thinks Steve Jobs' casualness was carefully thought out
45. When he went to the dinner party in jeans (Comment 3), the philosopher \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. thought that people liked his clothes  
B. was not aware of how his clothes looked  
C. felt quite embarrassed  
D. considered himself out of place

### 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**.*

The history of transportation is very long and full of changes and inventions. It starts 46 walking, which is not any invention; it just takes energy. People used to walk to get to other places. If you wanted to get somewhere quickly, the 47 way to do that was to run. Actually, the first invention for transportation 48 was the shoe. Centuries ago there were no shoes, and people walked barefoot.

Then people invented 49 to transport themselves and materials from one place to another. In some cultures, people invented sledges (雪橇), 50 are a kind of board that you drag along the ground. You can tie things on the sledge to help carry them, but it's a challenging invention 51 if you hit a rock with the sledge as you pull it, the contents can 52. In other cultures, people invented the wheel, which they used to make it easier to move things—and people. That was the beginning of many innovations in transportation.

53 people had wheels they could invent other ways to travel. They could put the wheel on a board and make it a wagon, and then they could 54 that wagon to an ox or

a horse and ride as well as carry materials. That wheel led to 55 we have today: trucks, automobiles, and even boats and planes. For example, there were steamboats that used giant wheels that turned with blades, pushing the water and pushing the boat forward.

- |                 |             |              |             |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 46. A. on       | B. at       | C. for       | D. with     |
| 47. A. possible | B. only     | C. one       | D. just     |
| 48. A. probably | B. luckily  | C. really    | D. formerly |
| 49. A. methods  | B. channels | C. ways      | D. measures |
| 50. A. what     | B. when     | C. where     | D. which    |
| 51. A. unless   | B. but      | C. even      | D. since    |
| 52. A. pull out | B. slip off | C. hold down | D. put down |
| 53. A. Once     | B. Then     | C. However   | D. Yet      |
| 54. A. stick    | B. make     | C. fasten    | D. change   |
| 55. A. what     | B. that     | C. which     | D. how      |

### Part V Text Completion (20 points)

**Directions:** In this part, there are three incomplete texts with 20 questions. Above each text there are three or four items to be completed. First, use the choices provided in the box to complete the items. Second, use the completed items to fill in the blanks of the text. Mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

#### Text One

- A. many  
B. choose  
C. think of  
D. ways of

#### Phrases:

- A. 56 only one language  
B. 57 any reason not to  
C. in 58 different ways  
D. the most boring 59 seeing the world

I think every language has a certain way of seeing the world. Each is a whole different