



ENGLISH

同等学力人员
申请硕士学位

英语水平

全国统一考试

历年试题解析

主编 曹其军

国家行政学院出版社

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曹其军老师答同等学力考生问

(代前言)

考生：曹老师，请问在同等学力考试复习中，我们应该如何有效地安排英语复习呢？

曹其军老师：英语学习不可能一蹴而就，必须有一个积累的过程。对于任何复习参加同等学力考试的人而言，整个英语复习都必须经过以下三个阶段，对于不同英语基础的人只存在每个阶段花费时间长短的问题，不存在是否需要在某个阶段花费时间的问题：

(一) 第一阶段：独上层楼，望断天涯路

基础训练阶段。因为英语考试大纲对我们广大的考生提出了与考试难度系数相当的要求，这个要求不同于大学英语四级或六级的要求，对于广大考生而言，必须要清晰地掌握所有同等学力考试英语必须掌握的词汇和语法，这些基础的要求是在考试中取得高分的前提。在复习的第一阶段，要将大部分时间投入基础训练。在第一个阶段中对于词汇和语法的复习最好从真题入手。我们反对一开始拿着大纲或类似于大纲的词汇手册进行单词的背诵，对于 5,500 个基本单词和 550 个常用词组我们应当先背核心高频词汇，而判断一个单词是否为核心高频单词的标准就是它是否在历年真题中出现过，所以对于单词的背诵我们提出的理念是“通过真题记忆单词”。在解决了主要矛盾之后，我们再拿出词汇手册进行拾漏补缺。

(二) 第二阶段：为伊消得人憔悴，衣带渐宽终不悔

专项剖析各种题型的命题思路和解题方法。第二阶段复习的重点即同等学力英语的重点是阅读理解和写作。这个阶段仍要立足真题，把过去历年的真题进行分类，把阅读放在一起组成阅读专题，完型放在一起组成完型专题，写作也是一样的做法。然后仔细研究每个专题，从中发现命题者的命题思路，再从命题者的思路中寻找化解的方法。注意：考生一定要把真题的命题思路和解题方法烂熟于胸。

(三) 第三阶段：蓦然回首，那人却在灯火阑珊处

最后冲刺阶段。该阶段以提高速度为主，坚持每周做 1~2 套模拟试题（在规定时间内完成，包括作文），为每类题型科学合理地分配时间，并根据自身特点对主观题进行估分（尽量稍估低一些），对单题分值较大的阅读和写作应该高度重视。

考生：曹老师，您认为同等学力英语复习最重要的理念是什么？

曹其军老师：“真题统领一切!!!”这就是同等学力英语复习最重要的理念。命题组那么多专家一年只专心出一套真题。题目出得不可谓不精，处处陷阱，题题要命。而辅导书的老师们呼啦啦一下子出那么多套题，其命题质量不可能与真题相比。真题比模拟试题更具有针对性，在真题没有搞定的时候不要去做模拟试题。

在真题里记忆单词，在真题里提高阅读能力，在真题里攻克长难例句，在真题里悟出解题要领。同等学力考试英语文章的选材都有继承性，句子的复杂程度、文章的难度和常考的领域都有重复性，选用其他的阅读材料未必与同等学力考试贴近。所以精读真题，深入分析每一篇文章的难句结构、段落结构，熟悉常考领域的词汇和引申的意思是提高英语成绩的捷径，是必须下的扎实功夫。另外，真题不应只重文章轻解题。在读懂文章后，还有一件事情要做，就是仔细分析题目和答案。同等学力考试题目陷阱很多，要慢慢领悟。对于真题是否把握，我们提出三个判断标准：(1) 近九年真题中没有一个单词是生词；(2) 近九年真题中没有一个句子是长难句；(3) 近九年真题中没有一个选项没有分析清楚。

本书汇集了1997年—2005年历年全国同等学力英语统考试题，而且对所有试题均给出了详细解答，特别值得一提的是，本书所列试卷中所有短文都有中文译文，包括选择题的题干和选项。这对于考生分析试题考点、研究命题规律是很有帮助的。本书对每一道试题的解析（长句结构分析），不仅可以帮助考生复习知识，更重要的是使考生对所考知识点不仅知其然，而且知其所以然，从中掌握各类题型的解题思路、方法和技巧。不仅如此，本书在每篇短文的参考译文中提供了重点词汇的基本意思，这样既便于考生记忆词汇，同时也有利于提高考生的翻译水平。

本书由曹其军主编。参加编写的老师是曹其军、赵杨、章杰、王润、吴梅、习天辉。在本书出版过程中，国家行政学院出版社的李锦慧作为本书的责任编辑，作了认真细致地编辑工作，在此表示感谢。

本书在编写、编辑和出版过程中，尽管我们抱着对广大考生认真负责的精神，高质量、严要求，但由于时间紧、任务重，加上我们水平有限，难免有许多不足、不尽人意之处。敬请广大读者和专家同行不吝赐教、批评指正。

祝考生复习顺利，心想事成，考研成功！

曹其军
2005年11月

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2005 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位 英语水平全国统一考试试题

Paper one 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Communication (20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Direction: 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 by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

1. A: Why don't you have dinner with me tonight?

B: _____

A. Because I have an appointment.

B. Sorry about that, but I have to go to a party.

C. The reason is that I have to work overtime tonight.

D. I'd love to, but I have to finish my paper.

2. A: I'm afraid I have spilled some coffee on the tablecloth.

B: _____

A. Oh, don't worry about that.

B. You needn't apologize.

C. I feel sorry for that.

D. Oh, you shouldn't have done that.

3. A: You seem to have a lot of work to do in your office. You've always been working overtime.

B: _____

A. You are right, but don't you know the meaning of work?

B. Sorry, I don't think so. I get overpaid for overwork, you know.

C. That's right. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

D. That's right, but the work is interesting. I don't mind some extra hours at all.

4. A: George, I would like to introduce a friend of mine, if I may: Albert Snow. Albert, this is George Smith.

B: _____

A. How have you been?

B. Pleased to meet you, George.

C. Mind if call you George?

D. The pleasure's mine.

5. A: Excuse me. I don't want to interrupt you.

B: _____

A. No, no. It's quite all right.

B. Well, never mind.

C. It won't bother me.

D. Of course not.

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 four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

6. **Man:** I saw John yesterday. You know what? He was driving a luxurious car.

Woman: He rented it. He often makes believe that he is a millionaire.

Question: What does the woman mean?

A. Everyone believes that John is a millionaire. B. John dreams of becoming a millionaire.

C. John dreams of having a luxurious car. D. John pretends to be a millionaire.

7. **Woman:** I can hardly go on. The work is so tough.

Man: Don't lose heart. I'll back you up all the time.

Question: What does the man mean?

A. He will help the woman with her work. B. He will support the woman.

C. He will do the work for the woman. D. He will encourage the woman.

8. **Man:** I didn't know you got a promotion. Why didn't you tell me earlier so that we could have celebrated it?

Woman: I guess it slipped my mind. My mind was lost to other things because of work.

Question: What does the woman mean?

A. She felt lost with her work.

B. She had a poor memory.

C. She forgot to tell him.

D. She had to go to work.

9. **Man:** The new Chevy Chase film was terrific!

Woman: Oh, come off it, Al. Chevy Chase is a great comedian, but he sure didn't show it in that movie.

Question: What does the woman think of the movie?

A. It's a great comedy.

B. It's typical Chevy Chase film.

C. It isn't a good comedy.

D. It isn't as terrible as Al thought.

10. **Woman:** You haven't said a word about my dress, Dave. Don't you like it?

Man: I'm sorry I didn't say anything about it sooner. I don't think I've seen anything like it before.

Question: What does the man probably think of the dress?

A. It is in fashion.

B. It surely is unique.

C. It is a bit old-fashioned.

D. It surely suits her.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are 10 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 with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

11. Should English classes be compulsory at the elementary or primary school level in countries where it is not the native language?
A. required B. necessary C. selected D. permanent
12. In the end, both attacks and defenses of the free market and conventional economics have immense philosophical implications.
A. traditional B. novel
C. capital-centered D. consumption-centered
13. Applicants will be asked to provide information on how they will disseminate information to other students at their university or college.
A. disclose B. deliver C. spread D. analyze
14. In general, the British people belong to one of the more affluent countries of Europe and enjoy a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world.
A. plentiful B. powerful C. friendly D. wealthy
15. To absorb a younger work force, many companies offered retirement plans as incentives for older workers to retire and make way for the younger ones who earned lower salaries.
A. rewards B. opportunities C. motives D. stimuli
16. Their business flourished at its new location a year later owing to their joint efforts and hard work.
A. prevailed B. failed C. boomed D. shrank
17. The pressure on her from her family caused her to resort to the drastic measures.
A. turn to B. keep to C. stick to D. lead to
18. I shall never forget the look of intense anguish on the face of his parents when they heard the news.
A. stress B. dilemma C. misery D. surprise
19. If minor disputes are left unsettled, tough ones will pile up sooner or later.
A. accumulate B. vanish C. linger D. emerge
20. The police tried in vain to break up the protest crowds in front of the government building.
A. unskillfully B. violently C. ineffectively D. eventually

Section B

Directions: In this section there are 10 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 with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

21. I would like to express my _____ to you all for supporting me this summer as a visiting scholar in your department.
A. satisfaction B. gratitude C. pleasure D. sincerity
22. The objective of this popular consultation is to determine, _____, the final political status of the region, whether to remain part of the country as a special district, or to part from it.
A. once upon a time B. once and again
C. all at once D. once and for all
23. The two countries will assign counter-drug officials to their respective embassies on a _____ basis.
A. fundamental B. similar C. reciprocal D. reasonable
24. Tennessee's population is nearly two-fifths rural, and no single city or group of cities _____ the state.
A. dominates B. manages C. manipulates D. controls
25. We all know that in a situation like this a cool head is _____.
A. called for B. called off C. called on D. called up
26. The destruction an earthquake causes depends on its _____ and duration, or the amount of shaking that occurs.
A. altitude B. magnitude C. multitude D. aptitude
27. The El Nino has _____ affected the regional weather and temperature over much of the tropics, sub-tropics and some mid-latitude areas.
A. externally B. consistently C. insistently D. internally
28. During all these years of absence he had _____ a tender feeling for his mother and the family.
A. enclosed B. hugged C. enriched D. cherished
29. The _____ choice for a consumer, therefore, is the choice among the available ones that will enable him or her to maximize utility.
A. optimal B. optional C. optical D. optimistic
30. Mrs. Smith _____ tears when she heard her daughter had died in the road accident.
A. broke in B. broke up C. broke through D. broke into

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 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 with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

It was Friday, the day of the field trip on which Miss Joan would take her class to pick apples.

Miss Joan enjoyed picking apples with her students. She smiled as she led her students to the bus that would take them to the Greenly Apple Orchard(果园).

The bus ride was bumpy and the kids were a little noisy, but still Miss Joan was smiling.

The bus stopped in front of the Greenly Apple Orchard and the class got off quickly and quietly. Miss Joan made sure everyone was there. "What a glorious, sunny, apple picking day," Miss Joan announced with her grandest smile.

Mr. Greenly was there to greet them. "Let's see, there are eighteen children and two adults at three dollars each. That will be sixty dollars, please."

Miss Joan held up the brochure in her hand. "It says that the price is two dollars each," she pointed out. "That's what I collected from everyone."

"We've had to raise the price," Mr. Greenly stated.

"You sent me this brochure after we made our reservation," Miss Joan complained, "and it says two dollars!"

"Miss Joan, if you look at the bottom of this brochure," Mr. Greenly said, "you'll notice a very important statement."

Sure enough, in very tiny letters, it said, "Prices are subject to change without notice."

Miss Joan was determined to keep her good mood. She took a twenty dollars bill out of her own purse and handed it to Mr. Greenly with the forty dollars she had in an envelope.

"Now children, do you all have your baskets?" Miss Joan called out. "Remember, each of you can pick as many apples as possible."

Mr. Greenly said, "You can't pick as many apples as possible."

"I beg your pardon!" Miss Joan was not smiling now. "The brochure says, ALL YOU CAN PICK!"

Mr. Greenly pointed to the tiniest letters Miss Joan had ever almost seen. It also says, "Terms and conditions of group reservations are subject to change without notice."

Miss Joan's good mood was now history. She didn't want to set a bad example for her students, so she said in a calm and quiet voice, "We're going home, give me our money back, please."

31. How many dollars did Miss Joan hand to Mr. Greenly?
A. 20. B. 40. C. 60. D. 18.
32. The phrase "subject to change without notice" suggests _____.
A. Mr. Greenly could change the terms at will
B. the customers should read the brochure carefully
C. Mr. Greenly could determine what apples to be picked
D. the customers should be informed beforehand
33. The students could not pick as many apples as they would like because _____.
A. they were children B. there were not enough apples
C. they had made a group reservation D. they would eat up too many apples
34. "Miss Joan's good mood was now history?" (the last paragraph) means _____.
A. Miss Joan had been happy until that moment
B. Miss Joan was no longer interested in history
C. Miss Joan taught her students the history of the orchard
D. Miss Joan was good at concealing her feelings
35. What can we learn about Miss Joan from the story?

- A. She did not read the brochure carefully. B. She made a reservation after seeing the brochure.
C. She lost her temper in the end. D. She didn't know how to complain.

Passage Two

Both civilization and culture are fairly modern words, having come into prominent use during the 19th century by anthropologists (人类学家), historians, and literary figures. There has been a strong tendency to use them interchangeably as though they mean the same thing, but they are not the same.

Although modern in their usage, the two words derived from ancient Latin. The word civilization is based on the Latin *civis*, of a city. Thus civilization, in its most essential meaning, is the ability of people to live together harmoniously in cities, in social groupings. From this definition it would seem that certain insects, such as ants or bees, are also civilized. They live and work together in social groups. So do some microorganisms. But there is more to civilization, and that is what culture brings to it. So, civilization is inseparable from culture.

The word culture is derived from the Latin verb *colere*, till the soil. But *colere* also has a wider range of meanings. It may, like *civis*, mean inhabiting a town or village. But most of its definitions suggest a process of starting and promoting growth and development. One may cultivate a garden; one may also cultivate one's interests, mind, and abilities. In its modern use the word culture refers to all the positive aspects and achievements of humanity that make mankind different from the rest of the animal world. Culture has grown out of creativity, a characteristic that seems to be unique to human beings.

One of the basic and best-known features of civilization and culture is the presence of tools. But more important than their simple existence is that the tools are always being improved and enlarged upon, a result of creativity. It took thousands of years to get from the first wheel to the latest, most advanced model of automobile.

It is the concept of humans as toolmakers and improvers that differentiates them from other animals. A monkey may use a stick to knock a banana from a tree, but that stick will never, through a monkey's cleverness, be modified into a hook or a ladder. Monkeys have never devised a spoken language, written a book, composed a melody, built a house, or painted a portrait. To say that birds build nests and beavers(海狸)their dens is to miss the point. People once lived in caves, but their cleverness, imagination, and creativity led them to progress beyond caves to buildings.

36. What does the author think of the words “civilization” and “culture”?
- A. They are identical. B. They are different concepts.
- C. They can often be used interchangeably. D. They are defined differently by different people.
37. According to the author the word “civilization” originally refers to _____.
- A. people’s way of life in cities B. people’s ability to live together in cities
- C. a type of social organizations D. an advanced level of social life
38. The Latin verb colere originally means “_____”.
- A. live in a city B. develop oneself
- C. promote growth D. cultivate the land
39. The author believes that creativity

- A. is a unique feature of civilized beings B. brings forth the improvement of tools
 - C. is the result of human development D. helps the advance of culture
40. The author mentions monkeys in the last paragraph to show that _____.
- A. monkeys are the same as birds B. people once lived in caves like monkeys
 - C. monkeys can never develop into human beings
 - D. man is different from other animals such as monkeys

Passage Three

The huge growth of global "ecotourism" industry is becoming an increasing concern for conservationists with mounting evidence that many wild species do not respond well to contact with human beings. Overexposure to tourists has been linked to stress, abnormal behavior and adverse health effects in species such as polar bears, dolphins and gorillas(大猩猩), says a report in *New Scientist*.

While regulated ecotourism can help conservation efforts by encouraging people to manage endangered species and their habitats, many projects are poorly designed and unregulated, it says. "Many ecotourist projects are unaudited, unauthorized and merely hint they are based on environmentally friendly policies and operations."

Ecotourism is growing by 10 to 30 percent a year and an estimated 20 percent of tourists are thought to visit a conservation-based project. Philip Seddon, of the University of Otago in New Zealand, said that although most tourist projects conformed to basic guidelines on land use and not scaring wildlife, their full impact was rarely considered.

"Transmission of disease to wildlife, or subtle changes to wildlife health through disturbance of daily routines or increased stress levels may translate to lowered survival and breeding," he said. Research at the University of Auckland has shown that dolphins become restless and overactive when many tourist boats are present. When three or more boats are near, the dolphins rest for 0.5 percent of the time, compared with 68 percent when they are accompanied by a single boat. The findings are backed up by studies of dolphins in Britain. Researchers at the University of Manitoba in Canada have found that male polar bears easily disturbed by tourist vehicles, with a possible effect on their heart rate and metabolism(新陈代谢). That could reduce body fat levels and fitness, critical for survival.

In Africa, gorillas have picked up parasites introduced to their habitat by tourists and mongooses(獾) have caught lung diseases from human beings. Experts said that the answer to the problems was better regulation and supervision of ecotourism. The Galapagos Islands, where visitor numbers are strictly controlled, is a good model.

41. Ecotourism is meant to _____.
- A. have tourists help in the conservation of wildlife
 - B. have wild species respond well to contact with humans
 - C. make wild species reduce stress and abnormal behavior
 - D. make conservationists more concerned with wildlife
42. According to *New Scientist*, many ecotourist projects _____.
- A. really encourage people to protect wildlife and its habitat

- B. strictly follow environmentally friendly policies
 - C. actually lack proper examination and official approval
 - D. seriously damage the habitats of endangered species
43. What will happen to wildlife ultimately if the present "ecotourism" practice goes on?
- A. It will disturb their life.
 - B. It will affect their health.
 - C. It will increase their stress.
 - D. It will threaten their survival.
44. According to the passage, the growth in the global "ecotourism" industry _____.
- A. reflects an increasing concern for conservation
 - B. arouses a growing concern for conservation
 - C. coincides with a mounting concern for conservation
 - D. originates from a greater concern for conservation
45. According to the passage, a solution to the "ecotourism" problem is to _____.
- A. encourage people to manage endangered species
 - B. reduce the exposure of wildlife to human beings
 - C. help wild animals increase their fitness
 - D. prevent wildlife from catching human diseases

Passage Four

Computers can beat chess champion Gary Kasparov at his game, count all the atoms in a nuclear explosion, and calculate complex figures in a fraction of a second, but they still fail at the slight differences in language translation. Artificial Intelligence computers have large amounts of memory, capable of storing huge translating dictionaries and extensive lists of grammar rules. Yet, today's best computer language translators have just a 60 percent accuracy rate. Scientists are still unable to program the computer with human-like common sense reasoning power.

Computer language translation is called Machine Translation, or MT. While not perfect, MT is surprisingly good. MT was designed to process dry, technical language that people find tedious to translate. Computers can translate basic phrases, such as "Your foot bone's connected to your ankle bone, your ankle bone's connected to your leg bone." They can translate more difficult phrases, such as "Which witch is which?" Computers can also accurately translate "Wild thing, you make my heart sing!" into other languages because they can understand individual words, as long as the words are pre-programmed in their dictionary.

But highly sensitive types of translating, such as important diplomatic conversations, are beyond the scope of computer translating programs. Human translators use intuitional meaning, not logic, to process words and phrases into other languages. A human can properly translate the phrase, "The pen is in the pen (围养禽畜的圈)," because most humans know that it means that a writing instrument is in a small enclosed space. Many times, computers do not have the ability to determine in which way two identical words in one sentence are to be used.

In addition to using massive rule-programmed machines, computer programmers are also trying to teach computers to learn how to think for themselves through the "experience" of translating. Even with these efforts, programmers admit that a "thinking" computer might not ever be invented in the future.

46. Computers today are capable of _____.
A. defeating the best chess player in the world B. telling subtle differences between languages
C. translating over 60 percent of difficult texts C. doing human-like common sense reasoning
47. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
A. Computers can translate dry and difficult phrases.
B. Computers can understand sensitive language.
C. Computers can translate technical language.
D. Computers can understand pre-programmed words.
48. The major problem with computer translating programs is that computers _____.
A. can not translate illogical sentences B. do not have a large enough capacity of memory
C. can not understand grammatical rules D. do not have intuition to process language
49. To improve machine translation, computer programmers are trying to _____.
A. use powerful rule-programmed computers B. teach computers to think by practice
C. have computers compile translating dictionaries
D. add explanations of words in computer programs
50. The passage suggests that _____.
A. the accuracy rate of machine translation cannot be raised
B. it is impossible for computers to think as humans do
C. only technical language is suitable for machine translation
D. it is impossible to determine of identical words

Passage Five

Several years ago during the dot-com passion, Manhattan lawyer John Kennedy sometimes wore a dark blue suit to meet potential Internet clients. But he soon realized that his conservative clothes were a strike against him before he even shook hands. So he began to do business in casual, open-shirt clothes. But now the tables have turned. Today Silicon Valley executives are the ones often coming out in suits. No wonder that Fortune 500 executives are dusting off their silk ties and pants. "I would say there is a trend now toward a little more business dress," said Kennedy. "I find myself wearing suits more."

While there isn't a rush toward formal office wear, clothiers and executives say the workplace uniform is heading that way. In many offices, men are wearing jackets, ties and pants more frequently than a year ago. Top women executives never went as casual as men, so the shift doesn't affect them as dramatically.

"Business casual" took several years to catch on. It started with casual Fridays, evolved to casual summers, then became casual everyday. A return to the button-down look also will take time, observers say. Lehman Brothers is one of the few major firms that has officially returned to a formal dress policy, at least for offices that clients visit. Men were told to wear suits and ties and women to wear suits or dresses. The shift is due to a rethinking of work environments and more contacts with clients as the firm has grown.

Observers mention many factors driving the trend. Internet companies helped lead the dress-down movement and other industries followed suit to attract workers. But with the collapse of many dot-coms,

the relaxed look is becoming a style to avoid. Moreover, as the economy stumbles, more people are hunting for jobs or trying to keep the ones they have, and appearance counts.

US President Bush wears a coat and tie in the White House office and expects his staff to dress “professionally,” which some say sets a tone for the nation.

Chuck Wardell, managing director of a recruiting firm, believes a lot of employees like a stiffer uniform. “They’re going to work. They don’t want to feel like they’re going to a picnic.”

51. “Business casual” was prevalent several years ago because _____.
A. the Manhattan law business grew very quickly B. shaking hands with clients became popular
C. the country was fighting the conservatives D. the Internet companies boomed then
52. When the “business casual” prevailed, _____.
A. businessmen wore ties only in workplace B. businessmen didn’t wear ties at all
C. businesswomen didn’t wear formally in workplace
D. businesswomen still wore formally everywhere
53. The Fortune 500 executives _____.
A. set the trend toward more casual wear B. are particular about what they wear
C. begin to wear suits more often than before D. are usually indifferent to fashion trend
54. At the beginning of the “business casual” trend, business people wore casually _____.
A. when meeting clients B. on weekends
C. in summer D. almost every day
55. It is implied in the passage that the change of business dress from the casual to the formal reflects _____.
A. the change of people’s taste in fashion B. the ups and downs of the fashion industry
C. the ups and downs of the Internet companies D. people’s different preference in business dress

Part IV Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with 15 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 with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

The United States has historically had higher rates of marriage than those of other industrialized countries. The current annual marriage 56 in the United States—about 9 new marriages for every 1,000 people—is 57 higher than it is in other industrialized countries. However, marriage is 58 as widespread as it was several decades ago. 59 of American adults who are married 60 from 72 percent in 1970 to 60 percent in 2002. This does not mean that large numbers of people will remain unmarried 61 their lives. Throughout the 20th century, about 90 percent of Americans married at some 62 in their lives. Experts 63 that about the same proportion of today’s young adults will eventually marry.

The timing of marriage has varied 64 over the past century. In 1995 the average age of women in the United States at the time of their first marriage was 25. The average age of men was about 27. Men

56. A. rate	B. ratio	C. percentage	D. poll
57. A. potentially	B. intentionally	C. randomly	D. substantially
58. A. not any longer	B. no more	C. no longer	D. not any more
59. A. A proportion	B. The proportion	C. The number	D. A number
60. A. declined	B. deteriorated	C. deduced	D. demolished
61. A. past	B. passing	C. throughout	D. through
62. A. period	B. level	C. point	D. respect
63. A. project	B. plan	C. promise	D. propose
64. A. unexpectedly	B. irregularly	C. flexibly	D. consistently
65. A. Besides	B. However	C. Whereas	D. Nevertheless
66. A. descendants	B. ascendants	C. population	D. generation
67. A. according to	B. in line with	C. based on	D. caused by
68. A. and after	B. or after	C. or since	D. ever since
69. A. refusal	B. realization	C. response	D. reality
70. A. repression	B. aggression	C. restriction	D. depression

Directions: In this part, there are 10 sentences. Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

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