



同等学力人员申请硕士学位  
英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书

# 历年试题精解 + 全真模拟试卷

## 含2000~2009年真题及详解

徐国萍 颜炜 / 主编  
梁莉娟 / 主审

- ★ 完全依据第五版新大纲编写
- ★ 最新5套权威模拟预测试卷及详细解析
- ★ 连续4年蝉联销售榜首
- ★ 赠送辅导超值服务
- ★ 环球卓越一线培训教师集体编写

赠

同等学力  
申请硕士学位英语  
辅导二卷预测的网络  
视频课程  
8学时，价值160元

# 第6版



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



2010  
超值版



同等学力人员申请硕士学位  
英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书

# 历年试题精解 + 全真模拟试卷

含2000~2009年真题及详解

主编：徐国萍 颜 炜

参编：初 萌 庞靖宇 张秀峰 侯小龙 董真明 苏 竞

李妙华 杨丰侨 张 静 张素卫 于春燕

主审：梁莉娟

## 第6版



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

本书是同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书之一,依据 2008 年 11 月第 5 版最新大纲编写。通过本书,考生可以加深对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的题型和难易度变化的了解,并加以模拟演练。

本书的历年试题精解部分包括 2000 年以来的真题,便于考生了解近几年的考试全貌和变化趋势。全真模拟试卷部分包括 5 套权威模拟试卷,完全依据第 5 版大纲编写,囊括了大纲所确定的各种考试题型,并给出了详细的解析。

本书由著名的同等学力英语辅导老师执笔,对历年试题进行了详尽客观的解析,所提供的模拟试题紧扣最新考试大纲,每套题的题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷/徐国萍,颜炜主编. —6 版. —北京:  
机械工业出版社, 2009.9

(同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书)

ISBN 978-7-111-28270-9

I. 历... II. ①徐... ②颜... III. 英语—硕士—水平考试—习题  
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 160061 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑:孟玉琴

责任编辑:孟玉琴 于雷

责任印制:杨曦

保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司印刷

2009 年 9 月第 6 版第 1 次印刷

184mm×260mm·21.75 印张·538 千字

0 001—6 000 册

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-111-28270-9

定价:39.00 元

凡购本书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部调换

销售服务热线电话:(010) 68326294

购书热线电话:(010) 88379639 88379641 88379643

编辑热线电话:(010) 88379091

封面无防伪标均为盗版

# 丛 书 序

这是一套由专业培训机构环球卓越策划并联手同等学力资深辅导专家，为众同等学力申请硕士学位人员量身定做的应试辅导用书。

本套丛书完全依据 2008 年 11 月第 5 版新大纲修订。本套丛书紧密结合最近几年同等学力英语水平统一考试命题情况和 2008 年 11 月第 5 版新大纲考试要求全面修订，修订后的内容更加严谨，更加具有针对性，更加适合在职考生复习备考。

针对最新《考试大纲》（第 5 版）（2008 年 11 月份修订）的调整，结合同同等学力申请硕士学位人员对英语的实际掌握程度和成人学习英语的特点，我们组织编写了“同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书”。本套丛书包括《词汇实战一本通》、《综合应试教程》、《历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷》3 个分册，从基础到综合再到实战演练，让在职人员在有限的时间里，快速准确地把握住每一个进度，为考试做好全面细致的准备。

本套丛书的特点如下：

## 一、名师执笔，实用性强

策划编写本套丛书的老师均为中国人民大学、北京师范大学、清华大学、北京大学的常年在环球卓越北京总校、上海分校、沈阳分校、郑州分校等各地授课的著名同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导专家。丛书内容是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶，实用性非常强，是众多同等学力考生备受欢迎的辅导用书。

## 二、紧扣新大纲，直击 2010 年考试真题

本套丛书紧扣第 5 版最新大纲，体例设置与大纲保持一致；同时各部分考点紧密结合 2008 年最新试题及历年真题，对命题思路分析透彻，重点突出，讲解精确；各部分内容严格控制在大纲规定的范围之内，让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

## 三、结合在职人员特点，量身定做

本套丛书充分考虑到在职人员学习时间紧张的特点，避免了采用传统的各个专项分册的丛书构架方式（将系列丛书分为 7~8 册乃至更多）；而是采用《词汇实战一本通》、《综合应试教程》和《历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷》简单精练的三册制，有效控制复习用书的量，让考生在有限的时间内能够全面复习，重点把握，强化训练，应对考试。三册制的简单有效组合，在 2005~2009 年深受考生欢迎，位居同类图书销量排行榜榜首。

## 四、超值服务，更助考生一臂之力

本套丛书配有超值赠送服务，由北京环球卓越在线 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com) 提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。具体为：

1. 《词汇实战一本通》附赠光盘内容为：环球卓越“同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导词汇速记班课程”（36 学时，价值 380 元）的全部录音（mp3）及电子版讲义，同时可刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com)，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络

视频课程。

2. 《综合应试教程》附赠内容为：环球卓越“同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导阅读课程”（16学时，价值240元）的网络视频课程，刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com)，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

3. 《历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷》附赠内容为：环球卓越“同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导二卷预测课程”（8学时，价值160元）的网络视频课程，刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com)，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。另可获取两套由资深专家提供的价值200元的权威预测试卷（2010年5月1日后登录[www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com)获取并可下载）。

环球卓越技术支持及服务热线：010-51658769。

环球卓越同等学力试题与学习资料请登录 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com)，应有尽有！

本套丛书脉络清晰，内容丰富，针对性强，通俗易懂。相信广大考生在使用本套丛书时，会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受；同时也真诚希望本套丛书能大大提高众考生的应试能力和实际水平，助您在考场上轻松驰骋，快乐过关！

最后，感谢北京环球卓越为本套丛书提供的专业服务和技术支持，愿他们精益求精，为社会提供更多、更好、更专的服务！

编 者

2009年9月于北京中国人民大学

## 第 6 版前言

本书依据第 5 版最新考试大纲全面修订！历年试题精解部分包括 2000～2009 年 10 套真题及详细解析！模拟试题部分根据最新考试大纲要求，进行了全面调整，完全依据大纲样题进行编写，更加适应考试趋势，更加有针对性！

我们认为：历年考试试题都是经过多次筛选和推敲的，是考生最好的测试材料和阅读材料，考试大纲中确定的许多语言考查重点在这些考题中得到了很好的体现。考生如果能够认真地了解这些考题，在一定程度上就有可能把握住复习的重点和要领。依据最新大纲编写的高水平的模拟试题，能够帮助考生演练临场实战，调整应试状态，预测考试成绩，还有助于考生把握复习重点和方向，巩固考点。

为了使考生能够对同等学力申请硕士学位英语全国水平统一考试的全部过程以及考试题型和难易度的变化有所了解，并加以模拟演练，调整复习状态和计划，进而更好地备战考试，我们组织编写并再次修订了这本《历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷》。

### 本书结构

历年试题精解包括 2000～2009 年的真题，便于考生了解近几年考试的全貌和变化趋势，并进行相应的自测，同时尽可能地为考生提供客观的解析和答案。阅读理解部分不仅提供了精确的译文，同时还在翻译文章中将大纲考查词汇及其近义词在相应中文后进行了总结，使本书除了题集的功能，还具备了用真题记忆单词的附加值。翻译和写作部分还给出了参考译文和范文。全真模拟试卷是在对真题学习的基础上，给考生一个练习应用的演练场。该部分包括 5 套权威模拟试卷，囊括了大纲所确定的各种考试题型，并给出了详细的解析、参考译文和范文。

### 本书特色

本书由著名的在职英语辅导老师执笔，对历年试题进行了详尽客观的解析，深入浅出，剖析精辟透彻；所提供的模拟试题选材新颖，剖析精到；紧扣最新考试大纲，每套题的题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致；各类测试考点的题型、题量、难度以及题材均依据近几年的考题特点编写，在很大程度上反映了近几年的考试趋势和考题特点，是考生用来考前模拟自测、调整应试状态的上等用书。

希望广大考生能通过对本书的学习，领悟同等学力申硕英语统考试题的真谛，在明年 5 月底的应试中做到心中有数，一举通过考试。在此基础上，如果本书还能帮助广大学子找出一种合理的学习方法和策略，真正提高自己的英语水平，那么，笔者定会高兴之至。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免会有纰漏，敬请广大考生和各位同仁批评指正。

编 者

2009 年 9 月于北京中国人民大学

# 目 录

丛书序

第6版前言

2000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	1
2000年试题答案与解析	15
2001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	28
2001年试题答案与解析	40
2002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	51
2002年试题答案与解析	63
2003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	73
2003年试题答案与解析	86
2004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	97
2004年试题答案与解析	109
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	120
2005年试题答案与解析	134
2006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	144
2006年试题答案与解析	158
2007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	169
2007年试题答案与解析	182
2008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	193
2008年试题答案与解析	207
2009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	218
2009年试题答案与解析	232
模拟试卷一	244
模拟试卷一答案与解析	257
模拟试卷二	262
模拟试卷二答案与解析	275
模拟试卷三	283
模拟试卷三答案与解析	297
模拟试卷四	304
模拟试卷四答案与解析	317
模拟试卷五	323
模拟试卷五答案与解析	336



2000 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

ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST FOR MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS

(Time Limit: 150 minutes)

Paper One 试卷一

- |          |                         |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Part I   | Listening Comprehension | (20 minutes, 15 points) |
| Part II  | Vocabulary              | (15 minutes, 15 points) |
| Part III | Reading Comprehension   | (40 minutes, 25 points) |
| Part IV  | Cloze                   | (15 minutes, 10 points) |

Paper Two 试卷二

- |          |                                |                         |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Part I   | Error Detection and Correction | (10 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part II  | Translation                    | (20 minutes, 10 points) |
| Part III | Writing                        | (30 minutes, 15 points) |

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

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

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. If he told his wife about their plan, she was bound to agree.  
A. would unnecessarily B. would simply  
C. would certainly D. would alternatively
17. As college teachers, they enjoy talking about their own specialties.  
A. problems B. experiences C. interests D. fields
18. John's mindless exterior concealed a warm and kindhearted nature.  
A. appearance B. personality C. outlook D. temper
19. Factors leading to the crisis included poor regulation, mismanagement and deception in the



industry, and competition from other types of financial firms.

- A. cheating                      B. pollution                      C. abuse                      D. depression
20. The colors in these artificial flowers are guaranteed not to come out.  
A. disappear                      B. vanish                      C. fade                      D. blend
21. Initial reports were that multiple waves of warplanes bombed central Baghdad, hitting oil refineries and the airport.  
A. beating                      B. knocking                      C. hurting                      D. striking
22. The editor considered the author's analysis in his article to be penetrating.  
A. extensive                      B. profound                      C. conclusive                      D. valuable
23. Beijing Television-Station Transmitting Tower really looks magnificent at night when it's illuminated.  
A. decorated                      B. illustrated                      C. lit up                      D. studied carefully
24. A good employer gives hints to his or her employees without interfering with their creativity.  
A. freedom                      B. assistance                      C. clues                      D. funds
25. When snow collects on top of a building during the winter, the weight sometimes weakens the construction and occasionally causes the roof to collapse.  
A. melts                      B. accumulates                      C. selects                      D. scatters

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, there are ten incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

26. Starting as a \_\_\_\_\_ campus movement, initially observed on March 21, Earth Day has become a major educational and media event.  
A. student-leading                      B. student-led                      C. student-leaded                      D. student-lead
27. Professor Wu traveled and lectured throughout the country to \_\_\_\_\_ education and professional skills so that women could enter the public world.  
A. prosecute                      B. acquire                      C. advocate                      D. proclaim
28. In principle, a person whose conduct was caused by mental disorder should not be liable to Criminal \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. identification                      B. punishment                      C. investigation                      D. commitment
29. A major goal of the state travel agency is to \_\_\_\_\_ more people to visit its country at the turn of the century.  
A. reduce                      B. expect                      C. arouse                      D. induce
30. Steel is an alloy composed \_\_\_\_\_ of iron and carbon.  
A. primarily                      B. traditionally                      C. carefully                      D. partially
31. The author of the book has shown his remarkably keen \_\_\_\_\_ into human nature.  
A. intellect                      B. insight                      C. perception                      D. understanding

32. We'll all take a vacation in the mountains as soon as I finish working \_\_\_\_\_ my project.  
A. on                      B. with                      C. in                      D. about
33. The Government has therefore agreed to pay authorities extra sums to \_\_\_\_\_ for their financial losses.  
A. make up                      B. turn up                      C. fill in                      D. lean on
34. As the firm's business increased they \_\_\_\_\_ more and more employees.  
A. took up                      B. took in                      C. took after                      D. took on
35. Though the doctors tried everything they couldn't save him from the deep \_\_\_\_\_ wound.  
A. shot                      B. punch                      C. pinch                      D. stab

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

***Directions:** There are six 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**

Astronaut Jim Voss has enjoyed many memorable moments in his career, including three space flights and one space walk. But he recalls with special fondness a decidedly earthbound (为地球吸引所束缚的) experience in the summer of 1980, when he participated in the NASA-ASEE Summer Faculty Fellowship Program. Voss then a science teacher at West Point, was assigned to the Marshall Space Flight Center's propulsion (推进) lab in Alabama to analyze why a hydraulic fuel pump on the space shuttle was working so well when previous seals had failed. It was a seemingly tiny problem among the vast complexities of running the space program. Yet it was important to NASA because any crack in the seal could have led to destructive results for the astronauts who relied on them.

"I worked a bit with NASA engineers," says Voss, "but I did it mostly by analysis. I used a handheld calculator, not a computer, to do a thermodynamic (热力学的) analysis." At the end of the summer, he, like the other NASA-ASEE fellows working at Marshall, summarized his findings in a formal presentation and detailed paper. It was a valuable moment for Voss because the ASEE program gave him added understanding of NASA, deepened his desire to fly in space, and intensified his application for astronaut status.

It was not an easy process. Voss was actually passed over when he first applied for the astronaut program in 1978. Over the next nine years he reapplied repeatedly, and was finally accepted in 1987. Since then he has participated in three space mission. The 50-year-old Army officer, who lives in Huston, is now in training for a four-month mission as a crew member on the International Space Station starting in July 2000.

Voss says the ASEE program is wonderful for all involved. "It brings in people from the academic world and gives NASA a special property for a particular period of time. It brings

some fresh eyes and fresh ideas to NASA, and establishes a link with our colleges and universities," Voss explains, "There's an exchange of information and an exchange of perspectives that is very important."

For the academic side, Voss says, the ASEE program also "brings institutions of higher learning more insight into new technology. We give them an opportunity to work on real-world problems and take it back to the classroom."

36. Why was the hydraulic fuel pump seal important for the space shuttle?
- A. Because previous seals all failed.
  - B. Because it was very complex in running the space program.
  - C. Because great care has to be taken of the hydraulic fuel pump sealing.
  - D. Because any crack in the seals would cause disastrous results for the astronauts.
37. The great significance of Voss's findings lies in \_\_\_\_\_.  
I. strengthening his determination to join in space flights  
II. furthering his understanding of NASA  
III. consolidating his astronaut status in NASA programs
- A. I only.
  - B. II only.
  - C. I, II and III all included.
  - D. I and II only.
38. How many flights will Voss have finished if his Four-month mission starting in July 2000 ends up successfully?
- A. Three
  - B. Two
  - C. Four
  - D. Five
39. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to what Voss said on the ASEE program?
- A. Fresh members from die academic world participate in the program.
  - B. The program brings new outlooks to NASA space programs.
  - C. It is important for the space scientists to exchange information and perspectives.
  - D. American colleges and universities are a special property of NASA.
40. What does Voss want to stress in the last paragraph?
- A. The technological significance of the program.
  - B. The educational significance of the program.
  - C. The philosophical significance of the program.
  - D. The historical significance of the program.

### Passage Two

The current emergency in Mexico City that has taken over our lives is nothing. I could ever have imagined for me or my children, we are living in an environmental crisis, an air-pollution emergency of unprecedented severity. What it really means is that just to breathe here is to play a dangerous game with your health.

As parents, what terrorizes us most are reports that children are at higher risk because they breathe more times per minute. What more can we do to protect them and ourselves? Our

pediatrician's (儿科医师的) medical recommendation was simple: abandon the city permanently. We are foreigners and we are among the small minority that can afford to leave. We are here because of my husband's work. We are fascinated by Mexico—its history and rich culture. We know that for us, this is a temporary danger. However, we cannot stand for much longer the fear we feel for our boys. We cannot stop them from breathing.

But for millions, there is no choice. Their lives, their jobs, their futures depend on being here. Thousands of Mexicans arrive each day in this city, desperate for economic opportunities. Thousands more are born here each day. Entire families work in the streets and practically live there. It is a familiar sight: as parents hawk goods at stoplights, their children play in the grassy highway dividers, breathing exhaust fumes. I feel guilty complaining about my personal situation; we won't be here long enough for our children to form the impression that skies are colored only gray.

And yet the government cannot do what it must to end this problem. For any country, especially a developing Third World economy like Mexico's, the idea of barring from the capital city enough cars, closing enough factories and spending the necessary billions on public transportation is simply not an option. So when things get bad, as in the current emergency, Mexico takes half measures—prohibiting some more cars from circulating, stopping some factories from producing—that even its own officials concede aren't adequate.

The word "emergency" implies the unusual. But when daily life itself is an emergency, the concept loses its meaning. It is human nature to try to adapt to that which we cannot change or to mislead ourselves into believing we can adapt.

41. According to the passage, the current emergency in Mexico City refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. serious air pollution                      B. economic crisis  
C. unemployment                              D. natural disaster
42. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?  
A. Kids are in greater danger than grown-ups in Mexico City.  
B. The author is not a native Mexican.  
C. The author's husband is a pediatrician.  
D. The Mexican history and culture appeal to the author.
43. The word "hawk" (Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sell                      B. transport                      C. place                      D. deliver
44. The Mexican government takes half measures to solve the pollution problem because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mexican economy depends very much on cars and factories  
B. it is not wise enough to come up with effective measures  
C. Mexicans are able to adapt themselves to the current emergency  
D. Mexicans enjoy playing dangerous games with their health
45. The purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. describe the harmful air pollution  
B. explain the way to prevent air pollution

- C. show the worries about the air pollution
- D. recommend a method to avoid air pollution

### Passage Three

In 1998, consumers could purchase virtually anything over the Internet. Books, compact discs, and even stocks were available from World Wide Web sites that seemed to spring up almost daily. A few years earlier, some people had predicted that consumers accustomed to shopping in stores would be reluctant to buy things that they could not see or touch in person. For a growing number of time-starved consumers, however, shopping from their home computer was proved to be a convenient alternative to driving to the store.

A research estimated that in 1998 US consumers would purchase \$ 7.3 billion of goods over the Internet, double the 1997 total. Finding a bargain was getting easier owing to the rise of online auctions and Web sites that did comparison shopping on the Internet for the best deal.

For all the consumer interest, retailing in cyberspace was still a largely unprofitable business, however. Internet pioneer Amazon. com, which began selling books in 1995 and later branched into recorded music and videos, posted revenue of \$ 153.7 million in the third quarter, up from \$37.9 million in the same period of 1997. overall, however, the company's loss widened to \$45.2 million from \$ 9.6 million, and analysis did not expect the company to turn a profit until 2001. Despite the great loss, Amazon. com had a stock market value of many billions, reflecting investors' optimism about the future of the industry.

Internet retailing appealed to investors because it provided an efficient means for reaching millions of consumers without having the cost of operating conventional stores with their armies of salespeople. Selling online carried its own risks, however. With so many companies competing for consumers' attention, price competition was intense and profit margins thin or nonexistent. One video retailer sold the hit movie Titanic for \$ 9.99, undercutting (削价) the \$ 19.99 suggested retail price and losing about \$ 6 on each copy sold. With Internet retailing still in its initial stage, companies seemed willing to absorb such losses in an attempt to establish a dominant market position.

46. Which of the following is TRUE, according to the writer?
- A. Consumers are reluctant to buy things on the Internet.
  - B. Consumers are too busy to buy things on the Internet.
  - C. Internet retailing is a profitable business.
  - D. More and more consumers prefer Internet shopping.
47. Finding a' bargain on the Internet was getting easier partly because \_\_\_\_.
- A. there were more and more Internet users
  - B. there were more and more online auctions
  - C. the consumers had more money to spend

- D. there were more goods available on the Internet
48. "For all the consumer interest" (Paragraph 3) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to the interest of all the consumers  
B. for the interest of all the consumers  
C. though consumers are very much interested  
D. all the consumers are much interested
49. It can be inferred from the passage that Amazon. com \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will probably make a profit in 2001  
B. is making a profit now  
C. is a company that sells books only  
D. suffers a great loss on the stock market
50. Investors are interested in Internet retailing because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. selling online involves little risk  
B. Internet retailing is in its initial stage  
C. it can easily reach millions of consumers  
D. they can make huge profits from it

#### Passage Four

It is all very well to blame traffic jams, the cost of petrol and the quick pace of modern life, but manners on the roads are becoming horrible. You might tolerate the rude and inconsiderate driver, but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule. Perhaps the situation calls for a "Be Kind to Other Drivers" campaign, otherwise, it may get completely out of hand.

Road politeness is not only good manners, but good sense, too. It takes the most cool-headed and good-tempered of drivers to resist the temptation to revenge when subjected to uncivilized behaviors. On the other hand, a little politeness goes a long way towards relieving the tensions of motoring. A friendly nod or a wave of acknowledgement in response to an act of politeness helps to create an atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance, so necessary in modern traffic conditions. But such acknowledgements of politeness are all too rare today. Many drivers nowadays don't even seem able to recognize politeness when they see it.

However, improper politeness can also be dangerous. A typical example is the driver who waves a child across a crossing into the path of oncoming vehicles that may be unable to stop in time. The same goes for encouraging old ladies to cross the road wherever and whenever they care to.

A veteran driver, whose manners are faultless, told me it would help if motorists learn to filter correctly into traffic streams without causing the total blockages (堵塞) that give rise to bad temper. Unfortunately, modern motorists can't even learn to drive, let alone be well-mannered on the road. Years ago the experts warned us that the car-ownership explosion

would demand a lot more give-and-take from all road users. It is high time for all of us to take this message to heart.

51. According to this passage, troubles on the road are primarily caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people's attitude towards drivers  
B. the rhythm of modern life  
C. traffic conditions  
D. the behavior of the driver
52. The sentence "You might tolerate the rude and inconsiderate driver, but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule" implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. our society is unjust towards well-mannered motorists  
B. rude drivers can be met only occasionally  
C. nowadays impolite drivers constitute the majority of motorists  
D. the well-mannered motorist cannot tolerate the rude driver
53. By "good sense" (Paragraph 2), the writer means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the driver's prompt response to difficult conditions  
B. the driver's ability to understand and react reasonably  
C. the driver's tolerance of bad road conditions  
D. the driver's acknowledgement of politeness and regulations
54. Experts have long pointed out that in the face of car-ownership explosion, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Drivers should be ready to yield to one another  
B. road users should make more sacrifices  
C. drivers should have more communication among themselves  
D. drivers will suffer a great loss if they pay no respect to others
55. In the writer's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. drivers should apply road politeness properly  
B. strict traffic regulations are badly needed  
C. rude and inconsiderate drivers should be punished  
D. drivers should try their best to avoid traffic jams

#### Passage Five

The most noticeable trend among today's media companies is vertical integration—an attempt to control several related aspects of the media business at once, each part helping the other. Besides publishing magazines and books, Time Warner, for example, owns Home Box Office (HBO), Warner movie studios, various cable TV systems throughout the United States and CNN as well. The Japanese company Matsushita owns MCA Records and Universal Studios, and manufactures broadcast production equipment.

To describe the financial status of today's media is also to talk about acquisitions. The media are buying and selling each other in unprecedented numbers, and forming media groups



to position themselves in the marketplace to maintain and increase their profits. In 1986, the first time a broadcast network had been sold, two networks were sold that year—ABC and NBC.

Media acquisitions have skyrocketed since 1980 for two reasons. The first is that most big corporations today are publicly traded companies, which means that their stock is traded on one of the nation's stock exchanges. This makes acquisitions relatively easy.

A media company that wants to buy a publicly owned company can buy that company's stock when the stock becomes available. The open availability of stock in these companies means that anybody with enough money can invest in the American media industries, which is exactly how Rupert Murdoch joined the media business.

The second reason for the increase in media alliances is that beginning in 1980, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) gradually deregulated the broadcast media. Before 1980, for example, the FCC allowed one company to own only five TV stations, five AM radio stations, and five FM radio stations; companies also were required to hold onto a station for three years before the station could be sold. The post-1980 FCC eliminated the three-year rule and raised the number of broadcast holdings allowed for one owner. This trend of media acquisitions is continuing throughout the 1990s, as changing technology expands the market for media products.

The issue of media ownership is important. If only a few corporations direct the media industries in this country, the outlets for differing political viewpoints and innovative ideas could be limited.

56. What do Time Warner and Matsushita have in common?
- A. They both belong to Rupert Murdoch.
  - B. They are both big American media corporations.
  - C. They are both outlets of differing viewpoints and innovative ideas.
  - D. They both own several different but related media businesses.
57. Which of the following is true of the media?
- A. They used to sell and buy each other in great numbers.
  - B. They are trading each other in greater numbers today.
  - C. They used to be controlled by two networks—ABC and NBC.
  - D. They have stopped the trend of acquisitions in the 1990s.
58. According to the passage, what makes acquisitions easier?
- A. The changing technology employed by the media.
  - B. The media's increasing profits in the marketplace.
  - C. The ever tougher regulations of the FCC on the media since 1980.
  - D. The availability of the media's stocks on stock exchanges.
59. What is the FCC's new policy regarding media alliances?
- A. It allows companies to sell their stocks publicly.

- B. It doesn't allow companies to sell their stocks publicly.
  - C. It permits one company to own more media businesses at the same time.
  - D. It has eliminated all post-1980 companies.
60. The issue of media ownership is important because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it affects the amount of money the stockholders will make  
 B. it decides whether we can have different aspects of the media  
 C. it concerns the channels through which to express opinions  
 D. it means that more and more people will hold onto only a few stations

### Passage Six

In the 1997 general-election campaign, "Education, Education" was Tony Blair's pet phrase. Time changes quickly. Education is going rapidly out of fashion. "Learning" (to be exact, "lifelong learning") is New Labour's new buzzword (时髦语). The shift from "education" to "learning" reflects more than a change of language. It stems from both educational research and left-wing ideas. During the 1980s, British educationalists got some new American ideas. One was the notion that traditional examinations do not test the full range of people's abilities. Another was the belief that skills are not necessarily learned from teachers in a conventional classroom. People can pick them up in all sorts of ways.

All this echoed left-wing ideas that traditional teaching methods were not sufficiently adaptable to the needs of individual learners. Advocates of lifelong learning argue that it merely describes what has changed in education in the past decade. And there are now hundreds of schemes in which pupils learn outside the classroom.

Until now, education has been changing from below. In the next few weeks, the government will help from above. One of its main projects for lifelong learning is about to begin its first pilot programs. With funding of \$ 44 million in its first year, it will coordinate a new network of "learning centers" throughout the country. Traditional institutions, such as schools and colleges, will provide training at some non-traditional places of learning, such as supermarkets, pubs, and churches. The theory is that in such places students will feel more at ease, and therefore will be better motivated, than in a classroom.

The new schemes allow consumers of education to exercise complete choice over where, what and when they learn. In the rest of the state-run education sectors (部门), the government still seems to be committed to restricting choices as much as possible. If these programs succeed, they could improve the skills of Britain's workforce.

61. According to the writer, the shift from "education" to "learning" \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is but a change of language  
 B. reflects the traditional ideas in education  
 C. reflects the government's wish to restrict choices  
 D. is not just a change of language