

2011年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◎张锦芯


新大纲

人大同等学力**经典版本** 最新力作 ◆

依据**第五版**最新大纲 精心编写 ◆

精选**2001年—2010年十年考试真题** 直击考试最新命题思路和发展趋势 ◆

English

 中国人民大学出版社



# 2011 年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 张锦芯

中国人民大学出版社

• 北京 •

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2011 年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/张锦芯主编. —北京:中国人民大学出版社,2011.3

ISBN 978-7-300-13406-2

I. ①2… II. ①张… III. ①英语-研究生-统一考试-自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 034948 号

## 2011 年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 张锦芯

2011 Nian Tongdeng Xueli Renyuan Shengping Shuoshi Xuewei Yingyu Shuiping Quanguo Tongyi Kaoshi  
Linian Zhenli Xiangjie

---

出版发行	中国人民大学出版社		
社 址	北京中关村大街 31 号	邮政编码	100080
电 话	010-62511242 (总编室)		010-62511398 (质管部)
	010-82501766 (邮购部)		010-62514148 (门市部)
	010-62515195 (发行公司)		010-62515275 (盗版举报)
网 址	<a href="http://www.crup.com.cn">http://www.crup.com.cn</a>		
	<a href="http://www.lkao.com.cn">http://www.lkao.com.cn</a> (中国 1 考网)		
经 销	新华书店		
印 刷	秦皇岛市昌黎文苑印刷有限公司		
规 格	185 mm×260 mm 16 开本	版 次	2011 年 3 月第 1 版
印 张	32.25	印 次	2011 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
字 数	783 000	定 价	59.00 元

---

版权所有 侵权必究 印装差错 负责调换

# 前言

## Preface

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试自 1995 年实施以来已经走过了 16 个年头。参加考试的人数从最初的 400 多人增至 10 多万人。很多考生在复习备考时面对各种各样的备考材料和辅导书常常感到无从下手,不清楚什么样的教材和辅导书才是最适合自己的。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是最有针对性和收效最好的。

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 and 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的教学经验、熟悉本考试出题规律、多年从事本考试辅导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 2001 年至 2010 年最近 10 年的考试真题,按照年代逆序编写,删除了以往考试真题中的听力、辨错改错等在最新版考试大纲中已经不再作为考查点的考试项目,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. 第一部分会话技能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,帮助学生了解常考点,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。考生通过阅读分析解析部分可以掌握这部分的出题规律和常考点,有效提高对话技能部分的实践能力和应试能力。

3. 第二部分词汇测试给出了正确答案和每一个选择项的释义,最为有益的是提供了每个考查句子的汉语参考译文,从而帮助考生在复习时实现“知其然,知其所以然”,为考生在扩展和利用英语词汇方面打下坚实的基础。另外,在一些词汇常考项目的讲解中还补充了同义词、近义词辨析和近形词辨析等,尤其与众不同的是提供了一些相关例句,方便考生真正掌握这些词语的实际运用,达到举一反三的效果。

4. 第三部分阅读理解先概括性地对文章体裁、结构及主题做分析,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,最后从语言学习由词、句、篇的角度总结概括了每篇文章中的核心词与超纲词,对文章中的长难句加以分析解释,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阅读理解考试原文,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、主题句对解决问题的重要性,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知识和运用能力。最后详解中还从整体上对每篇综合填空文章进行了解题的小结,提供的汉语全文翻译也为考生更加准确全面地了解文章内容、训练英译汉提供了有益的帮助。

6. 第五部分翻译分别对英译汉和汉译英的两个短文提供参考译文,然后进行了非常细致的句子解析,从语法结构、难点词汇到每个句子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。而汉译英部分不仅提供参考译文,还详细地从句式结构、词语选择等方面给出了考查句子的多种翻译方式,另外提供了大量与句中相关重点词语的用法举例,不仅对考生应试有帮助,而且可以指导考生在平时的生活、工作和学习中的英语语言运用,提高考生的翻译能力和水平。

7. 第六部分写作的解析风格独特,与同类写作辅导书中的讲解有很大的差异。这部分包括三个方面:1) 打开思路,丰富写作内容。重点讲解审题思路及提示。2) 牢记句型,丰富表达方式。着重介绍各种常用句式和模版。3) 背诵词块,增强表达能力。强调了各种不同的词组、短句的表达模式积累。提供的参考范文均为考生或者应届学生的写作原文,这些原文符合同等学力考试的写作评分标准和细则。以这些文章做范文,拉近了考生写作与真题范文的距离,更加贴近考生的英语水平,使写作部分取得理想分数不再是“可望而不可即”的了。

一本解释全面详尽、能够帮助学生融会贯通、达到举一反三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考生带来最大的帮助,能够实实在在地提高考生的英语语言知识和语言运用能力,能够使考生在较短的时间内最经济实惠地改善英语学习方法 and 应试技能,最终取得有效的成果和理想的成绩,顺利通过考试。

本书由中国人民大学外国语学院张锦芯教授主编,编写者有李守京和田育英教授,白洁、郭庆民、李慧明、陈丽丽、韩满玲副教授,以及曹波、唐启明老师。编写过程中,新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作。

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

2011 年 2 月

◆

# 目录

## Contents

2010 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
2010 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解析 .....	16
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 .....	57
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解析 .....	71
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 .....	111
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解析 .....	125
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 .....	161
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解析 .....	175
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 .....	211
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解析 .....	225
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 .....	262
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解析 .....	276
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 .....	313
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解析 .....	326
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 .....	363
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解析 .....	376
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 .....	413
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解析 .....	426
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 .....	462
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解析 .....	474



(90 minutes)

## Section A Dialogue Completion

1. **A:** Can you take over for me here for a little while? I have a friend coming to see me.  
**B:** I'd like to, but \_\_\_\_\_. Ask Peter. He is not so occupied at this moment.  
A. how can I do it? B. that's alright.  
C. I have my hands full. D. that's impossible.
2. **A:** To get an outside line, just dial 0 and the phone number. Or we can place a call for you, if you want.  
**B:** No, thanks a lot \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Just put me through. B. I'll try it myself.  
C. I'd rather not. D. I'll appreciate your help.
3. **A:** Now, it's just work, work, work. I work hard all day, every day.  
**B:** Oh, come on. \_\_\_\_\_. You're making a good salary now.  
A. Don't complain. B. Sorry to hear about it.  
C. Anything I can do for you? D. What's your plan?
4. **A:** Pamela, can you come to a meeting on Friday?  
**B:** \_\_\_\_\_. Let me check my schedule. When are you having it?  
A. No big deal. B. I am not sure.  
C. Can I ? D. Sure thing!
5. **A:** I am really getting fed up with the salespersons who keep calling.  
**B:** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I hope it is nothing serious. B. They are so stupid!  
C. So am I. It is so annoying. D. You are right. Forget it.

## 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 four choices given and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

6. **Man:** I have figured it all out. It looks like it will take us about 5 hours to drive from here to Chicago.

**Woman:** It'd be more relaxing to take the train. But I guess we should watch our expenses.

**Question:** What does the woman imply?

- A. She likes to drive when she travels.
- B. She doesn't want to go to Chicago.
- C. She doesn't know the cost of the train trip.
- D. It's cheaper to go to Chicago by car.

7. **Man:** How about the examination last week?

**Woman:** If I'd got more time, I could have made it.

**Question:** What does the woman imply?

- A. She was asked to take another examination.
- B. She failed the examination last week.
- C. She did quite well in the examination.
- D. She didn't take the examination last week.

8. **Man:** Harvard or the State University, have you decided yet?

**Woman:** Well, I'd rather be a big fish in a small pond.

**Question:** Which university is the woman likely to choose?

- A. The State University.
- B. Harvard.
- C. Neither.
- D. She hasn't decided yet.

9. **Man:** I have just found a great location to open a new shop.

**Woman:** But you haven't researched the market. Don't you think this is putting the cart before the horse?

**Question:** What does the woman mean?

- A. The man shouldn't make the decision so quickly.
- B. It's risky to choose such a location.
- C. The man is doing things in the wrong order.
- D. It's possible for him to make a better choice.

10. **Woman:** My results are a bit flattering because I have had quite a lot of luck.

**Man:** Nonsense, you're head and shoulders above the others in your group.

**Question:** What does the man think is the reason for the woman's success?

- A. She is really lucky.  
C. She's got the others' support.

## Part II

## Section A

**Directions:** In this section there are 10 sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

11. Betty was offended because she felt that her friends had ignored her purposefully at the party.  
A. desperately                                      B. definitely  
C. deliberately                                     D. decisively
12. There has been enough playing around so let's get down to business.  
A. make a deal                                        B. begin our work  
C. reach an agreement                          D. change our plan
13. How is it possible for our human body to convert yesterday's lunch into today's muscle?  
A. alter    B. develop     C. modify     D. turn
14. It is important for families to observe their traditions even as their children get older.  
A. notice    B. watch    C. follow    D. celebrate
15. It is difficult to comprehend, but everything you have ever seen, smelt, heard or felt is merely your brain's interpretation of incoming stimuli.  
A. explanation                                      B. evaluation                                      C. recognition                                      D. interruption
16. Life is more important than the pressures and stress that we place on ourselves over work and other commitments.  
A. appointments                                    B. arrangements                                   C. obligations                                      D. devotions
17. If you continue to indulge in computer games like this, you future will be at stake.  
A. in danger    B. without question                              C. on guard    D. at large
18. Romantic novels, as opposed to realistic ones, tend to present idealized versions of life, often with a happy ending.  
A. in contrast to                                    B. in regard to                                      C. in terms of                                      D. in light of
19. Most people would agree that, although our age far surpasses all previous ages in knowledge, there has been no correlative increase in wisdom.  
A. improves    B. precedes    C. imposes    D. exceeds

20. Many students today display a disturbing willingness to choose institutions and careers on the basis of earning potential.  
A. offensive                      B. depressive                      C. troublesome                      D. tiresome

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

21. My oldest son had just finished an \_\_\_\_\_ holiday stay prior to moving to a new state, a new job, and the next chapter in his life.  
A. enlarged                      B. expanded                      C. extended                      D. increased
22. Blacks and American Indians \_\_\_\_\_ less than 10% of students in the top 30 business schools, while they are about 28% of the U. S. population.  
A. make up                      B. take up                      C. reach out                      D. turn out
23. With demand continuing to rise in \_\_\_\_\_ economies such as China and India, energy traders believe that oil futures are a good bet.  
A. employing                      B. emerging                      C. embracing                      D. emitting
24. Laws and regulations in each country have to be made \_\_\_\_\_ the constitution of the country.  
A. in honor of                      B. in memory of                      C. in return for                      D. in line with
25. The jury's \_\_\_\_\_ was that the accused was guilty.  
A. verdict                      B. sentence                      C. trial                      D. debate
26. In English learning, a \_\_\_\_\_ cycle occurs when a student makes more errors after being scolded.  
A. vertical                      B. vicious                      C. vivid                      D. vigorous
27. Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_ when you learn something you've never known before?  
A. cool                      B. crazy                      C. cold                      D. cute
28. There are several factors \_\_\_\_\_ the rapid growth of sales promotion, particularly in consumer markets.  
A. resorting to                      B. appealing to  
C. applying to                      D. contributing to
29. The Internet has been developing at a speed \_\_\_\_\_ people's expectations in the past two decades.  
A. over                      B. of                      C. under                      D. beyond
30. It is obvious that the sports games are no longer amateur affairs; they have become professionally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. laid off                      B. laid out                      C. put off                      D. put out

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

**Directions:** *There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

**Passage One**

Loneliness has been linked to depression and other health problems. Now, a study says it can also spread. A friend of a lonely person was 52% more likely to develop feelings of loneliness. And a friend of that friend was 25% more likely to do the same.

Earlier findings showed that happiness, fatness and the ability to stop smoking can also grow like infections within social groups. The findings all come from a major health study in the American town of Framingham, Massachusetts.

The study began in 1948 to investigate the causes of heart disease. Since then, more tests have been added, including measures of loneliness and depression.

The new findings involved more than 5,000 people in the second generation of the Framingham Heart Study. The researchers examined friendship histories and reports of loneliness. The results established a pattern that spread as people reported fewer close friends.

For example, loneliness can affect relationships between next-door neighbors. The loneliness spreads as neighbors who were close friends now spend less time together. The study also found that loneliness spreads more easily among women than men.

Researchers from the University of Chicago, Harvard and the University of California, San Diego, did the study. The findings appeared last month in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

The average person is said to experience feelings of loneliness about 48 days a year. The study found that having a lonely friend can add about 17 days. But every additional friend can decrease loneliness by about 5%, or two and a half days.

Lonely people become less and less trusting of others. This makes it more and more difficult for them to make friends—and more likely that society will reject them.

John Cacioppo at the University of Chicago led the study. He says it is important to recognize and deal with loneliness. He says people who have been pushed to the edges of society should receive help to repair their social networks.

The aim should be to aggressively create what he calls a “protective barrier” against loneliness. This barrier, he says, can keep the whole network from coming apart.

31. Besides loneliness, which of the following can also spread among people?  
A. Friendship. B. Happiness.  
C. Depression. D. Smoking.
32. The Framingham Heart Study starting from 1948 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expanded its research topics  
B. involved 5,000 patients of depression  
C. identified loneliness as one key factor for heart disease  
D. examined the relationship between loneliness and depression
33. Which of the following is true about the spread of loneliness?  
A. It leads to a gradual loss of friends.  
B. It is a common phenomenon among women.  
C. It is often found in the neighborhood.  
D. It ruins the relationships between close friends.
34. Having a lonely friend, you are more likely to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. strengthen your friendship  
B. develop new friendship  
C. increase the sense of loneliness  
D. reduce the sense of loneliness
35. According to John Cacioppo at the University of Chicago, loneliness can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. result in aggressiveness  
B. cause people to be overprotective  
C. infect social networks  
D. push people to the verge of poverty
36. What is the main idea of the passage?  
A. Loneliness can spread.  
B. Loneliness is linked to depression.  
C. Lonely people tend to grow fat.  
D. Lonely people need more friends.

## Passage Two

California has a new program called the Digital Textbook Initiative. "Starting this fall with high school math and science, we will be the first state in the nation to provide schools with a state-approved list of digital textbooks." That was Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in June, talking about his effort to get schools to use materials available free online. He listed reasons why he thinks digital textbooks make sense.

California approves traditional textbooks in six-year cycles. Digital one can offer the latest information. They lighten the load of school bags. They save paper and trees, and make learning more fun and interactive. And above all, he said, they help schools with

their finances.

The state has had to make severe cuts in school spending because of deep financial problems. More than six million students attend California public schools.

Earlier this year, California invited content developers to offer digital math and science materials for high schools. These had to meet at least 90% of the state's learning requirements. Specially trained teachers examined 16 textbooks and approved ten of them.

Six of the ten were published by the CK12 Foundation, a nonprofit group that had been developing digital science and math books for about two years. The foundation paid teachers and other education professionals to write and edit them. The money came from a group financed by the Khosla Family.

California cannot require schools to use the digital textbooks. Individual school districts will have to decide for themselves.

Susan Martimo, a California Department of Education official, says she does not expect widespread use right away. Her best guess is that some schools with a lot of technology will be the first to use them, but only in addition to their traditional books.

School administrators point out that the texts may be free online, but students need a way to access them. Not everyone has a computer or electronic reader. Schools could print out copies, but that would not help the environment. Also, there is the cost to train teachers to use digital textbooks effectively.

37. The Digital Textbook Initiative \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will probably take effect in six years
- B. covers all the high school subjects
- C. has been approved by all states
- D. is advocated by California State Governor

38. The main reason for promoting digital textbooks is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help save money
- B. benefit the environment
- C. provide interesting materials
- D. reduce students' heavy burden

39. The digital textbooks were approved by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. trained teachers
- B. content developers
- C. Khosla Family
- D. CK12 Foundation

40. What is true of CK12 Foundation?

- A. It produced 16 digital textbooks.
- B. It paid teachers to write digital textbooks.
- C. It is financed by California State Government.
- D. It makes money through developing digital textbooks.

41. According to Susan Martimo, digital textbooks \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are not likely to have a widespread use
  - B. will soon replace traditional ones
  - C. will first be adopted by well-equipped schools
  - D. are certain to be approved by school districts
42. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. schools are reluctant to print out copies
  - B. the use of digital textbooks is not really free
  - C. students need to pay for computers
  - D. training teachers to use the textbooks is not efficient

### Passage Three

Doctors in Britain are warning of an obesity time bomb, when children who are already overweight grow up. So, what should we do? Exercise more? Eat less? Or both? The government feels it has to take responsibility for this expanding problem.

The cheerful Mr. Pickwick, the hero of the novel by Charles Dickens, is seen in illustrations as someone who is plump (胖乎乎的) —and happy. In 18th century paintings beauty is equated with rounded bodies and soft curves. But nowadays being overweight is seen as indicating neither a cheerful character nor beauty but an increased risk of heart disease and stroke.

So what do you do? Diet? Not according to England's chief medical officer, Sir Liam Donaldson. He says that physical activity is the key for reducing the risks of obesity, cancer and heart disease. And the Health Secretary John Reid even said that being inactive is as serious a risk factor in heart disease as smoking.

So, having bought some cross trainers, how much exercise should you do? According to Sir Liam Donaldson, at least 30 minutes of moderate activity five days a week. Is going to the gym the answer? Luckily for those who find treadmills (跑步机) tedious, the Health Development Agency believes that physical activity that fits into people's lives may be more effective. They suggest taking the stairs rather than the lift, walking up escalators, playing active games with your children, dancing or gardening. And according to a sports psychologist, Professor Biddle, gyms "are not making the nation fit", and may even cause harm.

There's new scientific evidence that too much exercise may actually be bad for you. Scientists at the University of Ulster have found that unaccustomed exercise releases dangerous free radicals that can adversely affect normal function in unfit people. The only people who should push their bodies to that level of exercise on a regular basis are trained athletes.

So, should we forget about gyms and follow some experts' advice to increase exercise in our daily life? After all, getting off the bus a stop early and walking the rest of the way



can't do any harm! One final thought. How come past generations lacked gym facilities but were leaner and fitter than people today?

43. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how to keep fit and avoid fatness
  - B. increased risks for overweight people
  - C. the dangers of exercise in the gym
  - D. the benefit of a balanced diet
44. What does "this expanding problem" (Para. 1) refer to?
  - A. The slow growing up of overweight children.
  - B. The obesity time bomb warned of by doctors.
  - C. Too little exercise and too much diet.
  - D. Neglect of the health issue by the government.
45. Why does the author mention Mr. Pickwick in Charles Dickens' novel?
  - A. He was portrayed in an 18th century painting.
  - B. He is the hero of a world famous novel.
  - C. He suffered from heart disease and stroke.
  - D. He is the image of being plump and happy.
46. According to Sir Liam Donaldson, what is the best way to avoid obesity?
  - A. Being on diet.
  - B. Giving up smoking.
  - C. Being as inactive as possible.
  - D. Doing physical activities.
47. Which of the following is NOT recommended by the Health Development Agency?
  - A. Walking up escalators, dancing or gardening.
  - B. Going to the gym to walk on treadmills.
  - C. Taking the stairs rather than the lift.
  - D. Playing active games with your children.
48. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. too much exercise may actually be bad for health
  - B. experts' advice cannot be always followed
  - C. past generations longed for gym facilities we have today
  - D. moderate daily-life exercise can make us leaner and fitter

#### Passage Four

A metaphor is a poetic device that deals with comparison. It compares similar qualities of two dissimilar objects. With a simple metaphor, one object becomes the other: Love is a rose. Although this does not sound like a particularly rich image, a metaphor can commu-

nicate so much about a particular image that poets use them more than any other type of figurative language. The reason for this is that poets compose their poetry to express what they are experiencing emotionally at that moment. Consequently, what the poet imagines love to be may or may not be our perception of love. Therefore, the poet's job is to enable us to experience it, to feel it the same way as the poet does.

Let's analyze this remarkably unsophisticated metaphor concerning love and the rose to see what it offers. Because the poet uses a comparison with a rose, first we must examine the characteristics of that flower. A rose is spectacular in its beauty, its petals (花瓣) are nicely soft, and its smell is pleasing. It's possible to say that a rose is actually a feast to the senses of sight, touch, and smell. The rose's appearance seems to border on perfection, each petal seemingly symmetrical in form. Isn't this the way one's love should be. A loved one should be a delight to one's senses and seem perfect. However, there is another dimension added to the comparison by using a rose. Roses have thorns. The poet wants to convey the idea that roses can be tricky. So can love, the metaphor tells us. When one reaches out with absolute trust to touch the object of his or her affection, ouch, a thorn can cause great harm! "Be careful," the metaphor warns: Love is a feast to the senses, but it can overwhelm us, and it can also hurt us and cause acute suffering. This is the poet's perception of love—an admonition (劝诫). What is the point? Just this: It took almost 14 sentences to clarify what a simple metaphor communicates in only four words. That is the artistry and the joy of the simple metaphor.

49. According to the passage, what is a metaphor?
  - A. A comparison between two different objects with similar features.
  - B. A contrast between two different things to create a vivid image.
  - C. A description of two similar objects in a poetic way.
  - D. A literary device specially employed in poetry writing.
50. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. rose is a good image in poetry
  - B. love is sweet and pleasing
  - C. metaphor is ambiguous
  - D. metaphor is a great poetic device
51. It can be inferred from the passage that a metaphor is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. difficult to understand
  - B. rich in meaning
  - C. not precise enough
  - D. like a flower
52. As is meant by the author, thorns of a rose \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. protect the rose from harm
  - B. symbolize reduced love
  - C. add a new element to the image of love
  - D. represent objects of one's affection

53. The meaning of the love-is-a-rose metaphor is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. love is a true joy  
 B. true love comes once in a lifetime  
 C. love does not last long  
 D. love is both good and bad experiences
54. According to the passage, poetry is intended to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. release anger  
 B. entertain the readers  
 C. express poets' ideas  
 D. reward the senses

### Passage Five

Some 23 million additional U. S. residents are expected to become more regular users of the U. S. health care system in the next several years, thanks to the passage of health care reform. Digitizing medical data has been promoted as one way to help the already burdened system manage the surge in patients. But putting people's health information in databases and online is going to do more than simply reduce redundancies. It is already shifting the every way we seek and receive health care.

"The social dynamics of care are changing," says John Gomez, vice president of Eclipsys, a medical information technology company. Most patients might not yet be willing to share their latest CT scan images over Facebook, he notes, but many parents post their babies' ultrasound images, and countless patients nowadays use social networking sites to share information about conditions, treatments and doctors.

With greater access to individualized health information—whether that is through a formal electronic medical record, a self-created personal health record or a quick instant-messaging session with a physician—the traditional roles of doctors and patients are undergoing a rapid transition.

"For as long as we've known, health care has been 'I go to the physician, and they tell me what to do, and I do it,'" says Nitu Kashyap, a physician and research fellow at the Yale Center for Medical Informatics. Soon more patients will be arriving at a hospital or doctor's office having reviewed their own record, latest test results and recommended articles about their health concerns. And even more individuals will be able to skip that visit altogether, instead sending a text message or e-mail to their care provider or consulting a personal health record or smart-phone application to answer their questions.

These changes will be strengthened by the nationwide shift to electronic medical records, which has already begun. Although the majority of U. S. hospitals and doctor's offices are still struggling to start the changeover, many patients already have electronic medical records—and some even have partial access to them. The My Chart program, in use at Cleveland Clinic, the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas and other facilities, is a Web portal (门户) through which patients can see basic medical information as well as some test results.

Medical data is getting a new digital life, and it is jump-starting a "fundamental