同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试

A Bible of Original Tests

历年真题 全析全解

2001~2011真题汇总 | 一线专家担纲主编 | 难点突破全面揭秘



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前言

申请硕士学位同等学力英语考试(以下简称同等学力英语考试)是为了客观地测试以同等学力申请硕士学位人员的英语水平,保证学位授予质量,结合具有同等学力的在职人员学习英语的特点,而设置的全国性英语考试。设置同等学力英语考试主要评价目标有以下几点:

- 1. 在基本题型相对稳定的前提下,每次考试都是不同题型的组合,每种题型的题目也会随之有所变化,但这种变化限定于一定的范围之内,而不至于使某一种题型的分量过大或过小。
- 2. 考试分试卷一和试卷二。试卷一以客观测试为主,试卷二以主观测试为主。两卷满分 共为 100 分。试卷一占总分的 65%,试卷二占总分的 35%,达到总分的 60%为及格。试卷二 达不到 18 分者,不论试卷一得分多少,均按不及格处理。
- 3. 试卷一包括听力理解、词汇选择、阅读理解和综合填空四个部分。试卷二包括辨错与 改错、汉译英和写作三个部分,或只包括其中两个部分。试卷一和试卷二共用 150 分钟完成。
- 4. 应掌握 6000 个左右的英语词汇和 600 个左右的常用动词词组。对其中的 2500 个词 (词汇表中带有星号的词)要熟练掌握,即能在语言交际、写作或翻译中准确应用;其余词语则 要能在阅读中识别和理解。
- 5. 阅读理解的短文为 5 篇至 6 篇,每篇 300 个词至 400 个词左右,要求考生在理解短文的基础上从每题的四项选择中选出最佳答案。要求能抓住大意,注意细节,既能理解上下文的逻辑关系,又能领会作者的意图和态度。阅读速度应达到每分钟 80 个词至 100 个词,答对率不低于 70%。
- 6. 要求考生在规定的时间内,按照题中的说明写出一篇约 120 个词至 150 个词的英语短文,形式为按所给提纲进行写作或看图作文、描述图表、写内容提要等。

由此可见,同等学力英语考试是一种具有相当难度的英语考试,而同等学力的历年考试真题是最有效的复习材料。考生可以通过研究历年考试真题,掌握考试大纲中规定的考试内容和要求,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,我们特别精心编写了这本《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年真题全析全解》。纵观各类同等学力参考书籍,我们为大家编写的真题全析全解的特点如下:

一、有据可依

以 2001 年~2011 年真题为讲解的基础。

二、有的放矢

本书主要对同等学力考试的考点、重点和难点做了全面的分析和准确的把握。

三、全面兼顾、突出新题型

全面讲解了同等学力考试所考查的各大题型,重点剖析了新增题型。

四、讲解扼要、强调训练量

重点突出,力求繁杂处不厌其烦,细微处一语道破。传授技巧的同时,配以详尽的解析。

五、步骤明晰、易于操作

每种题型都从多个角度、分几个步骤进行分析讲解,让大家在做题前预测、做题中细察、定答案时沉着。

我们相信通过使用本书,广大考生一定能进一步巩固语言知识,很快掌握事半功倍的学习方法,轻松地掌握应试技能,从而在考试中取得满意的成绩。

编者

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Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension (略)

Par	t [Vocabulary (1	5 minutes, 15 points		
Sec	tion A			
		n there are fifteen sent	tences, each with on	e word or phrase
		ne from the four choices		
		ence. Then mark the		
	EET with a single line			
		somewhat lower than the	average temperature in	n May this year.
	A. very	B. rather	C. less	D. a little
17.	He must not allow this	unusual barrier to stop h	im from fighting agains	st the enemy.
	A. obstacle	B. interior		D. interruption
18.	Next semester, Susan	must take three compuls	ory courses.	
	A. voluntary	B. formal	C. required	D. practical
19.	Should either of these	e situations occur, wron	g control actions mig	ht be taken and a
	potential accident sequ	ence initiated.		
	A. installed	B. imported	C. interviewed	D. started
20.	Now about half of the	women who work in soc	ial <u>welfare</u> are part-tim	ne, as compared to
	38% in the private sec	ctor.		
	A. farewell	B. guarantee	C. well-being	D. well-off
21.	It is not clear whether	the increase in reports is	stemmed from greate	r human activity or
	is simply the result of	more surveys.		
	A. comes	B. flows	C. originates	D. derives
22.	This is the sort of cas	se in which judges must	exercise the arbitrary	power described a
	moment ago.			
	A. use	B. avail	C. display	D. have
23.	Recent studies have po	osed the question as to wh	ether there is a link be	tween film violence
	and real violence.			
	A. poised	B. supposed	C. raised	D. aroused
24.	Floods have undermine	\underline{ed} the foundation of the a	ncient bridge.	
	A. reached	B. weakened	C. covered	D. spoiled
25.	A frequently cited exa	mple of the endangered s		
	A. neglected	B. worried	C. mentioned	D. reduced

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试 历年真题全析全解

26.	Some psychologists are	gue that the traditional ide	ea "spare the rod and s	poil the child" is not
20.	rational.	suc that the travitional la	ou opare the roa and o	pon the child to hot
	A. kind	B. helpful	C. effective	D. sensible
27		ervice is one of the tactic		
2	A. attitudes	B. methods	C. solutions	D. thoughts
28		vocation, it might be a		_
20.	A. holiday	B. career		
20	•			D. plan
29.	A. retrieve	to get back the stolen sta B. detain	C. detect	D. track
20				
30.		ather conditions, the tra	_	
	A. unfamiliar	B. local	C. unfavorable	D. good
	tion B	6: 6t		T
		n, there are fifteen in	=	
		erked A, B, C and D.		-
		corresponding letter on	the ANSWER SHEET	I' with a single line
	ough the center.		** *	
31.		have really been amazi	ng; every prediction	we've made about
	improvements have all			_
	A. come down	B. come over		D. come along
32.		ules will be asked to leav		
		B. at the spot	•	D. for the spot
33.	Mary succeeded in livi	ng her extraord		
	A. up	B. up to		D. down
34.	Other guests at yester	day's opening, which wa	s broadcast b	y the radio station,
	included the Governor	and the Mayor.		
	A. live	B. alive	C. living	D. lively
35.	The manager was told	when he was the	hat his was a pressure	job.
	A. pointed	B. appointed	C. disappointed	D. assigned
36.	Her husband is interes	ted in designing electron	ic	
	A. safety	B. management	C. routine	D. devices
37.	Gestures are an import	tant means to n	nessages.	
	A. study	B. convey	C. keep	D. exploit
38.	preparations	were being made for the	Prime Minister's offic	cial visit to the four
	foreign countries.			
	A. Elaborate	B. Wise	C. Neutral	D. Optional
39.	This local evening paper	er has a of twe	nty-five thousand.	
	A. contribution	B. number	C. celebration	D. circulation
4 0.	Susan loves chocolate so much that she can hardly resist its			
	A. brand	B. sight	C. temptation	
41.	On the local market,	fruits and veget	ables are now common	ly sold.
		B. exotic		

C. Americans'activities

42.	After a few months.	the immigrants heca	me to the new	environment.
	A. sick	B. confident	C. accustomed	D. happy
43.	If your livel			S. mappy
201	A. rarely	B. traditionally		D. normally
44.	Speech is the	-	·	2. ,
		B. unique	C. single	D. collective
45.	John seldom drinks co		_	
	A. care about	B. stand for		D. cope with
Pa	rt I Reading Com			
	_		is part. Each passage	is followed by five
	·	-	ch of them there are fo	
-	-		k the corresponding lea	
	EET with a single lin		-	
	ssage One	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	•	nsider themselves a	friendly people. Their	friendships, however,
ten			ships among people from	<u>-</u>
			lose friend during their	
		-	This attitude probably ha	
		_	s do not like to be deper	_
			ndships, having "friends	
	softball team", "fami			
			ctive society, full of n	novement and change,
pec			is highly charged atmos	
			nt. They want to get to	
			se. Sometimes, early o	
que	estions that you may fe	eel are very persona	l. No insult is intended;	the questions usually
gro	w out of their genuine	interest or curiosity	, and their impatience to	get to the heart of the
ma	tter. And the same goe	s for you. If you do 1	not understand certain Ar	nerican behavior or you
			itate to ask them questi	
Am	ericans are usually eag	er to explain all abou	t their country or anythin	ng "American" in which
yοι	nay be interested. So	much so in fact tha	t you may become tired	of listening. It doesn't
ma	tter, because America	ns tend to be uncomfo	ortable with silence durin	g a conversation. They
wo	uld rather talk about the	weather or the latest s	sports scores, for example	, than deal with silence.
	On the other hand, do	n't expect Americans	to be knowledgeable about	t international geography
or '	world affairs, unless tho	se subjects directly inv	olve the United States. Be	cause the United States is
not	surrounded by many oth	er nations, some Ame	ericans tend to ignore the	rest of the world.
46.	The general topic of t	he passage is		
	A. American culture		B. American societ	y

D. Americans' personality

47. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage? A. Americans do not like to depend on other people. B. Friendships among Americans tend to be casual. C. Americans know a lot about international affairs. D. Americans always seem to be on the go. 48. The phrase "highly charged" (Paragraph 2) most probably means A. extremely free B. highly responsible C. very cheerful D. full of mobility and change 49. It can be inferred from the passage that A. Americans want to participate in all kinds of activities B. Americans' character is affected by their social and geographical environment C. Americans do not know how to deal with silence D. curiosity is characteristic of Americans 50. According to the passage, Americans tend to ignore the rest of the world because A. they are not interested in other countries B. they are too proud of themselves

Passage Two

Want a glimpse of the future of health care? Take a look at the way the various networks of people involved in patient care are being connected to one another, and how this new connectivity is being exploited to deliver medicine to the patient—no matter where he or she may be.

C. their country does not have many neighboring nations
D. they are too busy to learn about other countries

Online doctors offering advice based on standardized symptoms are the most obvious example. Increasingly, however, remote diagnosis (telemedicine) will be based on real physiological data from the actual patient. A group from the University of Kentucky has shown that by using an off-the-shelf (现成的) PDA (personal data assistance) such as a Palm Pilot plus a mobile phone, it is perfectly feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over the telephone. With this kind of equipment in a first-aid kit (急救包), the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past.

Other medical technology groups are working on applying telemedicine to rural care. And at least one team wants to use telemedicine as a tool for disaster response—especially after earthquakes. Overall, the trend is towards providing global access to medical data and expertise.

But there is one problem. Bandwidth is the limiting factor for transmitting complex medical images around the world—CT scans being one of the biggest bandwidth consumers. Communications satellites may be able to cope with the short-term needs during disasters such as earthquakes, wars or famines. But medicine is looking towards both the second-generation Internet and third-generation mobile phones for the future of distributed medical intelligence.

Doctors have met to discuss computer-based tools for medical diagnosis, training and telemedicine. With the falling price of broadband communications, the new technologies should usher in (迎来) an era when telemedicine and the sharing of medical information, expert opinion and diagnosis are common.

51.	The basis of remote diagnosis will be
	A. standardized symptoms of a patient
	B. personal data assistance
	C. transmitted complex medical images
	D. real physiological data from a patient
52.	The sentence "the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a
	thing of the past" means
	A. now people probably would not ask if there is a doctor in the house
	B. patients used to cry and ask if there was a doctor in the house
	C. in the past people often cried and asked if there was a doctor in the house
	D. patients are now still asking if there is a doctor in the house
53.	All the following statements are true EXCEPT that
	A. it is now feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over telephone
	B. flood is not among the disasters mentioned in the passage
	C. the trend in applying telemedicine is toward providing global access to medical data
	D. telemedicine is being used by many medical teams as a tool for disaster response
54.	The word "problem" in the fourth paragraph refers to the fact that
	A. there are not enough mobile phones for distributing medical intelligence
	B. CT scans are one of the biggest bandwidth consumers
	C. bandwidth is not adequate to transmit complex medical images around the world
	D. communications satellites can only cope with the short-term needs during disasters
55.	A proper title for the passage may be
	A. Improvement in Communications
	B. The Online Doctor Is In
	C. Application of Telemedicine
	D. How to Make Remote Diagnosis

Passage Three

Pictures in the British papers this week of Prince William, Prince Charles's 18-year-old son, cleaning toilets overseas, have led to a surge of altruism (利他主义). Raleigh International, the charity that organized his trip, has seen inquiries about voluntary work abroad rise by 30%. But the image of idealistic youth that William presents no longer reflects the reality of the volunteer force. It's getting older and older.

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) has about 2,000 volunteers in the field around the world. After a dip in interest in the mid-1990s, applications to work abroad are at record levels. Last year 7,645 people submitted applications, and 920 successfully negotiated the VSO selection process and were sent abroad. When the organization was founded in 1959, the average volunteer was in his early 20s. Now, the average age is 35, and set to rise further.

Partly, that is because there are more older people who want to do VSO. More people take early retirement; more, says the chief executive of VSO, "still feel that they have more to give and are in good health". And the demands of the African and Asian countries where most of the volunteers go are changing, too. Their educational standards have risen over the past couple of decades, so they want people with more qualifications, skills and experience.

BESO (British Executive Service Overseas) recruits executives and businessmen with at least 15 years'experience for short-term contract work overseas. It organizes 500 placements (工作安置) a year, and at the moment supply is surpassing demand. A BESO spokesman said that the organization is "limited by funding rather than a lack of volunteers."

Enthusiastic but unqualified students do not impress as much as they once did alongside accountants, managers and doctors. The typical volunteer, these days, has been in full-time employment for at least five years and is highly qualified. And the profession which provides the biggest portion of volunteers is education—headmasters and school inspectors as well as classroom teachers.

56.	According to the passage, the volunteers			
	A. are becoming fewer B. are getting older and older			
	C. are mostly students D. are inexperienced and unqualified			
57.	All the statements are true about Prince William EXCEPT that			
	A. his trip was organized by a government institution			
	B. his trip has triggered a surge of altruism			
	C. he is not a representative volunteer in age			
	D. he presents the image of idealistic youth			
58.	From the second paragraph we can know that			
	A. the average volunteer is not much older now than forty years ago			
	B. the number of applications to work abroad declined in the mid-1990s			
	C. there were more applications to work abroad in the early 1990s than in the late 1990s			
	D. of those who have submitted applications a majority have been chosen and sent abroad			
59.	There are more older people who want to do VSO because			
	I . more people take early retirement			
	Ⅱ. more older people feel they are in good health			
	${\rm I\hspace{1em}I\hspace{1em}I}$. the foreign countries where the volunteers go want people with more qualifications,			
	skills and experience			
	A. I only B. II only			
	C. $\[\]$ and $\[\]$			
60.	According to the last paragraph, the typical volunteer may be			
	A. a highly qualified headmaster or teacher			
	B. an enthusiastic but unqualified young student			
	C. a well-experienced accountant, manager, or doctor			
	D. an executive or businessman with at least 15 years'experience			

Passage Four

With only about 1,000 pandas left in the world, China is desperately trying to clone the animal and save the endangered species. That's a move similar to what a Texas A & M University researcher has been undertaking for the past five years in a project called "Noah's Ark".

Dr. Duane Kraemer, a professor in Texas A & M's College of Veterinary Medicine and a pioneer in embryo (胚胎) transfer work and related procedures, says he salutes the Chinese

D. Lack of funds.

effort and "I wish them all the best success possible. It's a worthwhile project, certainly not an easy one, and it's very much like what we're attempting here at Texas A & M—to save animals from extinction."

Noah's Ark is aimed at collecting eggs, embryos, semen (精子) and DNA of endangered animals and storing them in liquid nitrogen. If certain species should become extinct, Kraemer says there would be enough of the basic building blocks to reintroduce the species in the future.

It is estimated that as many as 2,000 species of mammals, birds and reptiles will become extinct over the next 100 years. The panda, native only to China, is in danger of becoming extinct in the next 25 years.

This week, Chinese scientists said they grew an embryo by introducing cells from a dead female panda into the egg cells of a Japanese white rabbit. They are now trying to implant the embryo into a host animal.

The entire procedure could take from three to five years to complete.

"The nuclear transfer of one species to another is not easy, and the lack of available panda eggs could be a major problem," Kraemer believes. "They will probably have to do several hundred transfers to result in one pregnancy. It takes a long time and it's difficult, but this could be groundbreaking science if it works. They are certainly not putting any live pandas at risk, so it is worth the effort," adds Kraemer, who is one of the leaders of the Missyplicity Project at Texas A & M, the first-ever attempt at cloning a dog.

"They are trying to do something that's never been done, and this is very similar to our work in Noah's Ark. We're both trying to save animals that face extinction. I certainly applaud their effort and there's a lot we can learn from what they are attempting to do. It's a research that is very much needed."

L- E-			om what they are acce	inpung to do. It's	
rese	earch that is very much	needed."			
61. The aim of "Noah's Ark" project is to					
	A. implant embryo into	a host animal			
	B. salute the Chinese e	efforts in saving pandas			
	C. save endangered and	imals from extinction			
	D. introduce cells from	a dead female panda into	the egg cells of a Japa	anese white rabbit	
62.	How long will the Chir	nese panda-cloning project	t take according to the	passage?	
	A. 1 year.	B. 3 to 5 years.	C. 2 years.	D. 25 years.	
63.	The word "groundbrea	iking" (Paragraph 7) can	be interpreted as	·	
	A. essentially new	B. pioneering			
	C. evolutionary	D. epoch-making			
64.	What could be the maj	or problem in cloning pan	das according to Profe	ssor Kraemer?	
	A. Lack of available panda eggs.				
	B. Lack of host animals	S.			
	C. Lack of qualified res	searchers.			

- 65. The best title for the passage may be _____
 - A. China—the Native Place of Pandas Forever
 - B. China's Efforts to Clone Pandas
 - C. China's First Cloned Panda
 - D. Exploring the Possibility to Clone Pandas

Passage Five

If there is one thing scientists have to hear, it is that the game is over. Raised on the belief of an endless voyage of discovery, they recoil (畏缩) from the suggestion that most of the best things have already been located. If they have, today's scientists can hope to contribute no more than a few grace notes to the symphony of science.

A book to be published in Britain this week, The End of Science, argues persuasively that this is the case. Its author, John Horgan, is a senior writer for Scientific American magazine, who has interviewed many of today's leading scientists and science philosophers. The shock of realizing that science might be over came to him, he says, when he was talking to Oxford mathematician and physicist Sir Roger Penrose.

The End of Science provoked a wave of denunciation (谴责) in the United States last year. "The reaction has been one of complete shock and disbelief," Mr. Horgan says.

The real question is whether any remaining unsolved problems, of which there are plenty, lend themselves to universal solutions. If they do not, then the focus of scientific discovery is already narrowing. Since the triumphs of the 1960s—the genetic code, plate tectonics (板块构造说), and the microwave background radiation that went a long way towards proving the Big Bang—genuine scientific revolutions have been scarce. More scientists are now alive, spending more money on research, that ever. Yet most of the great discoveries of the 19th and 20th centuries were made before the appearance of state sponsorship, when the scientific enterprise was a fraction of its present size.

Were the scientists who made these discoveries brighter than today's? That seems unlikely. A far more reasonable explanation is that fundamental science has already entered a period of diminished returns. "Look, don't get me wrong," says Mr Horgan. "There are lots of important things still to study, and applied science and engineering can go on for ever. I hope we get a cure for cancer, and for mental disease, though there are few real signs of progress." 66. The sentence "most of the best things have already been located" could mean

O	inportant timings our to ottacy, and applied belefied and originating our g	,,
hop	e we get a cure for cancer, and for mental disease, though there are few real s	igi
66.	The sentence "most of the best things have already been located" could in	ne
	A. most of the best things have already been changed	
	B. most of the best things remain to be changed	
	C. there have never been so many best things waiting to be discovered	
	D. most secrets of the world have already been discovered	
67.	John Horgan	
	I . has published a book entitled The End of Science	
	II . has been working as an editor of Scientific American	
	Ⅲ. has been working many years as a literary critic	
	IV. is working as a science writer	
	A. I and II B. I C. I and IV D. I, II and	IV

68.	. There have not been man	ny genuine scienti	fic revolutions in the p	ast few decades because
	A. there have been dec	reased returns i	n the research of fun	damental science
	B. there are too many	important things	for scientists to stud	iy
	C. applied science and	engineering take	e up too much time as	nd energy
	D. today's scientists are	e not as intellige	ent as those in the pa	st
69.	. The term "the Big Bar	ng" probably ref	ers to	
	A. the genetic code the	eory		
	B. a geological theory			
	C. a theory of the origi	in of the univers	e	
	D. the origin and the p	ower of atomic o	energy	
7 0.	. The best title of this p	assage can be _	<u> </u>	
	A. Great Scientific Disc	coveries Will Ne	ver Be Possible	
	B. The Harsh Challenge	e Has to Be Met	by Modern Scientist	s
	C. The State Sponsorsh	nip and Scientific	Enterprise Are All i	n Vain
	D. The Chance for Great	at Scientific Disc	coveries Becomes Sca	rce
Pa	art N Cloze (15 minu	tes, 10 points)	
Dir	rections: In this part,	there is a passo	ige with twenty blan	ks. For each blank there are
for	ur choices marked A,	B, C and D . C	Choose the best answ	er for each blank and mark
the	e corresponding letter o	n your ANSWE	ER SHEET with a si	ngle line through the center.
	There is virtually no	limit to how one	e can serve communi	ty interests, from spending a
few	w hours a week with so	me charitable or	ganization to practic	ally fulltime work for a social
age	ency. Just as there are o	opportunities for	voluntary service	71 (VSO) for young people
bef	fore they take up fulltim	e employment,		ortunities for overseas service
for	r 73 technicians in o	developing count	tries. one people,	74 those who retire early,
7	75 their technical and	business skills i	n countries 76 tl	nere is a special need.
	So in considering volum	ntary or77	community service th	ere are more opportunities than
the	ere 78 were when o	one first began w	ork. Most voluntary	organizations have only a small
full	ltime 79, and depen	d very much on	volunteers and part-ti	mers. This means that working
rela	lationships are different fr	rom those in con	nmercial organizations	and values may be different.
8	80 some ways they may	seem more casua	l and less efficient, bu	t one should not 81 them by
con	mmercial criteria. The peo	ople who work w	ith them do so for diff	erent reasons and with different
8	82, both personal and	83 One show	ıld not join them 84	to arm them with professional
exp	pertise; they must be join	ned with commitm	nent to the 85, r	not business efficiency. Because
sala	laries are <u>86</u> or nor	nexistent many	voluntary bodies offe	er modest expense. But many
reti	tired people take part in	community serv	rice for <u>87</u> , simpl	y because they enjoy the work.
	Many community activ	vities possible _	88 retirement w	ere also possible during one's
wor	orking life but they are t	o be undertaken	89 seriously for	that. Retired people who are
just	st looking for something di	fferent or unusua	l to do should not cons	ider90community service.
		ver sea	C. over seas	D. overseas
72.	. A. as B. s	0	C. then	D. that

73. A. quantity	B. qualifying	C. quality	D. qualified
74. A. partially	B. partly	C. particularly	D. passionately
75. A. order	B. operate	C. offer	D. occupy
76. A. which	B. where	C. as	D. that
77. A. paying	B. paid	C. to be paid	D. pay
78. A. before	B. lately	C. never	D. ever
79. A. team	B. number	C. staff	D. crowd
80. A. In	B. By	C. With	D. Through
81. A. look at	B. comment	C. enjoy	D. judge
82. A. subjective	B. subject	C. objectives	D. objects
83. A. organization	B. organizational	C. organized	D. organizing
84. A. expecting	B. to expect	C. being expected	D. expected
85. A. course	B. cause	C. case	D. caution
86. A. little	B. small	C. large	D. big
87. A. free	B. freedom	C. money	D. something
88. A. before	B. on	C. in	D. at
89. A. much	B. very much	C. no more	D. no less
90. A. to be taken	B. to take	C. taking	D. being taken

Paper Two

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

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

- 1. The warm winter helped $\frac{\text{dry out}}{A} \frac{\text{alive}}{B}$ trees and bushes, $\frac{\text{as well as}}{C}$ the dead needles, leaves and limbs on the ground $\frac{\text{beneath}}{D}$ the trees.
- 2. Researchers believe one way $\frac{\text{minimizing }}{A}$ $\frac{\text{the damage}}{B}$ is to get $\frac{\text{better }}{C}$ $\frac{\text{at predicting }}{D}$ the risk of fire.
- 3. Indications $\frac{that}{A}$ the moon $\frac{underwent}{B}$ a $\frac{heavy}{C}$ bombardment (撞击) $\frac{date\ back}{D}$ the early 1970s.
- 4. $\frac{\text{Alongside}}{A}$ these technical skills we need $\frac{\text{to extend}}{B}$ and refine our social skills. The basis of this is $\frac{\text{to avoid}}{C}$ any sense $\frac{\text{to be}}{D}$ a special category of person.
- 5. There is never any need to feel $\frac{\text{shameless}}{A}$ or even childish $\frac{\text{in wanting }}{B}$ $\frac{\text{to move on }}{C}$ $\frac{\text{to }}{D}$ new experiences.

- 6. Only occasionally $\frac{\text{one could}}{A}$ take a break $\frac{\text{out of}}{B}$ season, $\frac{\text{getting}}{C}$ the best bargains—though not $\frac{\text{necessarily}}{D}$ the best weather.
- 7. Some people $\frac{\text{choose}}{A}$ to go on cruises as a way of rewarding themselves. Certainly if you have plenty of money this $\frac{\text{can be}}{B}$ a good idea, though it may not $\frac{\text{turn off}}{C}$ quite $\frac{\text{as expected}}{D}$.
- 8. $\frac{Overseas}{A}$ travel sounds $\frac{excited}{B}$ and sometimes $\frac{exotic}{C}$ but not everyone can afford $\frac{it}{D}$.
- 9. Many of the ships $\frac{\text{went down}}{A}$ with valuable treasure; but none of them $\frac{\text{has made}}{B}$ great treasure tales. $\frac{\text{As}}{C}$ a good wine, treasure is improved $\frac{\text{by age}}{D}$.
- 10. A lot of urban people come $\frac{\text{into}}{A}$ the country and $\frac{\text{suddenly}}{B}$ become $\frac{\text{terrible}}{C}$ concerned about its appearance and $\frac{\text{what}}{D}$ the farmer is doing.

Part | Translation (20 minutes, 10 points)

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

过去 50 年其实并不是发明创新的黄金时期。从 1900 年至 1950 年,改变人类生活的发明有汽车、飞机、电话、收音机、电视机——当然还有核武器和计算机。而近 50 年来,只有为数不多的发明。难道发明的源泉已经枯竭了吗?答案并非如此。事实上,发明的新时代刚刚开始。

Part **I** Guided Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are to write a composition of $120 \sim 150$ words on the following topic: The Greatest Invention in the Past Century.

In your composition, you should clearly state your opinion and give reasons to support your argument. Write your composition on the ANSWER SHEET.