

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试

# 过关 冲刺试卷 与精解



北京大学 李 雪  
清华大学 王音环  
北京外国语大学 孙 璇

编著



由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写，内容系统、权威

严格按照最新考试大纲，精讲精练，直击考点

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考，提高考生综合应试能力

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# 前言

国务院学位委员会办公室于2005年颁布了最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》,2006年,法律硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、公共卫生硕士、军事硕士、工商管理硕士、会计硕士、公共管理硕士英语考试科目,使用同一张试卷,按照统一的考试大纲,统一命题,统一考试,统一阅卷,择优录取。考试内容包括口语交际、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作。

为了让考生能在考前进行实战模拟,我们精编了12套过关冲刺试卷,其特点可以归结如下几条:

## 一、名师主笔,专家参与,内容权威

本书作者团队均为在职联考英语考试辅导第一线的名师,他们深谙考试的命题规律和出题动态,授课经验丰富,对考试的重点、疑点和难点把握精准,熟悉考生的差项和弱点,在编写过程中充分考虑了考生的需求。

## 二、全面紧扣在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试最新大纲,把握命题脉搏

在编写的过程中,编者严格按照考试大纲的规定和要求,认真分析了考试样题各部分的题型设计、命题原则、题型重点以及各部分基础知识的覆盖、篇章题材的覆盖和难易程度等方面的特点,12套过关冲刺试卷的题型和题量与实际考试试题一致。本系列模拟试卷紧紧联系当前的考试动态以及最新形式与政策,与大纲完全一致。

## 三、规范操作,启迪备考,极具操作性

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,这本过关冲刺试卷将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,每道题都有详细的解析。模拟题不仅能对考生的英语理解能力和阅读能力进行测试,更能成为规范的语言信息的输入渠道,让考生接触到更多的语言、语境和语用信息,提高应考能力。

## 四、解题策略和技巧的覆盖,体现英语运用原则

实践证明,一本好的复习资料,能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本书强调命题策略和解题技巧之间的相关性,对重要的解题技巧进行详细的解析。让考生能在紧张的复习中进行高效补差,迅速拔高考试能力。

总之,本书一定会成为广大立志参加在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及好的学习热情,是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出,恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。

限于水平和时间,书中疏漏在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

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# 过关冲刺试卷一

## Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 points)

### Section A Dialogue Completion

**Directions:** 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. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

1. A: The wind will probably get up later.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. still, another month should see us through the worst of the weather.

B. It seems to be clearing up.

C. As long as it doesn't rain.

D. Fairly mild for the time of year.

2. A: I'd like to place a person-to-person call to Chicago. The number is 932-8647, but I don't know the area code.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Sorry. I can't tell you.

B. What's the name of the party you're calling?

C. this is operator speaking.

D. OK. Here you are.

3. A: I have no idea where to go in the Spring break. Got any suggestions?

B: I'm not sure. \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I'd go for some brochures in the travel agency.

B. If you have money, you can go anywhere.

C. I'm not going anywhere in particular.

D. I'd appreciate it if you can consult the ads in the papers.

4. A: Can I get you something to drink?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A. No, I'm not thirsty.

B. I don't care for a drink.

C. What drink have you got?

D. I'm fine. Thanks anyway.

5. A: Do you like to go hiking with us to the West Mountain this afternoon?



B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A OK. Where are you?

B. Good idea. It should be beautiful there.

C. All fight. What about you?

D. Sorry, I forgot 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 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices given and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

6. W: Carol told us on the phone not to worry about her. Her left leg doesn't hurt as much as it did yesterday.

M: She'd better have it examined by a doctor anyway. And I will call her about it this evening.

Q: What does the man think Carol should do?

A. See a doctor.

B. Stay in bed for a few days.

C. Get treatment in a better hospital.

D. Make a phone call to the doctor.

7. M: There is a non-stop train for Washington and it leaves at 2:30.

W: It's faster than the 2 o'clock train. Besides, we can have something to eat before getting on the train.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

A. The 2:00 train will arrive earlier.

B. The 2:30 train has a dining car.

C. The woman prefers to take the 2:30 train.

D. They are going to have some fast food on the train.

8. M: Hi. Melissa, how's your project going? Have you thought about going to graduate school? Perhaps you can get into Harvard.

W: Everything is coming along really well. I have been thinking about graduate school. But I'll talk to my tutor Dr. Garcia first and see what she thinks.

Q: What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

A. She has been longing to attend Harvard University.

B. She'll consider the man's suggestion carefully.

C. She has finished her project with Dr. Garcia's help.

D. She'll consult Dr. Garcia about entering graduate school.

9. W: Did you attend Alice's presentation last night? It was the first time for her to give a speech to a large audience.

M: How she could be so calm in front of so many people is really beyond me!

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 10 points)**

11. Things might have been much worse if the mother \_\_\_\_\_ on her right to keep the baby.  
A. has been insisting                      B. had insisted  
C. would insist                             D. insisted
12. She asked the worker how long \_\_\_\_\_ to build the house.  
A. it had taken                                B. had it taken  
C. would it take                              D. it was taken
13. Sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ in a different time and a different place.  
A. be living                                    B. were living  
C. would live                                  D. would have lived
14. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, \_\_\_\_\_ all practical value by the time they were finished.  
A. had lost                                      B. would have lost  
C. would lose                                  D. should have lost
15. Some women \_\_\_\_\_ a good salary in a job instead of staying home, but they decided not to work for the sake of the family.  
A. must make                                    B. should have made  
C. would make                                  D. could have made
16. If Delia \_\_\_\_\_ so much work to do, she would have taken her friend out to dinner.  
A. should not have                            B. had not had  
C. would not have                            D. would not have had



17. We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. had telephoned                      B. must have telephoned  
C. would telephone                      D. would have telephoned
18. In the past, men generally preferred that their wives \_\_\_\_\_ in the home.  
A. worked                      B. work                      C. would work                      D. were working
19. America will never again have as a nation the spirit of adventure as it \_\_\_\_\_ before the West was settled.  
A. could                      B. was                      C. would                      D. did
20. I wish that Henry \_\_\_\_\_ interested in reading good books.  
A. will be                      B. is                      C. would                      D. were
21. Europe as a \_\_\_\_\_ unit did little by itself; it either sent for US help, or each European government acted on its own.  
A. incidental                      B. apparent                      C. cohesive                      D. descendent
22. On 9 December, James Joyce experienced one of those coincidences which affected him \_\_\_\_\_ at the time and which later became material for his books.  
A. inadequately                      B. systematically  
C. profoundly                      D. simultaneously
23. Embarrassed, I nodded, trying to think of some way to \_\_\_\_\_ my error.  
A. make do with                      B. make up for  
C. go in for                      D. go along with
24. Furthermore, if I were to leave him, he would \_\_\_\_\_, for he cannot endure to be separated from me for more than one hour.  
A. prevail                      B. preside                      C. perish                      D. persecute
25. With high hopes, the company sent samples of the substance to scientists, but they couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ any practical uses for it.  
A. come up with                      B. do justice to                      C. get even with                      D. look up to
26. He signed a new contract with the Dublin firm, Maunsel & Company, on more favorable \_\_\_\_\_ than those Grant Richards had given him.  
A. items                      B. terms                      C. articles                      D. specifications
27. Most scientists agree this outpouring contributes to global warming, which could eventually lead to coastal flooding, \_\_\_\_\_ weather, and widespread crop loss.  
A. intensive                      B. extreme                      C. unpleased                      D. unique
28. There was a quick turnover of staff in the department as the manager treated his employees with \_\_\_\_\_ contempt.  
A. utter                      B. sole                      C. intimate                      D. corresponding
29. The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss the implication of that conclusion.  
A. receded                      B. implied                      C. complied                      D. declined
30. Childhood can be a time of great insecurity and loneliness, during which the need to be



accepted by peers \_\_\_\_\_ great significance.

- A. takes on                      B. works out                      C. brings about                      D. gives in

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points)

**Directions:** *There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages 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 your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

#### Passage One

Like many of my generation, I have a weakness for hero worship. At some point, however, we all to question our heroes and our need for them. This leads us to ask: What is a hero?

Despite immense differences in cultures, heroes around the world generally share a number of characteristics that instruct and inspire people.

A hero does something worth talking about. A hero has a story of adventure to tell and community who will listen. But a hero goes beyond mere fame.

Heroes serve powers or principles larger than themselves. Like high-voltage transformers, heroes take the energy of higher powers and step it down so that it can be used by ordinary people.

The hero lives a life worthy of imitation. Those who imitate a genuine hero experience life with new depth, enthusiasm, and meaning. A sure test for would-be heroes is what or whom do they serve? What are they willing to live and die for? The answer or evidence suggests they serve only their own fame, they may be famous persons but not heroes. Madonna and Michael Jackson are famous, but who would claim that their fans find life more abundant?

Heroes are catalysts (催化剂) for change. They have a vision from the mountaintop. They have the skill and the charm to move the masses. They create new possibilities. Without Gandhi, India might still be part of the British Empire. Without Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr., we might still have segregated (隔离的) buses, restaurants, and parks. It may be possible for largescale change to occur without leaders with magnetic personalities, but the pace of change would be slow, the vision uncertain, and the committee meetings endless.

31. Although heroes may come from different cultures, they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. generally possess certain inspiring characteristics  
B. probably share some weaknesses of ordinary people  
C. are often influenced by previous generations

- D. all unknowingly attract a large number of fans
32. According to the passage, heroes are compared to high-voltage transformers in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they have a vision from the mountaintop  
 B. they have warm feelings and emotions  
 C. they can serve as concrete examples of noble principles  
 D. they can make people feel stronger and more confident
33. Madonna and Michael Jackson are not considered heroes because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they are popular only among certain groups of people  
 B. their performances do not improve their fans morally  
 C. their primary concern is their own financial interests  
 D. they are not clear about the principles they should follow
34. Gandhi and Martin Luther King are typical examples of outstanding leaders who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are good at demonstrating their charming characters  
 B. can move the masses with their forceful speeches  
 C. are capable of meeting all challenges and hardships  
 D. can provide an answer to the problems of their people
35. The author concludes that historical changes would \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. be delayed without leaders with inspiring personal qualities  
 B. not happen without heroes making the necessary sacrifices  
 C. take place if there were heroes to lead the people  
 D. produce leaders with attractive personalities

### Passage Two

As with any work of art, the merit of Chapman Kelley's "Wildflower Works I" was in the eye of the beholder.

Kelley, who normally works with paint and canvas, considered the twin oval gardens planted in 1984 at Daley Bicentennial Park his most important piece.

The Chicago Park District considered it a patch of raggedy vegetation on public property that could be dug up and replanted at will like the flower boxes along Michigan Avenue. And that's what happened in June 2004, when the district decided to create a more orderly vista for pedestrians crossing from Millennium Park via the new Frank Gehry footbridge.

If you're looking for evidence that the rubes who run the Park District don't know art when they see it, all you have to do is visit what's left of Kelley's masterpiece. The exuberant 1.5-acre tangle of leggy wildflowers is now confined to a tidy rectangle, restrained on all sides by a knee-high hedge and surrounded by a closely cropped lawn. White hydrangeas and pink shrub roses complete the look. We don't know who's responsible for the redesign, but we'll bet the carpet in his home doesn't go with the furniture.

Still, you'd think the Park District was within its rights to plow under the





prairie. Wrong. Kelley just won at lawsuit in which he argued that the garden was public art and therefore protected by the federal Visual Artists Rights Act. Under that law, the district should have given him 90 days' notice that it intended to mess with his artwork instead of rushing headlong into the demolition, a la Meigs Field. That way Kelley could have mounted a legal challenge, or at least removed the plants.

Park District officials said they never considered the garden a work of art, even though it was installed by an established artist and not, say, Joe's Sod and Landscaping. We can understand their confusion. Just recently, we figured out that the caged greenery directly south of Pritzker Pavilion is supposed to be an architectural statement and not a Christmas tree lot.

All that's left is for the district to compensate Kelley for his loss. Whatever price the parties settle on, let's hope the agreement also provides for the removal of the rest of "Wildflower Works I". If it wasn't an eyesore before—and plenty of people thought it was—it sure is now.

36. It is implied in the first Paragraph that the public \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. paid little attention to "Wildflower Works I"  
B. appreciated the value of "Wildflower Works I"  
C. tolerated the ugliness of "Wildflower Works I"  
D. had their own views on "Wildflower Works I"
37. The boldfaced word "rubes" in Paragraph 4 most likely means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. experts                      B. laymen                      C. fools                      D. artists
38. According to the passage, the one who redesigned the Park must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. know Kelly's work well  
B. have a terrible taste in art  
C. like conventional layouts  
D. always put the public's need first
39. Which of the following was NOT true about "Wildflower Works I"?  
A. It was designed by the famous artist Chapman Kelley.  
B. There are two oval gardens at Daley Bicentennial Park.  
C. The public voted for demolishing the gardens.  
D. The Chicago Park District did not deem it a piece of art.
40. Why did Kelly win the lawsuit?  
A. Kelly had a very capable lawyer.  
B. The Park District had no right to demolish it.  
C. The Park District should take the public's opinion first.  
D. The Park District should have informed Kelly of the demolition.



### Passage Three

A few years ago, in their search for ways to sell more goods, advertising men hit on a new and controversial gimmick. It is a silent, invisible commercial that, the ad men claim, can be rushed past the consumer's conscious mind and planted in his subconscious—and without the consumer's knowledge.

Developed by James Vicary, a research man who studies what makes people buy, this technique relies on the psychological principle of subliminal perception. Scientists tell us that many of the sights coming to or eyes are not consciously “seen”. We select only a few for conscious “seeing” and ignore the rest. Actually the discarded impressions are recorded in the brain though they are below the threshold of consciousness.

There's little doubt in Vicary's mind as to the subliminal ad's effectiveness. His proof can be summed up in just two words: sales increase.

In an unidentified movie house not so long ago, unknown audiences saw a curious film program. At the same time, on the same screen on which the film hero was courting the heroine a subliminal projector was flashing its invisible commercials.

“Get popcorn,” ordered the commercial for a reported one three-thousandths of a second every five seconds. It announced “Coca-Cola” at the same speed and frequency to other audiences. At the end of a six weeks trial, popcorn sales had gone up 57 percent, Coke sales 18 percent.

Experimental Films, Inc, says the technique is not new. It began research on subliminal perception in 1954. Experimental Films stresses that its equipment was designed for helping problematic students and treating the mentally ill. At NYU two doctors showed twenty women the projected image of an expressionless face. They told the subjects to watch the face for some change of expression. Then they flashed the word angry on the screen at subliminal speeds. Now the women thought the face looked unpleasant. When the word happy was flashed on the screen instead, the subjects thought the woman's facial expression looked much more pleasant.

Subliminal techniques, its promoters believe, are good for more than selling popcorn. Perhaps the process can even be used to sell political candidates, by leaving a favorable impression of the candidate in the minds of the electorates subliminally.

How convincing are these invisible commercials? Skeptical psychologists answer that they aren't anywhere near as effective as the ad men would like to think they are. Nothing has been proven yet scientifically, says a prominent research man.

41. Subliminal perception is when one \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has an attempt to buy with a good reason  
B. recalls some past events and activities  
C. enjoys seeing some images in his mind  
D. gets a mental picture without consciousness



42. To advertising sponsors, the true test of subliminal projection is whether it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. proves worth the money spent  
B. can create a mental impression  
C. helps sell more of their products  
D. can arouse anger in the audience
43. Subliminal ads are invisible because they are shown very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fast                      B. naturally                      C. often                      D. vaguely
44. Subliminal techniques have NOT been used for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. promoting sales  
B. making commercials  
C. curing mental illness  
D. selling political candidates
45. Some psychologists seem to believe that subliminal projection \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. needs a cautious application  
B. has no effect on sales  
C. benefits the customers  
D. causes a mental confusion

#### Passage Four

Walking through my train yesterday, staggering from my seat to the buffet and back, I counted five people reading *Harry Potter* novels. Not children—these were real grown-ups reading children's books.

Maybe that would have been understandable. If these people had jumped wholeheartedly into a second childhood it would have made more sense. But they were card-carrying grown-ups with laptops and spreadsheets returning from sales meetings and seminars. Yet they chose to read a children's book.

I don't imagine you'll find this headcount exceptional. You can no longer get on the London Tube and not see a *Harry Potter* book. Nor is it just the film; these throwback readers were out there in droves long before the movie campaign opened.

So who are these adult readers who have made JK Rowling the second-biggest female earner in Britain (after Madonna)? As I have tramped along streets knee-deep in *Harry Potter* paperbacks, I've mentally slotted them into three groups.

First come the Never-Readers, whom Harry has enticed into opening a book. Is this a bad thing? Probably not. Writing has many advantages over film, but it can never compete with its magnetic punch. If these books can re-establish the novel as a thrilling experience for some people, then this can only be for the better. If it takes obsession-level hype to lure them into a bookshop, that's fine by me. But will they go on to read anything else? Again, we can only hope.

The second group are the Occasional Readers. These people claim that tiredness, work





and children allow them to read only a few books a year. Yet now—to be part of the crowd, to say they've read it—they put *Harry Potter* on their oh-so-select reading list. It's infuriating, and maddening. Yes, I'm a writer myself, currently writing difficult, unreadable, hopefully unsettling novels, but there are so many other good books out there, so much rewarding, enlightening, enlarging works of fiction for adults; and yet these sad cases are swept along by the hype, the faddism, into reading a children's book.

The third group are the Regular Readers, for whom Harry is sandwiched between McEwan (英国当代作家) and Balzac, Roth (德国现代诗人) and Dickens. This is the real baffler—what on earth do they get out of reading it? Why bother? But if they call rattle through it in a week just to say they've been there—like going to Longleat (朗利特山庄, 英国名胜) or the Eiffel Tower—the worst they're doing is encouraging others.

46. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. The worldwide popularity of *Harry Potter*.
  - B. Adults benefiting from reading *Harry Potter*.
  - C. The origin of *Harry Potter* as a children's book.
  - D. Reflections on *Harry Potter*'s popularity among adults.
47. The author believes that many adults read *Harry Potter* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to follow suit
  - B. to kill time
  - C. to enjoy a second childhood
  - D. to share Harry's adventures
48. According to the author, the Never-Readers \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will take up reading as their lifelong hobby
  - B. have got more from the book than from the film
  - C. may barely get interested in other books than *Harry Potter*
  - D. can hardly be driven by the crowds to read any book
49. The Occasional Readers are referred to as sad cases because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they're too busy to enjoy regular reading
  - B. they're suffering from the heavy workload
  - C. they have a hard time selecting what to read
  - D. their reading taste is affected by fashion
50. What's the bad effect of the way the Regular Readers read *Harry Potter*?
- A. It will promote too many visits to the places the book mentions.
  - B. It will discourage people from reading real masterpieces.
  - C. It will foster reading as part of a fast-food culture.
  - D. It will cause a confusion of faddism with classics.



## Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

Although interior design has existed since the beginning of architecture, its development into a specialized field is really quite recent. Interior designers have become important partly because of the many functions that might be 51 in a single large building.

The importance of interior design becomes 52 when we realize how much time we 53 surrounded by four walls. Whenever we need to be indoors, we want our surroundings to be 54 attractive and comfortable as possible. We also expect 55 place to be appropriate to its use. You would be 56 if the inside of your bedroom were suddenly changed to look 57 the inside of a restaurant. And you wouldn't feel 58 in a business office that has the appearance of a school.

It soon becomes clear that the interior designer's most important basic 59 is the function of the particular 60.

- |                     |                |                 |               |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 51. A. consisted    | B. contained   | C. composed     | D. comprised  |
| 52. A. obscure      | B. attractive  | C. appropriate  | D. evident    |
| 53. A. spend        | B. require     | C. settle       | D. retain     |
| 54. A. so           | B. as          | C. thus         | D. such       |
| 55. A. some         | B. any         | C. this         | D. each       |
| 56. A. amused       | B. interested  | C. shocked      | D. frightened |
| 57. A. like         | B. for         | C. at           | D. into       |
| 58. A. correct      | B. proper      | C. right        | D. suitable   |
| 59. A. care         | B. concern     | C. attention    | D. intention  |
| 60. A. circumstance | B. environment | C. surroundings | D. space      |

## Part V Translation (30 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

For most of human history, the dominant concerns about energy have centered on the benefit side. Inadequacy of energy resources of the technologies for harvesting, converting, and distributing those resources has meant insufficient energy benefits to human beings and hence inconvenience, and constraints on its growth. The 1970's, then, represented an turning point. Energy was seen to be getting costlier in all respects. It began to be believable that excessive energy costs could pose threats on a par with those of insufficient supply. It



also became possible to think that expanding some forms of energy supply could create costs exceeding the benefits.

### Part VI Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic *Getting to Know the World Outside the Campus*. You should write 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

1. 大学生了解社会的必要性。
2. 了解社会的途径（大众媒介、社会服务等）。
3. 我打算怎么做。



## 过关冲刺试卷一参考答案与解析

### Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 points)

#### Section A Dialogue Completion

1. 【答案】C

【解析】A方在谈论天气，说：“晚些时候可能要起风。”C的回答“只要不下雨”与A方的谈话逻辑上一致，是正确答案。A、B和D项都是在谈论天气，但与A方的谈话内容不一致。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】这是在跟接线员打电话。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】同事间的对话，此句应对同事询问。A间接提出去旅行社询问的建议，是最佳答案。B、C与上下文不相关；D使用语境不同，一般用于希望对方能帮忙的时候。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】这是同事间的对话，一同事提出要帮忙。D是最恰当的回答，婉言谢绝。A、B过于冒失；C用于不同的语境。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】A邀请B一起去爬山，所以选B。

#### Section B Dialogue Comprehension

6. 【答案】A

【解析】女士说，Carol说自己的腿不像昨天痛得那么厉害了。男士则回答她最好还是让医生检查一下，也就是他认为Carol应该去看医生。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】对话中男士说，有班开往华盛顿的直达车2:30发车。而女士说，这班车比2点的车要快。而且在上车前还可以吃点东西，很显然女士想乘2:30的火车。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】男士推荐女士上哈佛大学。而女士表示，是否要考研究生先要和她的导师Dr. Garcia谈谈。很显然女士要咨询一下她的导师关于上研究生的事。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】对话中男士说，在这么多人面前，她这么镇静，我真没想到。据此可知，Alice在演讲过程中应该是很镇定、不紧张的。

10. 【答案】C