

2011版

在职攻读硕士学位  
全国联考英语考试辅导丛书



英语

# 历年试题

## 精解及模拟试卷

第7版

环球卓越在职英语考试研究组 / 组编  
初萌 周颖 / 主编

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2011版



在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试辅导丛书

# 英语 历年试题 精解及模拟试卷 (第7版)

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本书是在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试辅导丛书之一,根据最新考试内容和动向,于2011年5月再次修订。

本书包括2005~2010年试题和8套仿真模拟试卷。每套模拟试卷严格按照最新考试大纲编写,题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致,同时对每套模拟试卷都给出了相应的参考答案和详细的解析,让考生知其然,也知其所以然。

本书既可满足考生定期检查、巩固复习成果的需要,又可使考生尽早熟悉考试氛围。

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## 丛书序

非常感谢广大在职考生的厚爱和支持——本丛书于2007年、2008年、2009年、2010年连续四年荣登同类书籍销售榜前列！2011年5月，在各位编者的努力下，我们又对本丛书进行了精心修订，对部分内容进行了整合，使得本丛书更加具备应试性。

本丛书是根据国务院学位委员会办公室颁布的最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》的要求编写的。在职攻读硕士学位全国英语联考考试的内容包括：口语交际、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和英语写作。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内提高英语水平，系统备考，并顺利通过考试，编者特将连续多年积累下来的考前辅导经验和近几年的考试趋势有机结合，针对每种考试题型进行了详细的分析并提供完备的备考规划，还配备了标准化试题供广大考生练习，以此为广大社会在职考生量身定做了本套“在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试辅导丛书”。

本套丛书特色如下：

### 一、紧扣新大纲

本丛书紧扣最新大纲，结合编者多年命题研究和辅导经验编写而成，内容权威。命题思路及考点选择与在职攻读硕士学位考试命题思路相近，针对性极强。

### 二、名师主笔

本丛书的编写老师均为北京、上海、广州、郑州、沈阳、长春、石家庄、天津等地著名在职联考考前辅导老师，他们熟悉专业学位考试大纲和考生的需求，深谙命题的原则、思路和最新考试动态。

### 三、体系完整，脉络清晰，为在职考生提供标准化备考解决方案

本丛书共6本，从基础、提高到实战模拟，从专项训练到综合备考，充分考虑到了每位在职考生的需求，为广大在职考生提供了标准化的备考解决方案。

《英语词汇一本通》：根据最新考试大纲词条编写，记忆方法灵活实用，考点总结清晰，辨析明确，重点突出，便于考生短期内攻克词汇难关。

《英语备考指南》：从全面复习的角度，详尽阐述了各类题型的有效复习方法和解题技巧，并对考点进行全面归纳，同时在各部分均配有一定量的、有针对性的习题及解析。该书各部分内容以真题为导向，以有效的应试方法为依托，讲练结合，帮助考生全面突击考试。

《英语历年试题精解及模拟试卷》：除6套全真试题外，本书还包含8套全真模拟试卷，难度和出题规律与真题相近，并全部给出了详细解析，是考生临考复习的最佳用书。同时，本书也对2005~2010年的试题进行了详细的解析，以利于考生分析考试特点和发现命题规律，更好地把握考试趋势。

《阅读理解专项应试高分突破》：针对考试中占举足轻重地位的阅读理解部分，书中给出了在考前关键的8周内科学、合理的复习计划，并对各类考点进行深刻剖析，对各类考题的解题方法和技巧给予了详细讲解，同时也给出了经典的习题及解析。该书语言准确、选材精到、题材热门、命题拟真性强、讲解透彻，适合短期内进行阅读训练，迅速提升阅读应试能力，以突击考试。

《翻译与写作专项应试高分突破》：众所周知，如果学习方法得当，翻译和写作部分在短期内是最容易提高应试成绩的。编者给出了考前8周的复习计划，同时结合阅卷经验及评分标准，指出翻译和写作考试中常犯、易犯的错误，并针对各类题型进行了透彻的剖析，将考点分析得淋漓尽致，让读者有“柳暗花明”之感。该书是一本快速提高翻译和写作成绩的应试宝典。

《语法与词汇、完形填空、口语交际专项应试高分突破》：语法与词汇、完形填空、口语交际3个部分的考点相对分散，需要总结的内容相当多。编者充分考虑到此类题型的这一特点，详细规划了考前8周的复习计划，并对各类考点进行了全面的归纳总结，重点突出，可以有效地帮助考生省时省力高效复习，在纷繁丛杂中理清思路，把握主线，有的放矢。

#### 四、超值赠送

如何让在职考生不花钱就能享受到最好的辅导课程、只需一台电脑便可掌握良师传授的学习方法和技巧，抛砖引玉，攻克考试？环球卓越将实现广大在职考生这一愿望！

本套丛书由北京环球卓越在线 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com) 提供超值赠送服务和强大的技术支持，具体为：

1. 《英语词汇一本通》附赠内容为：环球卓越名师主讲的“必考词汇精讲班”（8学时，价值200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。
2. 《英语备考指南》附赠内容为：环球卓越著名辅导专家主讲的“系统精讲班口语、阅读课程”（16学时，价值360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. 《英语历年试题精解及模拟试卷》附赠内容为：环球卓越著名辅导专家主讲的“模考点评”（价值200元）的网络视频课程。2011年10月1日后，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。
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6. 《翻译与写作专项应试高分突破》附赠内容为：环球卓越“写作专项精讲”（8学时，价值100元）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。

## 五、专业的技术支持和完善的售后服务

本丛书由专业在职培训机构——环球卓越提供全程技术服务支持。凡购买本丛书中任意一册者，均可登录环球卓越网站，通过在线学习或者下载学习赠送课程，可享受环球卓越提供的一系列服务，如：

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由于编者水平有限，错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

最后，感谢北京环球卓越为本丛书提供的专业服务和技术支持，愿他们精益求精，为广大社会在职人士提供更多、更好、更专业的服务！

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环球卓越在职考试命题研究组

2011年5月于人民大学





## 第7版前言

本书是在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试辅导丛书之一。本书根据最新考试内容和动向,于2011年5月再次修订。书中包括2005~2010年试题和8套仿真模拟试卷及其相应的标准答案与解析。本书具备以下几个特点。

**1. 试题精解:**本书给出了2005~2010年试题,并给出了详细的解析,帮助考生了解各类题型的考试难度和考点分布情况,掌握各类题型的解题思路和解题技巧,同时帮助考生自我测试,准确定位,明确复习目标。

**2. 名师主笔:**本书作者团队是由一直工作在在职联考英语考试辅导第一线的名师组成。他们授课经验丰富,对考试研究透彻,对考点把握准确,熟悉考生状况,了解考生心理,因此,在编写过程中充分考虑了考生的需求。

**3. 权威模拟:**本书严格按照最新版考试大纲修订,模拟试卷的题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致。

**4. 解析详细:**本书各套模拟试卷都给出了相应的参考答案和详细的解析,让考生在熟悉历年考题的基础上,进一步分析、掌握各类题型的解题思路和解题技巧,做到胸中有数。

本书一方面可满足考生定期检查、巩固复习成果的需要,另一方面可使考生尽早熟悉考试氛围。

由于编者水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

2011年5月

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# Paper One

## Section A Dialogue Completion

- 1 •

## 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. Woman: What do you like to do on your summer vacation?  
 Man: I like nothing better than fishing on a hot summer day.  
 Question: What does the man mean?  
 A. He doesn't like fishing on a hot summer day.  
 B. Although he likes fishing, he doesn't want to do it on a hot summer day.  
 C. Fishing is his favorite pastime on a hot summer day.  
 D. He likes nothing, including fishing on a hot summer day.
7. Woman: I heard John and Frank had a quarrel.  
 Man: Oh, they soon made up.  
 Question: What does the man mean?  
 A. John and Frank had an argument, but now they are friends again.  
 B. John and Frank hate each other since their argument.  
 C. John and Frank pretended that they had a quarrel.  
 D. John and Frank often quarrel though they are friends.
8. Woman: I've changed my mind and would like to take the new approach.  
 Man: You're on the right track now!  
 Question: What does the man mean?  
 A. The woman is right.  
 B. The woman is getting on well.  
 C. The woman is doing the right thing.  
 D. The woman has changed her mind.
9. Woman: Doctor, what's wrong with my father?  
 Man: He's in pretty good shape, considering.  
 Question: What do we learn from the dialogue?  
 A. Her father is very sick.  
 B. There is nothing serious with her father.  
 C. Her father is an athlete.  
 D. The man is not sure about her father's condition.
10. Man: Why don't you dress up a little when you're out with your friends?  
 Woman: That's a good idea!  
 Question: What does the man suggest?  
 A. The woman should put on nice clothes.  
 B. The woman should wear makeup.  
 C. The woman should get up fight away.  
 D. The woman should make a dress herself.

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

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

11. Scarcely \_\_\_\_\_ those words when suddenly the monster was transformed into a very handsome youth.  
A. had he uttered      B. did he utter      C. he had uttered      D. he did utter
12. The new automobile factory is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ around 30,000 to 50,000 vehicles annually in the first three years.  
A. assemble      B. service      C. supply      D. repair
13. Within the foreseeable future there may be a major \_\_\_\_\_ of species, involving from one-third to two-thirds of all the species now in existence.  
A. exhaustion      B. exhibition      C. extension      D. extinction
14. \_\_\_\_\_ we arrived in a more urban area, where Jim took me to a place called Boston Market.  
A. Before long      B. After long      C. Shortly before      D. Shortly after
15. \_\_\_\_\_ urgent the situation may be, you will need to make one change at a time, and then move on.  
A. As      B. Whenever      C. However      D. Whatever
16. The museum's new building will have \_\_\_\_\_ the exhibition space as before.  
A. three times      B. three times like      C. three times as      D. three times larger
17. When you are in your room, leave the door \_\_\_\_\_ so that your visitors do not have to knock.  
A. open      B. opened      C. opening      D. being open
18. Earth is believed to \_\_\_\_\_ by an object the size of Mars at some point in the distant past before its surface cooled.  
A. be hit      B. have hit      C. have been hit      D. being hit
19. The only thing \_\_\_\_\_ really matters to the parents is how soon their children can return home.  
A. what      B. that      C. which      D. this
20. It is unacceptable that a person \_\_\_\_\_ for an uncommitted crime.  
A. gets punishing      B. punishes      C. get punished      D. punished
21. In Australia the Asians have made their influence \_\_\_\_\_ in businesses, large and small.  
A. feeling      B. feel      C. felt      D. to be felt
22. The angry mother didn't know who \_\_\_\_\_ for the broken glass.  
A. will blame      B. to blame      C. to be blamed      D. blames
23. In the Chinese mind the Spring Festival is \_\_\_\_\_ with nice food and new clothes.

- A. joined                      B. related                      C. linked                      D. associated
24. Mobile phones are proved to \_\_\_\_\_ with flight instruments and have a negative effect on flight safety.
- A. interfere                      B. disturb                      C. interrupt                      D. trouble
25. Some governments have forbidden cigarette \_\_\_\_\_ and launched anti-smoking campaigns.
- A. commissions                      B. commodities                      C. commercials                      D. commands
26. If you try to sell them something that they \_\_\_\_\_ for free, they aren't going to buy it.
- A. used to getting                      B. used to get                      C. were used to get                      D. are used to get
27. Applicants must show that they have \$ 10,000 or more \_\_\_\_\_ for living expenses and approximately \$ 10,000 for tuition.
- A. acceptable                      B. advisable                      C. available                      D. applicable
28. The director often says it is difficult to design a program that will meet the \_\_\_\_\_ needs of all our users.
- A. diverse                      B. distinctive                      C. distinct                      D. distinguished
29. \_\_\_\_\_ their differences, they are united by the common desire to transform their personal commitment into public leadership.
- A. But for                      B. For all                      C. Above all                      D. Except for
30. The winter just ending was \_\_\_\_\_ severe, causing great hardship to the poorer people in this area.
- A. exceptionally                      B. explosively                      C. extensively                      D. expressively

### 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

Declaring that physical exercise is one of the most powerful medicines to help improve our quality of life is not an exaggeration. The World Health Organization expressed the same view in its 2002 World Health Report, emphasizing that the damage produced by lack of physical activity was equal to the strong probability of serious illness such as heart disease and even some kinds of cancer.

Those who have embraced an active lifestyle for years are familiar with the sort of physical and psychological benefits that come from exercise. Nevertheless a lot of people would never think of physical activity as a way of feeling better, simply because they don't think they are in need of it, or because they are lazy or maintain that they haven't got enough time.

There are many positive effects that result from physical exercise and they are not only concerned with the physical aspects but also psychological and social ones.

Beginning with the physical benefits, physical activity improves the life of the heart, burns off fat, lowers high blood pressure, makes tissues more resistant, and increases muscle flexibility and joint mobility.

On a psychological level, physical activity helps reduce anxiety and stress by causing tension to disappear and by encouraging us to have a better sense of ourselves through listening to our bodies during movement.

Lastly, seeing ourselves in better health is advantageous socially. The sense of satisfaction thus obtained will result in an increase of self-respect and self-confidence in terms of our ability to interact with others.

The benefits linked to exercise have also not gone unnoticed in the business world, with more and more companies setting up gyms on-site. Employees' improved health translates into better performance and reduced costs as well as an increase in people's satisfaction in the work place.

Physical activity is recommended for all age groups, including children. It is an important growth factor in a child's education.

And for the elderly? There is no doubt that regular physical activity allows greater efficiency in daily life as well as creating more basic independence day by day, including the possibility of keeping in touch with others and not feeling isolated.

31. The writer regards physical exercise as a strong medicine because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the WHO holds the view  
 B. it helps improve the quality of life  
 C. the lack of it equals serious illness  
 D. it enables people to live longer
32. Many people do not engage in physical exercise mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they are not aware of its benefits  
 B. they don't have the facilities  
 C. they don't think they need it  
 D. they are physically unfit for it
33. According to the passage, physical exercise can make people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. stronger and more intelligent  
 B. more intelligent and more open-minded  
 C. more open-minded and healthier  
 D. healthier and stronger
34. Physical exercise is socially beneficial because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it gives people competitive advantage  
 B. it helps people reduce anxiety  
 C. it enables employees to work better for their company  
 D. it makes people confident in dealing with others
35. According to the passage, regular physical exercise can make old people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. better able to look after themselves  
 B. look younger than they really are  
 C. less likely to suffer from diseases  
 D. more aggressive in their interaction with others

## Passage Two

According to the United States government, people are classified as homeless if they have no place to stay and no expectation of finding a place for the next thirty days. Although technically accurate, that is an impersonal assessment of an enormous and very serious human problem.

The homeless population represents all of us Americans. It includes men and women, the elderly, children, and infants. Its members are from all ethnic (种族的) groups. What they have in common is poverty.

Currently in the U. S. , thirty-nine million people live in poverty. When money is really tight, paying the rent or buying food often becomes a choice. Government assistance in the form of food stamps does help but, as one homeless man explains, you can't pay the rent with food stamps.

With no money for rent, the streets and homeless shelters become the alternative.

Although men constitute the largest group within the homeless population, homeless women with children are rapidly joining them. In fact, one quarter of the homeless people in the U. S. are teenagers and young children.

People may become homeless for numerous reasons. However, there are certain factors that many of these individuals have in common. They include a lack of adequate education and job skills. A majority of the teenagers and adults have not completed high school.

The abuse of alcohol and drugs is also a common factor. One third of the adult homeless population abuses alcohol, while one quarter of the same group uses drugs.

Some members of this population suffer mental health problems. Within the past several years many institutions for the mentally ill have been closed and their patients sent "home". Unfortunately, a number of those people have no home to go to and they are unable to adequately look after themselves.

Job loss in today's economy has also become a real factor in the loss of people's homes. The breakup of families through abandonment and divorce are also contributing factors, particularly when there are children involved. The parent who is left to care for the kids with inadequate income may be forced to depend on the homeless shelters to put a roof over their heads.

36. The writer thinks that the U. S. government's definition of the homeless reveals \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an insincere attitude toward the homeless  
 B. an unbearable attitude toward the homeless  
 C. an uncivilized attitude toward the homeless  
 D. an unsympathetic attitude toward the homeless
37. The U. S. government helps the homeless by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. giving them homeless allowances  
 B. giving them food stamps  
 C. finding jobs for them  
 D. finding residences for them
38. Most of the homeless in the U. S. are \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. male adults      B. female adults      C. the elderly      D. children
39. People become homeless for all the following reasons EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the lack of adequate education  
 B. the abuse of alcohol and drugs  
 C. the closure of institutions for the mentally ill  
 D. the poor performance of economy
40. The breakup of families is likely to lead to homelessness because a parent with kids may \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lose his or her job in today's economy      B. be unable to look after the kids  
 C. not have enough income      D. find residence at a homeless shelter

### Passage Three

In early 2004 eight tiny sensors were dropped from a plane near a military base in California. After hitting the ground, the sensors — also known as smart dust sensors — organized themselves into a network and quickly detected a fleet of military vehicles on the ground. They determined the direction, speed and size of a series of military vehicles traveling along the road and later transmitted the data to a computer at a nearby base camp.

Smart dust sensors are minicomputers — as small as a grain of rice in some cases — that can monitor and evaluate their physical environment and can relay the information via wireless communication. They can monitor elements such as temperature, moisture, humidity, pressure, energy use, vibration, light, motion, radiation, gas, and chemicals. These devices will soon have many applications, such as use in emergency rescue.

Software has been developed to run these minicomputers. A key feature of the software is the ability of the sensors to automatically organize themselves into a communications network and talk to each other via wireless radio signals. If any one connection is interrupted, the sensors will self-correct and pass the information on to the next available sensor.

Each sensor has a chip that does the computing work — recording things like temperature and motion at its location. Each sensor also has a tiny radio transmitter that allows it to talk to other sensors within 100 feet or so. With a single network of 10,000 sensors — thought to be the biggest array (排列) of sensors currently possible — you could cover 9 square miles and get information about each point along the way. The data finally works its way to a base station that can send the information to a computer or to a wireless network.

The scientists who are working with this technology say smart dust sensors can be used to detect the location or movement of enemy troops in areas too dangerous or remote for soldiers to operate. Scattering hundreds of self-networking sensors from a manned or unmanned plane onto the battlefield, in theory, could produce critical information and lead to strategic advantage. Sensors could also be used to detect the presence of chemical weapons and could give troops the time needed to put on protective gear.

41. Smart dust sensors can do all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. giving troops their protective gear  
 B. organizing themselves into a computer network  
 C. detecting the movement of military vehicles nearby  
 D. operating in remote and dangerous War zones
42. By “physical environment” (Line 2, Paragraph 2), the writer means such elements as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the position of military troops  
 B. the presence of minicomputers  
 C. the strength of radio signals  
 D. the amount of water vapor in the air
43. If connection between two sensors is blocked, the network will automatically \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. replace the sensor involved  
 B. repair the sensor involved  
 C. ignore the sensor involved  
 D. destroy the sensor involved
44. To cover an area of 3 square miles and get information about each point along the way, how many smart dust sensors are needed?  
 A. About 3,000 sensors.  
 B. About 3,300 sensors.  
 C. About 5,000 sensors.  
 D. About 6,600 sensors.
45. The passage implies that the smart dust sensors are most likely to be used in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. emergency rescue  
 B. monitoring pollution  
 C. military operations  
 D. evaluating the environment

### Passage Four

Each semester, Andrew Tom receives a term bill outlining his expenses: tuition, dorm fee, student center fee, recreation fee, resident activity fee, health insurance. If only the rest of his expenses were as easy to quantify.

“It’s like you start out the semester with plenty of money and then \$20 for dinner out here and \$100 at the department store there, it’s gone,” said Tom, a Northeastern University third-year student. “And there are so many things you need like toothpaste or laundry detergent (洗涤剂) that you don’t think about until you get here and need it.”

From the books lining their shelves to the fashionable clothes filling their closets, college students say the expenses of a college education go well beyond tuition and a dining hall meal plan. Many say they arrive on campus only to be overwhelmed by unexpected costs from sports fees to the actual price of a slice of pizza.

Balancing a job with schoolwork, especially at colleges known for their heavy workloads like Harvard and MIT, can be tough. So can the pressure students often feel to financially keep pace with their friends.

“When you get dragged along shopping, you’re going to spend money; if you get dragged to a party and everyone wants to take a cab but you’re cheap and want to take a bus. Chances are you’ll end up sharing the fee for the cab,” said Tom. “I guess you could say no, but no one

wants to be the only one eating in the snack bar while your friends are out to dinner.”

Max Cohen, a biology major at MIT, said he is accustomed to watching fellow students spend \$40 a night to have dinner delivered or \$50 during a night out at a bar. During the school's recent spring break, friends on trips for the week posted away messages that read like a world map — Paris, Rome, Tokyo. “Meanwhile I stay home and work,” said Cohen. “I didn't realize when I came here how much money I would spend or how hard I would have to work to get by.”

It is a lesson some younger students learn quickly. Others, surrounded by credit card offers, go into debt, or worse, are forced to leave school.

“A lot of people don't think twice about how much they spend,” said a first-year student at MIT, “and you feel the pressure sometimes to go along with them.”

46. The sentence “If only the rest of his expenses were as easy to quantify.” (Lines 2-3, Paragraph 1) implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. there are many other unexpected expenses  
 B. it is easy to calculate how much more to spend  
 C. the tuition is too high to be calculated  
 D. he has to pay only a few other expenses
47. All the following expenses are included in the term bill EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. health insurance      B. sports fees      C. recreation fees      D. dorm fees
48. According to the passage, many college students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have to work hard in their studies  
 B. suspend their studies in order to work  
 C. depend on their families for all the expenses  
 D. are under great financial pressure
49. The word “cheap” (Line 2, Paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
 A. inferior in quality      B. inexpensive      C. unwilling to spend      D. valueless
50. From the last paragraph, one may learn that an important reason for the high hidden costs for college students is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the extremely high prices of daily necessities  
 B. the school's overcharging for campus activities  
 C. the too many expenses the students have to pay  
 D. the pressure of keeping pace with their peers

#### 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.