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English

同等学力申请硕士学位 英语 考试 标准模拟考场

同等学力申请硕士学位英语
考试辅导用书编审委员会 编著

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- 精辟阐明**解题思路**，充分展示解题技巧及其内在规律



 中国人民大学出版社

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总序

General Preface

随着中国国际化进程的日益推进、改革开放逐步深化以及经济发展速度的日益加快,社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进,对博士、硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求也越来越大,报考硕士、博士研究生的考生正在逐年增多。对于许多不能脱产学习的考生来说,参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试是获取硕士学位的一个重要途径。同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试对考生的外语水平要求比较高,尤其是听、说、读、写、译的综合应用能力。参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试的学生,一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和较强的科研能力,另一方面还应该具备较强的外语应用能力。

国务院学位委员会办公室于2008年对《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》(第四版)进行了修订,对考试项目做了必要的调整,所以考生非常需要有关调整后内容的复习资料,以便更有针对性地复习和准备。综合考察最近的图书市场,有关同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的辅导资料很多,而根据最新大纲精神编写、完全符合目前考试需要的辅导资料非常缺乏。考生对如何复习应考常常感到无所适从,他们迫切需要一套高质量的考前辅导资料,以应对考试的实际要求,在考试中把握命题规律,获取高分。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,了解同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧,提高得分能力,我们在前版的基础上精心修订了这套同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统一考试辅导书。修订后本套书包括《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试综合辅导教程》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准模拟考场》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解120篇精解》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年试题精解》、《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试词汇逆序记忆》,共五本。

本套书的特色如下:

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本套书作者长期从事同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题、阅卷与辅导工作,对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的考点非常熟悉。他们有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,从而使本套书具有极高的权威性。本套书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年的教学、命题、评卷经验。

二、鲜明的创新特色，编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本套书全面吸收了同类图书的优点，结合作者丰富的辅导经验，博采众长，推陈出新，使图书结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。下面分别介绍：

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试综合辅导教程》：以最新修订的《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》（第五版）为标准，按照最新精神编写。在编写过程中，特别注意知识的系统性。在每章后都编写了足量的同步强化练习题，并给出答案和解析。考生可通过做这些强化练习题进行自测，巩固复习成果。该书力求把重点、难点与考点讲深、讲透。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准模拟考场》：鉴于许多考生缺乏实际临场经验，该书将为考生进行全程领航和理性分析，引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用各套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的学习成果，及时查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试阅读理解 120 篇精解》：该书在选编文章题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间，广泛涉猎，包括社会科学、自然科学等各个领域的知识。具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面，可以让考生系统见识同等学力申请硕士学位英语阅读理解材料，强化英语背景知识，轻松获取阅读理解考试高分。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年试题精解》：历史是一面镜子，了解过去可以预知未来。研习历年真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节，也是考生掌握考试动态，赢得高分的最佳捷径。通过对历年试题的详细解析，考生可以了解命题原则与规律，把握考试的脉搏，明确考试的重点和难点所在。

《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试词汇逆序记忆》：该书包括同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试基本词汇及其衍生词汇共计 6 220 余例，固定搭配词组和惯用短语 1 000 余个。该书最大的亮点就是推出逆序记忆，打破常规记忆法，大大提高记忆效率。

实践证明，一套好的复习资料，能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。我们以同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试专家组辅导经验的深厚积累，以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神，凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍，向广大考生奉献这套辅导书，希望能帮助考生在考试中夺得高分！

编著者

前言

Preface

根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定,具有研究生毕业同等学力的人员,都可以按照《国务院学位委员会关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》的要求与办法,向学位授予单位提出申请。授予同等学力人员硕士学位是国家为同等学力人员开辟的获得学位的渠道。这对于在职人员业务素质的提高和干部队伍建设都能起到积极的作用。申请人通过了学位授予单位及国家组织的全部考试、并通过了学位论文答辩后,经审查达到了硕士学位学术水平者,可以获得硕士学位。

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试在我国已实行 15 年,得到了社会以及广大考生的极大关注。随着参加该类考试人数的不断增长,为了更好地检测考生的英语实际水平,国务院学位委员会办公室于 2008 年再次修订了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》。修订后的第五版新大纲是今后几年同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试统一命题的依据。第五版新大纲与第四版相比,主要有以下方面的变化:一是词汇方面的变化,词汇总量由 5 500 个增加到 6 220 个,要求掌握的词组从 550 个增加到 600 个;二是语法方面的变化,旧大纲规定“掌握英语基本语法结构”,而新大纲规定“掌握英语基本语法知识”;三是阅读仍然是五篇文章,但每篇文章后的问题由 5 道变为 6 道,阅读量和难度均有所增加;四是新大纲去掉了“识别和改正语法错误”这一题型。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,在认真分析了同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后,倾情奉献了这本《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试标准模拟考场》。

为了让考生能在考前进行实战模拟,我们精编了 20 套模拟试题,其特点如下。

一、全面紧扣同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试最新大纲,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,20 套模拟试题的题型和题量与实际考试试题一致。本书中的标准模拟试题紧紧联系当前变化了的考试动态以及最新形势与政策,与新大纲完全一致。

二、规范操作,启迪备考,极具操作性

鉴于许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,本书提供了详细的解析,精辟阐明解题思路,全面

展现题型变化。模拟题不仅可用于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。

三、解题策略和技巧的覆盖,体现英语运用原则

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缺,迅速提高考试能力。

由于时间仓促,不当和疏漏之处在所难免,还望广大考生、专家和同仁斧正。

编著者

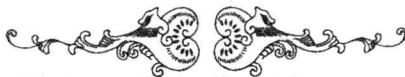
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同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平
全国统一考试标准模拟考场一



Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 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 best answer that suits the situation to complete the dialogue by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

1. A: May I play my computer game for an hour?

B: _____

- A. You should study harder.
- B. I've said before that the game takes too long.
- C. Yes, you get it.
- D. Sorry, your mother's using the computer now.

2. A: I'm going to pop out to get a sandwich. _____

B: No, thank you. I'm all right.

- A. How can I help you?
- B. What can I do for you?
- C. Can I get you anything?
- D. I'll be back in a minute.

3. A: Front desk. Can I help you?

B: _____

- A. May I ask who you are?
- B. Yes, I need your help.
- C. This is Mr. Burton speaking.
- D. This is Mr. Burton in 1205. Can I get a wake-up call, please?

4. A: What are you and Joe doing this weekend, Michelle? Would you be free to come over for drinks after dinner sometime?

B: _____

- A. No, no. I think you and Mike should come over for dinner.
- B. Hey, thank you, Pat. That sounds nice. I don't think we have made any plans yet.

- C. It's hard to decide now.
 D. We are doing nothing this weekend. What about you?
5. **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.

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 by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

6. **Woman:** Teacher's Day is coming. Have you decided what to buy for the teacher?

Man: Well, we're still in two minds.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. They haven't reached an agreement yet.
 B. They are still hesitating.
 C. They care very much about what to buy.
 D. They find it hard to do something for the teacher.
7. **Man:** That's the most boring seminar I've been to in a long time.
Woman: Well, it wasn't the regular speaker. She got sick at the last minute.
Man: I'm surprised they didn't have a better substitute.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. They should replace the regular speaker.
 B. He hasn't been to a seminar for a long time.
 C. He didn't expect the substitute was so poor.
 D. The substitute was not as good as the regular speaker.
8. **Woman:** You are too careful. I can hardly put up with a car moving at this speed.
Man: Once bitten twice shy. I was involved in a head-on collision a few months ago. I don't want to repeat it.
Question: What can we learn from the conversation?
- A. The man doesn't want to repeat what he said.
 B. The man has learned a lesson from his car accident.
 C. The man is a timid person, so he doesn't want to drive fast.
 D. The woman can't tolerate the man's attitude.

9. **Man:** I hear you have been working part-time.
Woman: Yeah, I must stand on my own feet. My parents are retired and their health is declining.
Question: What does the woman mean?
 A. She has recovered from an injury.
 B. She does not depend on her parents any more.
 C. Her parents used to enjoy good health.
 D. Her parents used to have a good job.
10. **Man:** It seems that your father takes you under his wing.
Woman: I have the same feeling. But I don't like the way he treats my sister.
Question: What can we learn from the conversation?
 A. The woman's sister is maltreated.
 B. The man is jealous of the woman.
 C. The father favors the woman.
 D. The woman doesn't like to be treated the way her father does to her.

Part II Vocabulary (20 minutes, 10 points)

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. The animals would charge no matter how badly wounded, and in their death struggles, bellowing and rolling from side to side, they seemed to refuse to die.
 A. gasping B. choking C. howling D. puffing
12. Almost everyone has experienced the joy of sports. Nevertheless, thoughtful observers will continue to reflect on the pros and cons of the modern drive to rationalize sports in a quest for the ultimate possible athletic performance.
 A. debate B. stipulate C. signify D. ponder
13. In most South American countries rail transport is plagued by operational problems as well as by obsolete equipment.
 A. deficient B. outdated C. inferior D. imperfect
14. The racial interpretation of history and the fascist contempt for democracy lured Germany into war against Communist and democracy.
 A. tempted B. imposed C. constrained D. engaged
15. Some forgeries are intended to confound or ridicule the expels; others are intended to

imitate an artist or genre.

A. scorn B. perplex C. appraise D. irritate

16. In William Shakespeare's *King Lear*, as the extent of Lear's folly becomes even clearer, he rages at his impotence and goes mad.

A. inability B. dilemma C. insecurity D. stupidity

17. The contrast of the gray, cheerless, and shabby cities and towns of the former eastern Germany with the picture-postcard luster of the western sector was an eloquent testimony to the divergences that had to be overcome.

A. barrier B. restraint C. hazard D. evidence

18. It was the responsibility of government to provide instruction so that the talented would be able to enter government service and thus perpetuate the moral and ethical foundation of society.

A. stabilize B. launch C. maintain D. reinforce

19. Relentless rains triggered heavy flooding in nine provinces, where 68 persons were killed. The government pledged relief funds of \$2.8 million to assuage the calamitous damage.

A. disastrous B. ruthless C. persistent D. tragic

20. The rationale for the government's involvement in each mode of transportation is that a strong transportation system is necessary for developing the nation's economy or for its defense.

A. conviction B. principle C. premise D. medium

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. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have _____.

A. sufficient B. efficient C. potential D. proficient

22. We'd like to _____ a table for five for dinner this evening.

A. preserve B. prosperity C. sustain D. retain

23. Britain has the highest _____ of road traffic in the world—over 60 cars for every mile of road.

A. popularity B. prosperity C. intensity D. density

24. I would never have _____ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.

A. sought for B. accounted for C. turned up D. resorted to

25. The energy _____ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.

A. transferred B. released C. conveyed D. delivered

26. It is required that during the process, great care has to be taken to protect the _____ silk from damage.
A. sensitive B. sensible C. tender D. delicate
27. To our _____, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.
A. relief B. view C. anxiety D. judgment
28. The government will take some action to _____ the two big quarreling companies.
A. jigsaw B. jot C. impulse D. reconcile
29. As automation became popular in most factories, labor was made _____.
A. destined B. redundant C. diverse D. discontent
30. They have _____ her unreasonable request for her annual salary.
A. destined B. chorded C. repelled D. commenced

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points)

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

Passage One

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "store in the refrigerator."

In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed—natural cooling, drying, smoking salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing—marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house—while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers, but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

31. The statement "In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily." (Line 1, Para. 2) suggests that _____.
A. the author was well-fed and healthy even without a fridge in his fifties
B. the author was not accustomed to use fridges even in his fifties
C. there was no fridge in the author's home in the 1950s
D. the fridge was in its early stage of development in the 1950s
32. Why does the author say that nothing was wasted before the invention of fridges?
A. People would not buy more food than was necessary.
B. Food was delivered to people two or three times a week.
C. Food was sold fresh and did not get rotten easily.
D. People had effective ways to preserve their food.
33. Who benefited the least from fridges according to the author?
A. Inventors. B. Consumers. C. Manufacturers. D. Travelling salesmen.
34. Which of the following phrases in the fifth paragraph indicates the fridge's negative effect on the environment?
A. "Hum away continuously" B. "Climatically almost unnecessary"
C. "Artificially-cooled space" D. "With mild temperatures"
35. What is the author's overall attitude toward fridges?
A. Neutral. B. Critical. C. Objective. D. Compromising.
36. What statement can be inferred from this article?
A. The fridge is quite different from the refrigerator.
B. The fridge has more bad effects than good ones.
C. Despite its contribution to the environments, the fridge has still defects such as the noise.
D. People invented the fridge so as to live better.

■ Passage Two ■

The human brain contains 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections. Such enormous numbers used to discourage us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with humanlike ability, but now that we have grown used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure. Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will. It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by loading in the right software (软件) or by altering the architecture but that too will happen.

I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon (硅) will arise first to rival and then exceed their human ancestors. Once they exceed us they will be capable of their own design. In a real sense they will be able to reproduce themselves. Silicon will have ended carbon's long control. And we will no longer be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the known universe.

As the intelligence of robots increases to match that of humans and as their cost declines through economies of scale we may use them to expand our frontiers, first on earth through their ability to withstand environments, harmful to ourselves. Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds be mined. Further ahead, by a combination of the great wealth this new age will bring and the technology it will provide, the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be within our power.

37. In what way can we make a machine intelligent?
 - A. By making it work in such environments as deserts, oceans or space.
 - B. By working hard for 10 or 20 years.
 - C. By either properly programming it or changing its structure.
 - D. By reproducing it.
38. What does the writer think about machines with human-like ability?
 - A. He believes they will be useful to human beings.
 - B. He believes that they will control us in the future.
 - C. He is not quite sure in what way they may influence us.
 - D. He doesn't consider the construction of such machines possible.
39. The word "carbon" (Line 4, Para. 2) stands for "_____".
 - A. intelligent robots
 - B. a chemical element
 - C. an organic substance
 - D. human beings
40. A robot can be used to expand our frontiers when _____.
 - A. its intelligence and cost are beyond question
 - B. it is able to bear the rough environment
 - C. it is made as complex as the human brain
 - D. its architecture is different from that of the present ones
41. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. after the installation of a great number of cells and connections, robots will be capable of self-reproduction
 - B. with the rapid development of technology, people have come to realize the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability
 - C. once we make a machine as complex as the human brain, it will possess intelligence
 - D. robots will have control of the vast, man-made world in space
42. In the sentence of "the technology it will provide" in the last paragraph, "it" refers to _____.

A. the combination

B. the great wealth

C. this new age

D. the robot

Passage Three

After the violent earthquake that shook Los Angeles in 1994, earthquake scientists had good news to report. The damage and death toll could have been much worse.

More than 60 people died in this earthquake. By comparison, an earthquake of similar intensity that shook America in 1988 claimed 25,000 victims.

Injuries and deaths were relatively less in Los Angeles because the quake occurred at 4:31 a. m. on a holiday, when traffic was light on the city's highways. In addition, changes made to the construction codes in Los Angeles during the last 20 years have strengthened the city's buildings and highways, making them more resistant to quakes.

Despite the good news, civil engineers aren't resting on their successes. Pinned to their drawing boards are blueprints for improved quake-resistant buildings. The new designs should offer even greater security to cities where earthquakes often take place.

In the past, making structures quake-resistant meant firm yet flexible materials, such as steel and wood, that bend without breaking. Later, people tried to lift a building off its foundation, and insert rubber and steel between the building and its foundation to reduce the impact of ground vibrations. The most recent designs give buildings brains as well as concrete and steel supports, called smart buildings, the structures respond like living organisms to an earthquake's vibrations. When the ground shakes and the building tips forward, the computer would force the building to shift in the opposite direction.

The new smart structures could be very expensive to build. However, they would save many lives and would be less likely to be damaged during earthquakes.

43. One reason why the loss of lives in the Los Angeles earthquake was comparatively low is that _____.

A. new computers had been installed in the buildings

B. it occurred in the residential areas rather than on the highways

C. large numbers of Los Angeles residents had gone for a holiday

D. improvements had been made in the construction of buildings and highways

44. The function of the computer mentioned in the passage is to _____.

A. counterbalance an earthquake's action on the building

B. predict the coming of an earthquake with accuracy

C. help strengthen the foundation of the building

D. measure the impact of an earthquake's vibrations

45. The smart buildings discussed in the passage _____.

A. would cause serious financial problems

B. would be worthwhile though costly