



构件英语

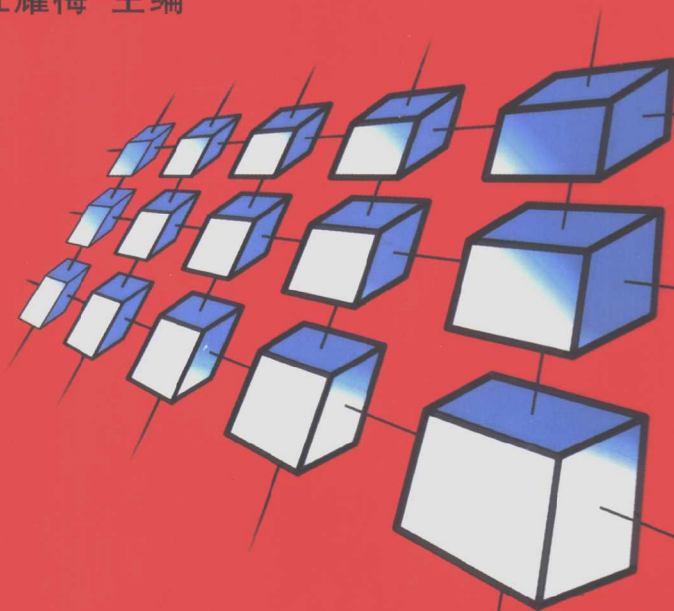
Wisdom English

同等学力考试过关捷径 真题及模拟试题训练与技巧详解

Wisdom English

- 全新的英语学习方法
- 全新的词汇记忆方法
- 全新的考试速成方法

李守京 王志 总主编
杜耀梅 主编



大连理工大学出版社

 构件英语

同等学力考试

过关捷径

真题及模拟试题训练与技巧详解

主 编 杜耀梅

大连理工大学出版社

© 杜耀梅 2003

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

真题及模拟试题训练与技巧详解/杜耀梅主编. — 大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2003.3

(同等学力考试过快捷径)

ISBN 7-5611-2246-2

I. 真… II. 杜… III. 英语—研究生—统一考试—自学参考资料
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 003497 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址:大连市凌水河 邮政编码:116024

电话:0411-4708842 传真:0411-4701466 邮购:0411-4707955

E-mail: dulp@mail.dlptt.ln.cn URL: http://www.dulp.com.cn

大连海事大学印刷厂印刷

大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸: 185mm × 233mm

印张: 12.5

字数: 349 千字

附件: 磁带 2 盒

印数: 1 ~ 10 000

2003 年 3 月第 1 版

2003 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 逄东敏

责任校对: 胡 松

封面设计: 孙宝福

定 价: 19.80 元

同等学力考试过关捷途

丛书

中国教育电视台 北京智慧之源教育公司

策 划 张德祥 张志君 季知元

总 主 编 李守京 王 志

副总主编 石小娣 李 立 杜耀梅

真题及模拟试题训练与技巧详解

主 编 杜耀梅

副主编 赵 星 吕慧琴 高 慧

编 者 (按姓氏笔画)

石小娣 吕慧琴 杜耀梅 李守京

李 立 李红梅 苗天顺 陆凌燕

赵 星 高 慧

前言

同等学力人员申请硕士学位全国英语统一考试制度自 1995 年实施以来,不断改进、日臻完善,已成为我国通过在职继续教育培训高层次人才的重要途径之一。但是,由于该项目属于英语知识与应用技能综合水平测试,总体难度较大,每年通过者不过 2 万人左右,不少有志于申请这一项目者由于基础薄弱或由于复习方法不当,几度名落孙山,至今未能如愿。使这些考生感到苦恼的,不是具体知识记不住,而是顾了东顾不了西。今年客观题考分上去了,翻译作文却达不到基准线;明年翻译作文上去了,听力和阅读理解又得分太低。在这些考生的头脑里,英语统考这个庞然大物真像一头印度巨象,实在“捉摸不透”。他们抱怨说:英语学习“无规律可言”,“对我们是苦海无边、苦不堪言”。再去读一年辅导班吧?重新听一遍辅导教师面面俱到的讲解,既安不下心来听讲,又对这回参加“围城”能不能一朝鸿运飞来侥幸进了“城门”实在缺乏信心。

本丛书的作者们就是从考生复习的角度,从人民教师应当为有志于这一考试的青年朋友们排忧解难的心情出发,“著书立说”,帮考生早日马到成功,攻入“城内”。

我们这个人口大国,历来是英才辈出。这些英才们要么似六国苏秦的“头悬梁,锥刺股”般拼搏;要么似匡衡“凿壁偷光”般不辞辛劳。然而,随着科学技术的飞速发展,在我国经历了技术落后导致被动、挨打、受气的百年巨痛之后,使我们明白光靠“刻苦”是无济于事的。从国家到个人,从整个人生事业到具体一门科学的学习,必须讲求方法,必须创新思维、追求效率。本书的编著者以自己切身学习英语的经验教训,以自己对国内外成功学习外语的理论和方法的钻研为依据,总结考生英语强化复习的有效手段,编写了这套《同等学力考试过快捷径》丛书。考生自会从学习这套丛书中看到,它确有以下突出的特点:

1. 内容紧扣《大纲》。本书的全部内容紧紧围绕《大纲》测试的总体和分项要求及目标而展开。

2. “板块化”理论和复习内容板块化的指导思想。这不仅是本丛书的一

前言

大特色,也是英语学习的一大创造。“板块理论”起源于 20 世纪 60 年代地质学研究领域,并于 60 年代末形成了完整的科学体系。现在,这一理论体系逐步为其他领域接受和引用。它反映了事物本身客观存在的形态,也反映了事物之间相互联系的内在构造规律,符合人们通常由已知事物的相似块出发推知事物内在的特异特征的认识论原理,因而在当代科学研究、工程建设、软件开发等诸多领域得到广泛应用。该丛书将“板块理论”应用于英语的研究与学习,使学习者必备的知识系统化、模块化,变杂乱为有序,变零碎为板块,学习者不必再自己进行分析、总结、归纳和整理,因而可以省时省力地完成学习任务。

3.“素质教育”与“应试教育”良好结合。该书既系统地、深刻地研究了该项考试的命题规律,科学、全面地总结、归纳了各种考试技巧,又严格遵循《大纲》宗旨,以能力培养为核心。读者仔细翻阅之后将发现,每一部分的内容都包含了必备的知识模块,而不是指导考生如何猜题、押题,蒙混过关。考生只要花功夫学习,不但可以顺利考试过关,而且会快速培养出相应的听、读、写、译能力。

4. 英语知识和技能强化复习体系安排科学、配套。该丛书的内容包括从词汇到语法,从听力、阅读到写作各个方面,总体设计科学。《考纲词汇魔力板块速记》一书,涵括了全部《大纲》词汇(不含部分中学词汇),既可使考生快速突破阅读词汇关,又为听力、写作、翻译及其它考项相关词语的掌握奠定了基础。《综合技能魔力板块速成》一书,透彻分析了各个考项的命题原则和测试要点,全面归纳、总结了必备知识各个“板块”,详细讲析了解题步骤和应试技巧。上述两本书是考生基础复习阶段的良师益友。《真题及模拟试题训练与技巧详解》一书,则给出了近 4 年的真题及 4 套与考试范围、考试难度非常接近的模拟试题,从而有利于考生综合复习。为帮助考生复习和形象地记忆有关知识内容,提高应试技巧,本丛书录制有系列成套的板块复习磁带。

总之,有了这套教材的复习强化丛书和视听磁带、光盘资料,考生可以相信,你的整个复习难度将会大大降低,从而有效缩短每个环节的过程,显著提高你的复习效率。考生更可以相信只要能努力而有效地进行了复习,“进城”的目标是能够实现的。国家强调的是实事求是的英语水平,决非高不可攀的空中楼阁。我个人觉得,只要考生本身水平真正够了,把目前的通

过率 30% 左右提高到 40% ~ 50% 是完全可能的。在申奥成功、中国入世急需大批高水平建设人才的今天,国家怎能不以热烈欢迎的态度启用更多高水平的合格的现代化建设人才呢?只要考生本人肯下功夫,复习强化策略对头,一步步完成了同等学力英语统考的基本要求,相信国家会以双倍的热情迎接你的“进城”、祝贺你的成功。

综上所述,这是一套不可多得优秀辅导教材。作为一位毕生从事英语研究与教学的教师,我也藉此机会向广大考生寄予如下期待:

第一,常言道:“梅花香自苦寒来”。再好的方法、再科学的教材,也少不了学习者的自身努力。在方法对头、复习材料适宜精当的情况下,还应特别强调抓紧时间,突破难点重点,考前强化复习更应如此。

第二,要把这一考试看做自己重要的“加油站”。常言道:“漫漫岁月机遇少”。作为一个在职申请学位者,也许你对此已有所体会。因此望你珍惜这一机会。归根结底,你考英语并不是为别人,是你事业的终身需要。我国已经成为世贸组织的一个重要成员,随之而来的将是积极地参与激烈的国际市场竞争,而在这个竞争中,英语应当是一个硕士学位应考者未来事业的重中之重,决非可有可无的点缀。再者,如果你是一个诚心诚意的应考者,只要钻了进去,英语的大千世界很快就会把你吸引住的。格伦·多曼说过:“学习是生活中最有趣的和最伟大的游戏。所有的孩子生来就这么认为,并且将继续这样认为,直到我们使他们相信学习是非常艰巨和讨厌的工作。有一些孩子则从未真正遇到这样的麻烦,并且终其一生,他们都相信学习是惟一值得玩的有趣的游戏。我们给这样的人一个名字,我们叫他们天才”。

第三,定要牢记成功的等式。英语学习也好,复习考试也好,“成功 = 满腔的热情 + 坚韧的毅力 + 科学的方法”。有了满腔的热情,必将“心诚则灵”;有了坚韧的毅力,必不致半途而废;而科学的方法,将有助于缩短你人生奋斗的历程。你不妨好好学习一下本套丛书,它将使你的复习备考变得轻松而容易。

北京外国语大学教授

熊成毅

2003 年 1 月

目 录

2002 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语水平全国统一考试	1
◎ 试题答案	13
◎ 答案解析与应试技巧点拨	15
2001 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语水平全国统一考试	25
◎ 试题答案	37
◎ 答案解析与应试技巧点拨	38
2000 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语水平全国统一考试	47
◎ 试题答案	60
◎ 答案解析与应试技巧点拨	61
1999 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语水平全国统一考试	70
◎ 试题答案	83
◎ 答案解析与应试技巧点拨	84
Simulated Test One	94
◎ 试题答案	107
◎ 答案解析与应试技巧点拨	109
Simulated Test Two	119
◎ 试题答案	131
◎ 答案解析与应试技巧点拨	133
Simulated Test Three	142
◎ 试题答案	154
◎ 答案解析与应试技巧点拨	156
Simulated Test Four	165
◎ 试题答案	178
◎ 答案解析与应试技巧点拨	179

目录

2002 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位 外国语水平全国统一考试

Paper One * 试卷一

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be read only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A. At the office. | B. In the waiting room. |
| C. At the airport. | D. In a restaurant. |

Sample Answer: A B C ~~D~~

From the conversation we know that the two speakers are talking about ordering food. This is most likely to have taken place in a restaurant. Therefore, D "In a restaurant" is the best answer. You should choose D on the ANSWER SHEET and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A. Academic problems. B. Job problems. C. Financial problems. D. Social problems.
2. A. The man shouldn't be too picky in job hunting.
B. The man should depend on one company for a lifetime job.
C. Everybody starts with a temporary job.
D. It is hard to get a job nowadays.
3. A. Flu can spread through shaking hands with other people.
B. The man shouldn't shake hands with other people.
C. Many people in this area travel by air.
D. The man's hands are often dirty.
4. A. The service there is always quick. B. The food there always tastes the same.
C. The man knows how the food is prepared. D. The man likes their cooking.
5. A. She doesn't really know what to buy. B. She has too many choices of the same product.
C. She doesn't like going shopping in big stores. D. She is afraid of being cheated.
6. A. He hates to stop smoking. B. He is forced to stop smoking.
C. His wife is going to leave him. D. He doesn't think smoking is a serious matter.

7. A. The food there is the best in the area.
B. French food is not as good as Chinese food.
C. She didn't like the food there.
D. She didn't know what the food was like there.
8. A. 200,000 to one million. B. 215,000 to two million
C. 500,000 to one million. D. 250,000 to two million.
9. A. He is a flight attendant. B. He is a pilot.
C. He is a travel agent. D. He is a salesman.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will first hear a conversation and then a talk. At the end of the conversation and the talk, you will hear some questions. All of them will be read only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

Questions 10 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

10. A. He stays up very late at night. B. He has been busy repairing his house.
C. He can't finish his tasks on time. D. He is under a lot of stress.
11. A. Go to work on foot. B. Go bicycling.
C. Work two days a week. D. Go swimming.
12. A. To help one keep fit. B. To help one deal with stress.
C. To help one with sleeping problems. D. To keep one from being too busy.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the talk you have just heard.

13. A. A comparison between the poorest countries and the richest ones.
B. An aid for health care to developing countries.
C. The relationship between health care and economic growth.
D. The investment in developing countries.
14. A. The governments of developing countries should not rely on foreign aid for health care.
B. The more investment in economic growth, the healthier the people will be.
C. Some rich countries are unwilling to help developing countries in health care.
D. It is wise for the governments of developing countries to invest in health care.
15. A. 38 dollars. B. 48 dollars. C. 30 dollars. D. 13 dollars.

Part II Vocabulary (15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

Directions: *In this section there are fifteen sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

16. I'd like to take this opportunity to extend my heart-felt gratitude to the host.
A. increase B. prolong C. intensify D. express
17. Chinese farmers are mostly living a simple and thrifty life as it is today.
A. miserable B. economical C. luxurious D. sensible
18. Many of the local residents left homes to ward off the danger of flooding.
A. overcome B. enclose C. encounter D. avoid
19. The State Council will lay down new rules that aim to make management compatible with internationally accepted conventions.
A. conferences B. conversations C. practices D. formations
20. Personality in Americans is further complicated by successive waves of immigration from various countries.
A. uninterrupted B. successful C. forceful D. overwhelming
21. Without question, people's lives in China have improved dramatically in the past two decades.
A. Out of the question B. No doubt C. Naturally D. Obviously
22. The dean can't see you at the moment. He is addressing the first-year students in the lecture hall.
A. complaining to B. arguing with C. speaking to D. consulting with
23. He does nothing that violates the interests of the collective.
A. runs for B. runs against C. runs over D. runs into
24. As a result of sophisticated technologies, this device has several advantages over like products.
A. traditional B. intelligent C. industrious D. advanced
25. The patient's condition has deteriorated since he had a heart attack.
A. improved a little B. remained the same C. become worse D. changed a lot
26. When taken in large quantities some drugs can cause permanent brain damage.
A. lasting B. serious C. terrible D. temporary
27. One U.S. dollar is comparable to 131 Japanese yen according to China Daily's finance news report yesterday.
A. compatible B. compact C. equal D. entitled
28. At that time work was restricted to slaves and to those few poor citizens who couldn't support themselves.
A. attributed B. limited C. connected D. devoted
29. I found this very profitable in diminishing the intensity of narrow-minded prejudice.
A. lessening B. reflecting C. removing D. increasing
30. When a man knows that he will be put into prison if he uses a potentially deadly object to rob or do harm to another person, he will think twice about it.
A. passive B. lifelong C. unhappy D. fatal

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are fifteen incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

31. This great project at the Three Gorges of the Yangtze is expected to _____ twenty years to complete.
A. spend B. consume C. need D. take
32. His effort of decades began to _____. He came to be well-known for his findings.
A. pay off B. die off C. put off D. break off
33. The _____ of lung cancer is particularly high among long-term heavy smokers, especially chain smokers.
A. incident B. accident C. incidence D. evidence
34. Nothing is so uncertain as the fashion market where one style _____ over another before being replaced.
A. dominates B. manipulates C. overwhelms D. prevails
35. Mrs. Brown couldn't shake the _____ that these kids were in deep trouble and it was up to her to help them.
A. conversion B. conviction C. conservation D. convention
36. X-rays are also called Rontgen rays _____ the discoverer who first put them to use.
A. in case of B. in view of C. in place of D. in honor of
37. Telecommunication developments have enabled people to send messages _____ television, radio and electronic mail.
A. via B. amid C. past D. across
38. Technology has _____ the sharing, storage and delivery of information, thus making more information available to more people.
A. finished B. furnished C. functioned D. facilitated
39. The philosophy class began with twenty students but three _____ after the mid-term exam.
A. picked up B. turned out C. dropped out D. kept up
40. The following account by the author _____ the difference between European and American reactions.
A. illustrates B. acquires C. demands D. deletes
41. An intimate and _____ knowledge of how you are doing in the customer's eyes is critical.
A. objective B. subordinate C. optional D. subsequent
42. Long _____ to harmful pollutants is most likely to lead to a decline in health.
A. contact B. touch C. use D. exposure
43. The architectural differences may _____ confusion or discomfort for the foreign travelers.
A. vary B. describe C. cause D. impress
44. _____ being fun and good exercise, swimming is a very useful skill.

- A. Rather than B. Apart from C. Instead of D. Owing to
45. Even at discounted prices, these powerful AIDS drugs are far beyond _____ for most of the world's 40 million HIV-infected people.
- A. reach B. control C. comprehension D. imagination

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 25 points)

Directions: There are five passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

John Grisham was born on February 2, 1955, in Jonesboro, Arkansas, in the USA. His father was a construction worker and moved his family all around the southern states of America, stopping wherever he could find work. Eventually they settled in Mississippi. Graduating from law school in 1981, Grisham practiced law for nearly a decade in Southaven, specializing in criminal defense and personal injury litigation (诉讼). In 1983, he was elected to the state House of Representatives and served until 1990.

One day at the Dessoto County courthouse, Grisham heard the horrifying testimony of a 12-year-old rape victim. He decided to write a novel exploring what would have happened if the girl's father had murdered her attackers. He proceeded to get up every morning at 5 a. m. to work on the novel, called *A Time to Kill*, which was published in 1988. Grisham's next novel, *The Firm*, was one of the biggest hits of 1991, spending 47 weeks on *The New York Times* bestseller list. Grisham was then able to give up law and concentrate on writing. Grisham lives with his wife and two children, dividing their time between their Victorian home on a 67 acre farm in Mississippi and a 204 acre plantation near Charlottesville, Virginia.

When he's not writing, Grisham devotes time to charitable causes, including mission trips with his church group. As a child he dreamt of becoming a professional baseball player, and now serves as the local Little League commissioner. He has built six ballfields on his property and hosts children from 26 Little League teams.

46. John Grisham is _____ at present.
- A. a writer
C. a professional baseball player
- B. a lawyer
D. a congressman
47. What inspired Grisham to write his first novel?
- A. A case of murder.
C. His father's experience.
- B. A case of rape.
D. His life on the farm.
48. The story of the novel *A Time to Kill* would probably focus on _____.
- A. how the girl was attacked
C. how the girl's father took revenge
- B. the circumstances of the rape
D. how the case of rape was settled
49. Which of the following is NOT true of the novel *The Firm*?

- A. It was popular at the time of publication.
 - B. It earned Grisham great fame.
 - C. It brought Grisham wealth.
 - D. It was carried by The New York Times as a series.
50. It can be inferred from the passage that Grisham has built ballfields on his property _____.
- A. to achieve his life's goal as a professional baseball player
 - B. to coach children in baseball
 - C. to see his childhood dream being realized in the children
 - D. to provide facilities of baseball training

Passage 2

A quality education is the ultimate liberator. It can free people from poverty, giving them the power to greatly improve their lives and take a productive place in society. It can also free communities and countries, allowing them to leap forward into periods of wealth and social unity that otherwise would not be possible.

For this reason, the international community has committed itself to getting all the world's children into primary school by 2015, a commitment known as Education for All.

Can education for all be achieved by 2015? The answer is definitely "yes", although it is a difficult task. If we now measure the goal in terms of children successfully completing a minimum of five years of primary school, instead of just enrolling for classes, which used to be the measuring stick for education, then the challenge becomes even more difficult. Only 32 countries were formerly believed to be at risk of not achieving education for all on the basis of enrollment rates. The number rises to 88 if completion rates are used as the criterion.

Still, the goal is achievable with the right policies and the right support from the international community. 59 of the 88 countries at risk can reach universal primary completion by 2015 if they bring the efficiency and quality of their education systems into line with standards observed in higher-performing systems. They also need significant increases in external financing and technical support. The 29 countries lagging farthest behind will not reach the goal without unprecedented rates of progress. But this is attainable with creative solutions, including use of information technologies, flexible and targeted foreign aid, and fewer people living in poverty.

A key lesson of experience about what makes development effective is that a country's capacity to use aid well depends heavily on its policies, institutions and management. Where a country scores well on these criteria, foreign assistance can be highly effective.

51. In the first paragraph, the author suggests that a quality education can _____.
- A. free countries from foreign rules
 - B. speed up social progress
 - C. give people freedom
 - D. liberate people from any exploitation
52. Ideally, the goal of the program of Education for All is to _____ by 2015.
- A. get all the world's children to complete primary school
 - B. enroll all the world's children into primary school

- C. give quality education to people of 88 countries
D. support those committed to transforming their education systems
53. _____ countries are now at risk of not achieving Education for All on the basis of completion rates.
- A. 32 B. 59 C. 29 D. 88
54. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as the right policy?
- A. Raising the efficiency of education systems. B. Improving the quality of education.
C. Using information technologies. D. Building more primary schools.
55. As can be gathered from the last paragraph, foreign aid _____.
- A. may not be highly effective
B. is provided only when some criteria are met
C. alone makes development possible
D. is most effective for those countries lagging farthest behind

Passage 3

Most people think of lions as strictly African beasts, but only because they've been killed off almost everywhere else. Ten thousand years ago lions spanned vast sections of the globe. Now lions hold only a small fraction of their former habitat, and Asiatic lions, a subspecies that split from African lions perhaps 100,000 years ago, hang on to an almost impossibly small slice of their former territory.

India is the proud steward of these 300 or so lions, which live primarily in a 560-square-mile sanctuary (保护区). It took me a year and a half to get a permit to explore the entire Gir Forest—and no time at all to see why these lions became symbols of royalty and greatness. A tiger will hide in the forest unseen, but a lion stands its ground, curious and unafraid-lionhearted. Though they told me in subtle ways when I got too close, Gir's lions allowed me unique glimpses into their lives during my three months in the forest. It's odd to think that they are threatened by extinction; Gir has as many lions as it can hold too many, in fact. With territory in short supply, lions move about near the boundary of the forest and even leave it altogether, often clashing with people. That's one reason India is creating a second sanctuary. There are other pressing reasons: outbreaks of disease or natural disasters. In 1994 a serious disease killed more than a third of Africa's Serengeti lions—a thousand animals—a fate that could easily happen to Gir's cats. These lions are especially vulnerable to disease because they descend from as few as a dozen individuals. "If you do a DNA test, Asiatic lions actually look like identical twins," says Stephen O'Brien, a geneticist (基因学家) who has studied them. Yet the dangers are hidden, and you wouldn't suspect them by watching these lords of the forest. The lions display vitality, and no small measure of charm.

Though the gentle intimacy of play vanishes when it's time to eat, meals in Gir are not necessarily frantic affairs. For a mother and her baby lion sharing a deer, or a young male eating an antelope (羚羊), there's no need to fight for a cut of the kill. The animals they hunt for food are generally smaller in Gir than those in Africa, and hunting groups tend to be smaller as well.

56. In the first paragraph, the author tells us that Asiatic lions _____.

- A. have killed off other lions B. have descended from African lions
C. used to span vast sections of the globe D. have lost their habitat
57. What impressed the author most when he went to watch the lions in the Gir Forest?
A. Their friendliness. B. Their size. C. Their intimacy. D. Their vitality.
58. What does the sentence "... meals in Gir are not necessarily frantic affairs" mean?
A. The lions do not show intimacy among them any more.
B. The lions may not need to fight for food.
C. Food is not readily available in that region.
D. Meals can be obtained only with great effort.
59. The lions in the Gir Forest are especially vulnerable to disease because _____.
A. they have descended from a dozen or so ancestors
B. they are smaller than the African lions
C. they do not have enough to eat
D. they are physically weaker than the African lions
60. One of the reasons why India is creating a secondary sanctuary for the Asiatic lions is that _____.
A. the present sanctuary is not large enough
B. scientists want to do more research on them
C. they have killed many people
D. the forest is shrinking in size

Passage 4

After retirement from medical research, my wife and I built our home in a gated community surrounded by yacht clubs and golf courses on Hilton Head Island. But when I left for the other side of the island, I was traveling on unpaved roads lined with leaky cottages. The "lifestyle" of many of the native islanders stood in shocking contrast to my comfortable existence.

By talking to the local folks, I discovered that the vast majority of the maids, gardeners, waitresses and construction workers who make this island work had little or no access to medical care. It seemed outrageous to me. I wondered why someone didn't do something about that. Then my father's words, which he had asked his children daily when they were young, rang in my head again: "What did you do for someone today?"

Even though my father had died several years before, I guess I still didn't want to disappoint him. So I started working on a solution. The island was full of retired doctors. If I could persuade them to spend a few hours a week volunteering their services, we could provide free primary health care to those so desperately in need of it. Most of the doctors I approached liked the idea, so long as they could be relicensed without troubles. It took one year and plenty of persistence, but I was able to persuade the state legislators to create a special license for doctors volunteering in not-for-profit clinics.

The town donated land, local residents contributed office and medical equipment and some of the potential patients volunteered their weekends ornamenting the building that would become the clinic. We named it Volunteers in Medicine and we opened its doors in 1994, fully staffed by retired physicians,

nurses and dentists as well as nearly 150 nonprofessional volunteers. That year we had 5,000 patient visits; last year we had 16,000.

Somehow word of what we were doing got around. Soon we were receiving phone calls from retired physicians all over the country, asking for help in starting VIM clinics in their communities. We did the best we could—there are now 15 other clinics operating—but we couldn't keep up with the need. Yet last month I think my father's words found their way up north, to McNeil Consumer Healthcare, the maker of Tylenol (泰诺:一种感冒药). A major grant from McNeil will allow us to respond to these requests and help establish other free clinics in communities around the country.

61. What is the passage mainly about?
- The contrast between the rich and the poor on an island.
 - The story of a man who likes to give others advice.
 - The life and work of a great father.
 - The inspiration of a father's words.
62. The author of the passage is _____.
- a retired physician
 - a retired teacher
 - a retired medical researcher
 - a retired construction worker
63. The purpose of Volunteers in Medicine is to _____.
- help retired medical workers improve their incomes
 - provide free medical services to those who need them
 - urge the government to set up non-profit clinics
 - make the dream of the author's father come true
64. Which of the following has been done by the author himself?
- Buying the medical equipment.
 - Finding the land and the office.
 - Decorating the building that would become the clinic.
 - Getting a special license for the retired doctors.
65. In the last paragraph, "I think my father's words found their way up north to McNeil" implies that _____.
- my father's words finally reached McNeil
 - McNeil decided to do something for the needy people
 - my father decided to assist us in opening more clinics in the north
 - McNeil community was badly in need of free health care programs

Passage 5

Even before Historian Joseph Ellis became a best-selling author, he was famous for his vivid lectures. In his popular courses at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts, he would often make classroom discussions lively by describing his own combat experience in Vietnam. But as Ellis's reputation grew—his books on the Founding Fathers have won both the prestigious National Book Award and the Pulitzer