



2015同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试专用辅导丛书

2015同等学力

申请硕士学位英语考试

命题人高分策略

终极冲刺试卷

(押题版)

全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题研究中心 编著

○ 命题专家，联袂打造

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本书由来自北京大学，清华大学和中国人民大学的命题研究专家以及一线辅导名师共同编写而成

○ 押题试卷，终极冲刺

把握最新考试大纲，标准预测、权威预测

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本书赠送考试高分获得者复习考试心得和高分秘笈。让考生全面把握命题重点、难点，掌握命题趋势和出题动态，把握命题方向，从容应考

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内 容 提 要

本书在严格遵循最新考试精神和最新考试大纲(第六版)要求的基础上编写,力求反映最新考试要求,紧扣全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的脉搏。

本书精编12套仿真冲刺试卷,覆盖新题型和新大纲规定的所有考点,精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,为考生全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过考试难关。

本书由清华、北大和人大专家教授联袂编写,原阅卷组成员和一线辅导专家倾力打造,详解命题规律,诠释新题型解题技法和命题动态,帮助考生真正做到有针对性地复习,从容备考,轻取高分。

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PREFACE

前言

中国的改革开放逐步深化,经济发展速度日益加快,社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进,对硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大,而同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语全国统一考试也得到社会以及广大考生的极大关注。中国已经走上了国际化的道路,改革开放的程度已经在向纵深方向加深,与国外进行经济、贸易、科学、教育、管理和军事等领域的合作也更加紧密,对我国人才的知识水平也提出了更高的要求。申请硕士学位的学生,一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力,另一方面还应该具备较强水平的外语能力。随着参加该类考试人数的不断增长,其难度也越来越大,对考生的外语要求也越来越高。本考试重点考查考生的口语交际、阅读、写作和翻译的能力(由于技术上的原因,本考试暂时取消听力测试,口语交际的测试采用书面形式进行。考生听力能力的测试由各院校在考生学习期间进行)。

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。

在同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试竞争日趋激烈的形式下,为了满足广大考生的迫切需求,我们特组织了大量有丰富教学、辅导及培训经验的专家和教授,花费大量的时间精心编写了本书。

本书的编写特点如下。

一、作者阵容强大,预测具有权威性。

本书作者长期从事同等学力人员申请硕士学位考试命题、阅卷与辅导,对该考试的考点非常熟悉。他们结合多年的授课经验,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,从而使本书具有极高的权威性。本书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、全程预测,系统预测,实用性强。

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,本书将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力。为考生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。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时进行查漏补缺,有针对性的进行复习备考。

总之，本书一定会成为广大立志参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位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。

本书超值赠送价值550元的大礼包。请登录新东方在线官网www.koolearn.com，注册用户，快速注卡，输入卡号和验证码，进入我的课堂免费听350元的精品课程，购买“2015同等学力英语协议通关班”或者“2015同等学力英语全程班”在购物车勾选200元抵用券即可减免200元人民币。

编者 于北京大学

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冲刺试卷一

Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are two incomplete dialogues and each dialogue has three blanks and three choices A, B and C, taken from the dialogue. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Dialogue One

- A. We are ready at your service.
- B. The computer is working.
- C. it provides you with free service and parts

A: There! Here we are. You can turn on the power now.

B: Great! (1) _____. Thank you very much.

A: It's our pleasure. By the way, your warranty is good, so (2) _____, you just sign your name here in the form.

B: Thank you. May I sign here?

A: Yes. If anything is wrong with your computer, don't hesitate a moment to call us. (3) _____.

B: I appreciate your coming here in time.

Dialogue Two

- A. And I'll call you back to make reservations.
- B. Could you give me some information on your European tours?
- C. I have one ten-day tour that is still available.

A: (4) _____.

B: Our pleasure, We have several package tours, you may choose, from ten days to three weeks in Europe.

A: I would be interested in a ten-day trip around Christmas time.

B: (5) _____. It will depart from New York on December 24.

A: What is the cost?

B: The price for one person for a ten—day tour is only \$ 1, 088, which includes round-trip airfare.

A: That sounds reasonable. Let me think it over. (6) _____.

B: OK. But don't delay too long, or that trip will be all booked.



Section B

Directions: In this section there is one incomplete interview which has four blanks and four choices A, B, C and D, taken from the interview. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the interview and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

- A. I'd like to know your health benefit and pay scale.
- B. you want an experienced software engineer.
- C. I have designed some programs for the network with Visual C++
- D. I am quite familiar with database programming, Visual C++ and Java language.

Zheng Hai: Excuse me. I have an appointment with Ms. Wang. May I come in?

Ms. Wang: Yes, come in please. I am Ms. Wang. You must be Zhenghai, right? I'd like to start this interview with some questions. Why do you think you are qualified for this position?

Zheng Hai: According to your advertisement, (7) _____ I think my background meets the requirement of this position.

Ms. Wang: Then tell me something about your background.

Zheng Hai: My major was computer science when I was in Wuhan University, and (8) _____.

Ms. Wang: Have you ever designed any programs concerning network?

Zheng Hai: Yes, (9) _____ and I have passed the test for programmers MCSE.

Ms. Wang: Well, your background and qualifications are impressive. Do you have any questions?

Zheng Hai: (10) _____.

Ms. Wang: Certainly. We can provide health and medical benefit. Our pay scale to computer engineer is from five thousand to eight thousand. Employees in our company also enjoy a two-week vacation with pay every year.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part there are ten sentences, each with one blank. Choose the one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

11. We accept anybody regardless _____ nationality.
A. to B. for C. of D. in
12. This platform would collapse if all of us _____ on it.
A. stand B. stood C. would stand D. had stood
13. The young man who saw the car _____ into the river telephoned the police.
A. plunged B. plunge C. was plunging D. to plunge
14. You can come with me to the museum this afternoon _____ you don't mind walking for half an hour.
A. unless B. so far as C. except D. if
15. We can rely on William to carry out this mission, for his judgment is always _____.
A. inexplicable B. healthy C. sound D. straight
16. When the new assembly line is complete, the factory will turn _____ one thousand cars per day.
A. in B. off C. out D. over



17. Since most doctors are _____ about effectiveness of the new medicine, they seldom recommend it to their patients.

- A. anxious B. dubious C. cynical D. innocent

18. The senator agrees that his support of the action would _____ his chances for reelection.

- A. obscure B. mystify C. distinguish D. jeopardize

19. In his _____ to further knowledge of the universe, man has now begun to explore space.

- A. attempt B. expedition C. trial D. chase

20. The manufacturers hoped that the motor show would _____ their car sales.

- A. promise B. lift C. intensify D. boost

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 25 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Passage One

Married people live happily ever after in fairy tales, but they do so less and less often in real life. Like many of my friends, got married, divorced, and remarried. I suppose, to some people, I'm a failure. After all, I broke my first solemn promise to "love and cherish until death us do part". But I feel that I'm finally a success. I learned from the mistakes I made in my first marriage. This time around, the ways my husband and I share our free time, make decision, and deal with problems are very different.

I learned, first of all, not to be a clinging vine (依赖男子的妇女). In my first marriage, I felt the every moment we spent apart was wasted. If Ray wanted to go out to a bar with his friends to watch a football game. I felt rejected and talked him into staying home. I wouldn't accept an offer to go to a movie or join an exercise class if it meant that Ray would be home alone. I realize now that we were often angry with each other just because we spent too much time together. In contrast, my second husband and I spend some of our free time apart and try to have interests of our own. I have started playing racquetball at a health club, and David sometimes takes off to go to the local auto races with his friends. When we are together, we aren't bored with each other, our separate interests make us more interesting people.

I learned not only to be apart sometimes but also to work together when it's time to make decisions. When Ray and I were married, I left all the important decisions to him. He decided how we would spend money, whether we should sell the car or fix it, and where to take a vacation. I know now that I went along with this so that I wouldn't have to take the responsibility when things went wrong. I could always end an argument by saying, "It was your fault!" With my second marriage, I am trying to be a full partner. We ask each other's opinions on major decisions and try to compromise if we disagree. If we make the wrong choice, we're equally guilty. When we rented an apartment, for example, we both had to take the blame for not noticing the drafty windows and the "no pets" clause in our lease.



Maybe the most important thing I've learned is to be a grown-up about facing problems. David and I have made a vow to face our troubles like adults. If we're mad at each other or worried and upset, we say how we feel. Rather than hide behind our own misery, we talk about the problem until we discover how to fix it. Everybody argues or has to deal with the occasional crisis, but Ray and I always reacted like children to these stormy times. I would lock myself in the spare bedroom. Ray would stalk out of the house, slam the door, and race off in the car. Then I would cry and worry till he returned.

I wish that my first marriage hadn't been the place where I learned how to make a relationship work, but at least I did learn. I feel better now about being an independent person, about making decisions, and about facing problems. My second marriage isn't perfect, but it doesn't have the deep flaws that made the first one fall apart.

21. Which of the following has contributed to the writer's divorce? _____
- A. Her former husband went out to watch football games.
 - B. She started to play racquetball at a health club.
 - C. They spent too much time together and got bored with each other.
 - D. They spent so little time together that they could not talk to each other.
22. It can be learned from the passage that the writer, in her first marriage, _____.
- A. took less responsibility than she should for major decision
 - B. took the same responsibility as her husband
 - C. took more blame when things went wrong
 - D. felt equally guilty when things went wrong
23. Which of the following that the author should have said when she quarreled with her former husband but she did not? _____
- A. "It was your fault!"
 - B. "Maybe you're right."
 - C. "It's none of your business."
 - D. "It's none of my business."

Passage Two

Within hours of appearing on television to announce the end of conscription, President Jacques Chirac moved quickly to prevent any dissent from within the military establishment. Addressing more than 500 military staff officers at the military academy in Paris yesterday, Mr Chime said clearly that he "expected" their loyalty in the work of rebuilding France's national defense.

He understood their "legitimate concerns, questions and emotions" at the reforms, but added: "You must understand that there is not and never has been any rigid model for French defense. Military service has been compulsory for less than a century. Realism required that our armed forces should now be professional."

The president's decision to abolish conscription over a period of six years removes a rite of passage for young Frenchmen that has existed since the Revolution, even though obligatory national service only became law in 1905. As recently as 1993, an opinion poll showed that more than 60% of French people said they feared the abolition of conscription could endanger national security. A poll conducted this month, however, showed that 70% of those asked favored ending of practice, and on the streets and in offices yesterday, the response to Mr. Chime's announcement was generally positive.



Among people who completed their 10-month period of national service in the last few years or were contemplating the prospect, there was almost universal approval, tempered by a sense that something hard to define—mixing with people from other backgrounds, a formative experience, a process that encouraged national or social cohesion—might be lost.

Patrick, who spent his year in the French city of Valance assigning and collecting uniforms, and is now a computer manager, said he was in tears for his first week, and hated most of his time. He thought it was useless as a form of military training—“I only fired a rifle twice”—but, in retrospect, useful for learning how to get on with people and instilling patriotism.

As many as 25 % of those liable for military service in France somehow avoid it—the percentage is probably much greater in the more educated and higher social classes.

According to Geoffroy, a 26-year-old reporter who spent his time in the navy with the information office in central Paris, the injustice is a good reason for abolishing it. People with money or connections, he said, can get well-paid assignments abroad. “It’s not fair: some so it, some don’t.”

Several expressed support for the idea of a new socially-oriented voluntary service that would be open to both men and women. But the idea seemed less popular among women. At present, women have the option of voluntary service and a small number choose to take it.

24. President Chime’s decision, announced on TV, on ending conscription seemed to _____.
A. have got no consensus from military officers
B. have curbed disagreement among the officers
C. be an apology made to the military academy
D. be an understanding of all military officers
25. In place of military service, president Chime proposed the establishment of _____.
A. a new military academy
B. a rite of passage for young Frenchmen
C. conscription over a period of six years
D. professional armed forces
26. Conscription in France has existed _____.
A. since 1993
B. since the French Revolution
C. nearly fifty years
D. almost a century
27. What worries people who have recently completed their military service about the reform? _____.
A. A lack of experience that helps build national morale.
B. The injustice arising from voluntary military service.
C. A shortage of recruit.
D. The weakening of national defense.
28. When Patrick considered his time in the army “in retrospect”, he _____.
A. regretted his waste of time serving in the army
B. corrected his previous view on military service
C. still felt sorrow for those under a forced service
D. revealed his failure to get on with people



Passage Three

I saw a television advertisement recently for a new product called an air sanitizer. A woman stood in her kitchen, spraying the empty space in front of her as though using Mace against an imaginary assailant. She appeared very determined. Where others are satisfied with antibacterial-laced sponges, dish soaps, hand sanitizers and telephone wipes, here was a woman who sought to sterilize the air itself.

As a casual student of microbiology, I find it hard to escape the absurdity here. This woman is, like any human being, home to hundreds of trillions of bacteria. Bacteria make up a solid third, by weight, of the contents of her intestines. If you were to sneak into her bathroom while she was showering-and based on my general impression of this woman from the advertisement, I don't recommend this-and secret away a teaspoon of the water at her feet, you would find some 820 billion bacteria. Bacteria are unavoidably, inevitably-and, usually, utterly benignly-a part of our world.

The fantasy of a germ-free home is not only absurd, but it is also largely pointless. Unless you share your home with someone very old, very young (under 6 months) or very ill, the few hundred bacteria on a countertop, doorknob or spoon pose no threat. The bacteria that cause food poisoning, the only significant rational bacterial worry in the average home, need to multiply into the thousands or millions before they can overwhelm your immune system and cause symptoms.

The only way common food poisoning bacteria can manage this is to spend four or five hours reproducing at room temperature in something moist that you then eat. If you are worried about food poisoning, the best defense is the refrigerator. If you don't make a habit of eating perishable food that has been left out too long, don't worry about bacteria.

Viruses are slightly different. You need only pick up a few virus particles to infect yourself with a cold or flu, and virus particles can survive on surfaces for days. So disinfecting the surfaces in the home should, in theory, reduce the chances of picking up a bug.

In practice, the issue is less clear. A study by Dr. Elaine Larson at the Columbia School of Nursing called into question the usefulness of antibacterial products for the home. In New York, 224 households, each with at least one preschooler, were randomly assigned to two groups. One group used antibacterial cleaning, laundry and hand-washing products. The other used ordinary products. For 48 weeks, the groups were monitored for seven symptoms of colds, flu and food poisoning-and found to be essentially the same. According to Dr. Gerba's research, an active adult touches an average of 300 surfaces every 30 minutes. You cannot win at this. You will become obsessive-compulsive. Just wash your hands with soap and water a few times a day, and leave it at that.

29. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. We don't need to worry too much about bacteria everywhere in our life.
- B. Antibacterial products for the home are found to be effective.
- C. The TV advertisement the writer mentioned is a total failure.
- D. The existent bacteria pose a threat only to the very young and very old.

30. We can infer from Paragraph 3 that _____.

- A. healthy people should live separately from unhealthy members of the family
- B. a germ-free home is not only possible, but significant
- C. unless you live with the vulnerable, it is pointless to sterilize the air
- D. our immune systems are too weak to fight against the food poisoning bacteria



31. In the first sentence of Paragraph 4, "...manage this" means "to manage the process of _____".
- A. killing the bacteria in your body
 - B. multiplying to a significantly large number
 - C. raising the room temperature
 - D. sterilizing the perishable food
32. According to the author, if you want to keep healthy, you had better _____.
- A. make the room dry
 - B. keep the food in the refrigerator
 - C. wash your hands as much as possible
 - D. clean the surfaces with anti-bacterial products
33. From Paragraph 5 the author emphasizes _____.
- A. the danger of viruses
 - B. the common existence of virus particles
 - C. the short life span of viruses
 - D. the difficulty in killing viruses
34. The word "bug" used in Paragraph 5 means _____.
- A. a bacterium
 - B. a cold
 - C. a flu
 - D. a virus

Passage Four

So far as I know, Miss Hannah Arendt was the first person to define the essential difference between work and labor. To be happy, a man must feel firstly free and secondly important. He cannot be really happy if he is compelled by society to do what he does not enjoy doing, or if what he enjoys doing is ignored by society as of no value or importance. In a society where slavery in the strict sense has been abolished, the sign that what a man does is of social value is that he is paid money to do it, but a laborer today can rightly be called a wage slave. A man is a laborer if the job society offers him is of no interest to himself but he is compelled to take it by the necessity of earning a living and supporting his family.

The antithesis to labor is play. When we play a game, we enjoy what we are doing, otherwise we should not play it, but it is a purely private activity; society could not care less whether we play it or not.

Between labor and play stands work. A man is a worker if he is personally interested in the job which society pays him to do: what from the point of view of society is necessary labor is from his own point of view voluntary play. Whether a job is to be classified as labor or work depends, not on the job itself, but on the tastes of the individual who undertakes it. The difference does not, for example, coincide with the difference between a manual and a mental job; a gardener or cobbler may be a worker, a bank clerk, a laborer. Which a man is can be seen from his attitude toward leisure. To a worker, leisure means simply the hours he needs to relax and rest in order to work efficiently. He is therefore more likely to take too little leisure than too much; workers die of coronaries and forget their wives' birthdays. To the laborer, on the other hand, leisure means freedom from compulsion, so that it is natural for him to imagine the fewer hours he has to spend laboring, and the more hours he is free to play, the better.



35. The best title for the passage could be _____.
A. Work, Labor and Play
B. Ways Leading to Happiness
C. The Most Desirable Job in the World
D. The Necessity of Leisure
36. If a person wishes to be happy, _____.
A. he must have something to do
B. he must realize the essential difference between work and labor
C. he must feel free first of all
D. he must do something valuable to society
37. A man is a laborer if _____.
A. what he likes to do is not recognized by society
B. he has to make a living or supporting his family
C. he cannot get paid for what he does
D. he is forced to do what he doesn't enjoy
38. According to the passage, what is society's attitude toward the game we play? _____.
A. Society regards play as another kind of labor.
B. Society doesn't care what we play at all.
C. Society forbids us to play any game.
D. Society cares for private games very much. _____
39. Which of the following kinds of person is a worker?
A. A teacher who enjoys working with students.
B. A white-collar employee who is well paid.
C. A man who doesn't mix work with play.
D. A man who has good appetite and enjoys good health.
40. What does the laborer think of leisure? _____.
A. He thinks he has no time for it since he has to support his family.
B. He wishes to have as little leisure as possible.
C. He hopes to have more leisure to play.
D. He thinks it more important than health and family.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are required to read five pieces of news and decide which of the four titles marked A, B, C, D and E is the best suited to each of them. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

- A. More Than Willpower.
B. Support Network.
C. Changing Your Environment.
D. Start Slow.
E. First Things First.



We all know that breaking a bad habit or establishing a new, healthy one can be difficult, but persistence pays off. Researchers at the University of Washington found that 63 percent of those who made New Year's resolutions were still keeping their resolution two months later. It's not going to be easy, but there are ways to increase your willpower, stay resolved and achieve your goals.

41 _____

Don't try to restructure your finances, win a promotion and lose weight all on the same morning. Establish one clear, specific goal and formulate a realistic strategy for achieving it. Extra willpower sometimes requires extra energy, so don't stretch yourself too thin. Focus on one goal at a time.

42 _____

Momentum builds gradually, and whatever your goal, don't expect to achieve it overnight. Real success takes time. If you are trying to kick a caffeine habit, start by replacing your morning cup of coffee with a glass of water, instead of vowing never to drink coffee again. Congratulate yourself on the small achievements that will pave the way toward a larger one. These successes help your will power grow.

43 _____

Bolster your willpower by tapping into a support network. Ask friends, family or colleagues for assistance and tell them exactly how they can help. If your credit card bills have skyrocketed, for instance, let friends know that you are cutting back on expenses. Suggest having a potluck dinner instead of meeting at an expensive restaurant. Find a support group or organization related to your goal and attend their meetings. You can get valuable advice, understanding and information—all of which increase commitment and willpower.

44 _____

If possible, alter your environment to reduce temptation or encourage positive behavior. Want to get in shape? Keep an extra set of workout clothes in your office as a reminder to stop by the gym on the way home. Quitting smoking? Avoid bars or restaurants where you might be tempted to light up.

45 _____

Sometimes changing your behavior requires more than willpower. If you are struggling with an addiction or want to make a significant lifestyle change, seek the guidance and support of a professional. An expert may be able to provide intensive support and follow-up or prescribe medication to reduce physical symptoms. For example, without help only 5 percent of smokers can quit but that number rises to 30 percent when people seek both drug therapy and counseling.

Sometimes willpower is a lot like the television remote control—hard to find just when you want it most. Whether you're trying to lose weight, stop smoking, get to the gym regularly, win a promotion or pay off some debts, developing your sense of willpower is an important part of changing any behavior.

Part IV Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with ten blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D Choose the best answer for each blank and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

With 950 million people, India ranks second to China among the most populous countries. But since China 46 a family planning program in 1971, India has been closing the gap Indians have reduced their birth



rate, but not nearly 47 the Chinese have. If current growth rates continue, India's population will pass China's around the year 2028 48 about 1.7 billion.

Should that happen, it won't be the 49 of the enlightened women of Kerala, a state in southern India. 50 India as a whole adds almost 20 million people a year, Kerala's population is virtually stable. The reason is no mystery: nearly two-thirds of Kerala women practice birth control, 51 about 40% in the entire nation.

The difference lies in the emphasis put on health programs, 52 birth control, by the state authorities, which in 1957 became India's first elected Communist 53. And an educational tradition and matrilineal (母系的) customs in parts of Kerala help girls and boys get 54 good schooling.

While one in three Indian women is 55, 90% of those in Kerala can read and write.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 46. A. discovered | B. circulated | C. launched | D. transmitted |
| 47. A. as many as | B. as well as | C. as soon as | D. as much as |
| 48. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. for |
| 49. A. force | B. fight | C. false | D. fault |
| 50. A. While | B. Since | C. Because | D. Suppose |
| 51. A. benefited from | B. involved with | C. compared with | D. resulted from |
| 52. A. reviving | B. including | C. practicing | D. containing |
| 53. A. group | B. alliance | C. government | D. bureau |
| 54. A. equally | B. officially | C. sharply | D. proudly |
| 55. A. cultural | B. literate | C. native | D. responsible |

Part V Text Completion (20 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: In this part there are three short texts. For each text, you should first fill in the blank in the choices A, B, C (and D) with the best answer provided in the rectangle. Then, complete the text itself by filling in each of the blanks with the completed A, B, C (or D). Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Text One

than which contribute

- A. These nutrients can (56) _____ to the breeding of the organisms
 B. more (57) _____ 2,600 square kilometers
 C. (58) _____ carry poisonous substances

The term "red tide" applies to the discoloration of water that sometimes occurs in certain areas of the ocean or sea. Although the color is often red, it may also be shades of brown or yellow. The World Book Encyclopedia reports that "the discolored areas may range from less than a few square yards to (59) _____."

What causes such discoloration? Red tides are generally caused by several species of single-celled organisms. These tiny organisms have hair-like projections which they use to propel themselves in water. There are about 2,000 varieties of these organisms, 30 of (60) _____ these minute organisms usually stay in warm waters