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(2005 ~ 2014)

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语十年真题: 点石成金/全国同等学力统考命题研究组组编. —北京: 北京理工大学出版社, 2014. 10

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5640 - 9894 - 0

I. ①英… II. ①全… III. ①英语 - 硕士 - 水平考试 - 题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 246269 号

出版发行 / 北京理工大学出版社有限责任公司

社 址 / 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编 / 100081

电 话 / (010) 68914775 (总编室)

82562903 (教材售后服务热线)

68948351 (其他图书服务热线)

网 址 / <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

经 销 / 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 / 三河市文阁印刷有限公司

开 本 / 787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 20

字 数 / 490 千字

版 次 / 2014 年 10 月第 1 版 2014 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 / 49.80 元

责任编辑 / 武丽娟

文案编辑 / 王春雨

责任校对 / 周瑞红

责任印制 / 边心超

图书出现印装质量问题, 请拨打售后服务热线, 本社负责调换

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Preface

前言

为帮助考生更好地备考,我们邀请英语专家和学者共同对本书进行再版修订。在本书编写的过程中,我们收集整理了五年来近二十万考生的使用意见,在图书体例及解析形式上进行了调整和补充,使解析部分结构更加清晰易懂,突出考试的重点和难点,从如何掌握出题思路 and 如何解题两个方面进行全面解析,帮助考生更好地掌握该学科的考试特点和学习方法,顺利通过考试。

1. 中文翻译,避免盲点

对试题给予中文翻译是本书的一个重要特点。文章有翻译,单句有翻译,单词短语也有翻译,使考生通过中文翻译能够理解出题的要求,做到举一反三。考生对题目读不懂或一知半解往往是答题出错的重要原因,我们把对试题的翻译作为一种解析的手段,来解决考生在英语备考中的一些知识盲点。

2. 解析透彻,突出考点

本书在修订过程中博采众长,力求根据最新考纲的要求,将考点和知识点融合在解析中,给考生一个透彻明确的解题思路,帮助考生掌握判定正确答案的方法,并对容易混淆的选项进行解析,借此帮助考生进一步梳理知识点。同时,针对广大考生所面临的答题弱项——“英语写作”,特别新增了[设题思路]和[范文点评],力求帮助考生掌握英语写作的方法和技巧。

3. 体例新颖,知识全面

本书体例设计一改以往同等学力辅导图书仅仅讲授知识点的方式,将考试类型、逻辑结构、考试要点紧紧地连接在一起,设计新颖,重点突出,条理清楚,最大程度上帮助考生在有限的时间内,快速提高英语学习的效果和应考的成绩。

本书在编写过程中得到了学苑教育(www.xycentre.com)及学苑中国在线(www.xychina24.com)的大力支持。同时,向学苑教育英语教研组参与本书编写的孙杰、张仁学、刘秀妍、刘鹏帅等老师表示感谢。

我们衷心希望广大考生通过本书的学习,在考试中取得优异的成绩。由于编写时间有限,书中难免会有一些缺点或纰漏,希望广大考生和相关领域的专家及老师给予批评指正,以帮助我们不断地改进和提高。

编者
2014. 10

学苑教育简介

学苑教育

学苑教育,由1997年成立的北京学苑科技开发中心发展壮大而来,目前学苑教育以在职人员高端教育为核心,有短期考前辅导系统、学位教育系统、出国培训系统、企业管理咨询系统、海外交流等多个发展平台,是一家集教育培训、教育服务、企业咨询、国际交流、图书出版于一体的综合性教育科技集团。

学苑教育由中际华夏企业管理发展研究中心、北京学苑科技开发中心、学苑纵横文化交流中心和加拿大爱尔德纳中心四家全资企业组成。

目前学苑教育业务在全球范围开展,先后多伦多、法兰克福、北京、上海、广州等地区设立直属分部。并与全球50家机构组成了庞大的学苑集团业务网络群。

在未来的日子里,我们将继续以“智力服务于中国、提高企业与个人整体竞争力”为目标,用我们的努力,与大家共同“启迪广袤思维,追求卓越表现,迈向成功与卓越”。

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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 five short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer that best 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: Why don't you have dinner with me tonight?

B: _____

- A. Because I have an appointment.
- B. Sorry about that, but I have to go to a party.
- C. The reason is that I have to work overtime tonight.
- D. I'd love to, but I have to finish my paper.

2. A: I'm afraid I have spilled some coffee on the tablecloth.

B: _____

- A. Oh, don't worry about that.
- B. You needn't apologize.
- C. I feel sorry for that.
- D. Oh, you shouldn't have done that.

3. A: You seem to have a lot of work to do in your office. You've always been working overtime.

B: _____

- A. You are right, but don't you know the meaning of work?
- B. Sorry, I don't think so. I get overpaid for overwork, you know.
- C. That's right. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
- D. That's right, but the work is interesting. I don't mind some extra hours at all.

4. A: George, I would like to introduce a friend of mine, if I may: Albert Snow. Albert, this is George Smith.

B: _____

- A. How have you been?
- B. Pleased to meet you, George.
- C. Mind if call you George?
- D. The pleasure's mine.

5. A: Excuse me. I don't want to interrupt you...

B: _____

A. No, no. It's quite all right.

B. Well, never mind.

C. It won't bother me.

D. Of course not.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will read five 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 by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **Answer Sheet**.

6. Man: I saw John yesterday. You know what? He was driving a luxurious car.

Woman: He rented it. He often makes believe that he is a millionaire.

Question: What does the woman mean?

A. Everyone believes that John is a millionaire.

B. John dreams of becoming a millionaire.

C. John dreams of having a luxurious car.

D. John pretends to be a millionaire.

7. Woman: I can hardly go on. The work is so tough.

Man: Don't lose heart. I'll back you up all the time.

Question: What does the man mean?

A. He will help the woman with her work.

B. He will support the woman.

C. He will do the work for the woman.

D. He will encourage the woman.

8. Man: I didn't know you got a promotion. Why didn't you tell me earlier so that we could have celebrated it?

Woman: I guess it slipped my mind. My mind was lost to other things because of work.

Question: What does the woman mean?

A. She felt lost with her work.

B. She had a poor memory.

C. She forgot to tell him.

D. She had to go to work.

9. Man: The new Chevy Chase film was terrific!

Woman: Oh, come off it, Al. Chevy Chase is a great comedian, but he sure didn't show it in that movie.

Question: What does the woman think of the movie?

A. It's a great comedy.

B. It's typical Chevy Chase film.

C. It isn't a good comedy.

D. It isn't as terrible as Al thought.

10. Woman: You haven't said a word about my dress, Dave. Don't you like it?

Man: I'm sorry I didn't say anything about it sooner. I don't think I've seen anything like it before.

Question: What does the man probably think of the dress?

- A. It is in fashion.
- B. It surely is unique.
- C. It is a bit old-fashioned.
- D. It surely suits her.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are ten 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 with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

11. Should English classes be compulsory at the elementary or primary school level in countries where it is not the native language?
A. required B. necessary C. selected D. permanent
12. In the end, both attacks and defenses of the free market and conventional economics have immense philosophical implications.
A. traditional B. novel C. capital-centered D. consumption-centered
13. Applicant will be asked to provide information on how they will disseminate information to other students at their university or college.
A. disclose B. deliver C. spread D. analyze
14. In general, the British people belong to one of the more affluent countries of Europe and enjoy a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world.
A. plentiful B. powerful C. friendly D. wealthy
15. To absorb a younger work force, many companies offered retirement plans as incentives for older workers to retire and make way for the younger ones who earned lower salaries.
A. rewards B. opportunities C. motives D. stimuli
16. Their business flourished at its new location a year later owing to their joint efforts and hard work.
A. prevailed B. failed C. boomed D. shrank
17. The pressure on her from her family caused her to resort to the drastic measures.
A. turn to B. keep to C. stick to D. lead to
18. I shall never forget the look of intense anguish on the face of his parents when they heard the news.
A. stress B. dilemma C. misery D. surprise
19. If minor disputes are left unsettled, tough ones will pile up sooner or later.
A. accumulate B. vanish C. linger D. emerge
20. The police tried in vain to break up the protest crowds in front of the government building.
A. unskillfully B. violently C. ineffectively D. eventually

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are ten 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 with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **Answer Sheet**.

21. I would like to express my _____ to you all for supporting me this summer as a visiting scholar in your department.
A. satisfaction B. gratitude C. pleasure D. sincerity
22. The objective of this popular consultation is to determine, _____, the final political status of the region, whether to remain part of the country as a special district, or to part from it.
A. once upon a time B. once and again C. all at once D. once and for all
23. The two countries will assign counter-drug officials to their respective embassies on a _____ basis.
A. fundamental B. similar C. reciprocal D. reasonable
24. Tennessee's population is nearly two-fifths rural, and no single city or group of cities _____ the state.
A. dominates B. manages C. manipulates D. controls
25. We all know that in a situation like this a cool head is _____.
A. called for B. called off C. called on D. called up
26. The destruction an earthquake causes depends on its _____ and duration, or the amount of shaking that occurs.
A. altitude B. magnitude C. multitude D. aptitude
27. The El Nino has _____ affected the regional weather and temperature over much of the tropics, sub-tropics and some mid-latitude areas.
A. externally B. consistently C. insistently D. internally
28. During all these years of absence he had _____ a tender feeling for his mother and the family.
A. enclosed B. hugged C. enriched D. cherished
29. The _____ choice for a consumer, therefore, is the choice among the available ones that will enable him or her to maximize utility.
A. optimal B. optional C. optical D. optimistic
30. Mrs. Smith _____ tears when she heard her daughter had died in the road accident.
A. broke in B. broke up C. broke through D. broke into

Part III Reading Comprehension (50 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 with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **Answer Sheet**.

Passage One

It was Friday, the day of the field trip on which Miss Joan would take her class to pick apples.

Miss Joan enjoyed picking apples with her students. She smiled as she led her students to the bus



that would take them to the Greenly Apple Orchard (果园).

The bus ride was bumpy and the kids were a little noisy, but still Miss Joan was smiling.

The bus stopped in front of the Greenly Orchard Store and the class got off quickly and quietly. Miss Joan made sure everyone was there. "What a glorious, sunny, apple picking day," Miss Joan announced with her grandest smile.

Mr. Greenly was there to greet them. "Let me see, there are eighteen children and two adults at three dollars each. That will be sixty dollars, please."

Miss Joan held up the brochure in her hand. "It says that the price is two dollars each," she pointed out. "That's what I collected from everyone."

"We've had to raise the price," Mr. Greenly stated.

"You sent me this brochure after we made our reservation," Miss Joan complained, "and it says two dollars!"

"Miss Joan, if you look at the bottom of this brochure," Mr. Greenly said, "you'll notice a very important statement."

Sure enough, in very tiny letters, it said, "Prices are subject to change without notice."

Miss Joan was determined to keep her good mood. She took a twenty dollars bill out of her own purse and handed it to Mr. Greenly with the forty dollars she had in an envelope.

"Now children, do you all have your baskets?" Miss Joan called out. "Remember, you can pick as many apples as you would like."

"Miss Joan, there's been a change in policy," Mr. Greenly said, almost shouting, "the children are limited to six apples each."

"I beg your pardon!" Miss Joan was not smiling now. "The brochure says, 'ALL YOU CAN PICK!'"

Mr. Greenly pointed to the tiniest letters Miss Joan had ever almost seen. It also says, "Terms and conditions of group reservations are subject to change without notice."

Miss Joan's good mood was now history. She didn't want to set a bad example for her students, so she said in a calm and quiet voice, "We're going home, give me our money back, please."

31. How many dollars did Miss Joan hand to Mr. Greenly?

- A. 20. B. 40. C. 60. D. 18.

32. The phrase "subject to change without notice" suggests _____.

- A. Mr. Greenly could change the terms at will
B. the customers should read the brochure carefully
C. Mr. Greenly could determine what apples to be picked
D. the customers should be informed beforehand

33. The students could not pick as many apples as they would like because _____.

- A. they were children
B. there were not enough apples
C. they had made a group reservation
D. they would eat up too many apples

34. "Miss Joan's good mood was now history." (the last paragraph) means _____.

- A. Miss Joan had been happy until that moment
B. Miss Joan was no longer interested in history

- C. Miss Joan taught her students the history of the orchard
 - D. Miss Joan was good at concealing her feelings
35. What can we learn about Miss Joan from the story?
- A. She did not read the brochure carefully.
 - B. She made a reservation after seeing the brochure.
 - C. She lost her temper in the end.
 - D. She didn't know how to complain.

Passage Two

Both civilization and culture are fairly modern words, having come into prominent use during the 19th century by anthropologists (人类学家), historians, and literary figures. There has been a strong tendency to use them interchangeably as though they mean the same thing, but they are not the same.

Although modern in their usage, the two words derived from ancient Latin. The word civilization is based on the Latin *civis*, of a city. Thus civilization, in its most essential meaning, is the ability of people to live together harmoniously in cities, in social groupings. From this definition it would seem that certain insects, such as ants or bees, are also civilized. They live and work together in social groups. So do some microorganisms. But there is more to civilization, and that is what culture brings to it. So, civilization is inseparable from culture.

The word *culture* is derived from the Latin verb *colere*, till the soil. But *colere* also has a wider range of meanings. It may, like *civis*, mean inhabiting a town or village. But most of its definitions suggest a process of starting and promoting growth and development. One may cultivate a garden; one may also cultivate one's interests, mind, and abilities. In its modern use the word culture refers to all the positive aspects and achievements of humanity that make mankind different from the rest of the animal world. Culture has grown out of creativity, a characteristic that seems to be unique to human beings.

One of the basic and best-known features of civilization and culture is the presence of tools. But more important than their simple existence is that the tools are always being improved and enlarged upon, a result of creativity. It took thousands of years to get from the first wheel to the latest, most advanced model of automobile.

It is the concept of humans as toolmakers and improvers that differentiates them from other animals. A monkey may use a stick to knock a banana from a tree, but that stick will never, through a monkey's cleverness, be modified into a hook or a ladder. Monkeys have never devised a spoken language, written a book, composed a melody, built a house, or painted a portrait. To say that birds build nests and beavers (海狸) their dens is to miss the point. People once lived in caves, but their cleverness, imagination, and creativity led them to progress beyond caves to buildings.

36. What does the author think of the words "civilization" and "culture"?
- A. They are identical.
 - B. They are different concepts.
 - C. They can often be used interchangeably.
 - D. They are defined differently by different people.
37. According to the author the word "civilization" originally refers to _____.
- A. people's way of life in cities
 - B. people's ability to live together in cities

- C. a type of social organizations
D. an advanced level of social life
38. The Latin verb *colere* originally means “_____”.
- A. live in a city
B. develop oneself
C. promote growth
D. cultivate the land
39. The author believes that creativity _____.
- A. is a unique feature of civilized beings
B. brings forth the improvement of tools
C. is the result of human development
D. helps the advance of culture
40. The author mentions monkeys in the last paragraph to show that _____.
- A. monkeys are the same as birds
B. people once lived in caves like monkeys
C. monkeys can never develop into human beings
D. man is different from other animals such as monkeys

Passage Three

The huge growth of global “ecotourism” industry is becoming an increasing concern for conservationists with mounting evidence that many wild species do not respond well to contact with human beings. Overexposure to tourists has been linked to stress, abnormal behaviour and adverse health effects in species such as polar bears, dolphins and gorillas (大猩猩), says a report in *New Scientist*.

While regulated ecotourism can help conservation efforts by encouraging people to manage endangered species and their habitats, many projects are poorly designed and unregulated, it says. “Many ecotourist projects are unaudited, unauthorized and merely hint they are based on environmentally friendly policies and operations.”

Ecotourism is growing by 10 to 30 percent a year and an estimated 20 percent of tourists are thought to visit a conservation-based project. Philip Seddon, of the University of Otago in New Zealand, said that although most tourist projects conformed to basic guidelines on land use and not scaring wildlife, their full impact was rarely considered.

“Transmission of disease to wildlife, or subtle changes to wildlife health through disturbance of daily routines or increased stress levels may translate to lowered survival and breeding,” he said. Research at the University of Auckland has shown that dolphins become restless and overactive when many tourist boats are present. When three or more boats are near, the dolphins rest for 0.5 percent of the time, compared with 68 percent when they are accompanied by a single boat. The findings are backed up by studies of dolphins in Britain. Researchers at the University of Manitoba in Canada have found that male polar bears easily disturbed by tourist vehicles, with a possible effect on their heart rate and metabolism (新陈代谢). That could reduce body fat levels and fitness, critical for survival.

In Africa, gorillas have picked up parasites introduced to their habitat by tourists and mongooses (獾) have caught lung diseases from human beings. Experts said that the answer to the problems was better regulation and supervision of ecotourism. The Galapagos Islands, where visitor numbers are strictly controlled, is a good model.

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Computer language translation is called Machine Translation, or MT. While not perfect, MT is surprisingly good. MT was designed to process dry, technical language that people find tedious to translate. Computers can translate basic phrases, such as “You foot bone’s connected to your ankle bone, your ankle bone’s connected to your leg bone.” They can translate more difficult phrases, such as “Which witch is which?” Computers can also accurately translate “Wild thing, you make my heart sing!” into other languages because they can understand individual words, as long as the words are pre-programmed in their dictionary.

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