

根据最新大纲编写

English

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
考试辅导用书编审委员会 编著

新大纲
(第五版)

- ★ 紧扣最新大纲（第五版），权威解析最新题型，精解1997年—2010年试题
- ★ 系统解析答题思路，深入剖析命题原则与解题技法
- ★ 明示命题趋势与规律，切实提高综合应试能力



中国人民大学出版社

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中国人民大学出版社

· 北京 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

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辅导用书编审委员会编著. 3 版

北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2010

ISBN 978-7-300-12598-5

I. ①同…

II. ①同…

III. ①英语-硕士-水平考试-解题

IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 162438 号

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辅导用书编审委员会 编著

Tongdeng Xueli Shenqing Shuoshi Xuewei Yingyu Kaoshi Linian Shiti Jingjie

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

邮政编码 100080

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-62511398 (质管部)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.lkao.com.cn>(中国 1 考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京宏伟双华印刷有限公司

规 格 185 mm×260 mm 16 开本

版 次 2008 年 7 月第 1 版

2010 年 9 月第 3 版

印 张 27

印 次 2010 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

字 数 644 000

定 价 49.00 元

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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》(第五版), 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, 我们在第二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系列。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历, 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，可以让考生系统见证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 14 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》（第五版）。经过修订的新大纲将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。

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历年试题精解》。

历史是一面镜子，了解过去可以预知未来。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，掌握考试脉搏。研习历年的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。自从实行同等学力考试以来，试卷中出现与往年真题相同或者极其相似试题的情况时有发生，所以对往年真题进行研究是帮助考生复习的最有效手段。循着命题人的思路，我们就可以把握考试的脉搏，明确考试的重点和难点。

本书包括 1997 年以来的考试真题，便于考生了解同等学力考试的全貌和考试动态，进行相应的自测。本书尽可能地为考生提供客观的解析和答案，阅读理解和综合填空给出了全文翻译。“观千剑而后识器”，通过对历年试题的分析，考生可以掌握考试命题规律，把握出题动态，寻求合理的学习方法和解题策略，提升综合应试能力。

实践证明，一本好的复习资料，能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。强调实用性、针对性和有效性是本书的鲜明特点。希望本书对于参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的考生能够提供切实的帮助，帮助他们在掌握和应用科学的解题方

法、强化实践、提高成绩等诸多方面增强应试信心，真正提高自己的英语水平，最后蟾宫折桂，赢得考试高分。

由于时间仓促，错误和纰漏之处在所难免，诚望广大读者批评指正。

编著者

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2010 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位
英语水平全国统一考试试题



Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 for each)

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 answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

- A: I'm really getting fed up with the salespersons who keep calling.
B: _____
A. I hope it's nothing serious. B. They are so stupid!
C. You are right. Forget it. D. So am I. It's so annoying.
- A: Can you take over for me here for a little while? I have a friend coming to see me.
B: I'd like to, but _____ Ask Peter, he's not so occupied at this moment.
A. how can I do it? B. that's alright.
C. That's impossible. D. I have my hands full.
- A: To get an outside line, just dial 0 and the phone number. Or we can place a call for you, if you want.
B: No, thanks a lot. _____
A. I'll try it myself. B. Just put me through.
C. I'd rather not. D. I'll appreciate your help.
- A: Now, it's just work, work, work. I work hard all day, every day.
B: Oh, come on. _____ You're making a good salary now.
A. Sorry to hear about it. B. Don't complain.
C. Anything I can do for you? D. What's your plan?
- A: Pamela, can you come to a meeting on Friday?
B: _____ Let me check my schedule. When are you having it?
A. I'm not sure. B. No big deal.
C. Can I? D. Sure thing!

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:** My results are a bit flattering because I've had quite a lot of luck.
Man: Nonsense, you're head and shoulders above the others in your group.
Question: What does the man think is the reason for the woman's success?
A. She's far better than the others. B. She's really lucky.
C. She's got the others' support. D. She's been working hard.
7. **Man:** I've figured it all out. It looks like it'll take us about 5 hours to drive from here to Chicago.
Woman: It'd be more relaxing to take the train. But I guess we should watch our expenses.
Question: What does the woman imply?
A. She likes to drive when she travels.
B. She doesn't want to go to Chicago.
C. It's cheaper to go to Chicago by car.
D. She doesn't know the cost of the train trip.
8. **Man:** How about the examination last week?
Woman: If I'd got more time, I could have made it.
Question: What does the woman imply?
A. She failed the examination last week.
B. She was asked to take another examination.
C. She did quite well in the examination.
D. She didn't take the examination last week.
9. **Man:** Harvard or the State University, have you decided yet?
Woman: Well, I'd rather be a big fish in a small pond.
Question: Which university is the woman likely to choose?
A. Harvard.
B. The State University.
C. Neither.
D. She hasn't decided yet.
10. **Man:** I've just found a great location to open a new shop.
Woman: But you haven't researched the market. Don't you think this is putting the cart before the horse?
Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. The man shouldn't make the decision so quickly.
- B. It's too risky to choose such a location.
- C. It's possible for him to make a better choice.
- D. The man is doing things in the wrong order.

Part II Vocabulary (20 minutes, 10 points, 0.5 for each)

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. Most people would agree that, although our age far surpasses all previous ages in knowledge, there has been no correlative increase in wisdom.
A. improves B. precedes C. exceeds D. imposes
12. Many students today display a disturbing willingness to choose institutions and careers on the basis of earning potential.
A. offensive B. depressive C. tiresome D. troublesome
13. Betty was offended because she felt that her friends had ignored her purposefully at the party.
A. desperately B. definitely C. decisively D. deliberately
14. There has been enough playing around, so let's get down to business.
A. begin our work B. make a deal
C. reach an agreement D. change our plan
15. How is it possible for our human body to convert yesterday's lunch into today's muscle?
A. alter B. develop C. turn D. modify
16. It is important for families to observe their traditions even as their children get older.
A. notice B. watch C. celebrate D. follow
17. It is difficult to comprehend, but everything you have ever seen, smelt, heard or felt is merely your brain's interpretation of incoming stimuli.
A. evaluation B. explanation C. recognition D. interruption
18. Life is more important than the pressures and stresses that we place on ourselves over work and other commitments.
A. appointments B. arrangements C. devotions D. obligations
19. If you continue to indulge in computer games like this, your future will be at stake.
A. without question B. in danger
C. on guard D. at large

20. Romantic novels, as opposed to realistic ones, tend to present idealized versions of life, often with a happy ending.
A. in regard to B. in contrast to C. in terms of D. in light of

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. There are several factors _____ the rapid growth of sales promotion, particularly in consumer markets.
A. resorting to B. appealing to C. contributing to D. applying to
22. The Internet has been developing at a speed _____ people's expectations in the past two decades.
A. over B. of C. beyond D. under
23. My oldest son had just finished an _____ holiday stay prior to moving to a new state, a new job, and the next chapter in his life.
A. enlarged B. expanded C. increased D. extended
24. Blacks and American Indians _____ less than 10% of students in the top 30 business schools, while they are about 28% of the U. S. population.
A. take up B. make up C. reach out D. turn out
25. With demand continuing to rise in _____ economies such as China and India, energy traders believe that oil futures are a good bet.
A. emerging B. employing C. embracing D. emitting
26. Laws and regulations in each country have to be made _____ the constitution of the country.
A. in honor of B. in memory of C. in line with D. in return for
27. The jury's _____ was that the accused was guilty.
A. sentence B. verdict C. trial D. debate
28. In English learning, a _____ cycle occurs when a student makes more errors after being scolded.
A. vicious B. vertical C. vivid D. vigorous
29. Isn't it _____ when you learn something you've never known before?
A. crazy B. cool C. cold D. cute
30. It is obvious that the sports games are no longer amateur affairs; they have become professionally _____.
A. laid out B. laid off C. put out D. put off

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points, 1 for each)

Directions: *There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 6 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 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** ❖

California has a new program called the Digital Textbook Initiative. “Starting this fall with high school math and science, we will be the first state in the nation to provide schools with a state-approved list of digital textbooks.” That was Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in June, talking about his effort to get schools to use materials available free online. He listed reasons why he thinks digital textbooks make sense.

California approves traditional textbooks in six-year cycles. Digital ones can offer the latest information. They lighten the load of school bags. They save paper and trees, and make learning more fun and interactive. And above all, he said, they help schools with their finances.

The state has had to make severe cuts in school spending because of deep financial problems. More than six million students attend California public schools.

Earlier this year, California invited content developers to offer digital math and science materials for high schools. These had to meet at least 90% of the state’s learning requirements. Specially trained teachers examined 16 textbooks and approved ten of them.

Six of the ten were published by the CK12 Foundation, a nonprofit group that had been developing digital science and math books for about two years. The foundation paid teachers and other education professionals to write and edit them. The money came from a group financed by the Khosla Family.

California cannot require schools to use the digital textbooks. Individual school districts will have to decide for themselves.

Susan Martimo, a California Department of Education official, says she does not expect widespread use right away. Her best guess is that some schools with a lot of technology will be the first to use them. But only in addition to their traditional books.

School administrators point out that the texts may be free online, but students need a way to access them. Not everyone has a computer or electronic reader. Schools could print out copies but that would not help the environment. Also, there is the cost to train teachers to use digital textbooks effectively.

31. The Digital Textbook Initiative _____.

- ❖ A. will probably take effect in six years

- B. covers all the high school subjects
C. is advocated by California state governor
D. has been approved by all states
32. The main reason for promoting digital textbooks is to ____
A. benefit the environment
B. help save money
C. provide interesting materials
D. reduce students' heavy burden
33. The digital textbooks were approved by _____.
A. content developers
B. trained teachers
C. Khosla Family
D. CK12 Foundation
34. What is true of CK12 Foundation?
A. It paid teachers to write digital textbooks.
B. It produced 16 digital textbooks.
C. It is financed by California state government.
D. It makes money through developing digital textbooks.
35. According to Susan Martimo digital textbooks _____.
A. are not likely to have a widespread use
B. will soon replace traditional ones
C. are certain to be approved by school districts
D. will first be adopted by well-equipped schools
36. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
A. the use of digital textbooks is not really free
B. schools are reluctant to print out copies
C. students need to pay for computers
D. training teachers to use the textbook is not efficient

※ Passage Two ※

Doctors in Britain are warning of an obesity time bomb, when children who are already overweight grow up. So, what should we do? Exercise more? Eat less? Or both? The government feels it has to take responsibility for this expanding problem.

The cheerful Mr Pickwick, the hero of the novel by Charles Dickens, is seen in illustrations as someone who is plump (胖乎乎) —and happy. In 18th century paintings beauty is equated with rounded bodies and soft curves. But nowadays being overweight is seen as indicating neither a cheerful character nor beauty but an increased risk of heart disease and stroke.

So what do you do? Diet? Not according to England's chief medical officer, Sir Liam

Donaldson, He says that physical activity is the key for reducing the risks of obesity, cancer and heart disease. And the Health Secretary John Reid even said that being inactive is as serious a risk factor in heart disease as smoking.

So, having bought some cross trainers, how much exercise should you do? According to Sir Liam Donaldson, at least 30 minutes of moderate activity five days a week. Is going to the gym the answer? Luckily for those who find treadmills (跑步机) tedious, the Health Development Agency believes that physical activity that fits into people's lives may be more effective. They suggest taking the stairs rather than the lift, walking up escalators, playing active games with your children, dancing or gardening. And according to a sports psychologist, Professor Biddle, gyms "are not making the nation fit", and may even cause harm.

There's new scientific evidence that too much exercise may actually be bad for you. Scientists at the University of Ulster have found that unaccustomed exercise releases dangerous free radicals that can adversely affect normal function in unfit people. The Only people who should push their bodies to that level of exercise on a regular basis are trained athletes.

So, should we forget about gyms and follow some experts' advice to increase exercise in our daily life? After all, getting off the bus a stop early and walking the rest of the way can't do any harm! One final thought. How come past generations lacked gym facilities but were leaner and fitter than people today?

37. This passage is mainly about _____ .
- increased risks for overweight people
 - how to keep fit and avoid fatness
 - the dangers of exercise in the gym
 - the benefit of a balanced diet
38. What does "this expanding problem" (Para. 1) refer to?
- The obesity time bomb warned of by doctors.
 - The slow growing up of overweight children.
 - Too little exercise and too much diet.
 - Neglect of the health issue by the government.
39. Why does the author mention Mr Pickwick in Charles Dickens' novel?
- He was portrayed in an 18th century painting.
 - He is the hero of a world famous novel.
 - He is the image of being plump and happy.
 - He suffered from heart disease and stroke.
40. According to Sir Liam Donaldson what is the best way to avoid obesity?
- Being on diet.
 - Giving up smoking.

- C. Doing physical activities.
D. Being as inactive as possible.
41. Which of the following is NOT recommended by the Health Development Agency?
A. Going to the gym to walk on treadmills.
B. Walking up escalators, dancing or gardening.
C. Taking the stairs rather than the lift.
D. Playing active games with your children.
42. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____ .
A. too much exercise may actually be bad for health
B. experts' advice cannot be always followed
C. moderate daily-life exercise can make us leaner and fitter
D. past generations longed for gym facilities we have today

※ Passage Three ※

Loneliness has been linked to depression and other health problems. Now, a study says it can also spread. A friend of a lonely person was 52% more likely to develop feelings of loneliness. And a friend of that friend was 25% more likely to do the same.

Earlier findings showed that happiness, fatness and the ability to stop smoking can also grow like infections within social groups. The findings all come from a major health study in the American town of Framingham, Massachusetts.

The study began in 1948 to investigate the causes of heart disease. Since then, more tests have been added, including measures of loneliness and depression.

The new findings involved more than 5,000 people in the second generation of the Framingham Heart Study. The researchers examined friendship histories and reports of loneliness. The results established a pattern that spread as people reported fewer close friends.

For example, loneliness can affect relationships between next-door neighbors. The loneliness spreads as neighbors who were close friends now spend less time together. The study also found that loneliness spreads more easily among women than men.

Researchers from the University of Chicago, Harvard and the University of California, San Diego, did the study. The findings appeared last month in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

The average person is said to experience feelings of loneliness about 48 days a year. The study found that having a lonely friend can add about 17 days. But every additional friend can decrease loneliness by about 5%, or two and a half days.

Lonely people become less and less trusting of others. This makes it more and more difficult for them to make friends—and more likely that society will reject them.

John Cacioppo at the University of Chicago led the study. He says it is important to recognize and deal with loneliness. He says people who have been pushed to the edges of

society should receive help to repair their social networks.

The aim should be to aggressively create what he calls a “protective barrier” against loneliness. This barrier, he says, can keep the whole network from coming apart.

43. Besides loneliness, which of the following can also spread among people?
 A. Happiness. B. Friendship.
 C. Depression. D. Smoking.
44. The Framingham Heart Study starting from 1948 _____ .
 A. involved 5,000 patients of depression
 B. expanded its research topics
 C. identified loneliness as one key factor for heart disease
 D. examined the relationship between loneliness and depression
45. Which of the following is true about the spread of loneliness?
 A. It is a common phenomenon among women.
 B. It leads to a gradual loss of friends.
 C. It is often found in the neighborhood.
 D. It ruins the relationships between close friends.
46. Having a lonely friend, you are more likely to _____ .
 A. strengthen your friendship
 B. develop new friendship
 C. reduce the sense of loneliness
 D. increase the sense of loneliness
47. According to John Cacioppo at the University of Chicago, loneliness can _____ .
 A. result in aggressiveness
 B. cause people to be overprotective
 C. push people to the verge of poverty
 D. infect social networks
48. What is the main idea of the passage?
 A. Loneliness is linked to depression.
 B. Loneliness can spread.
 C. Lonely people tend to grow fat.
 D. Lonely people need more friends.

* Passage Four *

Some 23 million additional U. S. residents are expected to become more regular users of the U. S. health care system in the next several years, thanks to the passage of health care reform. Digitizing medical data has been promoted as one way to help the already burdened system manage the surge in patients. But putting people’s health information in databases and online is going to do more than simply reduce redundancies. It is already