

绝密★启用前

2012 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位

外国语水平全国统一考试

英语试卷一

A

ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST
FOR MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS

Paper One (90 minutes)

Part I	Dialogue Communication	(10 minutes, 10 points)
Part II	Vocabulary	(20 minutes, 10 points)
Part III	Reading Comprehension	(45 minutes, 30 points)
Part IV	Cloze	(15 minutes, 15 points)

考生须知

1. 本考试分试卷一和试卷二两部分。试卷一满分 65 分，考试时间为 90 分钟，9:00 开始，10:30 结束；试卷二满分 35 分，考试时间为 60 分钟，10:30 开始，11:30 结束。本考试及格标准为总分 60 分，其中试卷二不低于 18 分。
2. 请考生务必将本人考号最后两位数字填写在本页右上角方框内。
3. 本试卷一为 **A** 型试卷，请将答案用 **2B** 铅笔填涂在 **A** 型答题卡上，答在其它类型答题卡或试卷上的无效。答题前，请核对答题卡是否为 **A** 型卡，若不是，请要求监考员予以更换。
4. 在答题卡上正确的填涂方法为：在答案所代表的字母上划线，如[A] [B] [~~C~~] [D]。
5. 监考员宣布试卷一考试结束后，请停止答试卷一，将试卷一和试卷一答题卡反扣在自己的桌面上，继续做试卷二。监考员将到座位上收取试卷一和试卷一答题卡。
6. 监考员收卷过程中，考生须配合监考员验收，并请监考员在准考证上签字（作为考生交卷的凭据），否则，若发生答卷遗失，责任由考生自负。

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:** Bob, if you weed the garden, I'll do the dishes.

Man: It's a deal.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. He agrees to the proposal. B. He rejects the idea.
C. He thinks it's unfair. D. He stands to gain.

7. **Woman:** Can I go skiing with you and your friends this weekend?

Man: The more, the merrier.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. There are already too many people.
B. He can't promise the woman now.
C. The woman is welcome to join them.
D. The woman can come next time.

8. **Man:** This suitcase cost me 200 dollars.

Woman: 200 dollars for a piece of junk like that? That's a rip-off!

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. It's a bit expensive. B. It's a real bargain.
C. It's not worth the price. D. It's unexpected.

9. **Woman:** The house seems in a bad shape.

Man: Yes, we've decided to rebuild it from scratch.

Question: What would the man probably do to the house?

- A. He would scratch the paint off its surface.
B. He would tear it down first.
C. He would make some repairs.
D. He would rebuild it by himself.

10. **Ted:** I ate four hamburgers, Mom.

Mother: Well, you've made a pig of yourself.

Question: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. Pigs love hamburgers too. B. Ted looks overweight.
C. The hamburgers were delicious. D. Ted ate too many hamburgers.

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. In his closing remarks, the chairman expressed his thanks to all those who had contributed to the success of the conference.
A. comments
B. speech
C. criticism
D. lecture
12. Both Tom and his brother take after their father not only in appearance but also in character.
A. resemble
B. assimilate
C. follow
D. reflect
13. The hurricane was incredibly devastating and left thousands homeless.
A. forceful
B. mighty
C. destructive
D. dangerous
14. Readers are required to comply with the rules of the library and mind their manners.
A. evaluate
B. memorize
C. protect
D. observe
15. Economic factors aside, the imbalanced distribution of educational resources also affects fairness of education.
A. unjust
B. impartial
C. uneven
D. improper
16. Watching me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the Irish milkmaid fought hard to hold back her laughter.
A. check
B. keep
C. stop
D. retain
17. The government has called for an independent inquiry into the incident.
A. requirement
B. examination
C. analysis
D. investigation
18. A great number of houses would have to be removed to make way for the new amusement park.

- A. take the place of B. give space for
C. build up D. work out

19. Drug use accounts for approximately three-quarters of all reported cases of HIV in the country.

- A. possibly B. roughly
C. generally D. specifically

20. For their own safety, household pets should be confined to their own yard.

- A. tamed B. regained
C. restricted D. contained

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. By a strange _____, both candidates have come up with the same solution to the problem.

- A. coincidence B. encounter
C. chance D. overlap

22. The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that _____ the speakers stopped for refreshments.

- A. at large B. at intervals
C. at ease D. at random

23. Mr Tunick filed suit against the New York police department after city officials _____ his request.

- A. turned down B. turned in
C. turned off D. turned out

24. The fireman had a _____ escape when a staircase collapsed beneath his feet.

- A. close B. narrow
C. hard D. near

25. Many painters, rock singers, and street dancers have distinct hair style, _____ to their group.

- A. particular B. essential
C. special D. peculiar

26. That he brought the company big profits wouldn't _____ putting the company's money into his own pockets.

his success, the boy was now in the finals.

This time, his opponent was bigger, stronger, and more experienced. For a while, the boy appeared to be overmatched. Concerned that the boy might get hurt, the referee called a time-out. He was about to stop the match when the judo master intervened.

“No,” the judo master insisted, “Let him continue.”

Soon after the match resumed, his opponent made a critical mistake: he dropped his guard. Instantly, the boy used his move to pin him. The boy had won the match and the tournament. He was the champion.

On the way home, the boy and his judo master reviewed every move in each and every match. Then the boy summoned the courage to ask what was really on his mind.

“Sir, how did I win the tournament with only one move?”

“You won for two reasons,” the master answered.

“First, you’ve almost mastered one of the most difficult throws in all of judo. Second, the only known defense for that move is for your opponent to grab your left arm.”

31. Why did the boy want to learn judo?

- A. He wanted to get over the accident.
- B. He wanted to make up for his disability.
- C. He wanted to exercise his right arm.
- D. The reason was not mentioned in the passage.

32. When a referee calls a “time-out”, _____.

- A. the time has run out
- B. the game stops for a short time
- C. either side can claim victory
- D. the game ends in a tie

33. Why did the master insist on continuing the match?

- A. He didn’t want to give the opponent an advantage.
- B. The boy was confident of winning.
- C. He had confidence in the boy’s skill.
- D. All he cared about was winning the final.

34. What probably caused the defeat of the boy’s opponent in the final?

- A. Over-confidence.
- B. Impatience.
- C. Inexperience.
- D. Exhaustion.

35. Why did the master teach the boy only that one move?

- A. The boy could not do other moves with only one arm.
- B. It was the only move the master knew well.
- C. It was the move his opponent would not be good at.

D. His opponent would be helpless once he made that move.

36. What does the passage mainly tell us?
- A. One can turn a weakness into an advantage.
 - B. It is very difficult to have a good teacher.
 - C. Even a disabled person can win a match.
 - D. Practice makes perfect.

Passage Two

My five-year-old daughter knew exactly what she wanted for Christmas of 1977, and told me so. Yes, she still would like the pink-and-green plastic umbrella, books, long nightgown, slippers—fine. But really, there was only one thing that mattered: a Barbie Townhouse, with all the accessories.

This was a surprise. Rebecca was not a Barbie girl, preferred stuffed animals to dolls, and wasn't drawn to play in a structured environment. Always a make-up-the-rules, design-my-own-world, do-it-my-way kid. Maybe, I thought, the point wasn't Barbie but the house, which she could claim for herself, since we'd already moved five times during her brief life.

Next day, I stopped at the mall. The huge Barbie Townhouse box was there: "3 Floors of High-Styled Fun! Elevator Can Stop on All Floors!" Some Assembly Required. Uh-oh. My track record for assembling things was miserable. Brooklyn-born, I was raised in apartment buildings in a family that didn't build things. A few years earlier, I'd spent one week assembling a six-foot-tall jungle gym from a kit containing so many parts. I spent the first four hours sorting and the last two hours trying to figure out why there were so many pieces. The day after I finished building it, as if to remind me of my limitations, a tornado (龙卷风) touched down close enough to scatter the jungle gym across an acre of field.

I assembled the Barbie Townhouse on Christmas Eve. Making it level, keeping the columns from looking like they'd melted and been refrozen, and getting that elevator to work were almost more than I could manage. And building it in curse-free silence so my daughter would continue sleeping—if, in fact, she was sleeping—added a layer of challenge. By dawn I was done.

Shortly thereafter, my daughter walked into the living room. Her surprise may not be real, but her delight was utterly genuine and moves me to this day, 34 years later. Rebecca had spurred me to do something I didn't think I could do. It was for her, and—like so much of the privilege of being her father—it brought me further outside myself and let me overcome doubts about my capacities.

37. In the author's eyes, his little daughter was _____.
- A. obedient
 - B. unstable

C. original

D. stubborn

38. The author thought that his daughter's choice of the Barbie Townhouse _____.

A. was natural for a five-year-old girl

B. was influenced by her life experience

C. reflected the change in her taste

D. brought her back to normal

39. For the author, assembling things _____.

A. was largely in his blood

B. was a challenge he enjoyed

C. was always his weak point

D. was part of his family education

40. Assembling the Barbie Townhouse _____.

A. brought out the author's potentials

B. turned out to be easier than expected

C. actually drove the author crazy

D. was a bad memory for the author

41. In the last paragraph the author mainly expressed _____.

A. his pride in being a father

B. his gratitude to his daughter

C. his concern about his capability

D. his delight in helping his daughter

42. What can be learned about the relationship between the author and his daughter?

A. They are on good terms with each other.

B. They barely speak to each other.

C. They are polite but cold to each other.

D. They keep secrets from each other.

Passage Three

It is all very well to blame traffic jam, the cost of petrol and the fast pace of modern life, but manners on the roads are becoming deplorable. Everybody knows that the nicest men become monsters behind the wheel. It is all very well, again, to have a tiger in the tank, but to have one in the driver's seat is another matter. You might tolerate the odd road-hog(占道者), but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule. Perhaps the situation calls for a "Be Kind to Other Drivers" campaign, otherwise it may get completely out of hand.

Road courtesy is not only good manners, but good sense too. It takes the most good-tempered of drivers to resist the temptation to hit back when subjected to

47. An example of good manners on the roads is _____.
- A. signaling cars to overtake B. manufacturing a gap
C. selecting a lower gear D. using the direction indicator

48. According to the author, a good driver should _____.
- A. be technically skilled B. have a good state of mind
C. be sympathetic with others D. take good care of his vehicle

Passage Four

On how the world has changed over the last 50 years, not all of it has been good. As you are looking for organic food information, you have obviously become aware that a better alternative exists and you are taking a critical look at the source and production practices of the companies producing the world's food supplies.

The purpose of organic food information is to give you an understanding of what is going into your food. You will see that there are many benefits to organic food that you didn't know before. The basis behind knowing about organic food information is the fact that farmers are resorting to using artificial fertilizers and pesticides (杀虫剂) to control disease and insect attack in order to produce more crops to satisfy growing demand. These artificial fertilizers leave something poisonous in and on the fruit and vegetables we consume which in turn is absorbed and stored by our bodies.

Even the quality of food has gone down in recent years. Today's fruits have nowhere near the Vitamin C levels they did at one time. However, with organic food information you learn that organic food has fifty percent more nutrients, minerals and vitamins than any other form of produce that has been grown under intensive farming. If you are eating non-organic produce you will have to eat more fruit in order to make up for this deficiency. But then the dangerous cycle continues since you will be eating more chemicals that are worse for your health than they are good for you.

Another aspect of organic food information is the production of meat and poultry (家禽). Most only consider produce when it comes to organic food information disregarding the antibiotics and hormones that are given to both cattle and poultry that are being force fed. Ask yourself what happens to all these antibiotics and hormones when the animal is killed, the remaining of these antibiotics and growth hormones reside in the meat which are then consumed, digested and stored in human bodies. There is no way that an animal that isn't kept in healthy conditions can produce healthy food for humans to eat.

You have nothing to lose by trying organic product, not only will it be healthy for you but you will also be able to eat produce and meat the way they are supposed to be. You will likely be so impressed with the taste of organic fruit that you will

never return to the mass-produced fruit again. While cost and availability can be a big issue for some, you can do a bit of research online and find a local store that stocks organic produce for a reasonable price.

49. It is stated in Paragraph 1 that organic food _____.
- A. is considered as a better choice
 - B. is mostly supplied by world-famous companies
 - C. has become popular over the last 50 years
 - D. reflects the change of production practices
50. Farmers use artificial fertilizers and pesticides to _____.
- A. satisfy people's critical demand
 - B. develop better farming technology
 - C. get a higher crop yield
 - D. keep people in better health
51. According to Paragraph 3, organic food _____.
- A. has gone down in quality
 - B. has more nutrients
 - C. can replace mass-produced food
 - D. lacks Vitamin C
52. What does the author say about meat and poultry?
- A. Organic meat and poultry is hardly available.
 - B. A great amount of meat is consumed every year.
 - C. Merciless killing of the animals lowers their quality.
 - D. They may contain antibiotics and growth hormones.
53. In the last paragraph, people are advised to _____.
- A. eat traditional produce and meat
 - B. return to mass-produced fruits
 - C. do the cost and availability research
 - D. try organic product for better health and taste
54. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A. the benefits of organic food information
 - B. the challenges facing the world food industry
 - C. changes in food production practices
 - D. a growing demand for high quality food

Passage Five

Drinking wastewater? The idea may sound distasteful, but new federally funded

research says more Americans are doing so—whether they know or not—and this reuse will be increasingly necessary as the U.S. population expands.

Treated wastewater poses no greater health risks than existing water supplies and, in some cases, may be even safer to drink, according to a report released by the National Research Council. “We believe water reuse is an option to deal with growing water scarcity, especially in coastal areas,” says Jörg Drewes, an engineering professor at the Colorado School of Mines. “This can be done reliably without putting the public at risk,” he says, citing technological advances. He says it’s a waste not to reuse the nation’s wastewater, because almost all of it is treated before discharge. This water includes storm runoff (径流) as well as used water from homes, businesses and factories.

In many places, the report says, the public does not realize it’s drinking water that was treated after being discharged as wastewater somewhere upstream. For example, wastewater discharged into the Trinity River from Dallas/Fort Worth flows south into Lake Livingston, the source for Houston’s drinking water.

Despite the growing importance of this reuse, the report says there’s been no systemic analysis of its extent nationwide since a 1980 study by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Alan Roberson of the American Water Works Association says wastewater reuse is common, so the council’s report is important but not surprising. Roberson expects this recycling will continue to increase, especially for irrigation and industrial needs. He says it will take longer to establish potable (适于饮用的) uses because of public nervousness about drinking wastewater, however treated.

“We have to do something to address water scarcity,” says Olga Naidenko, a senior scientist at the non-profit Environmental Working Group. “Less than 10% of potable water is used for drinking, cooking, showering or dishwashing. We flush it down the toilet, literally.” Technologies exist to safely treat the water, she says, although some are expensive.

The report says water reuse projects tend to cost more than most water conservation options but less than seawater desalination (脱盐) and other supply alternatives. It calls on the EPA to develop rules that set safe national standards.

55. As can be learned from Paragraph 1, drinking wastewater _____.
- A. is to become a growing necessity
 - B. is well received by the Americans
 - C. has caused heated public debates
 - D. has become the dominant option
56. Which of the following statements would Jörg Drewes agree to?
- A. Water reuse may eventually put the public at risk.

- B. Water reuse is preferable to wasting water.
- C. Water reuse is far from a solution to water shortage.
- D. Water reuse is possible only after greater tech advances.

57. Lake Livingston is mentioned to show that the public _____.

- A. accepts the fact of drinking wastewater calmly
- B. is concerned about the safety of the drinking water
- C. does not believe that wastewater is safe to drink
- D. is not aware of the nature of their drinking water

58. According to Alan Roberson, _____.

- A. it is not safe to drink wastewater
- B. the report has surprised the public
- C. the report helps build up public confidence
- D. the public has yet to accept drinking wastewater

59. Olga Naidenko's remarks emphasize _____.

- A. the recent progress
- B. the existing problems
- C. the new perspective
- D. the potential risks

60. What does the report suggest to the EPA?

- A. Weighing different water conservation options.
- B. Exploring new technologies to treat wastewater.
- C. Setting up national standards for water reuse.
- D. Monitoring water supplies at a national level.

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 15 points, 1 for each)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with 15 blanks. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

Why do kids hate Brussels sprouts (芽甘藍)? Because Brussels sprouts are bitter, and kids generally don't like bitter tastes. But it's not their 61. Researchers say that a dislike for bitter and sour is a survival instinct, since most toxic substances 62 that way too. On the other hand, sweetness typically indicates that something is 63 to eat, so children are born with a 64 for sweets.

What we like to eat changes over time. As we age, we realize that 65 something tastes bitter or sour, it won't kill us, and we learn to 66 it. When we're older, we 67 some of our smell sensitivity. Humans need smell to experience flavor, which is different from taste. With our senses diminished, we'll probably begin 68 sugar and salt to our food, to heighten the flavor. 69, there's a theory that the reason many especially "big"-tasting wines in recent years have won awards is that wine critics are getting older and finding subtle flavors 70 to sense.

If someone is 71 to detect flavors at all, he may have a taste 72, which can be caused by a tongue injury or brain damage. Or it could be a problem with 73. The channel that separates the mouth from the nose allows us to smell behind our nose and is 74 enjoying most complex flavors. That's why food seems 75 when we have a stuffy nose—except chicken noodle soup. It's so salty.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 61. A. fault | B. choice | C. habit | D. regret |
| 62. A. feel | B. look | C. sound | D. taste |
| 63. A. strange | B. necessary | C. safe | D. ready |
| 64. A. capacity | B. preference | C. awareness | D. consideration |
| 65. A. now that | B. in case | C. if only | D. even though |
| 66. A. enjoy | B. improve | C. treat | D. alter |
| 67. A. form | B. lose | C. reduce | D. gain |
| 68. A. putting | B. balancing | C. adding | D. limiting |
| 69. A. In essence | B. In conclusion | C. In fact | D. In short |
| 70. A. softer | B. nicer | C. worse | D. harder |
| 71. A. unlikely | B. unable | C. impossible | D. improbable |
| 72. A. disorder | B. symptom | C. therapy | D. illusion |
| 73. A. mood | B. taste | C. flavor | D. smell |
| 74. A. subject to | B. liable to | C. crucial for | D. beneficial for |
| 75. A. delicious | B. flavorless | C. bitter | D. smelly |

绝密★启用前

2012 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位

外语水平全国统一考试

英语试卷二

ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST

FOR MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS

Paper Two (60 minutes)

Part I Translation

(30 minutes, 20 points)

Part II Writing

(30 minutes, 15 points)

考生须知

1. 试卷二满分 35 分。考试时间为 60 分钟，10:30 开始，11:30 结束。本考试及格标准为总分 60 分，其中试卷二不低于 18 分。
2. 请考生务必将本人考号最后两位数字填写在本页右上角方框内。
3. 试卷二的答案一律用蓝色或黑色墨水笔写在试卷二答题卡指定区域内，未写在答题卡指定区域或写在试卷上的无效。
4. 宣布考试结束后，请一律停笔，将试卷二和试卷二答题卡反扣在自己的桌面上，坐在原位，等待监考员收试卷二和试卷二答题卡。待监考员全部收齐点清无误，宣布可以离场后，方可离开考场。
5. 交卷时，考生须配合监考员验收，并请监考员在准考证上签字（作为考生交卷的凭据），否则，若发生答卷遗失，责任由考生自负。

Paper Two

(60 minutes)

Part I Translation (30 minutes, 20 points, 10 for each section)

Section A

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

In many ways the Internet has had a very positive effect on society. It has improved communication, simplified handling tasks, offered a huge convenience, enabled faster processing, and provided more options, all of which frees more time to do other things. Yet, interestingly enough, the Internet has in some ways had negative effects. The quality of communication has declined and people are impatient because they have become accustomed to instant satisfaction, and using the Internet also takes up a lot of time.

Section B

Directions: Translate the following passage into English. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

乔布斯 (Steve Jobs) 去世后备受敬仰, 原因之一是他创造了科技产品的美感。乔布斯认为无论是汽车还是电脑, 人们都愿意购买一些比同类产品更为美观的东西。在乔布斯的领导下, 从产品外形、材料到使用感受等各个方面, 苹果都带来了无与伦比的体验, 让人们的生活变得更美丽。

Part II Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: In this part, you are to write within 30 minutes a composition of no less than 150 words under the title of "My Favorite Way of Keeping Fit". Some clues are given below in Chinese. Please write your composition clearly on the **COMPOSITION SHEET**.

保持健康有多种做法……, 我最喜欢的做法是……。