

绝密★启用前



2008 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位
外语水平全国统一考试



英语试卷一

ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST
FOR MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS

Paper One (90 minutes)

Part I	Dialogue Communication	(10 minutes, 10 points)
Part II	Vocabulary	(10 minutes, 10 points)
Part III	Reading Comprehension	(45 minutes, 25 points)
Part IV	Cloze	(15 minutes, 15 points)
Part V	Error Detection	(10 minutes, 5 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. 请考生务必将本人准考证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。

Paper One 试卷一

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points)

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 by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

1. **A:** Bob, would you mind turning down the TV a little? I'm talking on the phone, and I'm having a hard time hearing.
B: _____
A. Please forgive me.
B. Oh, sure! I'm sorry about that.
C. You should have told me earlier.
D. I'm sorry to hear about it.

2. **A:** Hi, I'm your neighbor in 405, next door. I'm Sunny Chan.
B: _____
A. I moved here about a week ago.
B. Hope we could become good neighbors.
C. Hi! Everyone here seems very friendly.
D. Jill Kingston. Nice to meet you.

3. **A:** Could you run me over to the office? I'm late. My clock must be slow.
B: _____
A. Yes, never mind. I would rather give you a lift.
B. All right. But you should buy a new clock.
C. It's my pleasure. May I help you fix your clock, too?
D. Yeah, I'll be glad to drop you off on my way to work.

4. **A:** I'm sorry. He's not in his office.

B: _____

- A. Are you sure he will be back soon?
- B. Would you like to leave a message?
- C. Can you take a message for me?
- D. Shall I call him sometime later?

5. **A:** Do you mind if I take off my jacket?

B: _____

- A. Of course not, make yourself at home.
- B. Oh, it's very kind of you to do so.
- C. I'll be happy if I can be of any help.
- D. Yes, it's pretty warm in here.

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. **Man:** Bob and Sue seem never discipline their daughter. She's real nuts.

Woman: They are kept in the dark about their daughter's behavior at school.

Question: What can we learn about Bob and Sue's daughter?

- A. She likes to eat nuts.
- B. She is self-disciplined.
- C. She behaves badly at school.
- D. She enjoys leaving her parents in the dark.

7. **Woman:** Now, Richard, would you care to explain how the answers to the test questions appeared on your desk?

Man: I can't, Professor Harley. Someone must have left them on my desk.

Question: What is the man's problem?

- A. He is suspected of cheating.
- B. He left the answers on his desk.
- C. He doesn't know how to explain.
- D. He didn't know the answers to the questions.

8. **Woman:** Don't forget to drop me a line when you settle down.

Man: I won't. I'll keep you posted.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. He'll write to the woman.
- B. He'll tell the woman his new address.
- C. He'll visit the woman once in a while.
- D. He'll chat with the woman on the phone.

9. **Man:** Betty, how was your trip to the museum with Tom this afternoon?

Woman: Don't ask me.

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. Something about the museum interested her.
- B. Something was wrong with the trip.
- C. She doesn't know anything about the museum.
- D. She doesn't want to answer the man's question.

10. **Man:** Hey, Mary. I was invited to be a judge for the Miss America Beauty Contest.

Woman: Oh, really? Come on, you're pulling my leg.

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. She has no chance to win.
- B. The man is encouraging her.
- C. She'll attend the contest.
- D. The man is trying to fool her.

Eddie didn't want to damage the carpet itself, so he took a block of wood and placed it on top of the lump. Then he began to beat the block of wood as hard as he could. He kept beating, hoping Mrs. Vanbrugh wouldn't hear the noise and come to see what he was doing. It would be difficult to explain why he was hammering the middle of her beautiful new carpet.... The lump was beginning to flatten out.

After three or four minutes, the job was finally finished. Eddie picked up his tools, and began to walk out to his car. Mrs. Vanbrugh accompanied him. She seemed a little worried about something.

“Young man, while you were working today, you didn't by any chance see any sign of Armand, did you? Armand is my bird. I let him out of his cage, you see, this morning, and he's disappeared. He likes to walk around the house, and he usually just comes back to his cage after an hour or so and gets right in. Only today he didn't come back. He's never done such a thing before, it's most peculiar...”

“No, madam, I haven't seen him anywhere,” said Eddie, as he reached to start the car.

And he saw his packet of Marlboro cigarettes on the panel, where he had left it at lunchtime....

And he remembered the lump in the carpet....

31. What did Eddie want to do when he had finished fitting the carpet?

- A. To have a cigarette.
- B. To hammer the carpet flat.
- C. To put back his tools.
- D. To start work in the dining room.

32. Why didn't Eddie take out the thing under the carpet?

- A. It was impossible for him to take up the carpet once it was fitted.
- B. He didn't need the cigarettes because he had some more in the car.
- C. It would take too long to take up the carpet and refit it.
- D. He intended to come back and remove the lump the next day.

33. What did Eddie do with the hammer?
- A. He drove nails into the lump.
 - B. He fixed his toolbox.
 - C. He refitted the carpet.
 - D. He flattened the lump.
34. Mrs. Vanbrugh worried that _____.
- A. her pet was nowhere to be found
 - B. fitting the carpet would be expensive
 - C. Eddie would smoke in the house
 - D. Eddie hadn't done a proper job
35. What was really under the carpet?
- A. The packet of cigarettes.
 - B. Eddie's hammer.
 - C. A lump of wood.
 - D. The missing pet.

Passage Two

If two scientists at Los Alamos National Laboratory are correct, people will still be driving gasoline-powered cars 50 years from now, giving out heat-trapping carbon dioxide into the atmosphere—and yet that carbon dioxide will not contribute to global warming. The scientists, F. Jeffrey Martin and William L. Kubic Jr., are proposing a concept, which they have patriotically named Green Freedom, for removing carbon dioxide from the air and turning it back into gasoline.

The idea is simple. Air would be blown over a liquid solution which would absorb the carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide would then be extracted and subjected to chemical reactions that would turn it into fuel. Although they have not yet built a fuel factory, or even a small prototype, the scientists say it is all based on existing technology. “Everything in the concept has been built, is operating or has a close cousin

that is operating,” Dr. Martin said. The proposal does not violate any laws of physics, and other scientists have independently suggested similar ideas.

In the efforts to reduce humanity’s emissions of carbon dioxide, three solutions have been offered: hydrogen-powered cars, electric cars and biofuels. Biofuels are gasoline substitutes produced from plants like corn or sugar cane. Plants absorb carbon dioxide as they grow, but growing crops for fuel takes up wide strips of land. Hydrogen-powered cars emit no carbon dioxide, but producing hydrogen requires energy, and if that energy comes from coal-fired power plants, then the problem has not been solved. The problem with electric cars is that they have typically been limited to a range of tens of miles as opposed to the hundreds of miles that can be driven on a tank of gas.

Gasoline, it turns out, is an almost ideal fuel (except that it produces carbon dioxide). If it can be made out of carbon dioxide in the air, the Los Alamos concept may mean there is little reason to switch, after all.

“It’s definitely worth pursuing,” said Martin I. Hoffert, a professor of physics at New York University. “It has a couple of pieces to it that are interesting.” Other scientists also said the proposal looked promising but could not evaluate it fully because the details had not been published.

36. What is most remarkable about the proposal made by the two scientists?

- A. It is given a patriotic name.
- B. No law of physics is violated.
- C. It is based on existing technology.
- D. Carbon dioxide can be converted into fuel.

37. What is the biggest problem with hydrogen-powered cars?

- A. There is no cheap source of hydrogen.
- B. There might be a safety problem in hydrogen production.
- C. They may still be a cause of global warming.
- D. They are not suitable for long-distance travel.

38. If what is proposed by the two scientists becomes true, _____.
- A. air pollution will become a thing of the past
 - B. there will be no need for gasoline substitutes
 - C. people will be able to use much cheaper energy
 - D. there will be no more biofuel-powered vehicles
39. Which of the following can best describe the attitude of Martin I. Hoffert to the proposal?
- A. Indifferent.
 - B. Positive.
 - C. Suspicious.
 - D. Critical.
40. The passage is mainly written to _____.
- A. introduce a new concept
 - B. compare different energy sources
 - C. stress the importance of gasoline
 - D. discuss solutions to global warming

Passage Three

In her international bestselling *Talk to the Hand*, author Lynne Truss argues that common courtesies such as saying “Excuse me” are practically extinct. There are certainly plenty who would agree with her.

Is it really true? We decided to find out by experiments. In dozens of American cities, our reporters performed two experiments: “door tests” (would anyone hold one open for them?); and “document drops” (who would help them retrieve a pile of “accidentally” dropped papers?). Along the way, the reporters encountered all types: men and women of different races, ages, professions, and income levels.

While 90 percent of the people passed the door test, only 55 percent passed the document drop. Are people less likely to help others when doing so takes extra effort or time? Not always, the reporters found. Take the pregnant woman who thought nothing of bending down to help us with our papers. Or the woman named Liz who balanced two coffees, her keys and her wallet on a takeout tray with one hand, while picking up papers off the wet pavement with the other. Her reason for helping? “I was there,” she said.

44. Helping others is a behavior that is largely influenced by _____.
- A. social norm
 - B. family education
 - C. specific situation
 - D. personal character
45. The results of the experiments have shown that common courtesies _____.
- A. are still with us
 - B. are disappearing
 - C. vary with professions
 - D. need rigorous study

Passage Four

Within a large concrete room, cut out of a mountain on a freezing-cold island just 1,000 kilometres from the North Pole, could lie the future of humanity.

The room is a vault (地下库) designed to hold around 2 million seeds, representing all known varieties of the world's crops. It is being built to safeguard the world's food supply against nuclear war, climate change, terrorism, rising sea levels, earthquakes and the collapse of electricity supplies. "If the worst came to the worst, this would allow the world to reconstruct agriculture on this planet," says Cary Fowler, director of the Global Crop Diversity Trust, an independent international organisation promoting the project.

The Norwegian (挪威的) government is planning to create the seed bank next year at the request of crop scientists. The \$3 million vault will be built deep inside a sandstone mountain on the Norwegian Arctic island of Spitsbergen. The vault will have metre-thick walls of reinforced concrete and will be protected behind two airlocks and high-security doors.

The vault's seed collection will represent the products of some 10,000 years of plant breeding by the world's farmers. Though most are no longer widely planted, the varieties contain vital genetic properties still regularly used in plant breeding.

To survive, the seeds need freezing temperatures. Operators plan to replace the air inside the vault each winter, when temperatures in Spitsbergen are around -18°C . But

even if some disaster meant that the vault was abandoned, the permanently frozen soil would keep the seeds alive. And even accelerated global warming would take many decades to penetrate the mountain vault.

“This will be the world’s most secure gene bank,” says Fowler. “But its seeds will only be used when all other samples have gone for some reason.”

The project comes at a time when there is growing concern about the safety of existing seed banks around the world. Many have been criticized for their poor security, ageing refrigeration (冷藏) systems and vulnerable electricity supplies.

The scheme won UN approval at a meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome in October 2005. A feasibility study said the facility “would essentially be built to last forever”.

46. The Norwegian vault is important in that _____.
- A. the seeds in it represent the rarest varieties of world’s crops
 - B. the seeds in it could revive agriculture if the worst thing should happen
 - C. it is built deep in a mountain on a freezing-cold Arctic island
 - D. it is strong enough against all disasters caused by man and nature
47. The seed bank project was proposed by _____.
- A. the Norwegian government
 - B. Norwegian farmers
 - C. Spitsbergen residents
 - D. agricultural scientists
48. The seeds in the vault will be stored _____.
- A. as samples of world crop varieties
 - B. as products of world plant breeding
 - C. for their valuable genetic properties
 - D. for their resistance to plant diseases
49. For the seed bank project to be successful, the most important factor is probably _____.
- A. constructing tight airlocks
 - B. maintaining high security
 - C. keeping freezing temperatures
 - D. storing large quantities of seeds

50. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The Norwegian vault models after existing seed banks.
- B. The Spitsbergen seed bank is expected to last 10,000 years.
- C. The existing seed banks have potential problems.
- D. The UN financed the Spitsbergen seed bank.

Passage Five

Probably the hardest part of setting goals is the first step of actually deciding to take action! The first barrier facing most people is the incorrect assumption that goals are only for business people. The reality is everyone sets goals mentally throughout the day. There are always occasions where something has to be done at a particular time or in a particular place. Simple examples could be getting up at a certain time in order to be at work, or to meet with a friend for a leisure activity.

The beauty of having goals is the uniqueness of each one to the goal setter. Whether it is personal, financial, business or spiritual, they are all specific to that person and their circumstances.

The most important part initially is to write them down. Having goals written down gives you incredible power while helping you to focus on this area.

Aim for something that will stretch you while remaining achievable. If you achieve your goal too easily, it is not high enough to make any significant change in your life and needs to be adjusted. On the other hand, if you consistently miss the goals, re-evaluate, and consider setting them a little lower as you will only get discouraged and probably give up. The aim is to keep growing, and moving into a more satisfactory position for your particular circumstances.

As you obtain the levels that you have set for yourself, always include a small reward at each point. This might only be a small thing in the early days like a meal out or a weekend vacation.

Remember that these changes will not happen overnight and there will be a period of time when nothing seems to be happening. This is why the goals need to be detailed and as specific as possible with a consequence and benefit.

Allow some time on a daily basis to educate yourself on how to make the necessary adjustments in your life. This could include listening to a CD, or reading a book on motivation etc.

A simple method to start with could be one goal in the main areas of life to be achieved in one month, six months, twelve months or five years. Break that down further into a daily, weekly and monthly system. Stay focused and disciplined to achieve all that you desire.

51. The simple examples in Paragraph 1 convey the message that _____.
- A. goals are set mostly for important things
 - B. most people know when it is time to set goals
 - C. people set goals to get things done all the time
 - D. it is necessary to set goals occasionally
52. The charm of having goals is that each goal is _____.
- A. important
 - B. motivated
 - C. special
 - D. spiritual
53. A good goal is one that _____.
- A. keeps growing all the time
 - B. is high enough yet attainable
 - C. moves one into a satisfactory position
 - D. is evaluated from time to time
54. Goals have to be detailed so that people _____.
- A. can know their achievements at each stage
 - B. will eventually reach the levels set for themselves
 - C. may get small rewards such as a meal out
 - D. can adjust them on various occasions

55. For a goal to be achieved, one has to _____.

- A. believe in what he is doing
- B. adapt oneself to new changes
- C. divert from routine sometimes
- D. concentrate on it until it is attained

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 15 points)

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.*

A presentation has two important components: what you say and 56 you deliver it. The term delivery covers a wide 57 of features of speaking and eye contact is one of them.

The appropriate use of eye contact 58 from one culture to another. In some cultures, women are 59 to lower their eyes in most communication 60; in others, younger people must keep their eyes lowered when addressing older people.

61, in the United States, 62 you are addressing an individual, a small group of people, or a larger audience, you are expected to look at them. You do not have to stare 63 and continuously; 64, it is appropriate when speaking to one person to 65 occasionally. In a small group you should look around at the different members of the group. 66 when addressing a larger audience, you should try to make eye contact with different people around the room. It is important to look at the 67 audience, not just the people in the center of the room, 68 you will probably have to turn your head and/or your body in order to make proper eye contact with people 69 at the sides of the room. If you look at the floor or the ceiling, you will give the impression that you are not interested in your audience. A speaker establishes friendly relationship with the audience mainly 70 eye contact, and good relationship is essential to the success of any speech.

74. Learners cannot assimilate information that is presented to him at a higher level
A B C
of abstraction than that at which they feel comfortable.
D
75. As you know that you must check in at least 30 minutes before takeoff for
A B C
most flights.
D
76. After attracting more than a million marchers—four times of the size of the
A B
historical 1963 March on Washington—the 2004 March for Women’s Life
became the largest mass demonstration in history.
C D
77. Although well receiving by business leaders, the book is not meant to
A B C
whitewash any of the miscalculations and shortsighted decisions of some
D
corporate bosses.
78. Seriously, though, there’s always something you wish you have not done, but
A B C
what is done cannot be undone.
D
79. Comparing money with friends, I prefer the latter more, for real friends are not
A B C
easy to come by, and we must value their real friendship.
D
80. Breaking up water into hydrogen and oxygen is a good example of as is known
A B C
as a chemical change.
D

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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. 请考生务必将本人准考证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

Part I Translation (30 minutes, 20 points)

Section A

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

Engineers are developing a new type of Internet connection that could carry so much data so quickly it might surprise even Net surfers. This technology would open up a route through which data can be sent at speeds thousands of times faster than what's possible now. If all goes to plan, the vast data speeds may soon be available to all. That might help solve the problem of how to handle the enormous growth in Internet traffic. The technology would require some new software and fiber-optic links to the PC, but otherwise no change in basic facilities.

Section B

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

当前我国经济发展迅速，能源供应的压力较大，这跟我国当前经济和社会发展所处的阶段不无关系。但是，不管我们处于哪个发展阶段，如果消耗能源过多，就会因此受到惩罚，面临能源匮乏、环境污染和生态破坏等困境。

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 on **Self-confidence Is a Key to Success**. You could follow the clues suggested by the picture given below. Remember to write the composition clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.



Key to the Test of 2008 (A 卷)

Paper One

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 points)

Section A

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. A

Section B

6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D

Part II Vocabulary (10 points)

Section A

11. C 12. B 13. D 14. B 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. A

Section B

21. B 22. C 23. B 24. D 25. C 26. A 27. D 28. D 29. A 30. C

Part III Reading Comprehension (25 points)

31. A 32. C 33. D 34. A 35. D 36. D 37. C 38. B 39. B 40. A
41. D 42. A 43. C 44. B 45. A 46. B 47. D 48. C 49. C 50. C
51. C 52. C 53. B 54. A 55. D

Part IV Cloze (15 points)

56. C 57. D 58. A 59. C 60. B 61. D 62. A 63. B 64. C 65. A
66. B 67. D 68. A 69. B 70. C

Part V Error Detection (5 points)

71. (B: call)
72. (C: has)
73. (C: had been waiting)
74. (B: them)
75. (A: that 改成 “, ”)
76. (B: four times the size)
77. (B: received)
78. (C: had not done)
79. (B: 去掉 more)
80. (C: what)

Key to the Test of 2008

Paper Two

Part I Translation (20 points)

Section A

参考译文

工程师们正在开发一种新的互联网连接技术，这项技术能传输的数据数量之大、速度之快甚至连网上冲浪者都感到惊奇。这项技术将开辟一条通道，数据通过它传输的速度会比现在可以达到的速度快数千倍。如果一切按计划进行，不久以后所有人都将可能享受海量数据的高速传输。这将有助于解决（如何处理）因特网流量激增的问题。这项技术需要一些新的软件以及将光纤与个人电脑连接，除此之外不需要改动其它基本设施。

Section B

参考译文

Our economy is now developing rapidly, resulting in relatively heavy pressure on the supply of energy. It has something to do with the current stage of social and economic development of our country. But no matter which developmental stage we are in, if too much energy is consumed, we will be punished as a consequence, facing such problems as energy shortage, environmental pollution and ecological damage.

Part II Writing (15 points)

The version is open.