

绝密★启用前



2010 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



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。

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.*

1. **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. I have my hands full. D. that's impossible.

2. **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. Just put me through. B. I'll try it myself.
C. I'd rather not. D. I'll appreciate your help.

3. **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. Don't complain. B. Sorry to hear about it.
C. Anything I can do for you? D. What's your plan?

4. **A:** Pamela, can you come to a meeting on Friday?
B: _____ Let me check my schedule. When are you having it?
A. No big deal. B. I'm not sure.
C. Can I? D. Sure thing!

5. **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. So am I. It's so annoying. D. You are right. Forget it.

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:** 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. She doesn't know the cost of the train trip.
 - D. It's cheaper to go to Chicago by car.
7. **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 was asked to take another examination.
- B. She failed the examination last week.
- C. She did quite well in the examination.
- D. She didn't take the examination last week.

8. **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. The State University.
- B. Harvard.
- C. Neither.
- D. She hasn't decided yet.

9. **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. The man is doing things in the wrong order.
D. It's possible for him to make a better choice.
10. **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 really lucky. B. She's far better than the others.
C. She's got the others' support. D. She's been working hard.

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. Betty was offended because she felt that her friends had ignored her purposefully at the party.
A. desperately B. definitely
C. deliberately D. decisively
12. There has been enough playing around, so let's get down to business.
A. make a deal B. begin our work
C. reach an agreement D. change our plan
13. How is it possible for our human body to convert yesterday's lunch into today's muscle?
A. alter B. develop
C. modify D. turn

28. There are several factors _____ the rapid growth of sales promotion, particularly in consumer markets.
- A. resorting to B. appealing to
C. applying to D. contributing to
29. The Internet has been developing at a speed _____ people's expectations in the past two decades.
- A. over B. of
C. under D. beyond
30. It is obvious that the sports games are no longer amateur affairs; they have become professionally _____.
- A. laid off B. laid out
C. put off D. put out

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

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.

35. According to John Cacioppo at the University of Chicago, loneliness can _____.
- A. result in aggressiveness
 - B. cause people to be overprotective
 - C. infect social networks
 - D. push people to the verge of poverty
36. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Loneliness can spread.
 - B. Loneliness is linked to depression.
 - C. Lonely people tend to grow fat.
 - D. Lonely people need more friends.

Passage Two

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.

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

Passage Three

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(胖乎乎的)—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?

43. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A. how to keep fit and avoid fatness
 - B. increased risks for overweight people
 - C. the dangers of exercise in the gym
 - D. the benefit of a balanced diet

44. What does “this expanding problem” (Para. 1) refer to?
- A. The slow growing up of overweight children.
 - B. The obesity time bomb warned of by doctors.
 - C. Too little exercise and too much diet.
 - D. Neglect of the health issue by the government.
45. Why does the author mention Mr Pickwick in Charles Dickens’ novel?
- A. He was portrayed in an 18th century painting.
 - B. He is the hero of a world famous novel.
 - C. He suffered from heart disease and stroke.
 - D. He is the image of being plump and happy.
46. According to Sir Liam Donaldson, what is the best way to avoid obesity?
- A. Being on diet.
 - B. Giving up smoking.
 - C. Being as inactive as possible.
 - D. Doing physical activities.
47. Which of the following is NOT recommended by the Health Development Agency?
- A. Walking up escalators, dancing or gardening.
 - B. Going to the gym to walk on treadmills.
 - C. Taking the stairs rather than the lift.
 - D. Playing active games with your children.
48. 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. past generations longed for gym facilities we have today
 - D. moderate daily-life exercise can make us leaner and fitter

Passage Four

A metaphor is a poetic device that deals with comparison. It compares similar qualities of two dissimilar objects. With a simple metaphor, one object becomes the other: Love is a rose. Although this does not sound like a particularly rich image, a metaphor can communicate so much about a particular image that poets use them more than any other type of figurative language. The reason for this is that poets compose

their poetry to express what they are experiencing emotionally at that moment. Consequently, what the poet imagines love to be may or may not be our perception of love. Therefore, the poet's job is to enable us to experience it, to feel it the same way as the poet does.

Let's analyze this remarkably unsophisticated metaphor concerning love and the rose to see what it offers. Because the poet uses a comparison with a rose, first we must examine the characteristics of that flower. A rose is spectacular in its beauty, its petals (花瓣) are nicely soft, and its smell is pleasing. It's possible to say that a rose is actually a feast to the senses of sight, touch, and smell. The rose's appearance seems to border on perfection, each petal seemingly symmetrical in form. Isn't this the way one's love should be? A loved one should be a delight to one's senses and seem perfect. However, there is another dimension added to the comparison by using a rose. Roses have thorns. The poet wants to convey the idea that roses can be tricky. So can love, the metaphor tells us. When one reaches out with absolute trust to touch the object of his or her affection, ouch, a thorn can cause great harm! "Be careful," the metaphor warns: Love is a feast to the senses, but it can overwhelm us, and it can also hurt us and cause acute suffering. This is the poet's perception of love—an admonition (劝诫). What is the point? Just this: It took almost 14 sentences to clarify what a simple metaphor communicates in only four words! That is the artistry and the joy of the simple metaphor.

49. According to the passage, what is a metaphor?
- A. A comparison between two different objects with similar features.
 - B. A contrast between two different things to create a vivid image.
 - C. A description of two similar objects in a poetic way.
 - D. A literary device specially employed in poetry writing.
50. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
- A. rose is a good image in poetry
 - B. love is sweet and pleasing
 - C. metaphor is ambiguous
 - D. metaphor is a great poetic device
51. It can be inferred from the passage that a metaphor is _____.
- A. difficult to understand
 - B. rich in meaning
 - C. not precise enough
 - D. like a flower

52. As is meant by the author, thorns of a rose _____.
- A. protect the rose from harm
 - B. symbolize reduced love
 - C. add a new element to the image of love
 - D. represent objects of one's affection
53. The meaning of the love-is-a-rose metaphor is that _____.
- A. love is a true joy
 - B. true love comes once in a lifetime
 - C. love does not last long
 - D. love is both good and bad experiences
54. According to the passage, poetry is intended to _____.
- A. release anger
 - B. entertain the readers
 - C. express poets' ideas
 - D. reward the senses

Passage Five

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 shifting the very way we seek and receive health care.

"The social dynamics of care are changing," says John Gomez, vice president of Eclipsys, a medical information technology company. Most patients might not yet be willing to share their latest CT scan images over Facebook, he notes, but many parents post their babies' ultrasound images, and countless patients nowadays use social networking sites to share information about conditions, treatments and doctors.

With greater access to individualized health information—whether that is through a formal electronic medical record, a self-created personal health record or a quick instant-messaging session with a physician—the traditional roles of doctors and patients are undergoing a rapid transition.

"For as long as we've known, health care has been 'I go to the physician, and they tell me what to do, and I do it,'" says Nitu Kashyap, a physician and research fellow at the Yale Center for Medical Informatics. Soon more patients will be arriving at a hospital or doctor's office having reviewed their own record, latest test results and recommended articles about their health concerns. And even more individuals will be able to skip that visit altogether, instead sending a text message or e-mail to their care

provider or consulting a personal health record or smart-phone application to answer their questions.

These changes will be strengthened by the nationwide shift to electronic medical records, which has already begun. Although the majority of U.S. hospitals and doctors' offices are still struggling to start the changeover, many patients already have electronic medical records—and some even have partial access to them. The MyChart program, in use at Cleveland Clinic, the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas and other facilities, is a Web portal (门户) through which patients can see basic medical information as well as some test results.

Medical data is getting a new digital life, and it is jump-starting a “fundamental change in how care is provided,” Gomez says.

55. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- A. The Future of Your Medical Data
 - B. Challenges Against Doctors and Hospitals
 - C. Benefits of the U.S. Health Care Reform
 - D. How to Access and Share Your Health Information
56. Putting patient information in databases and online _____.
- A. enables more Americans to join the health care system
 - B. contributes to the passage of health care reform
 - C. increases the burden of the U.S. health care system
 - D. changes how people seek and receive health care
57. According to John Gomez, many patients use social networking sites to _____.
- A. change their social interactions
 - B. post their latest CT scan images
 - C. share information about their health care
 - D. show their babies' recent pictures
58. Which of the following is NOT changing the traditional roles of doctors and patients?
- A. A formal electronic medical record.
 - B. An easier access to information online.
 - C. A self-created personal health record.
 - D. A quick instant-messaging session with a doctor.

59. According to Nitu Kashyap, more patients in the future will _____.
- A. refuse to follow their doctors' advice
 - B. be more dependent on their doctors
 - C. leave out their visit to doctors' offices and hospitals
 - D. have their health conditions examined through e-mail
60. It is stated in the passage that _____.
- A. nationwide digitalization of medical data will begin soon
 - B. most of U.S. hospitals and doctors are against the shift
 - C. patients are worried about the security of their health information
 - D. patients are starting to make use of their electronic medical records

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.*

Are you single but too busy to search for love? Then you need to try the latest dating phenomenon that is sweeping 61 the UK—speed dating.

Speed dating 62 men and women meeting in a room and finding out as much as they can about possible 63 in three minutes. It's proving very 64 with Britain's young people who find that they haven't got the time to meet that special one.

At a speed dating event you are given three minutes to talk, 65, with a member of the opposite sex. Then a bell is 66 and you move to another person and start chatting again. By the end of the evening you will have spoken with up to twenty men or women!

If, by the end of a conversation, you 67 the person or would like to see him or her again, you write it 68 on a card. Then, if the other person also fancies you, the organisers will contact you with their details.

But is three minutes long enough to make an impression and 69 if you want to see someone again? Research suggests that 70 can be felt within the first thirty seconds of meeting someone, and that is 71 speed dating is all about, knowing quickly if you are going to like someone.

And what about romance? Is it possible to make a good 72 in such a short time? 73, people say you can't hurry love. However, Britain will soon have its first marriage from a speed date.

So, if you are on a 74 to find Mr or Miss Right, what have you got to lose? 75, you still go home on your own. But at best, the person of your dreams could be just three minutes away.

61. A. off B. across C. over D. through
62. A. requires B. inquires C. revolves D. involves
63. A. partners B. spouses C. friends D. counterparts
64. A. practical B. popular C. favorable D. normal
65. A. all in one B. one after one
 C. one on one D. one and all
66. A. knocked B. shaken C. swung D. rung
67. A. attract B. enjoy C. chase D. fancy
68. A. down B. off C. up D. back
69. A. work on B. work out C. work at D. work up
70. A. emotion B. sentiment C. chemistry D. attachment
71. A. how B. what C. all D. where
72. A. conclusion B. reflection C. guess D. judgment
73. A. In all B. After all C. Of all D. And all
74. A. tour B. route C. direction D. mission
75. A. At last B. At first C. At worst D. At end



2010 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.*

An ecosystem is a group of animals and plants living in a specific region and interacting with one another and with their physical environment. Ecosystems include physical and chemical components, such as soils, water, and nutrients that support the organisms living there. These organisms may range from large animals to microscopic bacteria. Ecosystems also can be thought of as the interactions among all organisms in a given area; for instance, one species may serve as food for another. People are part of the ecosystems where they live and work. Human activities can harm or destroy local ecosystems unless actions such as land development for housing or businesses are carefully planned to conserve and sustain the ecology of the area.

Section B

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

全球化作为一种新的经济和社会发展趋势，给中国带来了机遇，也带来了挑战。一方面，中国正成为世界制造业中心并在国际舞台上发挥着日益重要的作用；另一方面，我们也面临着如何在全球化进程中既要发展经济、又能传承优秀传统文化的问题。

Part II Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words. Your composition should be based on the following two questions after you have read the story given in Chinese.*

1. What do you think about the story?
2. What do you learn from it?

第二稿

英国史学家卡莱尔经过多年的伏案，写成了《法国大革命史》的全部文稿。那时候没有电脑，一切都得用手来完成，而且难得有“备份”。卡莱尔写完后的第一件事，就是将它交给最信任的好友米尔去完善。

然而就在第二天，手稿被米尔家的女佣当作废纸丢进了火炉！而且，更糟糕的是，为了保持书房的整洁，卡莱尔每写完一章，随手把原来的笔记、草稿撕碎。可以想见卡莱尔当时的心情，但他很快就平静下来，反而安慰伤心的米尔：“没关系，就当我将作文交给老师批阅，老师说‘这篇不行，重写一次吧，你可以写得更好！’”

卡莱尔再起炉灶，重写这部巨著。如今人们读到的《法国大革命史》，就是他的第二稿。这一稿的质量，无论文字上还是内涵上，都达到了卡莱尔写作生涯的巅峰。

Key to the Test of 2010 (A 卷)

Paper One

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 points)

Section A

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

Section B

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

Part II Vocabulary (10 points)

Section A

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

Section B

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

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points)

31. B 32. A 33. A 34. C 35. C 36. A
37. D 38. A 39. A 40. B 41. C 42. B
43. A 44. B 45. D 46. D 47. B 48. D
49. A 50. D 51. B 52. C 53. D 54. C
55. A 56. D 57. C 58. B 59. C 60. D

Part IV Cloze (15 points)

61. B 62. D 63. A 64. B 65. C
66. D 67. D 68. A 69. B 70. C
71. B 72. D 73. B 74. D 75. C

Key to the Test of 2010

Paper Two

Part I Translation (20 points)

Section A

参考译文

生态系统是生活在某一特定区域、相互作用并与自然环境相互影响的动植物群落。生态系统包含物理和化学成分，如土壤、水分以及维持该地区生物生长所需的养分。这些生物大至大型动物，小至微小细菌。此外，生态系统也可视为某一特定区域所有生物间的相互作用，比如某一物种可以成为另一物种的食物。生活和劳作于生态系统中的人类也是生态系统的一部分。如果不仔细规划人类的活动以维护所在地区的生态，比如开发居住或商业用地，当地的生态系统就会遭到破坏乃至毁灭。

Section B

参考译文

As an economic and social trend, globalization has brought both chances and challenges to China. On the one hand, China is emerging as the world manufacturing center and playing an increasingly important role on the international stage. On the other hand, in the process of globalization, we are faced with the issue of how to balance the development of economy and the inheritance of our fine cultural traditions.

Part II Writing (15 points)

The version is open.