

绝密★启用前



2010 年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考



## 英语试卷一


**Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 points)**

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 10 points)**

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points)**

**Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 10 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 75 分，考试时间为 90 分钟，14:30 开始，16:00 结束；试卷二满分 25 分，考试时间为 60 分钟，16:00 开始，17:00 结束。
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，其答案必须用 **2B** 铅笔填涂在 **A** 型答题卡上，做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代表答案的字母上划线，如  [B] [C] [D]。
5. 监考员宣布试卷一考试结束时，请立即停止答试卷一，将试卷一及其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及其答题卡。
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。

**Part I Dialogue Communication** (15 minutes, 15 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. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

1. **Man:** Jane, you won't believe it. I won the lottery!

**Woman:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Man:** No, it's true. When I found out, I was shocked.

- A. So what?
- B. Does it really count?
- C. Are you putting me on?
- D. Imagine that!

2. **Man:** It's raining cats and dogs outside. Did you remember to bring the umbrella?

**Woman:** Oops, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. everything is fine
- B. you can count on me
- C. it'll clear up soon
- D. it slipped my mind this morning

3. **Man:** \_\_\_\_\_ How can I possibly review all this material by next week?

**Woman:** Take it easy. I'll help you with it.

- A. I'm going crazy!
- B. Can't wait.
- C. I'm glad it's finally over.
- D. What a load off!

4. **Man:** Get a move on. We need to be at the airport in an hour.

**Woman:** Come on! There's plenty of time. Remember, we're going on this trip to relax, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we're in the same boat
- B. not the other way around
- C. so let's go
- D. so forget it

5. **Wife:** Can you come over here, please? Which one is better?

**Husband:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Wife:** Come on, can't you make up your mind for once?

- A. I have no idea
- B. I have nothing more to say
- C. I don't care
- D. I don't like 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 given and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

6. **Man:** I heard you've got a wonderful job in a post office. How's your new job going?

**Woman:** I just feel like a fish out of water.

**Question:** What does the woman feel about her new job?

- A. She is satisfied with it.
- B. She feels uncomfortable about it.
- C. She feels it's her dream come true.
- D. She finds it demanding.

7. **Man:** Hi, Linda, are you going to teach after you graduate from that university?

**Woman:** Where did you get the idea like that?

**Question:** What can be concluded about Linda?

- A. She has no desire to teach.
- B. She likes teaching very much.
- C. She has no idea about teaching.
- D. She may choose to teach.

8. **Man:** Why, you have to ask your parents to pay your rent?

**Woman:** Well, I am unable to make ends meet.

**Question:** What do we know about the woman?

- A. She is unable to manage her money.
- B. She can't get her parents to pay her rent.
- C. She can't help her parents out.
- D. She is financially in trouble.

9. **Man:** Ken and Sandra hope to sell their house for \$3 million.

**Woman:** Yeah, they always think big.

**Question:** What does the woman think of Ken and Sandra's plan?

- A. It's worth a try.
- B. It's realistic.
- C. It's not going to work.
- D. It's ridiculous.

10. **Man:** Excuse me. Do you need some help?

**Woman:** Well... I'm trying to get to the railway station, but I can't make heads or tails of this ticket machine.

**Question:** What is the woman's problem?

- A. She doesn't have the small change with her.
- B. She doesn't know how to use the machine.
- C. She's not sure how much the trip will cost.
- D. She's unable to get the ticket in time.

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure** (20 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

11. Discipline cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ until the last day of school has passed.

- A. lessened      B. reduced      C. relaxed      D. lowered

12. Some people argue that \_\_\_\_\_ regulations for water pollution will drive up costs and put jobs at risk.

- A. firm      B. tight      C. tense      D. close

13. To keep her job, she has to \_\_\_\_\_ the bad temper of her boss.

- A. put up with      B. take up on      C. make up for      D. come up to

14. Student journalists are taught how to be \_\_\_\_\_ when writing in a limited space.

- A. convincing      B. brief  
C. appealing      D. expressive

15. The discussion was so \_\_\_\_\_ that at intervals the speakers stopped for refreshments.  
A. exhausted    B. exhausting    C. excited    D. exciting
16. The popularity of these schools is growing steadily \_\_\_\_\_ their high tuition fees.  
A. instead of    B. in favor of  
C. in spite of    D. in place of
17. It is often not easy to \_\_\_\_\_ the marked generation gap which exists between the young and their elders.  
A. broaden    B. break  
C. bridge    D. build
18. The drive from England to Scotland provides the tourist with many pleasant changes of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. scenery    B. sight    C. perspective    D. scene
19. This ambitious project, \_\_\_\_\_ scores of organizations around the world, will take at least ten years to be accomplished.  
A. indicating    B. composing    C. containing    D. involving
20. Because of the popularity of the region, visitors are advised to book hotels \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in order    B. in person  
C. in turn    D. in advance
21. He purposely ignored her call because he just didn't feel like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disturbing    B. to disturb  
C. being disturbed    D. to be disturbed
22. Do you really think Bill will help you write the report? Don't count your chickens \_\_\_\_\_ they are hatched.  
A. as    B. after    C. before    D. while
23. If you want a thing \_\_\_\_\_ well, do it yourself.  
A. done    B. doing    C. to do    D. being done

24. The committee members agreed to the proposal that the issue \_\_\_\_\_ to immediate voting.  
A. is to be put                      B. be put  
C. should put                        D. must be put
25. So loudly \_\_\_\_\_ that even people in the next room could hear him.  
A. did he speak                      B. does he speak  
C. he spoke                            D. he speaks
26. To master a foreign language like French requires hard work, so you \_\_\_\_\_ study too hard.  
A. should                      B. must                      C. can't                      D. may not
27. Gaining a new customer costs \_\_\_\_\_ keeping an old one.  
A. as many as five times                      B. five times as many as  
C. as much as five times                      D. five times as much as
28. People with glasses are perceived to be up to ten IQ points more intelligent than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. those without                      B. that without  
C. these without                      D. one without
29. Reading books, \_\_\_\_\_ takes the reader to other worlds, is a wonderful way to “escape”.  
A. that                                      B. what  
C. as                                        D. which
30. Take 60mg up to four times a day, \_\_\_\_\_ advised otherwise by a doctor.  
A. if                                        B. until                                      C. though                                      D. unless

**Part III Reading Comprehension** (40 minutes, 40 points)

**Directions:** *There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

### Passage One

The rich have traditionally passed their wealth on to their children. But an increasing number of billionaires are choosing not to. The reason? They want their children to live on themselves—and not to turn into spoiled successors.

Nicola Horlick or “supermom”, a famous British billionaire, owing to the fact that she has high-flying jobs and five kids—has spent her career making a reported £250m. She now seems determined to throw off large parts of it. She already gives away about 25% of her income each year; she has just revealed, in a report on the state of charity in the city, that she will not be leaving most of the remainder to her children. “I think it is wrong to give too much inherited wealth to children,” Horlick told the report’s authors. “I will not be leaving all my wealth to my children because that would just ruin their lives.”

She is by no means the first to go public with this conviction. Bill Gates has put an estimated \$30bn into the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. This was supplemented, in 2009, by another \$24bn or so from his friend Warren Buffett.

Buffett has always been colorful, quotably clear on where he stands. His daughter often tells a story of finding herself without change for a car parking ticket—her father lent her \$20, then promptly made her write him a check. “To suggest that the children of the wealthy should be just as wealthy,” he has said, “is like saying the members of America’s 2004 Olympic team should be made up only of the children of the 1980 Olympic team.”

Anita Roddick, the late founder of the Body Shop, told her kids that they would not inherit one penny. The money that she made from the company would go into the Body Shop Foundation, which isn’t one of those awful tax shelters, like some in America. It just functions to take the money and give it away.

31. The billionaires mentioned in the passage don’t want to leave much of their wealth to their children because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they prefer to give their wealth to charity
  - B. they want their business to go on healthily
  - C. they believe too much wealth will harm their children
  - D. they hope their children can make more money themselves
32. What do we learn about Nicola Horlick?
- A. She has already given away about 25% of her wealth.
  - B. She is the first one who declares to give away her wealth.
  - C. She will leave only a small portion of her wealth to her kids.
  - D. She inherited most of her wealth from her parents.

33. Buffett distinguishes himself for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his clear-cut position
  - B. being strict with his children
  - C. his talent in financial management
  - D. being a giant in the stock market
34. According to Buffett's daughter, her father \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. refuses to lend her money
  - B. wants her to invest in the Olympic Games
  - C. never gives her more money than necessary
  - D. always makes sure that she returns his money
35. It is implied in the last paragraph that some foundations are used by the rich to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. provide shelter for the poor
  - B. build good fame
  - C. avoid paying tax
  - D. support their business

### Passage Two

It is football time again. Currently, the qualifying rounds are being played to decide which countries will send teams to the 2010 World Cup. Soccer is becoming more and more popular on a worldwide scale and these qualifying legs are causing much excitement.

The game is popular at club level as well. Many fans go every week to support their team, whether the event is a home or away one, hoping to get a result. They all hope an attacking game, with a lot of goals being scored. Obviously, they do not want to see a boring, defensive match where the players are aimlessly passing the ball to each other.

Sadly, not all the action always takes place on the ground. All too frequently, there is action in the stands, too. Football supporters, most of whom declare their loyalty by wearing their team's colours, in the form of shirts, are not known for their quiet behaviour. They are often very noisy, shouting noisy encouragement to their team and singing deafening songs.

There is much rivalry between supporters. Mostly, this is good-natured, but trouble can easily arise. Fans get angry if they feel that a referee has made a wrong decision, perhaps giving one of their team a red or yellow card unfairly, or perhaps failing to notice a foul (犯规) committed by a member of the other team.



When trouble breaks out in a football crowd, it can be difficult to control. Stadium officials often seat the opposing fans in separate parts of the ground as a precaution against fighting. However, preventing trouble is more difficult outside the ground. In the worst cases, riot police have to be called in.

Unfortunately, there are some fans who enjoy this violent aspect of football. These football hooligans (流氓) really enjoy a running battle with the police, and call up other people to throw stones and bottles at them. They regard football not as a sport, but as an excuse for troublemaking. Inevitably, their behaviour spoils the reputation of the game.

36. The qualifying rounds are played to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. attract soccer fans
  - B. select the best teams for the next rounds
  - C. raise funds for the organizers
  - D. decide which players are the best
37. What do the football fans hope to see?
- A. A home game.
  - B. A defensive game.
  - C. An evenly matched game.
  - D. An exciting game.
38. Fans get angry when they think \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the referee is unfair
  - B. their team is losing
  - C. their team is not playing well
  - D. there is an intentional foul
39. Riot police are called in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to separate the opposing fans inside the ground
  - B. as a precaution against trouble inside the ground
  - C. to stop fighting occurring outside the ground
  - D. as a precaution against fighting outside the ground
40. It is implied in the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. football fans enjoy spoiling games
  - B. football hooligans are crazy about the games
  - C. football can be an excuse for troublemaking
  - D. football has a poor reputation

### Passage Three

Our sense of smell, which we normally take for granted, is nowadays being increasingly used for purposes which might surprise us if we were aware of them. One area in which smells are created to achieve particular results is marketing. For some time manufacturers have taken advantage of our sense of smell with regard to household goods. Millions of dollars are spent on product research in the hunt for the right smell as it is believed perfume influences the way consumers perceive a brand. In a survey in the United States, when people were asked what was the most important factor in their choice of detergent (洗衣粉), smell was rated highly, above ingredients and price.

Now stores are becoming even more direct in their use of smell. The smell of fresh bread in a supermarket tends to encourage people to buy, and people selling their houses are recommended to have coffee being heated when potential buyers arrive. Suddenly smell is becoming big business. One company specializing in the use of smells to attract customers now has many large stores on its own list of customers. They find that when pleasant smells are filtered through a store's air conditioning system, people tend to spend longer in the store and buy more.

Research shows that smells can increase people's view of the value of a product. In a test, people looked at the same types of shoes in two rooms—one filled with purified air, the other with a smell of mixed flowers. 84% of the people preferred the shoes in the room with the smell of flowers. In fact, many said they would be prepared to pay up to US\$10 more for a pair.

Smells also have other potential uses. Some companies are experimenting with different smells to produce different effects in their workers according to the time of day. For example, early in the morning they might put the smell of lemon in the air conditioning system to wake people up. In the middle of the morning, when the atmosphere tends to become more tense, the smell of wood could be used to calm people down. Before lunchtime the smell of melting butter would encourage people to go to lunch on time. After lunch, when people often begin to lose concentration, the smell of mint (薄荷) would increase their alertness.

41. Which is the most appropriate title for the passage?
- A. How to avoid being affected by smells
  - B. Using smells to influence people
  - C. The power of our sense of smell
  - D. New smells in supermarkets

42. In the survey, when selecting detergent, people considered smell \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not important
  - B. as important as price
  - C. less important than ingredients
  - D. more important than price
43. To attract more customers, some large stores \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. employ a company specializing in the use of smells
  - B. provide free coffee for them
  - C. filter purified air through air conditioning
  - D. decorate themselves with fresh flowers
44. The majority of people in the test (Para. 3) preferred \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the smell of shoes to that of flowers
  - B. the smell of flowers to that of shoes
  - C. the shoes in the room with purified air
  - D. the shoes in the room with appealing smells
45. To produce a calming effect, some companies use the smell of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. lemon
  - B. wood
  - C. melting butter
  - D. mint

#### **Passage Four**

The First Rule of Finance is to live within your means by spending no more than 80% of your take-home pay. If you take home \$100 per week, spend no more than \$80.

But ever look at what people spend their money on? I have relatives and friends deeply in debt, spending \$12 for every \$10 they earn instead of the \$8 you know they should be spending. When I see them, they're proud of their new whatever. "What do you think of my new truck?" asked one from the driver's seat. "Do you like my new shoes?" asked another on high heels. "Check out my new big screen," said a third while holding the remote in his living room. We've all heard people fishing for compliments on their new toys.

Every one of them was proud of what they'd financed. They seem to have bought it for the purpose of being proud, of showing off, of keeping up with the Joneses. "Look at my new..." is everybody's favorite phrase, even when the object in question isn't theirs at all and won't be new when they've finally paid for it, if they ever do.

They're proud of being stupid. They think it's cool to drive the financed car, wear the financed shoes, and watch the financed TV, but to smart people, whose opinions are the only ones we should respect, these people look dumb as rocks.

The Joneses, nine times out of 10, are financially stupid. That's why they have all that stuff, on borrowed money. Why try to copy them? Worse, why try to impress them? Copy and impress smart people, the ones who own their stuff. If you want to impress smart people, debt is the last way to go about it. Trying to impress a money-smart person by going into debt is like trying to impress Olympic swimming champion Michael Phelps by drowning in a pool. Michael Phelps is impressed by good swimming, and a money-smart person by good money management.

46. According to the author, the new truck, shoes and big screen mentioned in Para. 2 are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. indicators of wealth                      B. necessities to the buyers  
C. just a waste of money                      D. examples of showing off
47. "... the object in question isn't theirs" (Para. 2) means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is bought for other people  
B. it is bought with loaned money  
C. it will finally be owned by the bank  
D. it will finally be owned by the buyers
48. According to the author, buying new objects on borrowed money is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. unwise    B. shameful  
C. understandable                              D. impressive
49. "Smart people" in the last paragraph refer to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. clever businessmen  
B. people with high IQs  
C. fashionable wealthy people  
D. people good at money management
50. The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. show sympathy with poor consumers  
B. criticize consumption of luxuries  
C. advise people to become money-smart  
D. persuade people to keep off fashions

**Part IV Cloze Test** (15 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** *There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

There is one fairly standard reason why some thinkers regard the meaning-of-life question as being itself meaningless. They argue 51 meaning is a matter of language, not objects. It is a 52 of the way we talk about things, not a feature of things themselves, 53 shape, weight or colour. A cabbage or a computer is not meaningful in itself; it becomes 54 only by being caught up in our conversations. On this theory, we can make life 55 by our talk about it; but it cannot have a meaning in itself, 56 than a cloud can. It would not 57 sense, for example, to speak of a cloud as being true or false. 58, truth and falsehood are functions of our human judgments about clouds. However, there are problems with this argument, 59 there are with most philosophical arguments. We shall be 60 a few of them later on.

- |                      |              |                |              |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 51. A. that          | B. how       | C. if          | D. what      |
| 52. A. means         | B. question  | C. problem     | D. method    |
| 53. A. with          | B. for       | C. like        | D. as        |
| 54. A. this          | B. that      | C. such        | D. so        |
| 55. A. rich          | B. important | C. meaningful  | D. colourful |
| 56. A. not more      | B. far more  | C. much more   | D. any more  |
| 57. A. make          | B. bring     | C. take        | D. give      |
| 58. A. Hence         | B. Rather    | C. Still       | D. Therefore |
| 59. A. when          | B. since     | C. as          | D. for       |
| 60. A. writing about |              | B. hunting for |              |
| C. listening to      |              | D. looking at  |              |

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## 2010 年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考

# 英语试卷二

**Part V Translation (30 minutes, 10 points)**

**Part VI Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)**

### 考生须知

1. 试卷二满分 25 分，考试时间为 60 分钟，16:00 开始，17:00 结束。
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. 试卷二的答案必须用蓝色或黑色墨水笔写在试卷二答题卡指定区域内，未写在指定区域内的答案一律无效。
4. 监考员宣布考试结束时，请立即停止答题，将试卷二和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. 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。

**Part V Translation** (30 minutes, 10 points)

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

Human friends may come and go, but a horse could be one of your most loyal, long-term friends if you treat it right.

Horses understand words better than expected, since horses can hear the human voice better than even dogs can, due to their particular range of hearing. And scientists predict that trainers could have greater success if they use more verbal commands in their horse training programs.

Horses possess excellent memories, which allow horses to not only recall their human friends after a long period of separation but also to remember some complex human instructions for ten years or more. The bonds with humans are likely an extension of horse behavior in the wild, since horses value their own horse relatives and friends, and are also open to new, non-threatening acquaintances. Horses maintain long-term bonds with several members of their family group, but they also interact temporarily with members of other groups when forming herds.

**Part VI Writing** (30 minutes, 15 points)

**Directions:** *You are to write in no less than 120 words on the topic of “**The Country I Would Like to Visit**”. You may base your composition on the clues given below:*

1. 如果有机会到国外度假两周，你会选择哪个国家？
2. 请至少给出三个理由。

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## 英语试卷 A 参考答案

### Part I Dialogue Communication (15 points)

#### Section A

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

#### Section B

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

### Part II Vocabulary and Structure (10 points)

11. C 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. B 16. C 17. C 18. A 19. D 20. D  
21. C 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. A 26. C 27. D 28. A 29. D 30. D

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

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

### Part IV Cloze Test (10 points)

51. A 52. B 53. C 54. D 55. C 56. D 57. A 58. B 59. C 60. D



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## 英语试卷二参考答案

### Part V Translation (10 points)

#### 参考答案:

人类交友有合有分，而马却不同，如果好好待它，它可能成为你最忠实而长久的伙伴。

马比想象的更懂人言，由于它们特有的听觉范围，马甚至比狗更能听懂人类的语言。科学家们预测，驯马师如果在驯马时加入更多的口头指令，也许会取得更大的成功。

马的记忆力极好，这使它们不仅能记起久别的人类朋友，而且能记住一些复杂的人类指令达十年甚至更久。马与人类的联系可能是它们野外行为的延伸，因为马珍惜自己的亲友，而且愿意结交不具威胁的新朋友。马会与一些家族成员长久保持密切联系，但在相聚成群时，它们也会与其它家族的成员进行短暂的交往。

### Part VI Writing (30 minutes)

The version is open.