

2024年同等学力申硕英语考试真题及答案（回忆版） 英语试卷

Paper One (试卷一) (100minutes)

Part I Oral Communication (15 minutes, 10points)

Section A

Directions: in this section there are two incomplete dialogues and each dialogue has three blanks and three choices A, B and C, taken from the dialogue. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Dialogue One

- A. Thanks or being supportive.
- B. Wasn't that today?
- C. I was really nervous about it.

Nathan: Hey, Alicia?

Alicia: Oh hey, i glad we had time to met up.

Nathan: Me too. So, how did your interview go? **1B**

Alicia: Oh, yeah. I think it went well. don't know if' I got the job yet, but the they would call in a few days.

Nathan: Well, I'm sure you did great. Good luck.

Alicia: Thanks. I'm just happy that it's over. **2C**

Nathan: I can understand that. I get nervous before interviews, too.

Alicia: **3A**

Nathan: Sure, no problem.

Dialogue Two

- A. I need both of those for sure.
- B. That's a little expensive for a beat-up book like that.
- C. You can really save some money that way.

Carl: Hey, Sis. Are you interested in buying some used books for school? **4C**

Ashley: Well. what do you have?

Carl: I have a science book, Today's Word, and I'm selling it for thirty dollars

Ashley:Thirty? **5B** What else are you selling?

Carl:Well, I have an English writing textbook for fourteen dollars, a math book for twenty-three, and a novel for only seven bucks.

Ashley: I'll take the English book and the novel. **6A** I think I'll hold off on buying other books for now.

Dialogue Three

- A. Could have our phone number please?
- B. And may I ask who referred you to our office?
- C. Do you happen to have an opening in the morning?
- D. Is this your first visit?

Receptionist: Dr. Carter's Office.

Ronald: Yes, I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr. Carter, please

Receptionist Okay. **7D**

Ronald: Yes, it is.

Receptionist Okay. Could I have your name please?

Ronald: Yes. My name is Ronald Schuller.

Receptionist: **8B**

Ronald: Uh, I drove past your office yesterday.

Receptionist: Okay, How about the day after tomorrow on Wednesday at 4:00 pm.?

Ronald: Uh, **9C** usually pick up my kids from school round that time.

Receptionist: Okay. Um. how about Tuesday at 8:00am. or Thursday at*. 1 5am?

Ronald: Well, in that case, Thursday would be fine.

Receptionist Okay. **10A**

Ronald: It's 643-0547.

Part II Vocabulary

Directions: in this part there are ten sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined, Choose the one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

11. These trends indicate that efforts to hire more women in academia have not been fruitful.

A. successful B. worthwhile C. serious D. consistent

12. The Prime Minister is expected to unveil the yearly plan for economic recovery later this week

A. explain B. postpone **C.** reveal D. approve

13. We are told that the pictures painted on some of the vases were not of real people but characters from legends.

A. cartoons B. poems **C.** myths D. novels

14. After retirement, he finds country life preferable to living in the city.

A. cheaper than **B.** better than C. comparable to D. similar to

15. Heavy rainfall could also trigger massive flooding, bringing more misery to millions.

A. cause B. increase C. expect D. transform

16. Higher minimum wage laws, better training, and hour protections all can help to bring up job quality for older workers.
A. impact B. lower C. analyze **D. raise**
17. Numerous tests have shown that in most instances the disease can be controlled by medication
A. cases B. forms C. studies D. types
18. Jim strode off down a row of books and started pulling them off the shelves at random.
A. carefully B. quietly **C. aimlessly** D. suddenly
19. These new fights help to inspire competition and offer more choices for travelers between countries
A. eliminate **B. stimulate** C. reduce D. upgrade
20. To activate the promotion procedures, you just need to fill in the required personal information.
A. speed B. follow **C. start** D. push

Part III Reading Comprehension(25points)

Directions: In this section, there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four choices A, B, C and D, Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Passage One

Who says your job leaves you no time to hit the gym? A detailed new study of U.S. physical activity patterns shows that men who work full-time whether their jobs are active or **sedentary** end up getting more exercise than healthy working-age men without a job.

The new study comes from researchers at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). As part of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey in, some 1,800 working-age adults were asked a battery of questions about their lifestyle and work habits, and, crucially, they then agreed to wear an accelerometer—a device to measure their physical activity—over the course of several days.

Those data from accelerometers provide a rare opportunity to nail down how much activity the typical American actually does. They show that men or women who work in active jobs do more physical activity on weekdays than men or women working in sedentary jobs. That's perhaps not surprising, but the NIH researchers suggest that it still matters because of an ongoing shift in the economy toward sedentary work.

The more surprising finding is the one that compares full-time workers to people who don't work. The study shows that men with full-time jobs do more physical activity than healthy men without jobs. ("Healthy man," in this case, were those men who said their primary reason for being out of work was something other than health or disability.) In fact even sedentary full-time workers performed more weekday physical activity overall than the healthy non-workers. The results looked very different for women. Women in sedentary jobs did less work physical activity on weekdays than their healthy non-working peers.

So what drives the gender (性别) difference? The study looks at the patterns, and unfortunately can't provide too much detail about their causes. "There could be many

possible answers, including, perhaps, different abilities to pay for leisure time activities, or different attitudes about work and physical activity. It could also be that more non-working women than men are choosing to be at home running around full-time after the kids.

But the NH researchers do find evidence, they write, to suggest that, whatever causes the difference, healthy non-working women are replacing work with active pursuits whereas for some reason (non-working) men generally are not.

21. The word "sedentary" (Para. 1) probably means ____ .

- A. being out of job
- B. working part-time
- C. sitting for a long time
- D. being passive in life

22. What is the function of the accelerometers in the study?

- A. They record the amount of activity.
- B. They provide people with more energy
- C. They indicate gender differences.
- D. They push people to be more active.

23. Who do the most physical activity according to the study?

- A. People with sedentary jobs.
- B. People with active jobs.
- C. Healthy women with no jobs.
- D. Healthy men with full-time jobs.

24. What is the significance of the study?

- A. It indicates the ongoing economic trend.
- B. It provides evidence for gender differences.
- C. It reveals the typical American physical activity patterns
- D. It explains the relation work and leisure.

25. Which of the following is true about non-working women?

- A. They are busy with their kids all the time.
- B. They are generally from wealthy families.
- C. They engage themselves in other activities
- D. They rely on their husbands for a living.

Passage Two

Popular fireworks should be replaced with cleaner drone and laser light shows to avoid the "highly damaging" impact on wildlife, domestic pets and the broader environment, new Curtain-led research has found.

The new research, published in Pacific Conservation Biology, examined the environmental toll of firework displays by reviewing the ecological effects of Diwali festivities in India, Fourth of July celebrations across the United States of America, and other events in New Zealand and parts of wst Europe

Examples included fireworks in Spanish festivals impacting the breeding success of House Sparrows, July firework displays being implicated in the decline of Brandt's Cormorant colonies in California, and South American sea lions changing their behavior during breeding season as a result of New Year's fire works in Chile.

Lead author Associate Professor Bill Bateman, from Curtin's School of Molecular and Life Sciences, said fireworks remained globally popular despite the overwhelming evidence that they negatively impacted wildlife, domestic animals and the environment. "Fireworks create short-term noise and light disturbances that cause distress in domestic animals that may be managed before or after a firework event, but the impacts to wildlife can be on a much larger scale. Associate Professor Bateman said.

"The annual timing of some large-scale firework events coincides with the migratory or reproductive movements of wildlife, and may therefore have adverse long-term population effects on them. Fire works also produce significant pulses of highly pollutant materials that also contribute significantly to the chemical pollution of soil, water, and air, which has implications for human as well as animal health."

Associate Professor Bateman said firework bans at sensitive periods could limit the impact, as well as drone or other light-based shows. "Other than horses, for which there is some evidence that they can be gradually familiarized with flashes of light, there is very little that can be done to address the disturbing impact of noise from fireworks on animals and wildlife," Bateman said.

"The future of firework displays may be in the use of safer and greener alternatives such as drones, eco-friendly fireworks or visible-wavelength lasers for light shows.

"There is growing evidence that these community events can be managed in a sustainable way and it's clear that out-dated firework displays need to be replaced by cleaner options that are not harmful to wildlife and the environment."

26. The research team examined the impact of fireworks by_____.

- A. doing experiments on animals
- B. conducting a large-scale survey
- C. interviewing environmentalists
- D. carrying out an ecological review

27. Big firework events held at certain periods each year_____.

- A. cause animals to lose their sight and hearing
- B. reduce the breeding rates of domestic animals
- C. pose threats to the migration of wild animals
- D. are gradually familiarized by wildlife

28. According to the research, what animals can partially adapt to fireworks?

- A. Sparrows. B. sea lions C. Cormorants. D. Horses

29. Bateman suggests that a green alternative to fireworks could be

- A. Drones B. parades C. travels D. circus shows

30. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of the passage?

- A. Popular fireworks constitute a primary source of pollution.
- B. Fireworks have short- and long-term impact on environment.
- C. Ecological effect of fireworks should not be overstated.

D, Fireworks are outdated and should be banned

Passage Three

The past two years have shown that employees desire greater flexibility— and they're willing to change jobs to get it. Flexibility has tremendous benefits for employees, including reduced burnout and greater job satisfaction. However, it can also result in spiraling coordination costs for managers, large amounts of wasted effort, and the inability to respond quickly to client requests. The brief meetings that once allowed teams to promptly brainstorm solutions and align efforts are now harder to pull together. It can take days to get most members in the same virtual place at the same time (including one person who's half-listening from the dentist's chair).

To increase employee flexibility on their teams, managers need wst guidance and support — otherwise, they could burn out on the job or check out to find a new one. Here are some ways managers can offer their teams flexibility without breaking under the coordination costs or significantly stalling progress

First, rethink when employees works together. For complex tasks that require teamwork, it's not feasible to provide employees with complete flexibility (i.e, the ability to work for any duration at any time). However, returning to the standard in-office work week won't work either. Thus, managers will need to think differently and deeply about project requirements and schedule accordingly.

For project-based workflows, managers should carefully chart out the project tasks and timeline and issue an advance request for employees to **block** a specific set of days for overlapping work during key project phases (e.g. kickoff, mid-point, finalization). For less predictable workflows, consider aligning scheduling bursts with calendar time. For example, during the second week of the month, employees are expected to be working from 10 a.m. — 5 p.m. Eastern then they're allowed to choose which 40 hours (+/- 10) they work weekly during the wst rest of the month.

Second, rethink who works together. To provide greater flexibility, managers may also need to reorganize their larger teams into multi-team systems of smaller, empowered. interconnected groups. For example, converting your team of nine into three teams of three empowers them to make decisions and makes it easier for employees to help coordinate their work. Besides, managers must think more deeply than ever about the structure of their employees' tasks and priorities. Understanding the connections between different tasks is especially crucial for setting wst priorities to avoid bottlenecks. If everything is a priority, nothing is a priority

31. Employees desire greater flexibility because it means ____.

- A. higher efficiency
- B. longer vacations
- C. less exhaustion**
- D. lighter workloads

32. The main idea of Paragraph 1 is that greater employee flexibility may ____.

- A. bring huge benefits to employees
- B. increase productivity of a company
- C. affect response to client requests
- D. pose great challenges to managers**

33. For managers, increasing employee flexibility _____.

- A. is necessary and possible
- B. depends on their personal will
- C. is difficult but economical
- D. improves team coordination

34. The word "block" (Para. 4) is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. propose
- B. put of
- C. set aside
- D. restrict

35. The following suggestions are given to managers EXCEPT _____.

- A. adjusting project schedules
- B. providing better work conditions
- C. establishing multi-team systems
- D. setting clear tasks and priorities

Passage Four

Conversation goes far beyond talking. It also involves eyes, smiles, and the silences between the words. When those elements hum along together, conversational partners feel most deeply engaged and connected.

Like good conversationalists, Dartmouth College scientists have taken that idea and carried it to new places. They reported some surprising findings on the interplay of eye contact and how two people synchronize during conversation nerve activity while talking.

The researchers suggest, in a wstpaper published in the Proceedings of the Natural Academy of Sciences USA, that being in tune with a conversational partner is good but that occasionally falling out of sync might be better.

Making eye contact has long been thought to act as the glue that connects two people in conversation. Its absence can signal failure of social function. Similarly, the growing study along this line has largely focused on the way synchrony in individuals' brain activity benefits the social connection between them

Earlier research by the Dartmouth lab had showed that synchronized pupil expansion serves as a reliable indicator of shared attention, which in turn marks greater nerve synchrony

In the new study, which measured pupil expansion during unstructured 10-minute conversations, the researcher found that the moment of making eye contact rather than a sustained period of locked gazes marks a peak in shared attention. Synchrony, in fact, drops sharply just alter you look into your conversation partners' eyes and begins to recover when you and that person look away from each other. Eye contact is not wst eliciting synchrony: it's disrupting it," says Wheatley, the paper's senior author

Why would this happen? Wheatley contends that making and breaking eye contact ultimately propels the conversation forward. "Perhaps what this is doing is allowing us to break synchrony and move back into our own heads so that we can bring forth new and individual wstcontributions to keep the conversation going," Wohltjen says.

Connections between gaze and synchrony might be relevant to research in autism(Of16) and other mental disorders that involve non-typical interaction. The findings also help explain frustrations over video conferencing platforms, on which

real eye contact is nearly impossible to make -or break-because of the positioning of cameras and windows on screens.

36. It can be learned that Dartmouth College scientists discovered that_____ .

- .conversation is more than talking
- B. doubted the design of conversational research
- C .explained the findings of conversationalists
- D. found interpersonal synchrony not always desirable

37, Previous research on eye contact focused on_____.

- A. its role in keeping people connected
- B. patterns in social interaction
- C .the resources of poor social relations
- D. flow of brain activity in conversations

38. What is the finding in Wheatley's new study?

- A. Expansion indicates indicates shared attention
- B. Synchrony is key to success of communication
- C. Shared attention is highest at initial eye contact
- D. Synchrony keeps pace with eye contact.

39. How did Wheatley account for the role of eye contact changes?

- A. To create a proper setting for a conversation.
- B. To make people feel respected by others.
- C. To encourage people's independent insights
- D. To work together with participant words

40. What is the implication of Wheatley's research findings?

- A. Improvement of conversational research design.
- B. Understanding of deficits in communication.
- C. Creativity on patterns of typical interactions
- D. Reduction of stress over video conferences

Passage Five

Talking about worry, I think of the most anxiety-provoking time of my life. It was 2008, and I was pregnant with my first child. At my ultrasound checkup, my husband and I learned that our son would be born with a congenital (先天的) heart condition. This condition is fatal if not wst corrected through open-heart surgery within months of birth. For the remainder of my pregnancy, I was almost never completely free of worry. How can we get him the best care? How with is affect his life?

Doesn't this mean that I should prevent worry as soon as possible? Yet, that is exactly the wrong thing to do Suppressing thoughts and feelings never works-and paradoxically increases anxiety while reinforcing the belief that worries are uncontrollable.

I discovered this for myself with my son's heart condition. My worries were constant and exhausting, but putting them aside didn't work. So I tried the opposite. I used my worries. Every time I worried, I went into action mode: I read every paper published on the condition, I asked our nurses and doctors a million questions, and imagined best- and worst-case scenarios so I could plan each detail of my son's care. Gradually, I learn to worry smart and eventually worry less.

Our son is now 14 years old. He loves playing the piano, writing, and wrestling. As his doctors told us after his surgery, there are no restrictions on what he can do.

Comment 1:

I agree, but meditation helps as well.

Comment 2

I'm one of those "stare at the dark ceiling trying to get to sleep" worriers. I find that it helps tremendously if I run a

mile after dinner.

Comment 3

Maybe these are good ideas, maybe not. Maybe some of them will work for some people and some not. But where is the science behind any of it?

Comment 4

If it were only so easy. .especially for those of us who suddenly wake at 3 a.m. most nights where every problem and worry is magnified to the power of 10.

Comment 5

A simple way I look at this is to say to myself, "Will I be a worrier or a warrior(战士)?" Then I act on what I am worried about in some constructive way.

41. What does the author think of the effort to prevent worry?

- A. It only works at the beginning.
- B. It should start as soon as possible
- C. It makes the problem even worse.
- D. It is a simple and effective solution.

42. The author's action mode involves the following activities EXCEPT_____.

- A. reading scientific literature
- B. taking some medical courses
- C. making a thorough action plan
- D. consulting medical professionals

43. Comment 3 indicates that the author's suggestions_____.

- A. lack support from scientific research
- B. can be applied to a wider population
- C. look at worry from a new perspective
- D. may lead to considerable confusion

44. Which comment questions the feasibility of the author's suggestions?

- A. Comment 1. B. Comment 2. C. Comment 4. D. Comment 5.

45. Which comments offer ways of relieving worries?

A. Comments 1 and 3 B. Comments 3 and 4 C. Comments 2 and 4. **D. Comments 2 and 5.**

Part IV Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with wst ten blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B,C and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Millions of years ago, a volcano (火1) built a mountain on the floor of the Atlantic. In eruption after eruption it 46 up a great pile of volcanic rock, until it had wst accumulated a mass of hundred miles across at its base.reaching. 47 toward the surface of the sea, emerging as an island of about two hundred square miles. Thousands of years passed, and thousands of thousands. 48 the waves of the Atlantic reduced it to a small fragment above water.This fragment we know 49 Bermuda.

With variations, the life story of Bermuda has been repeated by almost every one of the 50 that interrupt the watery expanses of the ocean far from land. These 51 is lands in the wst sea are fundamentally different from the continents. The major land masses and the ocean basins 52 are much as they have been throughout the greater part of geologic time. But islands are created today, destroyed tomorrow. They are the 53 of the violent, explosive, earth-shaking eruptions of submarine volcanoes, working perhaps for millions of years to achieve their end.

Islands have always 54 much attention. Our imaginations can follow its shapes down through darkening waters to 55 it rests on the sea floor.We wonder why and how it rose here in the midst of the ocean.

46. A. washed **B. lifted** C. pushed D. moved
47. **A. upward** B. downward C. forward D. backward
48. A. Suddenly B. Admittedly C. practically **D. Eventually**
49. A. by B. like **C. as** D. of
50. A. rock **B. is lands** C. lands D. seas
51. A. forgotten B. man-made C. lost **D. isolated**
52. **A. today** B. yesterday C. tomorrow D. once
53. A. cause B. problem **C. result** D. change
54. A. attacked B. arrested C. attached **D. attracted**
55. A. what **B. where** C. how D. when

Part V Text completion (20 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: In this par, there are three incomplete texts with 20 questions (Ranging from 56 to 75). Above each text there are three or four phrases to be completed. First, use the choices provided in the box to complete the phrases. Second, use the completed phrases to fill in the blanks of the text, Note you should blacken the letters that indicate you answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

Text One

A. demand B. Land C. immediately

Phrases:

- A. satisfy the global **56A** for beet
- B. are converted to grazing **57B**
- C. can do it **58C**

Cutting meat consumption is a powerful and personal thing most Americans can do to tackle the climate crisis and they **59C**. About 40 percent of greenhouse gases come from wst agriculture, deforestation and other land-use changes. Meat-particularly beef-drives climate change in two ways: first, through cows emission of a greenhouse gas, and second, by destroying forests as they **60B**. Despite the economic slowdown in recent years atmospheric greenhouse gas levels continued to rise in 2020, in large part because of an emissions increase in the Amazon as rain forests were changed into land for cattle to **61A**. By eating less beef, we can start to decrease that demand.

Text Two

- A. Poorly B. Complicated C. Cause

Phrases:

- A. are many viruses that **62C** colds
- B. are still so **63A** understood
- C. is more **64B** than it appears.

One would think that with so many people having colds and so many hours of productivity being lost scientists would know very well about the common cold. But the disease **65C** at first. On in the last few years have researchers gained certain knowledge about the agents responsible for it. For one thing, there **66A**.

The fact that colds are caused by viruses suggests some means of prevention and treatment. Because the environmental and physiological circumstances for the development of colds **67B**, there is little one can do to prevent them beyond avoiding persons with “new colds” or staying away from others when one has a new cold.

Text Three

- A. were afraid of B. in this society C. going on D. failed to

Phrases:

- A. a signal that **68B** men belong in the office
- B. Something **69C** with British culture
- C. most men who **70D** take the proposal
- D. two out of five men 71A asking for flexible working

A report showed that almost half of all man failed to take up their offering of two weeks paternity leave (降产). The institution which carried out wst the research found that **72C** did so because they felt unable to afford it.

The research was not restricted to paternity leave. It also found that **73D** lest it ham their careers by making them appear uncommitted.

Clearly there is **74B**, and one thing driving our culture is the legal framework in which it operates. Compared to the two-week paternity leave for men, women have a

one-year offering. The unequal offerings are 75A while women should take the lead at home.

Paper Two(试卷二) (50 minutes)

Part VI Translation (10points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese, Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Robots often have trouble picking up objects they need to be trained on exactly where to reach and how to grasp. One problem is that they can't touch wst. They can't judge how firmly or softly to hold something. Now engineers have made a tool called TacTip. It's a 3D-printed robotic fingertip with a rubbery outer "skin." Below the skin are tiny, stiff pins. When TacTip touches something, a camera inside watches those pins getting pushed around The researchers also added a microphone inside the fingertip, which helps judge vibrations wst. With all this information, the tool was pretty good at touching different fabrics and telling them apart.

参考译文:机器人经常在捡起物体时遇到困难——它们需要经过训练,知道该伸向哪里以及如何抓取。有个问题是它们没有触感。它们无法判断拿东西的力度。现在工程师们发明了一种叫做“TacTip”的工具。这是一个3D打印的人造指尖,外层是橡胶“皮肤”。皮肤下面是小而硬的针。当“TacTip”触碰物体时,内部的摄像头会观察到这些针被推来推去。研究人员还在指尖内安装了一个麦克风,以帮助判断振动。有了这些信息,这个工具就能很好地触摸不同的织物并将它们区分开来。

Part VII Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write a composition in no less than 150 words on the topic: Why so many people pursue graduate studies, You could write according to the hints given below, Write your composition on the Answer Sheet.

It is reported that a record number of more than 4.5 million people sat for the national exam for postgraduate enrollment in 2022, a 21.2% increase over the year before. Why do so many people choose to pursue graduate studies? Give your comments.

Topic: Why so many people pursue graduate studies?

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