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# 2000年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## PartⅠ Structure and Vocabulary

（略）

## Part Ⅱ Cloze Test

**Directions:**

*For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.（10 points）*

①If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. ②He must store a large quantity of grain 41 consuming all his grain immediately. ③He can continue to support himself and his family 42 he produces a surplus. ④He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 43 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 44 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 45 the soil. ⑤He may also need money to construct irrigation 46 and improve his farm in other ways. ⑥If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47 . ⑦He must either sell some of his property or 48 extra funds in the form of loans. ⑧Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 49 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 50 obtainable.（172 words）

41．[A] other than [B] as well as [C] instead of [D] more than

42．[A] only if [B] much as [C] long before [D] ever since

43．[A] for [B] against [C] of [D] towards

44．[A] replace [B] purchase [C] supplement [D] dispose

45．[A] enhance [B] mix [C] feed [D] raise

46．[A] vessels [B] routes [C]paths [D] channels

47．[A] self-confident [B] self-sufficient [C] self-satisfied [D] self-restrained

48．[A] search [B] save [C] offer [D] seek

49．[A] proportion [B] percentage [C] rate [D] ratio

50．[A] genuinely [B] obviously [C] presumably [D] frequently

## Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

**Directions:**

*Each of the passage below is followed by some questions. For each question there are for answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the question. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. （40 points）*

**Passage 1**

①A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. ②When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. ③Its scientists were the world’s best, its workers the most skilled. ④America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

①It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. ②Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. ③By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. ④Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. ⑤By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. ⑥（Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea’s LG Electronics in July.）⑦Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. ⑧America’s machine-tool industry was on the ropes. ⑨For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

①All of this caused a crisis of confidence. ②Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. ③They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. ④The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America’s industrial decline. ⑤Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

①How things have changed! ②In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. ③Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. ④Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. ⑤“American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted,” according to Richard Cavanaugh, executive dean of Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government. ⑥“It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity,” says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, D.C. ⑦And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as “a golden age of business management in the United States.” （420 words）

51. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War Ⅱ because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal

[B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before

[C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors

[D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

52. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market

[B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises

[C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions

[D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

53. What can be inferred from the passage?

[A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.

[B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.

[C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.

[D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development

54. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] turning of the business cycle [B] restructuring of industry

[C] improved business management [D] success in education

**Passage 2**

①Being a man has always been dangerous. ②There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men.③But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. ④Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. ⑤This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. ⑥More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. ⑦Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby （particularly a boy baby） surviving depended on its weight. ⑧A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. ⑨Today it makes almost no difference. ⑩Since much of the variation is due to genes ,one more agent of evolution has gone.

①There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. ②Few people are as fertile as in the past. ③Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. ④Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. ⑤Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. ⑥Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. ⑦India shows what is happening. ⑧The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. ⑨The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

①For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived.②Strangely, it has involved little physical change. ③No other species fills so many places in nature. ④But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. ⑤We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. ⑥Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” ⑦No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. ⑧But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.（402 words）

55. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

[A] A lack of mates. [B] A fierce competition.

[C] A lower survival rate. [D] A defective gene.

56. What does the example of India illustrate?

[A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.

[B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.

[C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.

[D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

57. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] life has been improved by technological advance

[B] the number of female babies has been declining

[C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution

[D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

58. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

[A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution

[B] Ways of Continuing Man’s Evolution

[C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature

[D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere

**Passage 3**

①When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal.②With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

①This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. ②Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. ③This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. ④We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. ⑤We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. ⑥Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

①Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. ②But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: “Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.”

①This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. ②All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. ③The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed? （333 words）

59. This passage is mainly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a survey of new approaches to art

[B] a review of Futurist poetry

[C] about merits of the Futurist movement

[D] about laws and requirements of literature

60. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] determine its purposes [B] ignore its flaws

[C] follow the new fashions [D] accept the principles

61. Futurists claim that we must\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] increase the production of literature [B] use poetry to relieve modern stress

[C] develop new modes of expression [D] avoid using adjectives and verbs

62. The author believes that Futurist poetry is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] based on reasonable principles

[B] new and acceptable to ordinary people

[C] indicative of basic change in human nature

[D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature

**Passage 4**

①Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. ②But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. ③Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don’t know where they should go next.

①The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan’s rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs.②In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. ③In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

①While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. ②“Those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or humanity—are completely ignored,” says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party’s education committee. ③“Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild.” ④Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. ⑤Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. ⑥Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War Ⅱ had weakened the “Japanese morality of respect for parents”.

①But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. ②“In Japan,” says educator Yoko Muro, “it’s never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure.”③With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan’s 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households.④Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes （travels to and from work） and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell.⑤In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter. （437 words）

63. In the Westerner's eyes, the postwar Japan was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] under aimless development

[B] a positive example

[C] a rival to the West

[D] on the decline

64. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?

[A] Women's participation in social activities is limited.

[B] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.

[C] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.

[D]The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

65. Which of the following is true according to the author?

[A] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.

[B] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.

[C] More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.

[D] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

66. The change in Japanese Life-style is revealed in the fact that .

[A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life

[B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the US

[C] the Japanese endure more than ever before

[D] the Japanese appreciate their present life

**Passage 5**

①If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one’s destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition’s behalf. ②If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. ③In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. ④What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. ⑤There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

①Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. ②Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. ③What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. ④Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. ⑤For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, “Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious.”

①The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. ②As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. ③This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. ④Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. ⑤Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life. （430 words）

67. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices

[B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power

[C] its goals are spiritual rather than material

[D] it is shared by the rich and the famous

68. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] customary of the educated to discard ambition in words

[B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out

[C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal

[D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition

69. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] they think of it as immoral

[B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth

[C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits

[D] they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible

70. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] secretly and vigorously [B] openly and enthusiastically

[C] easily and momentarily [D] verbally and spiritually

## Part Ⅳ English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.（15 points）*

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (71) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (72) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country’s economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may co-operate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advance and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

(73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, (74) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (75) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.（385 words）

## PartⅤ Writing

**76. Directions:**

Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay of at least 150 words.

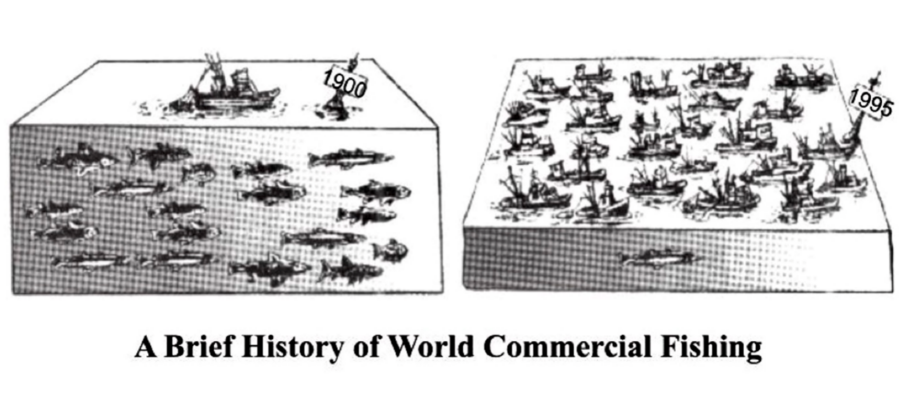
Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. （20 points）

Your essay should meet the requirements below:

1. Describe the pictures.

2. Deduce the purpose of the drawer in the pictures.

3. Suggest counter measures.



# 2001年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## PartⅠ Structure and Vocabulary

（略）

## Part Ⅱ Cloze Test

**Directions:**

*For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked* [*A*]*,* [*B*]*,* [*C*] *and* [*D*]. *Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)*

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 31 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant 32 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 33 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 34 and will strictly control the amount of 35 that can be given to a case 36 a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons Media Select Committee, Lord Irvine said he 37 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 38 sufficient control.

39 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 40 of media protest when he said the 41 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 42 to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 43 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 44 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 45 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands 46 our British judges," he said.

①Witness payments became an 47 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. ②Up to 19 witnesses were 48 to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. ③Concerns were raised 49 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to 50 guilty verdicts. (272 words)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. | [A] as to | [B] for instance | [C] in particular | [D] such as |
| 32. | [A] tightening | [B] intensifying | [C] focusing | [D] fastening |
| 33. | [A] sketch | [B] rough | [C] preliminary | [D] draft |
| 34. | [A] illogical | [B] illegal | [C] improbable | [D] improper |
| 35. | [A] publicity | [B] penalty | [C] popularity | [D] peculiarity |
| 36. | [A] since | [B] if | [C] before | [D] as |
| 37. | [A] sided | [B] shared | [C] complied | [D] agreed |
| 38. | [A] present | [B] offer | [C] manifest | [D] indicate |
| 39. | [A] Release | [B] Publication | [C] Printing | [D] Exposure |
| 40. | [A] storm | [B] rage | [C] flare | [D] flash |
| 41. | [A] translation | [B] interpretation | [C] exhibition | [D] demonstration |
| 42. | [A] better than | [B] other than | [C] rather than | [D] sooner than |
| 43. | [A] changes | [B] makes | [C] sets | [D] turns |
| 44. | [A] binding | [B] convincing | [C] restraining | [D] sustaining |
| 45. | [A] authorized | [B] credited | [C] entitled | [D] qualified |
| 46. | [A] with | [B] to | [C] from | [D] by |
| 47. | [A] impact | [B] incident | [C] inference | [D] issue |
| 48. | [A] stated | [B] remarked | [C] said | [D] told |
| 49. | [A] what | [B] when | [C] which | [D] that |
| 50. | [A] assure | [B] confide | [C] ensure | [D] guarantee |

## Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

**Directions:**

*Each of the passage below is followed by some questions. For each question there are for answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the question. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)*

**Passage 1**

①Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge.②By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research.③But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication.④Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

①No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule.②Nevertheless, the word “amateur” does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values.③The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. ④The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

①A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper.②Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture.③Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way.④The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century.⑤As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership.⑥A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

①Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century.②In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.（424 words）

51. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] sociology and chemistry

[B] physics and psychology

[C] sociology and psychology

[D] physics and chemistry

52. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation

[B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science

[C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community

[D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones

53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation

[B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study

[C] the change of policies in scientific publications

[D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs

54. The direct reason for specialisation is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the development in communication

[B] the growth of professionalisation

[C] the expansion of scientific knowledge

[D] the splitting up of academic societies

**Passage 2**

①A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. ②And that divide does exist today. ③My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. ④What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. ⑤There are reasons to be optimistic.

①There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. ②As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. ③More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. ④Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. ⑤As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. ⑥And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

①Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. ②And the Internet is not the only tool we have. ③But it has enormous potential.

①To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. ②Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. ③When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. ④And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—were built with foreign investment. ⑤The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. ⑥They financed them. ⑦Immigrant Americans built them. ⑧Guess who owns them now? ⑨The Americans. ⑩I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. ⑪The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. ⑫That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. ⑬But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.（417 words）

55. Digital divide is something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] getting worse because of the Internet [B] the rich countries are responsible for

[C] the world must guard against [D] considered positive today

56. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] offers economic potentials [B] can bring foreign funds

[C] can soon wipe out world poverty [D] connects people all over the world

57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] providing financial support overseas [B] preventing foreign capital's control

[C] building industrial infrastructure [D] accepting foreign investment

58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] how well-developed it is electronically

[B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants

[C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern

[D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

**Passage 3**

①Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? ②The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. ③The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project. Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

①But the sources of distrust go way deeper. ②Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day’s events. ③In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

①There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the “standard templates” of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. ②In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. ③Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they’re less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

①Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. ②The astonishing distrust of the news media isn’t rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

①This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. ②Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. ③Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. ④But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. ⑤If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class. (388 words)

59. What is the passage mainly about?

[A] Needs of the readers all over the world.

[B] Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.

[C] Origins of the declining newspaper industry.

[D] Aims of a journalism credibility project.

60. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] quite trustworthy

[B] somewhat contradictory

[C] very illuminating

[D] rather superficial

61. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] working attitude

[B] conventional lifestyle

[C] world outlook

[D] educational background

62. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] failure to realize its real problem

[B] tendency to hire annoying reporters

[C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting

[D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

**Passage 4**

①The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed.②The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might.③Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying:“Won’t the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?”

①There’s no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful.②Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. ③Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly.④International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment.⑤In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms.⑥This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

①I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers’ demands.②All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers.③As productivity grows, the world’s wealth increases.

①Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty.②Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up.③The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress.④On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast.⑤In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

①Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched.②A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. ③Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created?④Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition?⑤And should one country take upon itself the role of“defending competition”on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?（417 words）

63. What is the typical trend of businesses today?

[A] To take in more foreign funds.

[B] To invest more abroad.

[C] To combine and become bigger.

[D] To trade with more countries.

64. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the greater customer demands.

[B] a surplus supply for the market.

[C] a growing productivity.

[D] the increase of the world's wealth.

65. From paragraph 4 we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers.

[B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs.

[C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous.

[D] the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition.

66. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] optimistic.

[B] objective.

[C] pessimistic.

[D] biased.

**Passage 5**

①When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. ②A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

①Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. ②I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "have it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of *She* magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

①I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of *She* after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life", and making the alternative move into "downshifting" brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. ②Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time".

①In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. ②Downshifting—also known in America as "voluntary simplicity"—has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anti-consumerism. ③There are a number of best-selling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletters, such as *The Tightwad Gazette*, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-'90s equivalent of dropping out.

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline—after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late '80s—and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the '80s, downshifting in the mid-'90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life—growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one—as a personal recognition of your limitations. (428 words)

67. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?

[ A ] Full-time employment is a new international trend.

[ B ] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.

[ C ] "A lateral move" means stepping out of full-time employment.

[ D ] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.

68. The writer's experiment shows that downshifting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[ A ] enables her to realize her dream

[ B ] helps her mold a new philosophy of life

[ C ] prompts her to abandon her high social status

[ D ] leads her to accept the doctrine of *She* magazine

69. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[ A ] non-materialistic lifestyle [ B ] a bit of everything

[ C ] extreme stress [ D ] anti-consumerism

70. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the US as a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[ A ] the quick pace of modern life [ B ] man's adventurous spirit

[ C ] man's search for mythical experiences [ D ] the economic situation

## Part Ⅳ English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)*

In less than 30 years' time the *Star Trek* holodeck will be a reality. Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film *Total Recall*.

(71) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend. (72) Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and digital age will have arrived.

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1, 000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

(73) Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human links. "By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in *Total Recall* or the *Star Trek* holodeck," he says. (74) But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "it will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids. (75) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage. (406 words)

## PartⅤ Writing

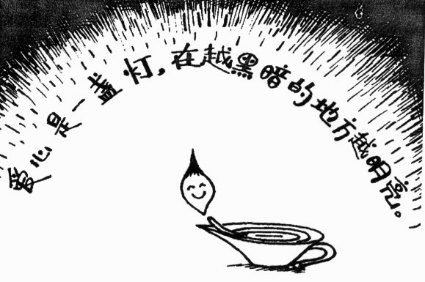
76. **Directions:**

Among all the worthy feelings of mankind, love is probably the noblest, but everyone has his/her own understanding of it.

There has been a discussion recently on the issue in a newspaper. Write an essay to the newspaper to

1. show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below,
2. give a specific example, and
3. give your suggestion as to the best way to show love.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.



# 2002年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

Section I Listening Comprehension

（略）

## Section II Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

①Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. ②Yet much had happened 21 . ③As was discussed before, it was not 22 the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 23 , following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 24 of the periodical. ④It was during the same time that the communications revolution 25 up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading 26 through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures 27 the 20th-century world of the motor car and the airplane. ⑤Not everyone sees that process in 28 . ⑥It is important to do so.

①It is generally recognized, 29 , that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 30 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 31 its impact on the media was not immediately 32 . ②As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as 33 , with display becoming sharper and storage 34 increasing. ③They were thought of, like people, 35 generations, with the distance between generations much 36 .

①It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the 37 within which we now live. ②The communications revolution has 38 both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been 39 views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. ③"Benefits" have been weighed 40 "harmful" outcomes. ④And generalizations have proved difficult.（303 words）

21. [ A ] between [ B ] before [ C ] since [ D ] later

22. [ A ] after [ B ] by [ C ] during [ D ] until

23. [ A ] means [ B ] method [ C ] medium [ D ] measure

24. [ A ] process [ B ] company [ C ] light [ D ] form

25. [ A ] gathered [ B ] speeded [ C ] worked [ D ] picked

26. [ A ] on [ B ] out [ C ] over [ D ] off

27. [ A ] of [ B ] for [ C ] beyond [ D ] into

28. [ A ] concept [ B ] dimension [ C ] effect [ D ] perspective

29. [ A ] indeed [ B ] hence [ C ] however [ D ] therefore

30. [ A ] brought [ B ] followed [ C ] stimulated [ D ] characterized

31. [ A ] unless [ B ] since [ C ] lest [ D ] although

32. [ A ] apparent [ B ] desirable [ C ] negative [ D ] plausible

33. [ A ] institutional [ B ] universal [ C ] fundamental [ D ] instrumental

34. [ A ] ability [ B ] capability [ C ] capacity [ D ] faculty

35. [ A ] by means of [ B ] in terms of [ C ] with regard to [ D ] in line with

36. [ A ] deeper [ B ] fewer [ C ] nearer [ D ] smaller

37. [ A ] context [ B ] range [ C ] scope [ D ] territory

38. [ A ] regarded [ B ] impressed [ C ] influenced [ D ] effected

39. [ A ] competitive [ B ] controversial [ C ] distracting [ D ] irrational

40. [ A ] above [ B ] upon [ C ] against [ D ] with

## Section III  Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

①If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. ②Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. ③Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. ④If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

①Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses’ convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. ②A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. ③He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. ④Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. ⑤“Who is that?” the new arrival asked St. Peter. ⑥“Oh, that’s God,” came the reply, “but sometimes he thinks he’s a doctor.”

①If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it’ll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman’s notorious bad taste in ties. ②With other audiences you mustn’t attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. ③You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

①If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. ②Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. ③Often it’s the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

①Look for the humor. ②It often comes from the unexpected. ③A twist on a familiar quote “If at first you don’t succeed, give up” or a play on words or on a situation. ④Search for exaggeration and understatements. ⑤Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor. （447 words）

41.To make your humor work, you should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] take advantage of different kinds of audience

[B] make fun of the disorganized people

[C] address different problems to different people

[D] show sympathy for your listeners

1. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] impolite to new arrivals [B] very conscious of their godlike role

[C] entitled to some privileges [D] very busy even during lunch hours

43.It can be inferred from the text that public services\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] have benefited many people [B] are the focus of public attention

[C] are an inappropriate subject for humor [D] have often been the laughing stock

44.To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] in well-worded language [B] as awkwardly as possible

[C] in exaggerated statements [D] as casually as possible

45.The best title for the text may be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Use Humor Effectively [B] Various Kinds of Humor

[C] Add Humor to Speech [D] Different Humor Strategies

**Text 2**

①Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. ②That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. ③And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

①As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. ②Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. ③Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. ④Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. ⑤And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

①But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge. ②“While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, “we can’t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

①Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. ②Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

①What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. ②They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. ③But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. ④The most advanced computer systems on Earth can’t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it. (419 words)

46. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the use of machines to produce science fiction

[B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry

[C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work

[D] the elite’s cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work

47. The word “gizmos” (line1, paragraph2) most probably means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] programs [B] experts [C] devices [D] creatures

48. According to the text, what is beyond man’s ability now is to design a robot that can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery

[B] interact with human beings verbally

[C] have a little common sense

[D] respond independently to a changing world

49. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] make a few decisions for themselves

[B] deal with some errors with human intervention

[C] improve factory environments

[D] cultivate human creativity

50. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure

[B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately

[C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information

[D] best used in a controlled environment

**Text 3**

①Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? ②Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost $26 a barrel, up from less than $10 last December. ③This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled. ④Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. ⑤So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

①The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. ②Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

①Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. ②In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. ③In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

①Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. ②Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries, has reduced oil consumption. ③Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. ④For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. ⑤The OECD estimates in its latest *Economic Outlook* that, if oil prices averaged $22 a barrel for a full year, compared with $13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP. ⑥That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. ⑦On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

①One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. ②A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. ③*The Economist*’s commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. ④In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.（427 words）

51. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] global inflation [B] reduction in supply

[C] fast growth in economy [D] Iraq’s suspension of exports

52. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] price of crude rises [B] commodity prices rise

[C] consumption rises [D] oil taxes rise

53. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive

[B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices

[C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed

[D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP

54. We can draw a conclusion from the text that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now

[B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks

[C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices

[D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry

55. From the text we can see that the writer seems\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] optimistic [B] sensitive [C] gloomy [D] scared

**Text 4**

The Supreme Court’s decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect”, a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients’ pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who “until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death.”

①George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. ②“It’s like surgery,” he says. ③“We don’t call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn’t intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. ④If you’re a physician, you can risk your patient’s suicide as long as you don’t intend their suicide.”

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

①Just three weeks before the Court’s ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life. ②It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying” as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

①Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. ②“Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering,” to the extent that it constitutes “systematic patient abuse.” ③He says medical licensing boards “must make it clear... that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension.”（443 words）

56. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients’ pain

[B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives

[C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide

[D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

57. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

[A] Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients’ death.

[B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.

[C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.

[D] A doctor’s medication is no longer justified by his intentions.

58. According to the NAS’s report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] prolonged medical procedures [B] inadequate treatment of pain

[C] systematic drug abuse [D] insufficient hospital care

59. Which of the following best defines the word “aggressive” ( line 4, paragraph 7 )?

[A] Bold. [B] Harmful. [C] Careless. [D] Desperate.

60. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] manage their patients incompetently

[B] give patients more medicine than needed

[C] reduce drug dosages for their patients

[D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

**Part B**

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. (61) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. (62) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it selects, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze. (63) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional prescientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. (64) They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they're essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning "values". Who will use a technology and to what ends? (65) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

## Section IV Writing

**66. Directions:**

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled “Cultures—National and International”. In the essay you should

1) describe the picture and interpret its meaning, and

2) give your comment on the phenomenon.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



**An American girl in traditional Chinese costume（服装）**

# 2003年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Listening Comprehension

（略）

## SectionⅡ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

①Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. ②And they also need to give serious 21 to how they can best 22 such changes. ③Growing bodies need movement and 23 , but not just in ways that emphasize competition. ④ 24 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 25 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 26 by others. ⑤However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 27 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, 28 , publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 29 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. ⑥A variety of small clubs can provide 30 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 31 dynamics. ⑦Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 32 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 33 visible in the background.

①In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have 34 attention spans. ②A variety of activities should be organized 35 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 36 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 37 . ③This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. ④ 38 , they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 39 for roles that are within their 40 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules. （294 words）

21. [A] thought [B] idea [C] opinion [D] advice

22. [A] strengthen [B] accommodate [C] stimulate [D] enhance

23. [A] care [B] nutrition [C] exercise [D] leisure

24. [A] If [B] Although [C] Whereas [D] Because

25. [A] assistance [B] guidance [C] confidence [D] tolerance

26. [A] claimed [B] admired [C] ignored [D] surpassed

27. [A] improper [B] risky [C] fair [D] wise

28. [A] in effect [B] as a result [C] for example [D] in a sense

29. [A] displaying [B] describing [C] creating [D] exchanging

30. [A] durable [B] excessive [C] surplus [D] multiple

31. [A] group [B] individual [C] personnel [D] corporation

32. [A] consent [B] insurance [C] admission [D] security

33. [A] particularly [B] barely [C] definitely [D] rarely

34. [A] similar [B] long [C] different [D] short

35. [A] if only [B] now that [C] so that [D] even if

36. [A] everything [B] anything [C] nothing [D] something

37. [A] off [B] down [C] out [D] alone

38. [A] On the contrary [B] On the average

[C] On the whole [D] On the other hand

39. [A] making [B] standing [C] planning [D] taking

40. [A] capabilities [B] responsibilities [C] proficiency [D] efficiency

## SectionIII Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

①Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. ②The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. ③Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of espionage—spying as a “profession”. ④These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan’s vocation as well.

①The last revolution isn’t simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen’s e-mail. ②That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. ③In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. ④The spooks call it “open source intelligence”, and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. ⑤In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. ⑥The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

①Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. ②Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. ③Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

①Straiford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster’s dream. ②Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. ③“As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine,” says Friedman, a former political science professor. ④“And we’ll hear back from some of them.” ⑤Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. ⑥That’s where Straitford earns its keep.

①Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. ②Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. ③He sees the firm’s outsider status as the key to its success. ④Straitford’s briefs don’t sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. ⑤Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

41. The emergence of the Net has\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] received support from fans like Donovan

[B] remolded the intelligence services

[C] restored many common pastimes

[D] revived spying as a profession

42. Donovan’s story is mentioned in the text to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] introduce the topic of online spying

[B] show how he fought for the US

[C] give an episode of the information war

[D] honor his unique services to the CIA

43. The phrase “making the biggest splash” (Line 1, Paragraph 3) most probably means\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] causing the biggest trouble

[B] exerting the greatest effort

[C] achieving the greatest success

[D] enjoying the widest popularity

44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Straitford’s prediction about Ukraine has proved true

[B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information

[C] Straitford’s business is characterized by unpredictability

[D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information

45. Straitford is most proud of its\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] official status [B] nonconformist image

[C] efficient staff [D] military background

**Text 2**

①To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, “all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing.” ②One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. ③Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. ④Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. ⑤Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

①For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animal—no meat, no fur, no medicines. ②Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. ③When assured that they do, she replied, “Then I would have to say yes.” ④Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, “Don’t worry, scientists will find some way of using computers.” ⑤Such well-meaning people just don’t understand.

①Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. ②We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother’s hip replacement, a father’s bypass operation, a baby’s vaccinations, and even a pet’s shots. ③To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

①Much can be done. ②Scientists could “adopt” middle school classes and present their own research. ③They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. ④Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. ⑤Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. ⑥If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke’s words to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] call on scientists to take some actions

[B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights

[C] warn of the doom of biomedical research

[D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement

47. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] cruel but natural [B] inhuman and unacceptable

[C] inevitable but vicious [D] pointless and wasteful

48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] discontent with animal research [B] ignorance about medical science

[C] indifference to epidemics [D] anxiety about animal rights

49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] communicate more with the public

[B] employ hi-tech means in research

[C] feel no shame for their cause

[D] strive to develop new cures

50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a well-known humanist

[B] a medical practitioner

[C] an enthusiast in animal rights

[D] a supporter of animal research

**Text 3**

①In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. ②As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. ③Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

①Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. ②Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. ③But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

①The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. ②Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. ③Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government’s Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

①Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone’s cost. ②If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. ③It’s theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. ④“Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?” asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

①Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. ②The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. ③Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. ④Consider the $10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. ⑤Conrail’s net railway operating income in 1996 was just $427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. ⑥Who’s going to pay for the rest of the bill? ⑦Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

51. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] cost reduction is based on competition

[B] services call for cross-trade coordination

[C] outside competitors will continue to exist

[D] shippers will have the railway by the throat

52. What is many captive shippers’ attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

[A] Indifferent. [B] Supportive. [C] Indignant. [D] Apprehensive.

53. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad

[B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide

[C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief

[D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business

54. The word “arbiters” (Line 7, Paragraph 4) most probably refers to those\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] who work as coordinators [B] who function as judges

[C] who supervise transactions [D] who determine the price

55. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the continuing acquisition [B] the growing traffic

[C] the cheering Wall Street [D] the shrinking market

**Text 4**

①It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. ②Small wonder. ③Americans’ life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. ④Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. ⑤Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. ⑥But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

①Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. ②We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. ③Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it’s useless. ④The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. ⑤Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

①In 1950, the US spent $12.7 billion on health care. ②In 2002, the cost will be $1540 billion. ③Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. ④Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. ⑤Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. ⑥Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way”, so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

①I would not go that far. ②Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. ③At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. ④Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. ⑤These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. ⑥As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

①Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. ②As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. ③I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. ④As a nation, we may be over-funding the quest for unlikely cures while under-funding research on humbler therapies that could improve people’s lives.

56. What is implied in the first sentence?

[A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people

[B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before

[C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology

[D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy

57. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] medical resources are often wasted

[B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases

[C] some treatments are too aggressive

[D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable

58. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm’s remark is one of\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] strong disapproval [B] reserved consent

[C] slight contempt [D] enthusiastic support

59. In contrast to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] more flexibly [B] more extravagantly

[C] more cautiously [D] more reasonably

60. The text intends to express the idea that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] medicine will further prolong people’s lives

[B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living

[C] death should be accepted as a fact of life

[D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care

**Part B**

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (61) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

"Anthropology" derives from the Greek words *anthropos* "human" and *logos* "the study of". By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (62) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (63) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (64) Tylor defined culture as ". . . that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

(65) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture", like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

## Section IV Writing

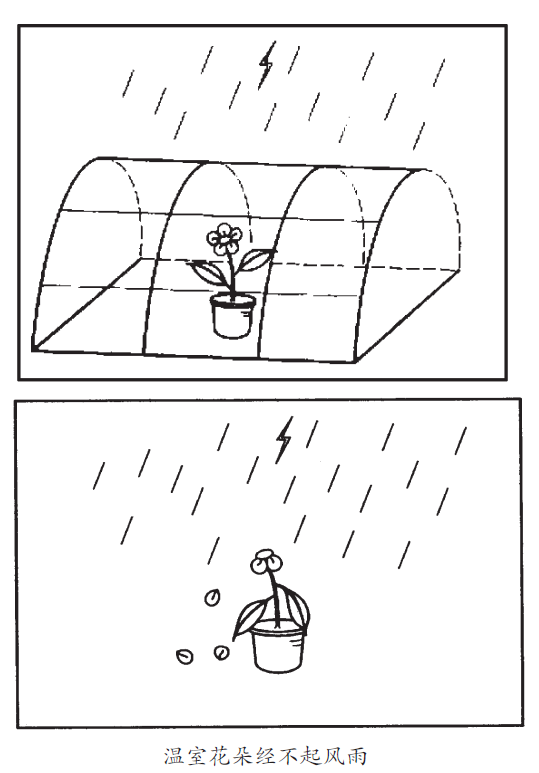
**Directions:**

Study the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay in which you should

1) describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning, and

2) point out its implications in our life.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



# 2004年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Listening Comprehension

（略）

## SectionⅡ Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

①Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency（crimes committed by young people） focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. ② Theories 21 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 22 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 23 with others. ③Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in 24 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, 25 as a rejection of middle-class values.

①Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, 26 the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes.②The latter may commit crimes 27 lack of adequate parental control. ③All theories, however, are tentative and are 28 to criticism.

①Changes in the social structure may indirectly 29 juvenile crime rates.②For example, changes in the economy that 30 to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment 31 make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.③The resulting discontent may in 32 lead more youths into criminal behavior.

①Families have also 33 changes these years. ②More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; 34 , children are likely to have less supervision at home 35 was common in the traditional family 36 . ③This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. ④Other 37 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 38 of drugs and alcohol, and the growing 39 of child abuse and child neglect. ⑤All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 40 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established. （286 words）

21. [A] acting [B] relying [C] centering [D] commenting

22. [A] before [B] unless [C] until [D] because

23. [A] interaction [B] assimilation [C] cooperation [D] consultation

24. [A] return [B] reply [C] reference [D] response

25. [A] or [B] but rather [C] but [D] or else

26. [A] considering [B] ignoring [C] highlighting [D] discarding

27. [A] on [B] in [C] for [D] with

28. [A] immune [B] resistant [C] sensitive [D] subject

29. [A] affect [B] reduce [C] check [D] reflect

30. [A] point [B] lead [C] come [D] amount

31. [A] in general [B] on average [C] by contrast [D] at length

32. [A] case [B] short [C] turn [D] essence

33. [A] survived [B] noticed [C] undertaken [D] experienced

34. [A] contrarily [B] consequently [C] similarly [D] simultaneously

35. [A] than [B] that [C] which [D] as

36. [A] system [B] structure [C] concept [D] heritage

37. [A] assessable [B] identifiable [C] negligible [D] incredible

38. [A] expense [B] restriction [C] allocation [D] availability

39. [A] incidence [B] awareness [C] exposure [D] popularity

40. [A] provided [B] since [C] although [D] supposing

**SectionⅢ Reading Comprehension**

**Part A**

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

①Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. ②He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site’s “personal search agent”. ③It’s an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. ④Redmon chose the keywords *legal*, *intellectual property*, and *Washington, D.C..* ⑤Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. ⑥“I struck gold,” says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

①With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. ②Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. ③But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. ④Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: “Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility,” says one expert.

①For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept—what you think you want to do—then broaden it. ②“None of these programs do that,” says another expert. ③“There’s no career counseling implicit in all of this.”④Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. ⑤“I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me,” says the author of a job-searching guide.

①Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. ②When CareerSite’s agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches. ③There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them—and they do. ④“On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic,” says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

①Even those who aren’t hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. ②Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. ③Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. ④“You always keep your eyes open,” he says. ⑤Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you. （431 words）

41. How did Redmon find his job?

[A] By searching openings in a job database.

[B] By posting a matching position in a database.

[C] By using a special service of a database.

[D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.

42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?

[A] Lack of counseling. [B] Limited number of visits.

[C] Lower efficiency. [D] Fewer successful matches.

43. The expression “tip service”（Line 4, Paragraph 3） most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] advisory [B] compensation [C] interaction [D] reminder

44. Why does CareerSite’s agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

[A] To focus on better job matches. [B] To attract more returning visits.

[C] To reserve space for more messages. [D] To increase the rate of success.

45. Which of the following is true according to the text?

[A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.

[B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.

[C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.

[D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

**Text 2**

①Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. ②But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. ③This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

①It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. ②Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. ③English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. ④Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

①Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush’s predecessors （including his father） had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. ②Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged （Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chretien and Koizumi）. ③The world’s three top central bankers （Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami） are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. ④As are the world’s five richest men （Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht）.

①Can this merely be coincidence? ②One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. ③At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. ④So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. ⑤At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. ⑥Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

①The humiliation continues. ②At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. ③Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them. （393 words）

46. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?

[A] A kind of overlooked inequality. [B] A type of conspicuous bias.

[C] A type of personal prejudice. [D] A kind of brand discrimination.

47. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?

[A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.

[B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.

[C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies’ names.

[D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

48. The 4th paragraph suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students

[B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class

[C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students

[D] students should be seated according to their eyesight

49. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a ZZZ”（Line 2, Paragraph 5）?

[A] They are getting impatient. [B] They are noisily dozing off.

[C] They are feeling humiliated. [D] They are busy with word puzzles.

50. Which of the following is true according to the text?

[A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.

[B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.

[C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.

[D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

**Text 3**

①When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet. ②But the 47-year-old manicurist isn’t cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she’d like to, either. ③Most of her clients spend $12 to $50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. ④Spero blames the softening economy. ⑤“I’m a good economic indicator,” she says. ⑥“I provide a service that people can do without when they’re concerned about saving some dollars.”⑦So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard’s department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. ⑧“I don’t know if other clients are going to abandon me, too,” she says.

①Even before Alan Greenspan’s admission that America’s red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. ②From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. ③For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. ④Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year’s pace. ⑤But don’t sound any alarms just yet. ⑥Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy’s long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

①Consumers say they’re not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. ②Home prices are holding steady in most regions. ③In Manhattan, “there’s a new gold rush happening in the $4 million to $10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses,” says broker Barbara Corcoran. ④In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. ⑤“Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three,” says John Teadly, a Bay Area real-estate broker. ⑥And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

①Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. ②Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. ③Employers wouldn’t mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. ④Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. ⑤Diners might see an upside, too. ⑥ Getting a table at Manhattan’s hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. ⑦ Not anymore. ⑧ For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.（407 words）

51. By “Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet”（Line 1, Paragraph 1）, the author means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work

[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

[A] Optimistic. [B] Confused. [C] Carefree. [D] Panicked.

53. When mentioning “the $4 million to $10 million range” (Lines 3, Paragraph 3), the author is talking about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] gold market [B] real estate [C] stock exchange [D] venture investment

54. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic slowdown?

[A] They would benefit in certain ways.

[B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.

[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.

[D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?

[A] A new boom, on the horizon. [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.

[C] Caution all right, panic not. [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

**Text 4**

①Americans today don’t place a very high value on intellect. ②Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. ③Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. ④Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren’t difficult to find.

①“Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual, ” says education writer Diane Ravitch. ②“Schools could be a counterbalance.”③Ravitch’s latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

①But they could and should be. ② Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. ③Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. ④Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, “We will become a second-rate country. ⑤We will have a less civil society.”

①“Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege,” writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. ②From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. ③Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

①Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: “We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing.”②Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. ③Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

①Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. ②Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. ③Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

①School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. ②Hofstadter says our country’s educational system is in the grips of people who “joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise.”（416 words）

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

[A] The habit of thinking independently. [B] Profound knowledge of the world.

[C] Practical abilities for future career. [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] undervaluing intellect [B] favoring intellectualism

[C] supporting school reform [D] suppressing native intelligence

58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] identical [B] similar [C] complementary [D] opposite

59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a pioneer of education reform [B] an opponent of intellectualism

[C] a scholar in favor of intellect [D] an advocate of regular schooling

60. What does the author think of intellect?

[A] It is second to intelligence. [B] It evolves from common sense.

[C] It is to be pursued. [D] It underlies power.

**Part B**

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries. （61） The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century. （62） We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from “exotic” language, were not always so grateful. （63） The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different, so much so in fact that Navajo could be used by the US military as a code during World War II to send secret messages.

Sapir’s pupil, Benjamin Lee Whorf, continued the study of American Indian languages. （64） Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. He reasoned that because it is easier to formulate certain concepts and not others in a given language, the speakers of that language think along one track and not along another. （65） Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. Later, this idea became to be known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, but this term is somewhat inappropriate. Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself never explicitly supported the notion of linguistic determinism. （355 words）

## Section Ⅳ Writing

**Directions:**

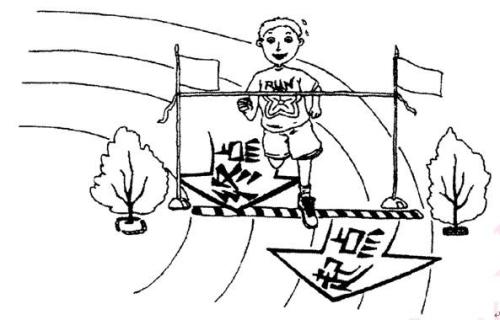
Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

1） describe the drawing,

2） interpret its meaning, and

3） support your view with examples.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. （20 points）



**终点又是新起点**

# 2005年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

①The human nose is an underrated tool. ②Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1\_\_ this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. ③This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. ④In fact, 5 , we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6\_\_ we do not generally realize it. ⑤Our noses are capable of 7\_\_ human smells even when these are 8\_\_ to far below one part in one million.

①Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9\_\_ others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. ②This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10\_\_ smell receptors in the nose. ③These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11\_\_ to the brain. ④However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12\_\_ can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13\_\_ to it often enough.

①The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it 14\_\_ to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15\_\_ new receptors if necessary. ②This may 16\_\_ explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. ③We are not 17\_\_ of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18\_\_ new smells when we visit someone else’s. ④The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19\_\_ for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20\_\_ the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.（280 words）

1. [ A ] although [ B ] as [ C ] but [ D ] while

2. [ A ] above [ B ] unlike [ C ] excluding [ D ] besides

3. [ A ] limited [ B ] committed [ C ] dedicated [ D ] confined

4. [ A ] catching [ B ] ignoring [ C ] missing [ D ] tracking

5. [ A ] anyway [ B ] though [ C ] instead [ D ] therefore

6. [ A ] even if [ B ] if only [ C ] only if [ D ] as if

7. [ A ] distinguishing [ B ] discovering [ C ] determining [ D ] detecting

8. [ A ] diluted [ B ] dissolved [ C ] dispersed [ D ] diffused

9. [ A ] when [ B ] since [ C ] for [ D ] whereas

10. [ A ] unusual [ B ] particular [ C ] unique [ D ] typical

11. [ A ] signs [ B ] stimuli [ C ] messages [ D ] impulses

12. [ A ] at first [ B ] at all [ C ] at large [ D ] at times

13. [ A ] subjected [ B ] left [ C ] drawn [ D ] exposed

14. [ A ] ineffective [ B ] incompetent [ C ] inefficient [ D ] insufficient

15. [ A ] introduce [ B ] summon [ C ] trigger [ D ] create

16. [ A ] still [ B ] also [ C ] otherwise [ D ] nevertheless

17. [ A ] sure [ B ] sick [ C ] aware [ D ] tired

18. [ A ] tolerate [ B ] repel [ C ] neglect [ D ] notice

19. [ A ] available [ B ] reliable [ C ] identifiable [ D ] suitable

20. [ A ] similar to [ B ] such as [ C ] along with [ D ] aside from

## Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

①Everybody loves a fat pay rise. ②Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. ③Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. ④Such behavior is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. ⑤But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in Nature, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

①The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. ②They look cute. ③They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. ④Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males.

①Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. ②The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food.

③Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. ④However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

①In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). ②So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. ③And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. ④Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

①The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. ②In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. ③Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. ④Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. ⑤Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. ⑥However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question. (426 words)

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] posing a contrast

[B] justifying an assumption

[C] making a comparison

[D] explaining a phenomenon

22. The statement “it is all too monkey” ( Last line, Paragraph 1 ) implies that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals

[B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature

[C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other

[D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions

23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] more inclined to weigh what they get

[B] attentive to researchers' instructions

[C] nice in both appearance and temperament

[D] more generous than their male companions

24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] prefer grapes to cucumbers

[B] can be taught to exchange things

[C] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated

[D] are unhappy when separated from others

25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

[A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.

[B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.

[C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.

[D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

**Text 2**

①Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? ②That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? ③That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? ④Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

①There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. ②The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. ③The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. ④The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel’s report: “Science never has all the answers. ⑤But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.”

①Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it’s OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. ②This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. ③With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

①Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. ②But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. ③Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of “paralysis by analysis.”

①To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. ②But research alone is inadequate. ③If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. ④A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. ⑤Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. ⑥If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound. (420 words)

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death

[B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant

[C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life

[D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense

27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a protector [B] a judge [C] a critic [D] a guide

28. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis"（Last line, Paragraph 4）?

[A] Endless studies kill action.

[B] Careful investigation reveals truth.

[C] Prudent planning hinders progress.

[D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?

[A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.

[B] Raise public awareness of conservation.

[C] Press for further scientific research.

[D] Take some legislative measures.

30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] they both suffered from the government's negligence

[B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former

[C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former

[D] both of them have turned from bad to worse

**Text 3**

①Of all the components of a good night’s sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. ②In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. ③A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise”—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. ④Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." ⑤And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.⑥ “It’s your dream,” says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago’s Medical Center. “If you don't like it, change it.”

①Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. ②The brain is as active during REM（rapid eye movement）sleep—when most vivid dreams occur—as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. ③But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the “emotional brain”) is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. ④“We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day,” says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

①The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright’s clinic. ②Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. ③Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don’t always think about the emotional significance of the day’s events—until, it appears, we begin to dream.

①And this process need not be left to the unconscious. ②Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. ③As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. ④Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. ⑤With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

①At the end of the day, there’s probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or “we wake up in a panic,” Cartwright says. ②Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people’s anxiety. ③Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. ④For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. ⑤Sleep—or rather dream—on it and you'll feel better in the morning. (470 words)

31.Researchers have come to believe that dreams\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] can be modified in their courses

[B] are susceptible to emotional changes

[C] reflect our innermost desires and fears

[D] are a random outcome of neural repairs

32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] its function in our dreams

[B] the mechanism of REM sleep

[C] the relation of dreams to emotions

[D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex

33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] aggravate in our unconscious mind

[B] develop into happy dreams

[C] persist till the time we fall asleep

[D] show up in dreams early at night

34. Cartwright seems to suggest that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams

[B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control

[C] dreams should be left to their natural progression

[D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious

35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?

[A] Lead your life as usual.

[B] Seek professional help.

[C] Exercise conscious control.

[D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

**Text 4**

①Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. ②Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. ③In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care,* John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

①Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. ②Mr. McWhorter’s academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of “whom”, for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

①But the cult of the authentic and the personal, “doing our own thing”, has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. ②While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. ③Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. ④In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

①Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. ②But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. ③As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. ④He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

①Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers.②Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms—he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. ③We now take our English “on paper plates instead of china”. ④A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one. (392 words)

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] is inevitable in radical education reforms

[B] is but all too natural in language development

[C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture

[D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s

37. The word “talking” ( Line 6, Paragraph 3 ) denotes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] modesty [B] personality [C] liveliness [D] informality

38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

[A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.

[B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.

[C] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.

[D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.

39. The description of Russians’ love of memorizing poetry shows the author's\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] interest in their language

[B] appreciation of their efforts

[C] admiration for their memory

[D] contempt for their old-fashionedness

40. According to the last paragraph, “paper plates” is to “china” as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] “temporary” is to “permanent”

[B] “radical” is to “conservative”

[C] “functional” is to “artistic”

[D] “humble” is to “noble”

**Part B**

**Directions:**

*In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

(41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care — to say nothing of reports from other experts — recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

(42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

But "national" doesn't have to mean that. "National" could mean interprovincial—provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province—or a series of hospitals within a province—negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

(43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

(44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

(45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

[A] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!

[B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."

[C] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

[D] The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

[E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

[F] So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

[G] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

**Part C**

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one’s impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. (46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. (47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market. (48) This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

(49) Creating a “European identity” that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice—that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say, “United we stand, divided we fall”—and if I had to choose a slogan it would be “Unity in our diversity,” a unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country. (405 words)

## Section Ⅲ Writing

**Part A**

51. **Directions:**

Two months ago you got a job as an editor for the magazine *Designs & Fashions*. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him your decision stating your reason(s), and making an apology.

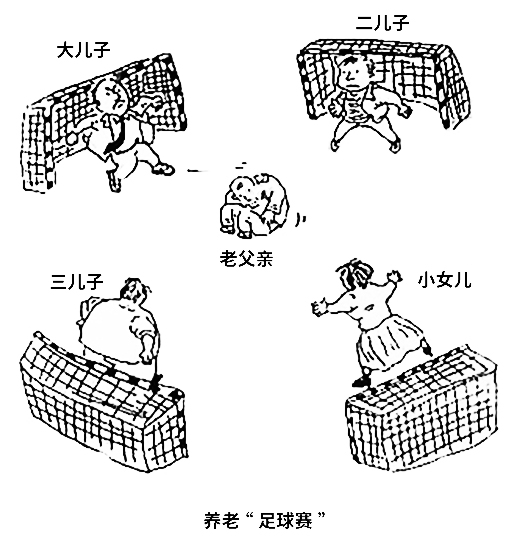
Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming” instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



# 2006年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

①The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. ② 1 homelessness has reached such proportions that local government can't possibly 2 . ③To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

① 5 everyone agrees on the numbers of Americans who are homeless. ②Estimates 6 anywhere from 600, 000 to 3 million. ③ 7 the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 8 . ④One of the federal government's studies 9 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

①Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. ② 11 when homeless individuals manage to find a 12 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day 13 the street. ③Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. ④And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. ⑤Many others, 14 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills needed to turn their lives 16 . ⑥Boston Globe reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless.⑦ 18 Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19 it, ⑧"There has to be 20 of programs. ⑨What we need is a package deal. " (280 words)

1. [ A ] Indeed [ B ] Likewise [ C ] Therefore [ D ] Furthermore

2. [ A ] stand [ B ] cope [ C ] approve [ D ] retain

3. [ A ] in [ B ] for [ C ] with [ D ] toward

4. [ A ] raise [ B ] add [ C ] take [ D ] keep

5. [ A ] Generally [ B ] Almost [ C ] Hardly [ D ] Not

6. [ A ] cover [ B ] change [ C ] range [ D ] differ

7. [ A ] Now that [ B ] Although [ C ] Provided [ D ] Except that

8. [ A ] inflating [ B ] expanding [ C ] increasing [ D ] extending

9. [ A ] predicts [ B ] displays [ C ] proves [ D ] discovers

10.[ A ] assist [ B ] track [ C ] sustain [ D ] dismiss

11.[ A ] Hence [ B ] But [ C ] Even [ D ] Only

12.[ A ] lodging [ B ] shelter [ C ] dwelling [ D ] house

13.[ A ] searching [ B ] strolling [ C ] crowding [ D ] wandering

14.[ A ] when [ B ] once [ C ] while [ D ] whereas

15.[ A ] life [ B ] existence [ C ] survival [ D ] maintenance

16.[ A ] around [ B ] over [ C ] on [ D ] up

17.[ A ] complex [ B ] comprehensive [ C ] complementary [ D ] compensating

18.[ A ] So [ B ] Since [ C ] As [ D ] Thus

19.[ A ] puts [ B ] interprets [ C ] assumes [ D ] makes

20.[ A ] supervision [ B ] manipulation [ C ] regulation [ D ] coordination

## Section Ⅱ  Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

①In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. ②There is "the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference" characteristic of popular culture. ③People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered "vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. ④Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite" these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. ⑤This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” ⑥The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

①Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. ②Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today's immigration is neither at unprecedented level nor resistant to assimilation. ③In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. ④In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1, 000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1, 000. ⑤Now, consider three indices of assimilation—language, home ownership and intermarriage.

①The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” ②The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. ③“By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” ④Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for languages. ⑤By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

①Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S-born whites and blacks.” ②By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrant living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation's assimilative power. ”

①Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? ②Indeed. ③It is big enough to have a bit of everything. ④But particularly when viewed against America’s turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment. (402words)

21. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] identifying [B] associating [C] assimilating [D] monopolizing

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] played a role in the spread of popular culture

[B] became intimate shops for common consumers

[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite

[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] are resistant to homogenization

[B] exert a great influence on American culture

[C] are hardly a threat to the common culture

[D] constitute the majority of the population

24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?

[A] To prove their popularity around the world.

[B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.

[C] To give examples of successful immigrants.

[D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.

25. In the author’s opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] rewarding [B] successful [C] fruitless [D] harmful

**Text 2**

①Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. ②There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. ③And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

①The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. ②They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. ③It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

①The tourist streams are not entirely separate. ②The sightseers who come by bus—and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side—don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. ③However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. ④It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. ⑤The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

①The townsfolk don't see it this way and the local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. ②Stratford cries poor traditionally. ③Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. ④Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

①Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. ②(The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) ③The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

①It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. ②They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. ③They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10∶30 a. m. (461words)

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue

[B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage

[C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms

[D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately

[B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers

[C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers

[D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater

28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2, Paragraph 4), the author implies that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects

[B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties

[C] the town is not really short of money

[D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending

[B] the company is financially ill-managed

[C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable

[D] the theatre attendance is on the rise

30. From the text we can conclude that the author\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] is supportive of both sides [B] favors the townsfolk's view

[C] takes a detached attitude [D] is sympathetic to the RSC

**Text 3**

①When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. ②Smaller species survived. ③The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. ④Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

①That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. ②What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. ③They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. ④Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. ⑤According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. ⑥In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

①Dr. Worm acknowledges that the figures are conservative. ②One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. ③Today’s vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. ④That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. ⑤In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. ⑥Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. ⑦Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. ⑧That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

①Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. ②They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the “shifting baseline”. ③The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. ④That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. ⑤Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business. (432words)

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment

[B] small species survived as large animals disappeared

[C] large sea animals may face the same threat today

[D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm’s paper that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%

[B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago

[C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount

[D] the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old

33. By saying “these figures are conservative” (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] fishing technology has improved rapidly

[B] the catch sizes are actually smaller than recorded

[C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss

[D] the data collected so far are out of date

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time

[B] fisheries should keep the yield below 50% of the biomass

[C] the ocean biomass should restored its original level

[D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to changing situation

35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] management efficiency [B] biomass level

[C] catch-size limits [D] technological application

**Text 4**

①Many things make people think artists are weird. ②But the weirdest may be this: artists’ only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

①This wasn’t always so. ②The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. ③But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth’s *daffodils* to Baudelaire’s *flowers of evil.*

①You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. ②But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. ③The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

①After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? ②Advertising. ③The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

①People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. ②They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. ③In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in peril and that they would someday be meat for worms. ④Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

①Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. ②Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. ③Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. ④And since these messages have an agenda—to lure us to open our wallets—they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. ⑤“Celebrate!” commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

①But what we forget—what our economy depends on us forgetting—is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. ②The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. ③Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need someone to tell us as religion once did, Memento mori: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. ④It’s a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air. (429words)

36. By citing the example of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music

[B] art grow out of both positive and negative feeling

[C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness

[D] artist have changed their focus of interest

37. The word “bummer” (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably means something\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] religious [B] unpleasant [C] entertaining [D] commercial

38. In the author’s opinion, advertising\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art

[B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public

[C] replaces the church as a major source of information

[D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself

39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness

[B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing

[C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied

[D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

40. Which of the following is true of the text?

[A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.

[B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.

[C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.

[D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

**Part B**

**Directions:**

*In the following text, some segments have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on* ***ANSWER SHEET 1****. (10 points)*

On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning $35,000 a year, lost approximately $175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for $20 worth of gambling.

He visited the casino, lost the $20 and left. On his second visit he lost $800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card," which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, these activities became what he calls "electronic heroin."

(41)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1997 he lost $21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost $72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

In March 1998, a friend of Williams' got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams' gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter. Noting the "medical / psychological" nature of problem gambling behaviors, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical / psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being.

(42)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 20 signs warning:"Enjoy the fun. . . and always bet with your head, not over it." Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams' suit charges that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling," intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will." Well.

(43)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders says "pathological gambling" involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

(44)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

(45)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on—you might say addicted to—revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of NEWSWEEK reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With $3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.

[A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

[B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense washis will operative?

[C] By the time he had lost $5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won $5,500, but he did not quit.

[D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.

[E] David Williams' suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.

[F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

[G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

**Part C**

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on* ***ANSWER SHEET 2****. (10 points)*

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckbergen told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected American. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not American, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? (46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底的) way about moral problems. He explores such problem consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals—the average scientist, for one. (48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in everyday performance of his routine duties—he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code, which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (50) They may teach very well and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing; living in "public and illustrious thoughts," as Emersion would say, is something else. (408words)

## Section Ⅲ Writing

**Part A**

51. **Directions:**

You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area. Write a letter to the department concerned, asking them to help find a candidate. You should specify what kind of child you want to help and how you will carry out your plan.

Write your letter in no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use “Li Ming” instead. Do not write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

52. **Directions:**

Study the following photos carefully and write an essay in which you should

1. describe the photos briefly,

2. interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them, and

3. give your point of view.

You should write 160-200 words neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (20 points)



# 2007年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

①By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. ②The roughly 20 million 1 of these nations looked 2 to the future. ③Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian colonialism, many of the leaders of independence 3 the ideals of representative government, careers 4 to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the 5 to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society. ④ 6 there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a 7 set of laws.

①On the issue of 8 of religion and the position of the Church, 9 , there was less agreement 10 the leadership. ②Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one 11 by the Spanish crown. ③ 12 most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism 13 the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the 14 of other faiths. ④The defense of the Church became a rallying 15 for the conservative forces.

①The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality of everything. ②Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had 16 in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. ③By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's 17 colonies. ④Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much 18 because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies 19 . ⑤Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was 20 self-rule and democracy. (268 words)

1. [A] natives　 [B] inhabitants　 [C] peoples 　 [D] individuals

2. [A] confusedly　 [B] cheerfully　 [C] worriedly 　 [D] hopefully

3. [A] shared　 [B] forgot 　 [C] attained 　 [D] rejected

4. [A] related　 [B] close 　 [C] open 　 [D] devoted

5. [A] access　 [B] succession　 [C] right　 [D] return

6. [A] Presumably 　 [B] Incidentally 　 [C] Obviously　 [D] Generally

7. [A] unique　 [B] common 　 [C] particular　 [D] typical

8. [A] freedom 　 [B] origin　 [C] impact　 [D] reform

9. [A] therefore　 [B] however 　 [C] indeed　 [D] moreover

10. [A] with　 [B] about　 [C] among　 [D] by

11. [A] allowed　 [B] preached　 [C] granted 　 [D] funded

12. [A] Since　 [B] If　 [C] Unless　 [D] While

13. [A] as　 [B] for　 [C] under　 [D] against

14. [A] spread　 [B] interference　 [C] exclusion 　 [D] influence

15. [A] support　 [B] cry 　 [C] plea　 [D] wish

16. [A] urged　 [B] intended　 [C] expected　 [D] promised

17. [A] controlling　 [B] former　 [C] remaining　 [D] original

18. [A] slower 　 [B] faster 　 [C] easier 　 [D] tougher

19. [A] created　 [B] produced　 [C] contributed 　 [D] preferred

20. [A] puzzled by 　 [B] hostile to 　 [C] pessimistic about [D] unprepared for

**Section Ⅱ  Reading Comprehension**

**Part A**

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

①If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. ②If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

①What might account for this strange phenomenon? ②Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.

①Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above." ②Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. ③His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. ④"With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. ⑤"He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

①This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. ②In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information.③And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. ④Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. ⑤Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

①Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. ②They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. ③Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. ④Or, put another way, expert performers—whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming—are nearly always made, not born. (425 words)

21. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] stress the importance of professional training

[B] spotlight the soccer superstars of the World Cup

[C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance

[D]explain why some soccer teams play better than others

22. The word “mania” (Para. 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] fun [B] craze

[C] hysteria [D] excitement

23. According to Ericsson, good memory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] depends on meaningful processing of information

[B] results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises

[C] is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors

[D] requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration

24. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success

[B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance

[C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked

[D] high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture

25. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?

[A] “Faith will move mountains.”

[B] “One reaps what one sows.”

[C] “Practice makes perfect.”

[D] “Like father, like son.”

**Text 2**

①For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called "Ask Marilyn." ②People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228—the highest score ever recorded. ③IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. ④So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What's the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? ⑤It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

①Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. ②Just what does it mean to be smart? ③How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics,computer science and other fields?

①The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. ②The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). ③Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. ④Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. ⑤Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

①Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. ②In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. ③Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. ④Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership—that is, it predicted the opposite. ⑤Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip. (461 words)

26. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?

[A] Answering philosophical questions.

[B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.

[C] Telling the differences between certain concepts.

[D] Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.

27. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?

[A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.

[B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.

[C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.

[D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.

28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savan's because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures

[B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now

[C] vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat

[D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed

29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability

[B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated

[C] testing involves a lot of guesswork

[D] traditional tests are out of date

30. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

[A] Supportive. [B] Skeptical. [C] Impartial. [D] Biased.

**Text 3**

①During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. ②Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

①In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. ②Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. ③Today’s families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. ④As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback—a back-up earner （usually Mom） who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. ⑤This"added-worker effect”could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. ⑥But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

①During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. ②Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. ③For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. ④For younger families, the picture is not any better. ⑤Both the absolute cost of health care and the share of it borne by families have risen—and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wa-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families'future healthcare. ⑥Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent—and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance—have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

①From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. ②The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.（422 words）

31. Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared

[B] their chances of being laid off have greatly increased

[C] they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics

[D] they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance

32. As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a higher sense of security [B] less secured payments

[C] less chance to invest [D] a guaranteed future

33. According to the author, health-savings plans will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] help reduce the cost of healthcare [B] popularize among the middle class

[C] compensate for the reduced pensions [D] increase the families' investment risk

34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks

[B] the middle class may face greater political challenges

[C] financial problems may bring about political problems

[D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status

35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?

[A] The Middle Class on the Alert [B] The Middle Class on the Cliff

[C] The Middle Class in Conflict [D] The Middle Class in Ruins

**Text 4**

①It never rains but it pours.②Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them—especially in America—the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. ③Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year—from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley—have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

①“Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset,” says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University’s business school. ②“The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders.”③Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles （GAAP）, perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York’s Columbia Business School.④“Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one,” he says.

①The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss.②Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore—and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

①The current state of affairs may have been encouraged—though not justified—by the lack of legal penalty（in America, but not Europe）for data leakage.②Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray.③That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C.④Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credi-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission（FTC）that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security. （411 words）

36. The statement “It never rains but it pours” is used to introduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the fierce business competition [B] the feeble boss-board relations

[C] the threat from news reports [D] the severity of data leakage

37. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] whether there is any weak point [B] what sort of data has been stolen

[C] who is responsible for the leakage [D] how the potential spies can be located

38. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] shareholders’ interests should be properly attended to

[B] information protection should be given due attention

[C] business should enhance their level of accounting security

[D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized

39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] see the link between trust and data protection

[B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data

[C] realize the high cost of data restoration

[D] appreciate the economic value of trust

40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] data leakage is more severe in Europe

[B] FTC’s decision is essential to data security

[C] California takes the lead in the security legislation

[D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage

**Part B**

**Directions:**

*You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text （41-45）. The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.（10 points）*

[A] Set a Good Example for Your Kids

[B] Build Your Kids' Work Skills

[C] Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities

[D] Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis

[E] Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies

[F] Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are

[G] Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

**How Can a Parent Help?**

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. Here are a few measures, drawn from my book *Ready or Not, Here Life Comes*, that parents can take to prevent what I call "work-life unreadiness":

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 41. |  |

You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 42. |  |

Kids need a range of authentic role models—as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying "I have no idea." They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 43. |  |

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 44. |  |

Playing video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 45. |  |

They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

What about the son or daughter who is grown but seems to be struggling and wandering aimlessly through early adulthood? Parents still have a major role to play, but now it is more delicate. They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child. They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledging adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future. Most of all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them.

**Part C**

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities.（46）Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom.（47）On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist’s intellectual preparation for his or her career.

（48）But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be.（49）In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers.（50）While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.（406 words）

## Section Ⅲ Writing

**Part A**

51. **Directions:**

Write a letter to your university library, making suggestions for improving its service.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

52. **Directions:**

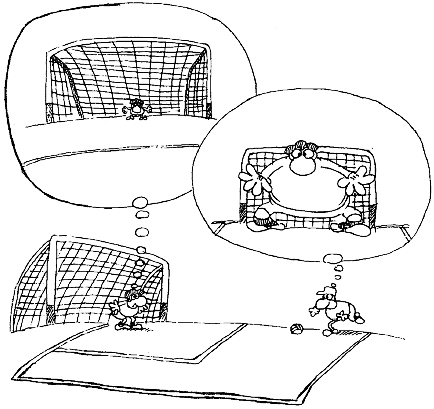
Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) explain its intended meaning, and then

3) support your view with an example/examples.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



# 2008年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

①The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. ②But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. ③He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. ④He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

① 5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. ②Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. ③The group in 8 are a particular people originated from central Europe. ④The process is natural selection.

①This group generally do well in IQ test, 9 12-15 points above the 10 value of 100, and have contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 13 . ②They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. ③These facts, 14 , have previously been thought unrelated. ④The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education. ⑤The latter was seen as a(n) 17 of genetic isolation. ⑥Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18 . ⑦His argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs. (295 words)

1. [A] selected [B] prepared [C] obliged [D] pleased

2. [A] unique [B] particular [C] special [D] rare

3. [A] of [B] with [C] in [D] against

4. [A] subsequently [B] presently [C] previously [D] lately

5. [A] Only [B] So [C] Even [D] Hence

6. [A] thought [B] sight [C] cost [D] risk

7. [A] advises [B] suggests [C] protests [D] objects

8. [A] progress [B] fact [C] need [D] question

9. [A] attaining [B] scoring [C] reaching [D] calculating

10. [A] normal [B] common [C] mean [D] total

11. [A] unconsciously [B] disproportionately

[C] indefinitely [D] unaccountably

12. [A] missions [B] fortunes [C] interests [D] careers

13. [A] affirm [B] witness [C] observe [D] approve

14. [A] moreover [B] therefore [C] however [D] meanwhile

15. [A] given up [B] got over [C] carried on [D] put down

16. [A] assessing [B] supervising [C] administering [D] valuing

17. [A] development [B] origin [C] consequence [D] instrument

18. [A] linked [B] integrated [C] woven [D] combined

19. [A] limited [B] subjected [C] converted [D] directed

20. [A] paradoxical [B] incompatible [C] inevitable [D] continuous

## Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

①While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category.②"Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital.

①Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affects the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions.②In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

①Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities " for stress.②"It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr.Yehuda.③"Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "It's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

①Dr.Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes.②"I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature.③Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence.④The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals.⑤The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating. "

①Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. ②"I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better."③Later her marriage ended and she became a single mother.④"It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck. "

①Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes.②But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain.③Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.（419 words）

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

[A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.

[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.

[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.

[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women .

[A] Need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress

[B] Have limited capacity for tolerating stress

[C] Are more capable of avoiding stress

[D] Are exposed to more stress

23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be .

[A] domestic and temporary

[B] irregular and violent

[C] durable and frequent

[D] trivial and random

24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 5, Para. 5) shows that .

[A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money

[B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses

[C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs

[D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?

[B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference

[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say

[D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

**Text 2**

①It used to be so straightforward.②A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal.③A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review.④Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it.⑤Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

①No longer.②The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality.③The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this.④The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits.⑤But it goes further than that.⑥It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

①The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access.②It is big business.③In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between $7 billion and $11 billion.④The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects.⑤They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

①This is now changing.②According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online.③Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors.④There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements.⑤There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published.⑥Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories.⑦Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.⑧All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.（411 words）

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses .

[A] the background information of journal editing

[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports

[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers

[D] the traditional process of journal publication

27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

[A] It criticizes government-funded research.

[B] It introduces an effective means of publication.

[C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.

[D] It benefits scientific research considerably.

28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that .

[A] it provides an easier access to scientific results

[B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers

[C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge

[D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research

29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to .

[A] cover the cost of its publication

[B] subscribe to the journal publishing it

[C] allow other online journals to use it freely

[D] complete the peer-review before submission

30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

[A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.

[B] A new mode of publication is emerging.

[C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.

[D] Publication is rendered easier by online service.

**Text 3**

①In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. ②If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. ③The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

①The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. ②Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. ③And they aren't likely to get any taller. ④"In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. ⑤In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

①Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients—notably, protein—to feed expanding tissues. ②At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. ③But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. ④Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height—5′9〞for men, 5′4〞for women—hasn't really changed since 1960.

①Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. ②During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. ③Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. ④"There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

①Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. ②Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. ③She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. ④And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident. "（440 words）

31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to .

[A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players

[B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S.

[C] compare different generations of NBA players

[D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players

32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?

[A] Genetic modification.

[B] Natural environment.

[C] Living standards.

[D] Daily exercise.

33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?

[A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.

[B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.

[C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world.

[D] Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.

34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future .

[A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size

[B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged

[C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen

[D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable

35. The text intends to tell us that .

[A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern

[B] human height is becoming even more predictable

[C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit

[D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered

**Text 4**

①In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless.②So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

①That's far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. ②But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. ③They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. ④And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. ⑤Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. ⑥More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong and yet most did little to fight it.

①More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. ②While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

①For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. ②Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account," says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. ③The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution," including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

①And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. ②The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. ③Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

①Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children—though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. ②Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. ③Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.（406 words）

36. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to .

[A] show the primitive medical practice in the past

[B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days

[C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history

[D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life

37. We may infer from the second paragraph that .

[A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research

[B] in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations

[C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life

[D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history

38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?

[A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.

[B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.

[C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.

[D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

39. Which of the following is true according to the text?

[A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.

[B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.

[C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.

[D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

40. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his .

[A] moral considerations

[B] military experience

[C] financial conditions

[D] political stand

**Part B**

**Directions:**

*In the following text, some segments have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraph by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revision.

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote “The A&P as a State of Mind” wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times—and then again—working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

[A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

[B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It’s probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

[C] It’s worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.

[D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

[E] Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy’s decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel’s crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P “policy” he enforces.

[F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in “A & P,” the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel’s store policies.

[G] By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don’t use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

**Part C**

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but（46）he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley.（47）He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry.（48）On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the “Origin of Species” is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that “I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree.”（49）He adds humbly that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully.”

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said: “Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music.”（50）Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

## Section Ⅲ Writing

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to

1) make an apology, and

2) suggest a solution.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

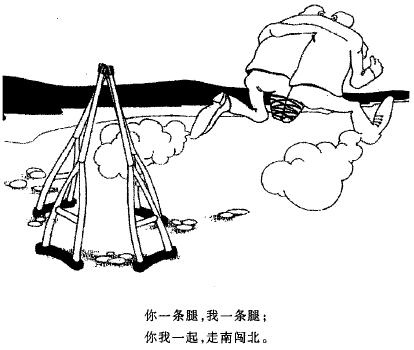
Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) explain its intended meaning, and then

3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



# 2009年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

*Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

①Research on animal intelligence always makes us wonder just how smart humans are. ② 1 the fruit-fly experiments described by Carl Zimmer in the *Science Times*. ③Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly 2 to live shorter lives. ④This suggests that 3 bulbs burn longer, that there is a(n) 4 in not being too bright.

①Intelligence, it 5 , is a high-priced option. ②It takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow 6 the starting line because it depends on learning—a(n) 7 process—instead of instinct. ③Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they’ve apparently learned is when to 8 .

①Is there an adaptive value to 9 intelligence? ②That’s the question behind this new research. ③Instead of casting a wistful glance 10 at all the species we’ve left in the dust I.Q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real 11 of our own intelligence might be. ④This is 12 the mind of every animal we’ve ever met.

①Research on animal intelligence also makes us wonder what experiments animals would 13 on humans if they had the chance. ②Every cat with an owner, 14 , is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning. ③We believe that 15 animals ran the labs, they would test us to 16 the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for locations. ④They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really 17 , not merely how much of it there is. ⑤ 18 , they would hope to study a(n) 19 question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? ⑥ 20 the results are inconclusive. (278 words)

1. [A] Suppose [B] Consider [C] Observe [D] Imagine

2. [A] tended [B] feared [C] happened [D] threatened

3. [A] thinner [B] stabler [C] lighter [D] dimmer

4. [A] tendency [B] advantage [C] inclination [D] priority

5. [A] insists on [B] sums up [C] turns out [D] puts forward

6. [A] off [B] behind [C] over [D] along

7. [A] incredible [B] spontaneous [C]inevitable [D] gradual

8. [A] fight [B] doubt [C] stop [D] think

9. [A] invisible [B] limited [C] indefinite [D] different

10. [A] upward [B] forward [C] afterward [D] backward

11. [A] features [B] influences [C] results [D] costs

12. [A] outside [B] on [C] by [D] across

13. [A] deliver [B] carry [C] perform [D] apply

14. [A] by chance [B] in contrast [C] as usual [D] for instance

15. [A] if [B] unless [C] as [D] lest

16. [A] moderate [B] overcome [C] determine [D] reach

17. [A] at [B] for [C] after [D] with

18. [A] Above all [B] After all [C] However [D] Otherwise

19. [A] fundamental [B] comprehensive [C] equivalent [D] hostile

20. [A] By accident [B] In time [C] So far [D] Better still

## Section Ⅱ  Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)*

**Text 1**

①Habits are a funny thing. ②We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. ③ “Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd,” William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. ④In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word “habit” carries a negative implication.

①So it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. ②But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

①Rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead direct our own change by consciously developing new habits. ②In fact, the more new things we try—the more we step outside our comfort zone—the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives.

①But don’t bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the brain, they’re there to stay. ②Instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

①“The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder,” says Dawna Markova, author of *The Open Mind*. ②“But we are taught instead to ‘decide,’ just as our president calls himself ‘the Decider.’” ③She adds, however, that “to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. ④A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities.”

①All of us work through problems in ways of which we’re unaware, she says. ②Researchers in the late 1960s discovered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. ③At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

①The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought. ② “This breaks the major rule in the American belief system—that anyone can do anything,” explains M.J. Ryan, author of the 2006 book *This Year I Will*…and Ms. Markova’s business partner. ③ “That’s a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. ④Knowing what you’re good at and doing even more of it creates excellence.” ⑤This is where developing new habits comes in. (417 words)

21. In Wordsworth’s view, “habits” is characterized by being\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] casual [B] familiar

[C] mechanical [D] changeable

22. Brain researchers have discovered that the formation of new habits can be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] predicted [B] regulated

[C] traced [D] guided

23. The word“ruts”(Line 1, Paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] tracks. [B] series

[C] characteristics [D] connections

24. Dawna Markova would most probably agree that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] ideas are born of a relaxing mind

[B] innovativeness could be taught

[C] decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas

[D] curiosity activates creative minds

25. Ryan’s comments suggest that the practice of standard testing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] prevents new habits form being formed

[B] no longer emphasizes commonness

[C] maintains the inherent American thinking mode

[D] complies with the American belief system

**Text 2**

①It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom—or at least confirm that he’s the kid’s dad. ②All he needs to do is shell out $30 for a paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore—and another $120 to get the results.

①More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first become available without prescriptions last year, according to Doug Fogg, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. ②More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than $2,500.

①Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing, which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for adoption. ②DNA testing is also the latest rage among passionate genealogists—and supports businesses that offer to search for a family’s geographic roots.

①Most tests require collecting cells by swabbing saliva in the mouth and sending it to the company for testing. ②All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA.

①But some observers are skeptical. ②“There is a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing,” says Troy Duster, a New York University sociologist. ③He notes that each individual has many ancestors—numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back. ④Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father’s line or mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers. ⑤This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents.

①Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared. ②Databases used by some companies don’t rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. ③This means that a DNA database may have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person’s test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results. ④In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation. (401 words)

26. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] easy availability

[B] flexibility in pricing

[C] successful promotion

[D] popularity with households

27. PTK is used to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] locate one’s birth place

[B] promote genetic research

[C] identify parent-child kinship

[D] choose children for adoption

28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] trace distant ancestors

[B] rebuild reliable bloodlines

[C] fully use genetic information

[D] achieve the claimed accuracy

29. In the last paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] disorganized data collection

[B] overlapping database building

[C] excessive sample comparison

[D] lack of patent evaluation

30. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Fors and Againsts of DNA Testing

[B] DNA Testing and It’s Problems

[C] DNA Testing Outside the Lab

[D] Lies behind DNA Testing

**Text 3**

①The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike. ②Progress in both areas is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political, and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. ③We are fortunate that it is, because building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. ④The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radically higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living.

①Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States. ②Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes of the poor U.S. economic performance. ③Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly productivity. ④Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda, Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts—a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job.

More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry’s work.

①What is the real relationship between education and economic development? ②We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don’t force it. ③After all, that’s how education got started. ④When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10,000 years ago, they didn’t have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food. ⑤Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things.

①As education improved, humanity’s productivity potential increased as well. ②When the competitive environment pushed our ancestors to achieve that potential, they could in turn afford more education. ③This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic performance. ④Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education. ⑤A lack of formal education, however, doesn’t constrain the ability of the developing world’s workforce to substantially improve productivity for the foreseeable future. ⑥On the contrary, constraints on improving productivity explain why education isn’t developing more quickly there than it is. (443words)

31.The author holds in Paragraph 1 that the importance of education in poor countries\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] is subject to groundless doubts

[B] has fallen victim of bias

[C] is conventionally downgraded

[D] has been overestimated

32. It is stated in Paragraph 1 that the construction of a new educational system\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] challenges economists and politicians

[B] takes efforts of generations

[C] demands priority from the government

[D] requires sufficient labor force

33. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S. workforces is that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the Japanese workforce is better disciplined

[B] the Japanese workforce is more productive

[C] the U.S. workforce has a better education

[D] the U.S. workforce is more organized

34.The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] when people had enough time

[B] prior to better ways of finding food

[C] when people no longer went hungry

[D] as a result of pressure on government

35.According to the last paragraph, development of education\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] results directly from competitive environments

[B] does not depend on economic performance

[C] follows improved productivity

[D] cannot afford political changes

**Text 4**

①The most thoroughly studied intellectuals in the history of the New World are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. ②According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was “so much importance attached to intellectual pursuits.” ③According to many other books and articles, New England’s leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life.

①To take this approach to the New Englanders normally means to start with the Puritans’ theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church—important subjects that we may not neglect. ②But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture, adjusting to New World circumstances. ③The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

①The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. ②Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts churches in the decade after 1629, there were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. ③These men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

①We should not forget, however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. ②While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. ③Their thinking often had a traditional superstitious quality. ④A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. ⑤Sexual confusion, economic frustrations, and religious hope—all came together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father that the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words:“Come out from among them, touch no unclean thing, and I will be your God and you shall be my people.” ⑥One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan churches.

①Meanwhile, many settlers had slighter religious commitments than Dane’s, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New World for religion. ②“Our main end was to catch fish.” (410 words)

36.The author holds that in the seventeenth-century New England\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] Puritan tradition dominated political life

[B] intellectual interests were encouraged

[C] Politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors

[D] intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment

37.It is suggested in Paragraph 2 that New Englanders\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] experienced a comparatively peaceful early history

[B] brought with them the culture of the Old World

[C] paid little attention to southern intellectual life

[D] were obsessed with religious innovations

38. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] were famous in the New World for their writings

[B] gained increasing importance in religious affairs

[C] abandoned high positions before coming to the New World

[D] created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England

39.The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] influenced by superstitions

[B] troubled with religious beliefs

[C] puzzled by church sermons

[D] frustrated with family earnings

40. The text suggests that early settlers in New England\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] were mostly engaged in political activities

[B] were motivated by an illusory prospect

[C] came from different intellectual backgrounds

[D] left few formal records for later reference

**Part B**

**Directions:**

*In the following text, some segments have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on* ***ANSWER SHEET 1****. (10 points)*

Coinciding with the groundbreaking theory of biological evolution proposed by British naturalist Charles Darwin in the 1860s, British social philosopher Herbert Spencer put forward his own theory of biological and cultural evolution. Spencer argued that all worldly phenomena, including human societies, changed over time, advancing toward perfection. (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

American social scientist Lewis Henry Morgan introduced another theory of cultural evolution in the late 1800s. Morgan helped found modern anthropology—the scientific study of human societies, customs and beliefs—thus becoming one of the earliest anthropologists. In his work, he attempted to show how all aspects of culture changed together in the evolution of societies. (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In the early 1900s in North America, German-born American anthropologist Franz Boas developed a new theory of culture known as historicalparticularism. Historical particularism, which emphasized the uniqueness of all cultures, gave new direction to anthropology. (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Boas felt that the culture of any society must be understood as the result of a unique history and not as one of many cultures belonging to a broader evolutionary stage or type of culture. (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Historical particularism became a dominant approach to the study of culture in American anthropology, largely through the influence of many students of Boas. But a number of anthropologists in the early 1900s also rejected the particularist theory of culture in favor of diffusionism. Some attributed virtually every important cultural achievement to the inventions of a few, especially gifted peoples that, according to diffusionists, then spread to other cultures. (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Also in the early 1900s, French sociologist Emile Durkheim developed a theory of culture that would greatly influence anthropology. Durkheim proposed that religious beliefs functioned to reinforce social solidarity. An interest in the relationship between the function of society and culture — known as functionalism—became a major theme in European, and especially British, anthropology.

[A] Other anthropologists believed that cultural innovations, such as inventions, had a single origin and passed from society to society. This theory was known as diffusionism.

[B] In order to study particular cultures as completely as possible, he became skilled in linguistics, the study of languages, and in physical anthropology, the study of human biology and anatomy.

[C] He argued that human evolution was characterized by a struggle he called the “survival of the fittest,” in which weaker races and societies must eventually be replaced by stronger, more advanced races and societies.

[D] They also focused on important rituals that appeared to preserve a people's social structure, such as initiation ceremonies that formally signify children's entrance into adulthood.

[E] Thus, in his view, diverse aspects of culture, such as the structure of families, forms of marriage, categories of kinship, ownership of property, forms of government, technology, and systems of food production, all changed as societies evolved.

[F] Supporters of the theory viewed culture as a collection of integrated parts that work together to keep a society functioning.

[G] For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world. In fact, all of these cultural developments occurred separately at different times in many parts of the world.

**Part C**

**Directions:**

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on* ***ANSWER SHEET 2****. (10 points)*

There is a marked difference between the education which every one gets from living with others and the deliberate educating of the young. In the former case the education is incidental; it is natural and important, but it is not the express reason of the association. (46) It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving experience; but this effect is not a part of its original motive. Religious associations began, for example, in the desire to secure the favor of overruling powers and to ward off evil influences; family life in the desire to gratify appetites and secure family perpetuity; systematic labor, for the most part, because of enslavement to others, etc. (47) Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution. Even today, in our industrial life, apart from certain values of industriousness and thrift, the intellectual and emotional reaction of the forms of human association under which the world’s work is carried on receives little attention as compared with physical output.

But in dealing with the young, the fact of association itself as an immediate human fact, gains in importance. (48) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy as in dealing with adults. The need of training is too evident and the pressure to accomplish a change in their attitude and habits is too urgent to leave these consequences wholly out of account. (49) Since our chief business with them is to enable them to share in a common life we cannot help considering whether or not we are forming the powers which will secure this ability. If humanity has made some headway in realizing that the ultimate value of every institution is its distinctively human effect we may well believe that this lesson has been learned largely through dealings with the young.

(50) We are thus led to distinguish, within the broad educational process which we have been so far considering, a more formal kind of education—that of direct tuition or schooling. In undeveloped social groups, we find very little formal teaching and training. These groups mainly rely for instilling needed dispositions into the young upon the same sort of association which keeps adults loyal to their group.

## Section Ⅲ Writing

**Part A**

51. **Directions:**

Restrictions on the use of plastic bags have not been so successful in some regions. “White pollution” is still going on. Write a letter to the editor(s) of your local newspaper to

1. give your opinions briefly, and
2. make two or three suggestions

You should write about 100 words ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not need to write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) explain its intended meaning, and then

3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSHWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



# 2000年考研英语真题答案

Cloze Test (10 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41.C | 42.A | 43.B | 44.A | 45.C |
| 46.D | 47.B | 48.D | 49.C | 50.D |

Reading Comprehension (40 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51.C | 52.D | 53.B | 54.A | 55.C |
| 56.B | 57.A | 58.D | 59.B | 60.A |
| 61.C | 62.D | 63.B | 64.D | 65.C |
| 66.A | 67.A | 68.C | 69.D | 70.B |

English-Chinese Translation (15 points)

71. 在现代条件下，这需要程度不同的中央控制，从而就需要获得诸如经济学和运筹学等领域专家的协助。

72. 再者，显而易见的是一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关，而效率的提高则又有赖于各种科技人员的努力。

73. 大众通讯的显著发展使各地的人们不断感到有新的需求，不断接触到新的习俗和思想，由于上述原因，政府常常得推出更多的革新。

74. 在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家中，其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革，持续了大约一个世纪之久，而如今一个发展中国家在十年左右就可能完成这个过程。

75. 由于人口的猛增或大量人口流动 (现代交通工具使这种流动相对容易) 造成的种种问题也会对社会造成新的压力。

Writing (15 points)

76. 参考范文

These two pictures display a sharp contrast: there were a lot of fish with one fishing boat in the sea in 1900 while the situation was just the opposite in 1995. Obviously, the fishing industry was facing a major problem, with all the ocean resources being exhausted so quickly.

The drawer is not exaggerating or joking about commercial fishing. On the contrary, he is seriously warning us that our way of thinking and ways of doing things are unreasonable and dangerous. Our resources are limited and our ecosystem needs careful consideration and protection. If we only care about the present, we will suffer in the future. It’s just like building friendship and saving money: the more you put into it, the more you can get; the more you take out, the less it is left.

Measures should be taken if such disappointing situation is to be avoided. I suggest that government make laws and regulations to guide and supervise people’s fishing activity, punishing those who only care about their own interest and bring harm to others and the environment. I also appeal to the public that money is not the only thing we can pursue and fish is not the only food we can eat. Whether for the benefit of the human race or for the interest of our own, we should show concern for others and make plans for the future. Only in this way can we live happily and affluently.

# 2001年考研英语真题答案

Cloze Text (10 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [D] | 1. [A] | 1. [D] | 1. [B] | 1. [A] |
| 1. [C] | 1. [D] | 1. [B] | 1. [B] | 1. [A] |
| 1. [B] | 1. [C] | 1. [B] | 1. [A] | 1. [C] |
| 1. [A] | 1. [D] | 1. [C] | 1. [D] | 1. [C] |

Reading Comprehension (40 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [D] | 1. [B] | 1. [A] | 1. [C] | 1. [C] |
| 1. [A] | 1. [D] | 1. [A] | 1. [B] | 1. [D] |
| 1. [C] | 1. [A] | 1. [C] | 1. [A] | 1. [D] |
| 1. [B] | 1. [B] | 1. [B] | 1. [C] | 1. [D] |

English-Chinese Translation (15 points)

1. 届时，将出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目以及装有污染监控器的汽车，一旦这些汽车排污超标 (违规)，监控器就会使其停驶。
2. 儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍，具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具，人们将在气味电视机前休闲，届时数字体时代就来到了。
3. 皮尔森汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果，编制了一个独特的新技术千年历，它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。
4. 但皮尔森指出，这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开始：“它是人机一体化漫长之路的第一步，最终会使人们在下世纪末之前就研制出完全电子化的仿真人。”
5. 家用电器将会变得如此智能化，以至于控制和操作它们会引发一种新的心理疾病 — 厨房狂躁。

Writing (20 points)

1. 参考范文

This picture is a symbol that tells us how we should use our love: our love is like a lamp; the darker the place, the brighter the light. Indeed, love is most precious when it is offered to someone who is in difficulty.

I can tell you a real story here. When I was a child, my family moved to the countryside. Among our new neighbors was a paralyzed woman. As an innocent child, I somehow showed some interest in her. When I had time, I would to see her. When I had something to eat, I would let her share with me. One day she suddenly said to me, tear in her eyes, “I will bless you when I am in heaven.” I knew my love for her had worked wonders, for I had never heard her speaking and I thought she had lost her ability to speak. Her blessing may have really worked for I have been a lucky person in work and in life.

As far as I understand, love is sympathy and sincerity that needs not be expressed in terms of money or sweet words. As the proverb goes, “a hand may smell fragrant when it gives roses to others.” I believe love is the most precious thing in the world and we should give it to those who need it most.

# 2002年考研英语真题答案

Use of English (10 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A] | 1. [D] | 1. [C] | 1. [B] | 1. [B] |
| 1. [A] | 1. [D] | 1. [D] | 1. [C] | 1. [B] |
| 1. [D] | 1. [A] | 1. [A] | 1. [C] | 1. [B] |
| 1. [D] | 1. [A] | 1. [C] | 1. [B] | 1. [C] |

Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Part A (40 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [C] | 1. [B] | 1. [D] | 1. [D] | 1. [A] |
| 1. [C] | 1. [C] | 1. [D] | 1. [B] | 1. [C] |
| 1. [B] | 1. [D] | 1. [D] | 1. [A] | 1. [A] |
| 1. [B] | 1. [C] | 1. [B] | 1. [A] | 1. [D] |

Part B (10 points)

1. 难题在于所谓的行为科学几乎全都依然从心态、情感、性格特征、人性等方面去寻找行为的根源。
2. 行为科学之所以发展缓慢，部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察到的，部分原因是其他的解释方式一直难以找到。
3. 自然选择在进化中的作用仅在一百多年前才得以阐明，而环境在塑造和保持个体行为时的选择作用则刚刚开始被认识和研究。
4. 自由和尊严 (它们) 是传统理论定义的自主人所拥有的，是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其业绩而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。
5. (如果) 这些问题得不到解决，研究行为的技术手段就会继续受到排斥，解决问题的唯一方式可能也随之继续受到排斥。

Writing (20 points)

1. 参考范文

Cultures — national and international

As is shown in the picture, a young American girl is wearing traditional Chinese dress and ornaments and is smiling sweetly. It may be an ordinary picture, but it conveys deep and profound meaning: national culture is also international culture.

Ever since we opened our door to the world, we have attracted and influenced by things from other cultures, such as jeans, country music and fast food. We have shown such interest in them that some people, especially the younger generation, become crazy about them. The more exotic they are, the more fashionable they seem to be. Now, national culture begun to show its charm and gain popularity all over the world. Our national costume, just as shown in the picture, Beijing Opera, Cross Talk, for example, have won favor with a lot of foreigners.

As national culture becomes international culture, people in the world better understand each other. We are all villagers in this global village. Mutual respect and understanding make this world a better place to live in.

# 2003年考研英语真题答案

Use of English (10 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A] | 1. [B] | 1. [C] | 1. [D] | 1. [C] |
| 1. [B] | 1. [D] | 1. [C] | 1. [A] | 1. [D] |
| 1. [A] | 1. [D] | 1. [B] | 1. [D] | 1. [C] |
| 1. [D] | 1. [B] | 1. [A] | 1. [C] | 1. [A] |

Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Part A (40 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [B] | 1. [A] | 1. [C] | 1. [D] | 1. [B] |
| 1. [A] | 1. [B] | 1. [B] | 1. [A] | 1. [D] |
| 1. [C] | 1. [D] | 1. [C] | 1. [B] | 1. [A] |
| 1. [C] | 1. [A] | 1. [B] | 1. [D] | 1. [C] |

Part B (10 points)

1. 而且，人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境，从而是让所有其它形态的生命服从人类自己独特的想法和想象。
2. 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支，它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样，用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。
3. 强调收集第一手资料，加上在分析过去和现在文化形态时采用跨文化视角，使得这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。
4. 泰勒将文化定义为“......一个复杂整体，它包含了信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗以及其它能力，还将文化定义为人作为社会成员所养成的习惯。”
5. 因此，人类学中“文化”概念就像数学中“集”的概念一样，是一个抽象概念，它使大量的具体研究和认识成为可能。

Writing (20 points)

1. 参考范文

As is shown in the two pictures, the same flower has different fate when put in different situations. When there is protection, the flower blooms beautifully. However, when exposed directly to rain and storm, the flower quickly withers. We can safely come to the conclusion that greenhouse flowers cannot withstand rain and storm.

The same is true with our children. As the one-child policy is adopted in China, more and more parents overprotect their children. With everything done for them and every need satisfied by their parents or grandparents, these only children seem to be healthy, happy and high-spirited. But when they leave home, they become disappointed and frustrated. Facing harsh things they have never experienced before, such as competition from peers, criticism from supervisors, pressure for deadlines and restriction for discipline, they will be at a loss, miserable or even desperate. In fact, the more protection they get from their parents, the less ability they acquire. Parents’ love for their children turns out to be a disaster.

Children, like flowers, should be treated with care, but reasonable and sensible ways of doing things will help to bring about more fruitful results, if we not only love our children but also teach them how to love, our love will be passed down from generation to generation; if we not only solve problems for our children but also encourage them to solve problems, our diligence and ingenuity will make our life more meaningful and worthwhile.

# 2004年考研英语真题答案

**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [C] | 2. [D] | 3. [A] | 4. [D] | 5. [A] |
| 6. [B] | 7. [C] | 8. [D] | 9. [A] | 10. [B] |
| 11. [A] | 12. [C] | 13. [D] | 14. [B] | 15. [A] |
| 16. [B] | 17. [B] | 18. [D] | 19. [A] | 20. [C] |

**Section II: Reading Comprehension (50 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [C] | 22. [A] | 23. [D] | 24. [B] | 25. [C] |
| 26. [A] | 27. [D] | 28. [C] | 29. [B] | 30. [D] |
| 31. [D] | 32. [A] | 33. [B] | 34. [A] | 35. [C] |
| 36. [C] | 37. [A] | 38. [D] | 39. [B] | 40. [C] |

**Part B (10 points)**

61. 希腊人认为语言结构与思维过程之间存在着某种联系，这一观点在人们尚未认识到语言的千差万别以前就早已在欧洲扎下了根。

62. 我们之所有感激他们（两位先驱）, 是因为在此之后, 这些（土著）语言中有一些已经不复存在了, 这是由于说这些语言的部族或是消亡了或是被同化而丧失了本族语言。

63. 这些新近被描述的语言与已经得到充分研究的欧洲和东南亚地区的语言往往差别显著, 以至于有些学者甚至指责博厄斯和萨皮尔编造了材料。

64. 沃尔夫对语言与思维的关系很感兴趣, 因此他逐渐形成了这样的观点：一个社会中语言的结构决定习惯思维的结构。

65. 沃尔夫进而相信某种类似语言决定论的观点, 其极端说法是：语言禁锢思维, 语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。

**Section III: Writing (20 points)**

66. 参考范文

Look at this picture. A man is running toward the end of a race, sweating all over. Perhaps there is nothing special about the man and the race, yet the end line leaves a deep impression on us for it is both “finish line” and “starting line” if we look at it from a different angle.

The picture tells us a lot about life. An ordinary runner may think that his achievement calls for celebration for he has reached his goal. But an ambitious runner will well realize that his success is the starting point for a new race. Obviously, the way we look at things determines how far we will go. If we feel satisfied with the ability to read and write, perhaps we will not strive to get a college education. Again, if we think a Bachelor's degree is quite enough, we will not take pains to pass the examination for postgraduate. Life is just like an endless race. If we don’t prepare for new races, we are either disqualified from the race or surpassed by others. That’s why the finish line is also a starting line.

I like this picture. I may have been running this endless race, but I have been pushed forward by my parents or people around me. From now on, I will become more active and take the initiative, for the picture has really enlightened me.

(233 words)

# 2005年考研英语真题答案

**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [C] | 2. [B] | 3. [A] | 4. [C] | 5. [B] |
| 6. [A] | 7. [D] | 8. [A] | 9. [D] | 10. [B] |
| 11. [C] | 12. [A] | 13. [D] | 14. [C] | 15. [D] |
| 16. [B] | 17. [C] | 18. [D] | 19. [A] | 20. [B] |

**Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [C] | 22. [B] | 23. [A] | 24. [C] | 25. [B] |
| 26. [C] | 27. [D] | 28. [A] | 29. [D] | 30. [B] |
| 31. [A] | 32. [C] | 33. [D] | 34. [D] | 35. [A] |
| 36. [B] | 37. [D] | 38. [A] | 39. [B] | 40. [C] |

**Part B (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [E] | 42. [C] | 43. [G] | 44. [F] | 45. [B] |

**Part C (10 points)**

46. 电视是创造和传递这些感受的手段之一。也许在此之前，就加强不同的民族和国家之间的联系而言，电视还从来没有像在最近的欧洲事件中起过如此大的作用。

47. 多媒体集团在欧洲就像在其他地方一样越来越成功了。这些集团把相互关系密切的电视台、电台、报纸、杂志、出版社整合到了一起。

48. 仅这一点就表明在电视行业不是一个容易生存的领域。这个事实通过统计数字一目了然，统计表明在80家欧洲电视网中1989年出现亏损的不少于50%。

49. 创造“欧洲认同”绝非易事，需要战略选择，”这一认同尊重组成欧洲大陆连接结构的不同文化和传统。

50. 在应付一个如此规模的挑战过程中，我们可以毫不夸张地说，“团结，我们就会站起来；分裂，我们就会倒下去。”

**Section III: Writing (30 points)**

**Part A (10 points)**

51. 参考范文

Dear Mr. Wang,

First of all, please allow me to express my deep sorry to you for my resignation. I do know that this will bring about much trouble to you so that I write to you for my explanation.

I decided to quit for some reasons as follows. To begin with, the job as an editor for the magazine Designs & Fashions is not suitable to me. What’s more, I am preparing for another degree and I prefer to further my study. Again, I apologize for my resignation to you!

I am looking forward to your early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

**Part B (20 points)**

52. 参考范文

The picture ironically shows that a pitiable old man in rags is being helplessly kicked off by his three sons and a daughter, who all wear decent clothes. The father’s negligent children are all guarding their home gates lest their old father “roll into” their households. In other words, they four ignore their moral sense of assuming the responsibility for their old father even though they may be all living a satisfying life. That is a painful scene we often encounter in our daily life.

Sad to say, the moral decline of the younger generations may be a rather explosive situation in our modern society. People definitely have their living conditions improved by wider and wider margins, as evidenced by the four children’s decent dressing, but their moral sense still remains sadly unchanged or in some cases becomes dramatically downgrading. Most people might have become too much self-centered, and even worse, they discard the tradition of giving respect to the elderly. They no longer care for their elders, let alone their neighbors or the disadvantaged; instead they try every means to avoid responsibility for other citizens. When one cares for others, one might even appear stupid or may even be distrusted.

Therefore, we have to take some useful measures to avoid the scene that is mentioned above. We must launch a variety of campaigns about the return to the good tradition of giving help and love to the elderly. Moreover, we must appeal to our government to establish some relevant laws to punish those who avoid their duties. The last but not the least, our respect for age is an indication of the progress of human society, as imperatives of traditions require. We sincerely wish that the old man could be welcome to any of the four households, elegantly dressed, and a smile on the face.

# 2006年考研英语真题答案

**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A] | 2. [B] | 3. [D] | 4. [A] | 5. [D] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [B] | 8. [C] | 9. [A] | 10. [A] |
| 11. [C] | 12. [B] | 13. [D] | 14. [C] | 15. [C] |
| 16. [A] | 17. [B] | 18. [C] | 19. [A] | 20. [D] |

**Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [C] | 22. [A] | 23. [C] | 24. [D] | 25. [B] |
| 26. [A] | 27. [B] | 28. [C] | 29. [D] | 30. [D] |
| 31. [C] | 32. [A] | 33. [C] | 34. [D] | 35. [B] |
| 36. [D] | 37. [B] | 38. [D] | 39. [B] | 40. [A] |

**Part B (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [C] | 42. [A] | 43. [B] | 44. [F] | 45. [D] |

**Part C (10 points)**

46．我将他定义为一个对道德问题进行苏格拉底式思考并将此作为自己人生首要责任和快乐的人。

47．他的职责与法官相似，必须承担这样的责任：用尽可能明了的方式来展示自己做出决定的推理过程。

48．我之所以把他（普通科学家）排除在外，是因为尽管他的成果可能会有助于解决道德问题，但他承担的任务只不过是研究这些问题的事实方面。

49．但是，他的首要任务并不是考虑支配自己行为的道德规范，就如同不能指望商人专注于探索行业规范一样。

50．他们可以教得很好，而且不仅仅是为了挣薪水，但他们大多数人却很少或没有对涉及道德判断的人类问题作出独立思考。

**Section III: Writing (30 points)**

**Part A (10 points)**

51. 参考范文

Dear Sir or Madam,

As a college student who is studying and living in a good environment, I wish to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial assistance to a child in a remote area. Having conceived such a plan for a long time, I write this letter to request your help to recommend a proper candidate.

I wonder if it is convenient for you if three things concerning the child are taken into consideration. First, the child should come from Gansu Province, for I intend to help a child from my hometown. Second, it will be better if the child is a primary school student. I hope I will help him/her from the very beginning. In addition, he/she must be willing to return to his hometown to help built it after graduation from university.

My plan will be carried out as follows. On one hand, I will remit at least 2,000 Yuan in cash every year until he/she finishes his/her education before entering college. On the other hand, I decide to teach the child math and English in person during my summer vacation, which will surely be more beneficial to the child.

Your prompt help would be highly appreciated. And I am looking forward to your reply very soon.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B (20 points)**

52. 参考范文

How ironic the two pictures are in describing one of the most widespread social phenomena concerning idol adoration! In the first picture, a young man writes the name of Beckham on his face. In the second picture, another young man spends 300 Yuan in dealing with his hair to make himself look like Beckham.

The meaning conveyed in the two pictures reveals that in current China some young people are losing themselves. I am greatly shocked by the enthusiasm for this British football superstar shown by these two young men. Frankly speaking, things of this kind really happen among us. Some people, especially college students, do nothing but concentrate on imitating superstars. This does great harm to their study and growth. If we can’t stop the worsening of this tendency, our own culture will be damaged, and we ourselves will be the ultimate victims.

From my point of view, a lot of measures should be taken to save our losing culture and re-find ourselves. In fact, some measures have already been taken. In my university, campaigns have been launched to educate people to pay more attention to our traditional culture and read more books instead of focusing on our appearances. As a result, we have witnessed some improvements but still there is a long way to go.

# 2007年考研英语真题答案

**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. A | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. D | 13. A | 14. C | 15. B |
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. A | 19. B | 20. D |

**Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. A | 24. D | 25. C |
| 26. D | 27. C | 28. A | 29. A | 30. B |
| 31. C | 32. B | 33. D | 34. C | 35. B |
| 36. D | 37. A | 38. B | 39. A | 40. D |

**Part B (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. F | 42. D | 43. B | 44. C | 45. E |

**Part C (10 points)**

46. 长久以来，法律知识在这类学校里一起被视为律师们专有的，而不是一个受教育者的知识素养的必要组成部分。

47. 另一方面，这一学科把这些概念结合到日常生活中，这与新闻记者每天报道和评论新闻时的做法相同。

48. 新闻记者应比普通公民更加透彻地了解法律，而这种看法是基于他们对新闻媒体业已确立的规约和特殊责任的理解。

49. 事实上，很难设想那些对加拿大宪法的基本要点缺乏清晰了解的新闻记者何以能胜任政治新闻的报道工作。

50. 尽管律师的见解和反应会提高报道的质量，但新闻记者最好凭借他们自己对重要性的理解自行做出判断。

**Section III: Writing (30 points)**

**Part A (10 points)**

1. 参考范文

**第一篇为建议版本：**

Dear Sir or Madam,

I’m a student in the university who frequently comes to the library.Generally speaking, the services you offer here are quite good. However, I have some suggestions for you to make the library more user-friendly.

To begin with, will you please consider installing self-checkout machines, which would render reader and librarians more convenience? Moreover, it is expected to adopt the online reading room reservation, so as to reduce readers’ waiting time. In addition, given that many magazines in our library are out of date, it would be beneficial to students if they could be updated in time.

I would like to extend my greatest appreciation if you are so kind as to take my suggestions into consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

**Part B (20 points)**

1. 参考范文

The picture depicts a breathtaking moment when the player is about to shoot. At this time the goalkeeper in the player’s mind becomes a giant, who makes it incredibly difficult to score, while the goalkeeper imagines that he is a dwarf who can barely prevent the player from scoring a goal.

What makes such a big contrary on the same tournament at the same moment? There is no doubt that they are facing the very same goal and experiencing the very same moment. However, the subjective views result in different impression on the same object. Many of us may still remember the story of a pony crossing the river, which we learned from the textbook in primary school. The squirrel tells him, the river is deep; and the cow tells him, the river is not deep at all. However, in the end, he tells himself a third answer. Therefore, it is not exaggerating to say that most of us are looking into the world with personal ideas. Subjective mental status may result in a really big difference in personal views, just like the goal-keeper and the striker in the drawing.

A possible solution might be to face any situation as objectively as possible. If we realize this in an objective way, it would be good for us to deal with what we encounter in life, especially when we are in setbacks or facing difficulties.

# 2008年考研英语真题答案

**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. D | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. A | 14. C | 15. D |
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. A | 19. B | 20. A |

**Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. A | 22. D | 23. C | 24. B | 25. D |
| 26. D | 27. C | 28. A | 29. A | 30. B |
| 31. A | 32. C | 33. B | 34. D | 35. C |
| 36. D | 37. B | 38. C | 39. A | 40. B |

**Part B (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. D | 42. G | 43. A | 44. C | 45. E |

**Part C (10 points)**

46. 达尔文认为，这一困难也许具备补偿性优势，促使他长久专注地思考每一个句子，也因而让他能够发现推理和观察中的错误。

47. 达尔文也声称，遵循冗长、纯抽象的思想模式上，他的能力非常有限，正因如此，他确信自己在数学方面根本不会成功。

48. 另一方面，虽然有些批评他的人一致认为他虽善于观察，却不具备推理能力，但是他不同意这种说法。

49. 达尔文谦虚地补充到，有些事情需要高度的注意力和细心的观察，也许他自己在观察此类事情时比一般人有优势。

50. 达尔文认为，对(音乐和绘画方面)兴趣的丧失，失去的不仅仅是一种乐趣，而且可能会伤害到智力，更有甚者还可能伤害到道德。

**Section III: Writing (30 points)**

**Part A (10 points)**

51. 参考范文

Dear Bob,

　　I am writing to express my apology to you.

　　Several days ago, I borrowed your music CD when I lived in your house. Unfortunately, after I came back from Canada, I found it in my luggage. I was in such a hurry that I forgot to return it to you. I will send it to you by post or express as soon as possible. If necessary, I will compensate for any troubles it may cause.

　　Once again, I feel so sorry for any inconvenience caused. Please accept my apologies.

　　 Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

**Part B (20 points)**

52. 参考范文

As is illustrated in the picture, the two disabled persons whose crippled legs are bound together do a lot of traveling. Accordingly, this far-reaching picture reflects a common phenomenon in today’s society: the people who are in the dark want to turn the corner but they can not make it respectively and in turn they have to choose to pull together in times of trouble.

　　There are several reasons accounting for this. Since we have to live in an on-the-move lifestyle, we may encounter various plights, where we would be at a loss rather than to seek for others’ assistance. Further more, if we do not offer help to each other when we confront dilemma, we would not realize our dream. And no issue in China is as basic to build up the society in harmony as to conduct coordination in face of disasters.

　　Judging from what have been argued above, people have come to realize the value of mutual aid. It is, therefore, necessary that some effective steps be made to advocate spirit of supporting each other. To begin with, the government should make laws to encourage people to unite. In addition, people should enhance the awareness of caring each other especially when they are in trouble. Only in those ways, can we make people, even not being acquaintance, help each other.

# 2009年考研英语真题答案

**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. C | 9. B | 10. D |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. C | 14. D | 15. A |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. A | 19. A | 20. C |

**Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points)**

**Part A (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. A | 24. D | 25. A |
| 26. A | 27. C | 28. D | 29. A | 30. B |
| 31. D | 32. B | 33. B | 34. C | 35. C |
| 36. B | 37. B | 38. D | 39. A | 40. C |

**Part B (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. C | 42. E | 43. A | 44. B | 45. G |

**Part C (10 points)**

46. 虽然我们可以说衡量任何一个社会机构价值的标准是其在丰富和完善人生方面所起的作用，但这种作用并不是我们最初的动机的组成部分。

47. 人们只是逐渐地才注意到机构的这—副产品，而人们把这种作用视为机构运作的指导性因素的过程则更为缓慢。

48. 虽然在与年轻人的接触中我们容易忽视自己的行为对他们的性情所产生的影响，然而在与成年人打交道时这种情况就不那么容易发生。

49. 由于我们对年轻人所做的首要工作在于使他们能够在生活中彼此相融，因此我们不禁要考虑自己是否在形成让他们获得这种能力的力量。

50. 这就使我们得以在一直讨论的广义的教育过程中进一步区分出一种更为正式的教育形式，即直接讲授或学校教育。

**Section III: Writing (30 points)**

**Part A (10 points)**

51. 参考范文

Dear Editor,

I am writing this letter to draw your attention to the deteriorating situation of “white pollution” in some regions despite the implementation of restrictions on the use of plastic bags.

In order to put an effective stop to the wide spread of “white pollution”, I would like to make the following suggestions. Firstly, the price of plastic bags should be further raised; Secondly , special government departments should be established to supervise the making and using of plastic bags to ensure they are used when really needed.

I hope my suggestions would be of help and thank you for your attention.

Sincerely Yours,

Li Ming

**Part B (20 points)**

52. 参考范文

Vividly depicted in the cartoon is a race of humans on a social network that are isolated in their own little cubicles. They are all sitting in front of their computers, connected to each other through the Internet and their devoted looks and postures showed their addiction to the Internet.

This cartoon, I believe, intends to draw our attentions to the negative effects the Internet has brought to our daily life as it brings in some benefits, such as easy access to information, instant communication with people from afar and cheap cost of communication. The more people are hooked to the Net, the more isolated they are from the real world. Since people can easily pretend their identities on the Internet, everything online becomes illusive and untrustworthy. The Internet, which was intended to bring people closer to each other, in effect prevents people from making real acquaintances that one can make with a casual exchange of greetings and eye-contact in a face-to-face communication.

Serious consequences, such as fear of real-time interactions, online cheating or blackmailing, may follow if the use of the Internet is not brought under systematic control. I strongly suggest that people only use the Internet for necessary business transactions and personal contacts with those they have already known face to face.