

历年考研英语真题解析

主编 任承科
副主编 房士荣 耿春玲

国防工业出版社

· 北京 ·

内 容 简 介

本书以 1996 年至 2005 年 10 年间的考研英语真题为题材,进行了全面、透彻的解析。首先讲解了考研英语的命题思路与解题策略,然后对历年试题进行解析,使考生能深入掌握考研命题趋势与特点,增强复习时的针对性,扩展分析问题的思路,提高答题技巧。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

历年考研英语真题解析 / 任承科主编. —北京:国防工业出版社, 2005. 5

ISBN 7 - 118 - 03919 - 5

I. 历... II. 任... III. 英语 - 研究生 - 入学考试 - 解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 044299 号

国防工业出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号)

(邮政编码 100044)

印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

*

开本 787 × 1092 1/16 印张 千字

200 年 月第 版 200 年 月北京第 次印刷

印数 1— 册 定价: 元

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

国防书店 (010)68428422

发行邮购 (010)68414474

发行传真 (010)68411535

发行业务 (010)68472764

前 言

为了给广大考研学生提供备考的有效资料,我们精心编写了这本书,以便考生能总结规律,消除学习中的盲区,掌握解题思路和方法,从而从容地应对考试。

本书有如下特色:

一、真题解析详尽、全面、透彻。本书邀请经验丰富、对考研命题有深入研究的高校教师编写。本书以1996年至2005年十年间的考研真题为题材,进行详尽、全面、透彻的解析。引导考生增强考研复习的针对性,以便提高复习的效率。

二、解答规范,对重点、难点进行深入细致的解析。使考生准确把握解题规律。扩展分析问题思路,总结答题技巧,从而在考试中取得优异成绩。

三、真题就是最好的模拟题。考研复习中最基本的方法还是研究历年考研真题,真题也是最好的复习资料。通过对历年真题的研究与分析,既能帮助考生深入掌握考研命题的趋势和特点,又能使考生总结以前的经验教训,从而达到事半功倍的目的。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

最后我们祝愿本书读者金榜题名,独占鳌头。

编 者

目 录

一、 考研英语命题思路与解题策略	1
二、 2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	12
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	25
三、 2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	35
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	45
四、 2003 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	53
2003 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	63
五、 2002 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	70
2002 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	80
六、 2001 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	87
2001 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	102
七、 2000 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	112
2000 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	127
八、 1999 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	136
1999 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	152
九、 1998 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	161
1998 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	177
十、 1997 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	186
1997 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	201
十一、 1996 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	210
1996 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	225

一、考研英语命题思路与解题策略

1. 英语知识运用

1) 命题思路

英语知识运用部分在 2002 年以前的试题中叫做完型填空，从 2002 年开始改名为英语知识运用。其难度逐年加深，覆盖题材广泛，考查考生的综合运用能力，主要包括：

阅读理解能力

考查考生对整篇文章的理解，即主旨、大意、逻辑关系和作者的态度等。

语法知识的运用

考查考生对时态、语态、语气、非谓语成分及各种从句的应用等。

词汇应用能力

考查考生词汇辨析，包括名词辨析、动词辨析、形容词辨析、副词辨析等，主要表现在同义词、近义词、反义词、形近异义词、同形异义词及词汇搭配等方面。

2) 解题策略

对于英语知识运用试题的处理主要有以下几个策略：

通读全文

迅速通读全文，弄清文章大意和上下文逻辑关系。在通读全文的同时，解决部分固定搭配、惯用法等考题，以便节省时间，加深理解。

运用语法和词汇知识

根据语法规则处理句法问题，如时态、从句、主谓一致、动词搭配、词汇辨析等问题，必要时可用排除法。

注意上下文逻辑关系，运用背景知识

通常所给文章的上下文逻辑性很强，试题中一般会有一道题专门考查句子间的逻辑关系，如并列、转折、让步、递进等，通常表现在 but, and, while, whereas, however, furthermore, moreover, though 等词的选择。只有运用背景知识和逻辑关系才能准确地解决此类问题。

仔细检查，复读全文

考生要特别注意所用的动词短语、介词短语和时态等是否得当。反复通读可以检查语法错误。

2. 阅读理解

1) 命题思路

阅读理解题主要测试考生综合运用英语知识和阅读技能来理解英语材料的能力和一定的阅读速度，是考研英语试题中比重较大的部分，也是多数考生的难点所在。阅读理解主要考查文章的主旨、大意，文章的具体信息，根据上下文猜词，进行有关的判断推理和引申，领会作者的意图、观点、态度和目的，理解上下文的逻辑关系等。阅读理解题量较大，要求考生有一定的阅读速度。此外，值得注意的是，2005 年的阅读理解部分由以前的 Part A, Part B 两部分增加到 Part A, Part B 和 Part C 三部分。其中 2005 年阅读理解题的 Part B 部分是新增题型，主要考查考生对文章结构的理解，对上下文连贯性、一致性等特点的理解等。该题的难点在于，考生须在 6 个~7 个备选段落中选择能分别放在原文 5 个空白处的 5 个段落，其干扰项给考生正确解答造成了障碍。

2) 解题策略

根据对各种阅读理解题的分析，我们可以把阅读理解题分为以下几类：

主旨题

主旨题考查文章的中心思想。要准确回答这类问题考生应学会寻找段落或文章的主题句。主题句一般出现在段首和段末，也有部分出现在段落中间或需要考生总结归纳。该题出题方式一般有：

A. what is the main purpose/idea/point of the passage ?

B. what's the best title for the passage ?

C. the passage mainly concerned... ?

根据具体情况，有时主旨题可以最后作答。

细节题

细节题考查考生对细节信息的了解，一般多用 who, what, when, where, which, why 等特殊疑问词引导。细节题一般会在题干或题后提示考生该题出自哪一行哪一段等等。因此，考生可以先读题目，带着问题扫读文章，寻找答案。

态度题

此类问题主要考查考生通过阅读全文，判断作者所持观点和态度的能力。常在选项中出现：optimistic (乐观的), pessimistic (悲观的), indifferent (漠不关心的), sympathetic (同情的), critic (批评的), approval (赞成的), disapproval (反对的) 等词汇。考生须根据作者字里行间流露出的感情来判断。

推断题

此类问题要求考生根据文章的观点或细节事实做出合乎逻辑的推断。包括推理、判断、引申、结论等，考生解答此类问题时一定要根据原文作者的思路进行合理推断，不能主观臆断。这类问题通常由带有 infer, imply, suggest, conclude 等关键词的句子作为题目。

词汇题

词汇题主要要求考生根据上下文猜测某些生词的含义。解答此类问题可以根据构词法（前缀、后缀和词根），根据定义或解释，根据因果关系、同义关系或逻辑关系来推测词义。但归根结底还是要看懂上下文才能正确解答。

对于 2005 年考研试题中新增的 Part B，考生可以通过上下句的指代关系，即通过人称代词 he, they 等，指示代词 this, that, these, those 等，以及 then, there, it 等代词来判断上下文的链接关系。另一重要方法就是连接手段，如 because, so, consequently, however, but, or, for example, on the contrary, therefore, furthermore, what's more, in a word 等等。除了以上方法外，主要还是通过上下文内容的理解，找出原文与所给选项之间的内在联系，达到对号入座的目的。

阅读理解的 Part C，即 2004 年以前的英译汉部分，将在下面讲解。

3. 英译汉

1) 命题思路

英译汉试题体现在一篇英语短文中，其中有五个画线部分，考生须将画线部分译成汉语。根据对近年来英译汉试题的总结和分析，我们发现该部分主要考查复合句、长句简单句、关系分句、名词性分句、状语分句、省略句和被动语态等结构。

2) 解题策略

为解答英译汉试题，考生可以通过语法知识分析句子成分，弄清各成分之间的关系，能直译的可以直译，不能直译的可以意译，但要注意忠实原文，不要随意发挥。另外要注意卷面整洁，字迹工整，注意正确使用标点符号。

下面简要介绍长句的译法：

首先通读全句，分析句子，找出主干，确定主语和谓语，再找出从句、非谓语成分、状语和定语等。根据长句的特点，可以采取以下四种译法：

顺序法

如果长句按事件、动作发生的先后顺序叙述，与汉语表达方式相似，则可按原文顺序译出。

逆序法

如果原句的逻辑顺序与汉语思维方式相反，则要用逆序法，从后往前译。

拆句法

若长句中的从句或介词短语、名词短语与主句的关系不十分密切，就可以将从句或短语译成一个分句。

压缩法

通过压缩法可将长句中的某些从句压缩成一个词或词组，使句子简洁明了。

4. 写作

Part A

1) 命题思路

写作部分于 2005 年增加了 Part A, 即应用文的写作。对于该部分，考生要注意试题要求。应用文写作包括书信（私人信件、事务信、社交信、申请信等）、便条、通知、备忘录、摘要、报告等。

2) 解题策略

根据 2005 年考研英语大纲要求，应用文写作部分包括信件、便笺、备忘录等。英文书信可分为私人信函和业务信函两大类。其基本格式为：

信头

写信人地址、邮编、电话、传真及电子邮件等，私人信函可无此部分。

写信日期。

信内地址，即收信人的姓名和地址，私人信函中可无此部分

称呼

正文

客套结语

署名

此外，业务信函还可有收信人行、内容主题行、抄送、附件、附言、责任人（写信人和打字人）等。

下面简要介绍求职信、辞职信、推荐信、申请信、感谢信、投诉信、便条、通知、简历、备忘录等应用文的写法。

求职信

求职信的内容一般包括所申请的工作，求职者年龄，求职者资历，职务和胜任该工作的条件以及询问该工作的具体情况等。简历可以作为附件单独写出。

例文：

Wang Jie
25 Taishan Road
Huanghe District

Shenyang, Liaoning Province

March 8, 2005

Principle

Yu Tian High School

28 Huanghe Street

Wanghua District

Fuzhou, Fujian Province

Dear Sir,

I have learnt from your advertisement in yesterday's newspaper that there is a vacancy in Yu Tian High School, and I wish to apply for the position as an English teacher.

I graduated from School of Foreign Languages, Shenyang Normal University in 2002. I have been teaching English at Yu Tian High School in this city for nearly two years. Now I'm 27. Besides, I have passed TEM-8 in 2001.

I have permission to refer to you to Mr. Zhao Yi, Principle of Yu Tian High School, and Miss Li Mei, Professor of Shenyang Normal University, for statements as to my character and ability.

My resume is enclosed. I hope I will be granted an interview at any time convenient to you, when I can explain my qualifications more fully.

Sincerely,

(signature)

Wang Jie

辞职信

2005 年考研试题中 Part A 就是一封辞职信。书信内容包括辞职的决定、原因并表达歉意等，在此以 2005 年试题为例。

Dear Mr. Wang,

Please consider this as my resignation from my position as an editor of Designs & Fashions. I have been working here for two months. I would like to leave on March 5, 2005.

Although I have enjoyed working with you and other colleagues, I have found that I'm not fit for this job. This is such a busy work that I really don't have any time to rest. It made me feel stressful. I kept thinking about the work and couldn't relax myself. I'm worrying about my health. Besides, I found this kind of job is not what I expected. I can't realize my ideal if I continue such a job. But I feel grateful that you give me such a chance to be an editor of your magazine.

I'm sure you will fully understand the reason for my decision. Please accept my apology for the trouble I brought to you because of my resignation.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

推荐信

推荐信内容一般包括被推荐人姓名，推荐人与被推荐人的关系，被推荐人的情况简述，如学习成绩、品行、工作经验、兴趣爱好以及健康情况等。

例文：

（信头略）

Dear Prof. Wang,

I am writing this letter to recommend Mr. Liang Xuezhi who is applying for admission in the graduate school of your university for further study in Foreign Linguistics and Applied Linguistics.

Mr. Liang Xuezhi graduated from English Department, Northeast University in 1999 and has been teaching college English in Liaoning University for five years. While he worked in my department, I take him as a very promising young teacher, and he is the most industrious one among his colleagues. He is a capable, hard-working, ambitious young man and also a man of responsibility. He possesses an active academic thought and a creative individual researching ability. He has a strong desire to make further study in English Linguistics. I'm sure he will do his best and will come out as an expert in this field after studying in your university.

Any associate that may facilitate his further study will be greatly appreciated and thank you very much.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

(signature)

Xu Liwei

Professor

申请信

申请信一般用于申请出国留学或工作，参加学术会议，加入某学术团体或申请奖学金等。

例文：

（信头略）

Dear Sir,

I was born on April 12, 1977. I graduated from Qinghua University of China,

majoring in physics.

During my four years study at the university, I got good marks on all the courses. I would like to enter your university to pursue my postgraduate studies in this major.

The mark-list of all the courses that I took at the university and two recommendation letters from my university will be sent to you by the person concerned.

Since I have no relatives and friends in Germany, I will be very grateful if you can provide me with scholarship, assistantship or fellowship to help me support myself in your university.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,
(signature)
Hong Yu

感谢信

感谢信是一种对他人的款待、帮助、业务上的支持等表示感谢的方式。主要内容包括感谢的原因、所受的益处等，感谢信要及时发出，语言要诚恳。

例文：

September 10, 2002

Dear Jim,

I am writing this letter to thank you for your hospitality and help. I really enjoyed a wonderful meal at your home. What's more, you recommended me to Professor Smith whom I have respected very much for a long time. I'm very happy to meet her and to communicate with her on Western Philosophy.

I'm grateful for it. Thank you very much.

Yours cordially,
Mary

投诉信

写投诉信时语气不要过于强硬，要写明投诉的原因、购物的时间、问题出在哪里，最好提出你所希望得到的解决方式，例如更换、修理或退款等。

例文：

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing the letter to complain of a French dictionary which I bought in your shop last month when I was in Wuhan on business. When I got home, however, I found dozens of pages of the dictionary were missing. I felt very upset. Now I send the dictionary back with this letter and strongly wish that you would change a perfect one

and send it to me as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
Li Ming

便条

便条是一种简单的书信形式，内容简要，文字紧凑。由称呼、正文、署名和日期四部分组成。其内容有询问、请示、通知等。

以下是留言条和请假条的例文，仅供参考。

() 留言条

November 10

John,

Anna called and said she was leaving for Los Angeles Sunday afternoon. She asked you to call back when you are back.

Mary

() 请假条

May 14

Dear Miss Wang,

Owing to a bad cold, I have to ask for leaves for two days. I enclose here with the doctor's certificate for sick leave.

Hoping you will forgive my absence.

Yours respectfully,
Lucy

通知

通知常用于机关、企事业单位的日常办公事务中，起告知的作用。通知要有明确的标题，发布通知的时间、单位或个人。若是会议通知则要写明会议召开的时间、地点、内容等。

例文：

NOTICE

Professor Wang Li will give a report on "Computer Assisted Language Learning" on Monday, April 14 at 8:00 am. All teachers and students are requested to attend to hear the report in the library lecture hall on 7:50 am that day. The report will last about two hours.

The English Department Office
April 10, 2001

备忘录

备忘录是公司或机关处理日常事务时广泛使用的一种形式。备忘录上端应标

明 To(收件人) , From(寄件人) , Subject(主题) , Date (日期) 等项。结尾多用姓名的词首大写字母。

例文：

MEMORANDUM

To : All staff members

From: Dean of the English College

Subject: Visit of educational groups from England

Date: March 18, 2004

Please note that John Smith and his colleagues will be visiting our college on Monday, March 18. They will be arriving at 8:00 am and there will be a meeting on that day at 10:00 am in the meeting room. Please attend on time. John Smith will give us a lecture on Education System in England.

We will be hosting a welcome party for them, and I expect all of you to attend.

M.S.

简历

简历是求职、申请入学时必不可少的附件。一般包括姓名、地址、电话、电子邮件地址、经历、学历、个人简介(如出生日期、国籍、婚姻状况、健康状况、爱好等)、著书情况、外语技能等。

例文：

RESUME

Wang Hexiang

241 Hanghe Road

Shanghai 200081

The People's Republic of China

Tel.(021)87768512

E-mail: nihao@yahoo.com

Experience

1992-present	Taught Chinese language to foreign students with a wide range of background Developed and implemented one-semester hour courses in Freshmen Composition for Chinese students majoring in Chinese Language
--------------	--

Education

1988-1992	Fudan University, Shanghai China M.A. in Chinese language and literature
-----------	---

Thesis: "Linguistic Analysis of The Grammar of Standard Chinese"
 1985-1988 Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing China
 B.A.in Chinese language

Foreign language skills

Able to understand courses and participate in discussions in English. Passed CET-6, score 85

Personal data

Date of birth: March 24, 1964
 Place of birth: Mianyang, Sichuan Province, China
 Sex: Male
 Height: 180 cm
 Nationality: Chinese
 Marital status: Married with one child
 Health: Excellent, with no physical limitations
 Hobbies: Reading and basketball

Part B

1) 命题思路

Part B 部分主要考查考生根据主题句、写作提纲、图表、情景等提示信息进行写作的能力。

根据历年写作试题要求，一般分三部走：先对图画或图表进行描述，然后解释说明其包含的意义，最后举例说明作者的观点。

2) 解题策略

首先，考生切记不要跑题。描述图表时语言要简洁明了，不要因为开头字数过多造成虎头蛇尾的现象。在写作中尽量灵活运用各种语言技巧，句子结构不要过于单一。尽量避免语法错误。

为了使考生能在写作中运用丰富的语言技巧，我们在此附上写作时常用的过渡性词语如下：

表示举例说明

for example, for instance, such as, such...as, including, like, a case in point, etc.

表示强调

above all, as a matter of fact, indeed, particularly, surely, most important, undoubtedly, without doubt, etc.

表示比较或对比

similarly, in contrast, instead, on the other hand, whereas, while, on the contrary,

etc.

表示转折和让步

however, but, yet, although, in spite of, despite, nevertheless, etc.

表示结果

accordingly, as a result, consequently, for this reason, in this way, hence, so, therefore, thus, hence, etc.

表示增补

besides, in addition, furthermore, what's more, moreover, to put it another way, etc.

表示结论

in a word, in brief, to sum up, in conclusion, as has been said above, as I have said above, etc.

二、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)

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

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, 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.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The 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.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 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

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such 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. But 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 to monkey as well.

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

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, 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 behavior became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So 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. And 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. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to reduce resentment in a female capuchin. The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a cooperative, group-living species. Such cooperation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, 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.

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 to monkey” (Last sentence, 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

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

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The 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. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The 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. But 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.”

Just 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. This is a dangerous game: by the 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

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

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

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

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A 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. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line". And 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. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The 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. But 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. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day," says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most 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. Because 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.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can

exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At 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. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep—or rather dream—on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

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 had dreams?
 - A. Lead your life as usual
 - B. Seek professional help
 - C. Exercise conscious control
 - D. Avoid anxiety in the daytime

Text 4

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In 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.

Blaming the permissive 1960's is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic specialty 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.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While 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. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As 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. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians 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. Mr. 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. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china". A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

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” (Last sentence, paragraph3) 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 blank. 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.”

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 clearly 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 to 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 the Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments, 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 respects the varied peculiarities of each country.

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.

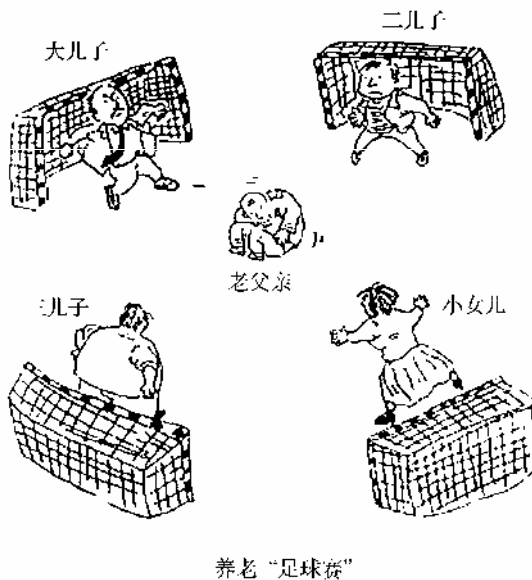
Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

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)



2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题答案及解析

Section I Use of English

1. 答案：D

解析：第一段第二句的前半句意为“人们通常认为，人类没有动物嗅觉敏感”；后半句意为“很大程度上是因为人类直立行走”，根据前后两个半句的意思可以判断两者是并列关系，故选 D 项，while 在句中相当于 and。although 表示让步；as 表示原因；but 表示转折。

2. 答案：B

解析：根据第二句的大意可知，人们通常认为，人类没有动物嗅觉敏感，而这在很大程度上是因为人类直立行走。根据句意“we stand upright”与前面的“___animals”应是对比关系，即：人类是直立的，动物不是直立的，故选 B，unlike 表明人类不像动物，人类是直立的。above 意为“在.....上方”；excluding 意为“除.....之外，不包括”；besides 意为“除.....之外”。

3. 答案：A

解析：“This means that...”进一步解释说明前一句，由于人类直立行走，因此只能闻到飘在空气中的气味。这说明人类鼻子的局限性，故选 A，limit 意为“局限，限制”。commit 意为“犯（罪）；委托”；dedicate 意为“致力于，奉献”；confine 常用于 be confined to sth. 短语中，意为“禁锢在.....”如：The old woman was confined to a small house.

4. 答案：C

解析：本句中“perceiving those smells...”与“___the majority of smells...”意思相对，前面用了 perceiving “感觉到”，后面应用与“感觉不到”意思相近的词，故选 C，missing 意为“错过，未得到”。catch 意为“捕捉，发觉”；ignore 意为“故意不理睬或忽视某事物”；track 意

为“追踪”。

5. 答案：C

解析：本句中“ In fact, ____, we are extremely sensitive to smells,”与文中第二句“ Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers...”意思相反，故选 C，instead 表明上下文的转折关系。anyway 表让步；though 表转折，但 though 作副词表转折时，通常不用于句首；therefore 表因果。

6. 答案：A

解析：even if 意为“即使，虽然”表让步；if only 后常接虚拟语气，意为“要是……就好了”；only if 表条件；as if 表比较。本句要表达的意思是，“事实上，我们的嗅觉是非常敏感的，虽然我们通常都没有意识到这一点。”故选 A。

7. 答案：D

解析：第一段一直在讨论人类对气味的察觉是否敏感的问题，故选 D，detecting 意为“发现，查出，察觉”。distinguish 意为“分辨，区别”，但分辨各种气味并不是第一段讨论的问题；discovering 意为“发现”；determining 意为“决心，决定”。

8. 答案：A

解析：本句大意为“我们的鼻子能够闻到这些气味，即使是在它们被____到百万分之一以下时。”A 项 意为“稀释，变弱”，通常指降低某物的浓度、强度等，故符合题意。dissolve 意为“溶解，消失”；disperse 意为“分散”，常指使光色散；diffuse 意为“（使热和气体等）散开，扩散”，常做不及物动词，不用于被动语态。

9. 答案：D

解析：本句中“ some people finds that...”与“ ____others are ... ”构成对比关系，故选 D，whereas 表对比关系。When 引导时间状语从句；since 引导时间或原因状语从句；for 引导原因状语从句。

10. 答案：B

解析：根据上下文，本句大意为“这可能是因为有些人缺少某种基因，这种基因能产生鼻子对某种特定气味的感受器”，故选 B，particular 意为“特定的，特殊的”。unusual 意为“不寻常的”；unique 意为“惟一的”；typical 意为“典型的”。

11. 答案：C

解析：本句意为“细胞传递信息给大脑”，故选 C，messages 意为“信息”。sign 意为“符号”；stimuli 意为“刺激”；impulses 意为“冲动，本能”。

12. 答案：A

解析：A 项 at first 意为“最初”，符合题意，表示“最初人们对某种气味不敏感，但经常接触就变得敏感了。” at all 意为“根本”；at large 意为“一般；逍遥法外的”；at times 意为“时不时地”。

13. 答案：D

解析：exposed to 意为“使暴露，使接触到”，符合题意。subjected to 意为“受……支配的”。

14. 答案：C

解析：本句 find it adj. to do sth. 意为“发现做某事是怎样的”，根据本句大意应选 C，inefficient 意为“效率低的”。ineffective 意为“无效的”；incompetent 意为“不能胜任的”；insufficient 意为“不足的”。

15. 答案：C

解析：根据上下文，本句意为“只在需要的时候触发新的感受器即可”，故选 C，trigger 意为“触发，引起”。introduce 意为“引进，介绍”；summon 意为“召集，传唤”；create 意为“创造”。

16. 答案：B

解析：文中第三段第一句做出的解释，也能说明第二句中要解释的现象，故选 B，also “也”。still 意为“仍然，还是”；otherwise 意为“否则”；nevertheless 意为“然而，还是”。

17. 答案：C

解析：根据句意，“我们没有觉察到自己房子的熟悉气味，但能注意到别人房子的不熟悉的气味”，aware of 意为“意识到，发觉”，符合题意，故选 C。sure of 意为“确定”；sick of 意为“厌烦”；tired of 意为“厌倦”。

18. 答案：D

解析：本句表转折关系，根据句意（参考 17 题解析），应选 D，notice 意为“注意到”。tolerate 意为“容忍”；repel 意为“击退；使厌恶”；neglect 意为“忽视”。

19. 答案：A

解析：available 意为“可获得的，可利用的”，句中意为“保持嗅觉感受器接受不熟悉的和紧急的信号”，故选 A。reliable 意为“可信赖的”；identifiable 意为“可认明的”；suitable 意为“适合的”。

20. 答案：B

解析：本句中“the smell of smoke”是“...signals”的一个例子，故选 B。similar to 意为“与……相似”；along with 意为“同……一起”；aside from 意为“除……以外”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. 答案：C

解析：本题为推断题。题目问作者是通过什么方式引出主题的。文章开始，作者举了涨工资的例子，人们都喜欢涨工资，但当你得知同事比你涨得多时，那种喜悦就没了；如果他是个名声坏的人，你就更气愤了。这种现象被认为是“all to human”。根据本段最后一句“but a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal...it is all to monkeys as well.”可知，一项研究表明猴子也有类似的现象。因此，通过这两个例子的对比，作者引出了主题，故选C，making a comparison 意为“作对比”。A项 posing a contrast 意为“提出差别之处”，根据文意，人和猴子在上述方面是有相同之处的，而不是差异之处，故A项不符合题意。

22. 答案：B

解析：作者在文章首段列举了人类对工资增长数目不同而产生的反应，说明人类对不公平待遇的不满，并且这种现象是“all to human”；最后一句又说，在这方面猴子也是一样的(“all to monkey as well”)。由此可见，B项“对不公平待遇的不满也是猴子的本性”符合题意。

23. 答案：A

解析：从第三段第一句“such characteristics make them perfect candidates...”可以看出，第二段提到的一系列优点是female capuchin monkeys成为研究对象的主要原因，故选A“更倾向于衡量她们所得到的东西的价值”，与第二段第四句“Above all,...they...pay much closer attention to the value of ‘goods and services’ than males.”意思相近。

24. 答案：C

解析：本题考查细节。从最后一段倒数第四句“Such cooperation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated.”可以看出，只有在不受欺骗的情况下，猴子才会合作。故选C。

25. 答案：B

解析：本题为推断题。从最后一段最后一句“However,whether...,or whether..., is ...an unanswered question.”可知，人类这种公平感(sense of fairness)

从何而来还不得而知,故选 B,“人类(由于不公平而引起的)愤怒感从何而来还不知道”。

Text 2

26. 答案: C

解析: 本题题干意为“支持吸烟者的观点是……”。文章第三句“ That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life...”中 our 指的是支持吸烟者。由此可见, 支持吸烟者认为吸烟是他们的生活方式, 故选 C。

27. 答案: D

解析: 本题考查细节。根据第二段最后一句“ But science does provide us with the best available guide to...”可以判断, D 项正确。A 项文中没有提到; B 项和 C 项均为干扰项。第二段最后一句中的“ it is critical that...”意为“关键的是……”。

28. 答案: A

解析: 从第四段最后一句“ instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research...”可以看出, 政府不采取任何行动, 而是坚持继续做研究, 因此是一个典型的“paralysis by analysis”的案例, 故应选 A。此外, 通过 paralysis 的本意“麻痹”也可以推出, 由于不断的研究和分析已使政府麻木而不采取具体行动。

29. 答案: D

解析: 通过最后一段第三句“ If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help...”可知, 作者认为 Administration 应该采取立法措施, 故选 D。

30. 答案: B

解析: 本题考查对整篇文章的理解。文章开始举了吸烟的例子, 说明科学家尽管提出吸烟有害健康, 但还是有许多人认为没有足够的证据而不听劝阻。文章第二段第一句提出当今也有类似的例子, 科学家们不断地提醒我们全球变暖问题的严重性, 但第三段第一句又说就像吸烟一样, 许多人认为全球变暖的科学证据还不足, 要等确定之后再采取行动。作者把两个例子联系起来, 就是要说明不要像吸烟那样等科学充分证明有危害时才解决, 那样就太晚了。故选 B。

Text 3

31. 答案: A

解析: 本题题干意为: “研究人员认为梦……”。根据第一段倒数第三句“ And

one leading authority says...mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control...”和本段最后两句 “it’s your dream...” “if you don’t like it, change it.”可以看出研究人员认为梦是可以控制的，故选 A。

32. 答案：C

解析：从第二段第三句可以看出 the limbic system 相当于 the emotional brain, 并且在做梦时，the limbic system 特别活跃；再结合第四句和第三段可以看出作者提到 the limbic system 是要说明梦和情绪之间有很大关系。

33. 答案：D

解析：本题考查细节。题干意为“白天产生的不良情绪……”。根据第三段第二句可知，好像许多人在夜晚初期都会做不好的梦，然后逐渐变成好的梦，这表明他们在力图消除白天的不良情绪。由此可以推断，人们常把白天产生的不良情绪带进夜晚的梦里，故选 D。show up 意为“出现”。

34. 答案：D

解析：本题考查细节。从第四段第一句 “And this process need not be left to the unconscious.”可知，梦不一定是无意识的，故选 D “做梦不一定是完全无意识的”。

35. 答案：A

解析：本题题干意为“对于那些有时做坏梦的人，Cartwright 有什么样的建议呢？”从文章最后三句可以看出，常作噩梦的人应该看医生，而对于其余的人来说，大脑可以消除坏的情绪，我们可以正常睡觉，甚至做梦，第二天早晨就会好的。故选 A 项“和平常一样生活”。

Text 4

36. 答案：B

解析：从文章第一段最后一句可以看出 McWhorer 认为 20 世纪 60 年代的文化对抗的成功应对正式英语的消亡负责。从第二段首句中的 the permissive 1960s 可知，20 世纪 60 年代是崇尚自由的；此外，从该段最后一句话 “...he sees the gradual disappearance of ‘whom’, for example, to be natural...”可以判断，他认为正式英语的消亡是语言发展的自然规律，故选 B。

37. 答案：D

解析：文章从开始就提到正式英语的消亡和衰退，在第三段具体比较并说明

了 1960 年之后，人们在口语和书面语方面更喜欢 talking，而不是 speaking;更喜欢 spontaneity(自然)而不喜欢 craft (技巧)，由此可见，人们已不再喜欢 formal 的英语而开始喜欢 informal 的英语了，故选 D。

38. 答案：A

解析：本题考查 Mr. McWhorter 的观点。根据第四段最后一句可以判断，Mr. McWhorter 并不认为我们说的不正确，就不能正确思维，故选 A，“逻辑思维与说话的方式没有必然的联系”。根据第四段第三句可以判断，B 项和 D 项均不符合原文意思。C 项文中没有提及。

39. 答案：B

解析：从文章倒数第三句可以看出，the loss of sth. beautiful 是 Mr. McWhorter 更遗憾的事情，从最后一句可以判断，作者认为一些美好事物的消亡是一种遗憾，但也是不可避免的。由此可见，作者对俄罗斯人对自己语言的热爱和大段诗歌的背诵及所付出的努力持赞赏态度，故选 B。

40. 答案：C

解析：“paper plates instead of china”与前一句中“something beautiful more than useful”是相对的。paper plates 与 useful 相对，china 与 something beautiful 相对，故选 C，functional(实用的)和 artistic (艺术的，美的)。

Part B

41. 答案：E

解析：根据文章第二段提到的“他们都在抱怨医疗预算的高涨，其中涨得最快的部分是药品费用 (pharmaceutical cost)。”由此可以推测下一段紧接着要讲的可能是药品价格的涨幅问题，用以解释说明上一段的药品费用上涨最快这一现象。因此 E 项与上一段联系最为紧密。

42. 答案：C

解析：根据本题上一段最后一句提到的 create a national institution 可以判断，七个选项之中与 national institution 联系最密切的就是 C 项，并且 C 项中的 Roy Romanow and Senator Micheal Kirby 与上一段中的 the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee 相照应。除此之外，本题下一段首句的“‘But ‘national’ doesn’t have to mean that.’”也与 C 项照应，故 C 项最符合题意。

43. 答案：G

解析：本题上一段最后三句提出由 national agency 代表各省与药品生厂商协商更有可能商定一个便宜的价格。那么药品生产商会不会同意呢？比较七个选项可以看出，G 项与上一段联系最紧密，首句就提到“当然，

药品公司会大叫的,他们喜欢分散的买主”,并在最后一句提到“他们不会喜欢一个全国性代理机构,但自身利益会驱使他们与这一机构打交道”,故 G 项最恰当。

44. 答案:F

解析:本题前面有两个自然段,第一段最后一句提到“Quebec refused to join(a national agency)”,第二段提到各省只想让 Ottawa 出钱,所以列一份全国药品清单的想法没有达成共识,而药品价格依旧持续上涨。因此按逻辑关系本题应继续解决药品价格上涨的问题,这也是本文的主题。故 F 项最符合上下文语境。该项表明各省想自己运作医疗计划,应该列一份各省间的医疗清单,由此来避免重复,节约开支,避免各省间的竞争,讨价还价获得更便宜的价格。

45. 答案:B

解析:本题上一段首句提到官员们喜欢引用 Mr. Romanow 的报告,第二句又提出“他们或许应该读读 Mr. Romanow 关于药品的报告内容”。在七个选项中,我们发现 B 项“或者他们还可以读读 Mr. Kirby 的报告”与上文联系最密切。另外,从引文内容判断,B 项引文中的 such an agency 指的就是本题上一段引文中的 a national drug agency。此外,两处引文都是有关限制药品价格的内容,因此 B 项最符合上下文语境。

Part C

46. 参考译文:电视是制造和表达这些情绪的方式之一,在加强不同民族和国家之间的联系方面,电视也许还从来没有像在近来欧洲事务中那样起过如此大的作用。

解析:该句是一个并列句,which 引导的是 means 的定语从句,by 属于介词提前用法;never before has it served...是倒装结构,正常语序是 it(television) has never served so much to...before as in the recent events in Europe, as 在此意为“像”,当 never, nor 等表示否定意义的词位于句首时要用倒装。

47. 参考译文:像在其他地方一样,欧洲的多媒体集团日益成功,这些集团把相互间联系密切的电视台、广播电台、报纸、杂志及出版社组合到了一起。

解析:本句主干为“multi-media groups have been increasingly successful”,冒号后的内容是对主干的解释说明。Which 引导的是 groups 的定语从句;that 引导的也是定语从句,作 television 一直到 publishing houses 这五项内容的定语;in relation to 意为“有关”,

关系到，相关”。

48. 参考译文：仅此一点就表明在电视行业里生存并不那么容易，这一事实通过统计数据来看也是非常明显的，统计表明在 80 家欧洲电视网中 1989 年亏损的不低于 50%。

解析：本句中 that the television business...是 demonstrate (表明) 的宾语从句 a fact underlined by...与 This demonstrates that...是同位关系，起解释说明的作用，underlined by 为过去分词作定语；that show...是 statistics 的定语从句，that out of...是 show 的宾语从句；no less than 意为“不少于”，take a loss 意为“亏损”。

49. 参考译文：创建一个尊重那些能够构成旧大陆联系网络的不同文化和传统的“欧洲统一体”并不是一件容易的事，它需要一个战略性的选择。

解析：本句中 creating a...为-ing 分词短语作主语，that 引导的是 European identity (可译为“欧洲统一体”) 的定语从句，which 引导的是 cultures and traditions 的定语从句；is no easy task and demands a strategic choice 作全句的谓语；make up 意为“组成”。

50. 参考译文：在应对一个如此规模的挑战的过程中，我们可以毫不夸张地说：“团结，我们就会成功；分裂，我们就会灭亡”。

解析：本句中 it is no exaggeration to say...是主干，意为“不夸张地说”，其中 to say...不定式是真正的主语；in dealing with 在句中作状语；on such a scale 作 challenge 的定语。引文“united, we stand, divided, we fall.”意为“团结，我们就会站立；分裂，我们就会倒下。”

Section III Writing

Part A

51. 参考例文：

Dear Mr. Wang,

Please consider this as my resignation from my position as an editor of Designs & Fashions. I have been working here for two months. I would like to leave on March 5, 2005.

Although I have enjoyed working with you and other colleagues, I have found that I'm not fit for this job. This is such a busy work that I really don't have any time to rest. It made me feel stressful. I kept thinking about the work and couldn't relax myself. I'm worrying about my health. Besides, I found this kind of job is not what I expected. I can't realize my ideal if I continue such a job. But I feel grateful that you give me

such a chance to be an editor of your magazine.

I'm sure you will fully understand the reason for my decision. Please accept my apology for the trouble I brought to you because of my resignation.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

52. 参考例文：

Taking Care of Your Parents—Your Duty

The picture describes five persons—three sons, a daughter and an old father. The four children each stand in a different corner of a football field. The eldest son kicked out the old father who was huddling up like a football, while the other children are preparing to prevent “the ball” going in to their “football gate”. There is a line of words on the bottom saying, “a football game” of supporting the aged.

From this picture, we can naturally think of the cases which are very common in our society today, a phenomenon that grown—ups refuse to support their aged parents. When the young are brought up and have the ability to earn a comfortable life, they kick their parents out into sadness, homeless, helplessness and poverty but to enjoy themselves alone. In my opinion, these children are against morality, against their conscience and should be criticized and punished by the society. Because it is our parents who gave us life, brought us up and made us educated, we have the responsibility to take good care of them when they are old. What's more, to support the old is a traditional Chinese virtue. For thousands of years, Chinese people have been keeping this great virtue which is also an honor and a mission. Besides, in China, every abler has the duty to support his or her parents. It is an obligatory duty.

Everyone will grow old. It is a natural development. Think about the old, think about ourselves.

三、2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语试题

Section I Listening Comprehension

(此部分试题略)

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)

Many 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. 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. Theories 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.

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

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

Families have also 33 changes these years. More 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. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other 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. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 40 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 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 |

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

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It'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. Redmon chose the keywords *legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C.* Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

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

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept — what you think you want to do — then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, 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. "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.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When 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. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them — and they do. "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.

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some 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. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. "You always keep your eyes open," he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

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” (Sentence 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

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, 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.

It 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. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus 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. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The 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. As are the world’s five richest men (Gates,

Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

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

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists 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.

46. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAA A 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" (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

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

Even 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. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers 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.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In 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. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Teald, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

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

51. By “Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet”(Sentence 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” (Sentence3, 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 now 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

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

“Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual,” says education writer Diane Ravitch. “Schools could be a counterbalance.” Razitch’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.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy.

Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, “We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society.”

“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. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph 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.” Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized — going to school and learning to read — so he can preserve his innate goodness.

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

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter 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.”

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 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.

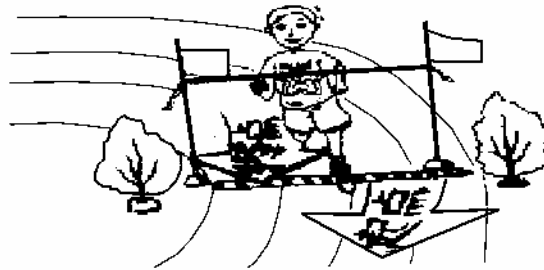
Section IV Writing

66. 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

2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题答案及解析

Section I Listening Comprehension

(此部分答案略)

Section II Use of English

21. 答案：C

解析：文章第二句 “Theories ___ on the individual suggest that ...” 和第三句 “Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that ...” 两者句式类似，再根据第一句的内容可以判断，空白处为 focusing on 的同义或近义词组，因此 centering on 最符合题意，意为“集中，围绕”，做 theories 的定语。act on 意为“对.....起作用；根据.....”；rely on 意为“依靠，依赖”；comment on 意为“对.....发表评论”。

22. 答案：D

解析：根据上下文可以判断 suggest 后的 that 从句为因果关系，因此选 because 引导原因状语从句。before 意为“在.....之前”；unless 意为“除非”引导条件状语从句；until 意为“直到.....”。

23. 答案：A

解析：interaction 意为“相互影响，相互作用”，多与 with 搭配，用在文中表示青少年之间的相互影响。assimilation 意为“吸收；同化”，多与 to 或 into 搭配；cooperation 意为“合作”；consultation 意为“协商；请教；咨询”。

24. 答案：D

解析：本题考查搭配。in response to 意为“作为.....的反应”。in return 与 for 连用，意为“作为.....的回报”；in reply to 意为“作为.....的回答”；

in reference to 意为“关于”。

25. 答案：A

解析：根据文章可以判断此处应该选择表示并列关系的连词，因此 or 符合题意。but rather 意为“而且”，表示转折；but 也表示转折；or else 意为“否则，要不然”。

26. 答案：B

解析：ignore 意为“忽略，无视”，符合题意。consider 意为“考虑”，与句意相反；highlight 意为“强调，使显著”；discard 意为“丢掉，抛弃”。

27. 答案：C

解析：介词 for 有“由于，因为”之意，用于解释原因，for lack of 意为“因为缺少……”，符合题意。

28. 答案：D

解析：subject to 意为“易遭受……的，受……支配的”，文中指所有理论都易遭到批评。immune 常与 from 搭配，意为“不受影响的，免疫的”；resistant 多与 to/against 搭配，意为“有抗拒力的”；sensitive to 意为“对……敏感的”。

29. 答案：A

解析：本题考查动词辨析。affect 意为“影响”。reduce 意为“减少，降低”；check 意为“阻碍，限制”；reflect 意为“反映”。

30. 答案：B

解析：lead to 意为“导致，引起”。point to 意为“指向”；come to 意为“总数为”；amount to 意为“达到，总计”。

31. 答案：A

解析：in general 意为“一般来说，大体上”。on average 意为“平均”；by contrast 意为“相反，作为对照，对比”；at length 意为“最后，详细地，长时间地”。

32. 答案：C

解析：本题考查词组辨析。in turn 此处意为“转而”表示递进。in case 意为“万一，倘若”表假设；in short 意为“简言之”；in essence 意为“本质上，实质上”。

33. 答案：D

解析：本题考查动词辨析。experience 意为“经历”，符合题意。survive 意为“幸存”；notice 意为“注意”；undertake 意为“承受；从事，着手”。

34. 答案：B

解析：本题考查副词辨析。consequently 意为“因此，所以”，表结果，符合

题意。contrarily 意为“相反地”，表示转折；similarly 意为“相似地，同样地”，表类比；simultaneously 意为“同时地”。

35. 答案：A

解析：该句用了比较级“have less supervision at home”，因此应用 than 来引导后面的句子。注意，than 后的句子省略了 it 或 supervision。

36. 答案：B

解析：structure 意为“结构”，句中指“传统的家庭结构”。system 意为“系统，体系，制度”；concept 意为“概念”；heritage 意为“遗产，传统”。

37. 答案：B

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。identifiable 意为“可认明的，可确认的”，符合题意。assessable 意为“可以估计的，可以评定的”；negligible 意为“可以忽视的，无足轻重的”；incredible 意为“难以置信的”。

38. 答案：D

解析：本题考查名词辨析。availability 意为“可得到，可利用”。expense 意为“花费；损失；消耗”；restriction 意为“限制”；allocation 意为“分配，配给”。

39. 答案：A

解析：本题考查名词辨析。incidence 意为“发生（率）”。awareness 意为“意识，发觉”；exposure 意为“暴露，揭露，接触”；popularity 意为“流行，普及”。

40. 答案：C

解析：although 意为“尽管”，引导让步状语从句，符合题意。provided 意为“假如，若是”引导条件状语从句；since 意为“自从；因为”引导时间和原因状语从句，supposing 意为“假设”，引导条件状语从句。

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

41. 答案：C

解析：本题出自第一段。从文章第一段第二句可以看出，Redmon 被 job database 的“personal search agent”所吸引，并利用这个 agent 找到了工作。而其他三个选项说的都是 database，因此应选择 C，“利用一个

database 的特殊服务设施 ” 找到了工作。

42. 答案 : A

解析 : 本题出自第二段和第三段。从第三段的 “ There’s no career counseling... ” 可以看出 lack of counseling 是 search agents 的一个缺点。而从第二段第二句可以看出 B 项 Limited number of visits 并不是缺点 , 而是可以提高效率的优点。因此 B、C 都不符合题意。

43. 答案 : D

解析 : 本题考查通过上下文理解词汇意思。从第三段的 “ consider it a reminder to check the database again ” 可以看出 “ the agent ” 可以起 “ a reminder ” 的作用 , 而上文说 agent 可起 tip service 的作用 , 由此可见 tip service 和 reminder 作用相似 , 因此选 D。其余三项中 advisory 意为 “ 顾问的 ” ; compensation 意为 “ 赔偿 ” , interaction 意为 “ 相互影响 ” , 均不符合题意。

44. 答案 : B

解析 : 本题为细节题。从第四段的 “ it includes only three potential jobs ... job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them ” , 可以判断 B 为最佳答案。

45. 答案 : C

解析 : 本题考查细节。从文章最后一段的第一句可以判断 C 符合文意。A 项 “ indispensable ” 一词意为 “ 必不可少的 ” , 过于绝对 , 不合文意。B 项从最后一段第二句可以看出 , 不是 some sites 而是 job-seekers 想要 track the demand for their work ... ; D 项原文没有提到。

Text 2

46. 答案 : A

解析 : A 项意为 “ 一种被人忽视的不平等 ” ; B 项意为 “ 一种明显的偏见 ” ; C 项意为 “ 一种个人成见 ” ; D 项 “ 一种品牌歧视 ” 。从文章第二段第一句可以看出判断 , 因为叫 AAAA 的汽车公司的名字排在前面 , 因此要比叫 Zodiac 的公司先被人看到 , 这看似平等但实际上造成了一种不平等。

47. 答案 : D

解析 : 本题为主旨题 , 考查文章大意概括。前三项都较片面 , 只有 D 项较为全面。

48. 答案 : C

解析 : 本题为推理题。从第四段大意可以判断 , 尽管近视却仍按字母表顺序被排在后面的学生 , 学习和自信心都受到了影响 , 因此老师应照顾到

所有的学生。其他三个选项均不符合文章的意思，为错误表述。

49. 答案：B

解析：have a ZZZ 意为“睡着了”与 B 项 dozing off 相符，因此选 B。C 项意为“感到受了羞辱”，D 项意为“忙于做字谜游戏。”

50. 答案：D

解析：本题考查判断命题真伪。D 项表述了文章大意。A 项 ill-treated 表虐待，而文中只讲了歧视，因此不符合题意；B 项与原文不符；C 项原文没有提到。

Text 3

51. 答案：D

解析：bite one's nails 意为“焦虑不安”，文中第一句说 Ellen 现在还没有到焦虑不安的程度，说明还没落到极为窘迫的地步，与 D 项句意相符。

52. 答案：A

解析：本题考查考生对态度的理解。optimistic 意为“乐观的”，confused 意为“迷惑不解的”，carefree 意为“不在乎的”；panicked 意为“恐慌的”，从文章第二段最后一句话“Customers ... only concerned, not panicked... remain optimistic...”可以判断应选 A 项 Optimistic。

53. 答案：B

解析：本题出自第三段引语。从“Home prices ...”和“‘Instead of 20 to 30 offers,...’ says ... a Bay Area real-estate broker.”可以看出本题与 real estate 有关。故选择 B，意为“房地产”。

54. 答案：A

解析：从文章最后一段可以看出 potential home buyers, employers, consumers, diners 都能从中受益，因此选择 A，他们能从某些方面受益。

55. 答案：C

解析：本题为推断题。A 项意为“繁荣即将来临”，B 项意为“勒紧裤腰带是惟一的补救措施”。C 项意为“小心谨慎但不要惊慌”，D 项意为“冒险越多，机会越多”。根据本文大意选择 C。

Text 4

56. 答案：C

解析：本题为细节题。从第一段第一句和第三句“Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education”可以判断家长重视的是实际能力而不是知识本身，因此选择 C。

57. 答案：A

解析：从第二段第一句引语和第四段“From the beginning of our history,... Practicality,...native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than any thing you could learn from a book.”可以判断，美国人从最开始就没有把书本知识放在第一位。因此选择 A。B 项和 D 项与文章意思相反。

58. 答案：D

解析：从第二段和第五段的引语部分可以看出 Ravitch 认为学校可以成为转变人们不重视知识的一种平衡力量 (counterbalance)；而 Emerson 认为学校教育教出来的学生不懂常识 (with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing)。由此可见两人观点是对立的，应选择 D。A 项意为“一致的”，B 项意为“相似的”，C 项意为“互补的”。

59. 答案：B

解析：从第五段可以看出，Emerson 以 Huckleberry Finn 为例说明美国的反知识至上主义 (anti-intellectualism)。由此看见 Emerson 是反对 intellectualism 的。B 项中的 opponent 意为“对手；反抗的”，因此选择 B。

60. 答案：C

解析：本题考查作者的观点。文章第三段表达了作者的观点。他认为如果鼓励孩子抛弃智力，他们就容易受到控制，并且没有能力独立思考，无法保护自己的观点和了解别人的想法。而且作者还引用了 Earl Shorris 的话来支持他的观点。由此可见，作者是赞成学习知识，增强智力的。

Part B

61. 参考译文：希腊人认为，语言的结构和思维过程有着某种联系。这一观点早在人们尚未意识到语言的多样性之前就已在欧洲根深蒂固了。

解析：句中 that 引导了 assumed 的宾语从句，which 引导了一个定语从句，做的是前面整个宾语从句的定语。由于该句中从句较长可以采取分句法进行翻译，即把原句翻译成两个句子。

62. 参考译文：我们感激他们（两位先驱），因此从那以后，这些土著语言中有一部分已不复存在了。这是因为讲这些语言的部族消亡了或是被同化了，因而丧失了他们的本族语言。

解析：句中 because 和 as 分别引导了两个原因状语从句。because 从句解释“我们感激他们”的原因，而 as 从句进一步解释了 because 从句中语言消亡的原因。本句也可采用分句法，译为两句。句中

be obliged to sb.意为“对...表示感激”; die out 意为“灭绝, 消亡”; assimilated 意为“吸收; 被同化; 成为相似”。

63. 参考译文: 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区别显著, 以至于有些学者甚至指责博厄斯和萨丕尔编造了语料。

解析: 本句考查的是 so ... that 句型的翻译。该句型一般译成“如此..., 以至于...”, so ... 部分表述原因, that ... 表述结果。句中 well studied 意为“研究得好的, 充分的”, accuse ... of ... 意为“指责(控告)某人做某事”; fabricate 意为“捏造; 伪造; 制作”。

64. 参考译文: 由于对语言和思维的关系感兴趣, 沃尔夫逐渐形成了这一观点: 在一个社会里, 语言的结构决定习惯性思维的结构。

解析: 句中 Being interested in ... , 是现在分词短语做状语表原因; that 引导的是同位语从句, 作 the idea 的同位语, 解释说明 the idea 是什么。

65. 参考译文: 沃尔夫继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。

解析: 句中 which 引导的是非限制性定语从句, 做 linguistic determinism 的定语; states 后的两个 that 从句都是 states 的宾语, 翻译时可以并列译出。句中 in its strongest form 可译为“其极端说法”; far-reaching 意为“深远的”。

Section IV Writing

66. 参考例文:

Both an End and a Start

The picture describes a runner who is running on the track with trees on each side. He is rushing to the finishing line, perspiring all over. There is a sentence below the picture which says “the terminal point is also the starting point”.

This is a thought-provoking picture. It is true that everything has its end while the end is also a new start. No one will satisfy what he owns now, and will go on achieving new goals and realize the highest value of life.

For example, learning has no end. As a proverb says, “One is never too late to learn” which tells people that they can always learn more of the same thing and there is always something new to learn. No one in the world is Mr. Known-all. Another

example can be a house builder. He lives on building houses. Every time he finished building a house, he has to go somewhere to build another house. Therefore, the completion of one house means the start of building another house. Things go on like this.

To sum up, nothing can be terminal. Whether to learn things or to build houses, there is always new things to learn, new house to build. People keep on moving from the end of one thing to the start of another.

四、2003 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语试题

Section I Listening Comprehension

(此部分试题略)

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)

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 21 to how they can best 22 such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 23, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 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. However, 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. A variety of small clubs can provide 30 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 31 dynamics. Making 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.

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have 34 attention spans. A 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. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 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.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 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. groups | 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 |

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

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The 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. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of espionage—spying as a “profession.” These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan’s vocation as well.

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

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

Straitford 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. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. “As soon as that report runs, we’ll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine,” says Friedman, a former political science professor. “And we’ll hear back from some of them.” Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That’s where Straitford earns its keep.

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

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

For 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 opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, “Then I would have to say yes.” Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, “Don’t worry, scientists will find some way of using computers.” Such well-meaning people just don’t understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We 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. To 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.

Much can be done. Scientists could “adopt” middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, 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. If 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

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next 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.

Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But 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.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers 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.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If 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. It'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. "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.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The 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. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with

under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded 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. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—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.

In 1950, the U.S. spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some 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. Former 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.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme 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. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding 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 U.S., 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 clearly 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.

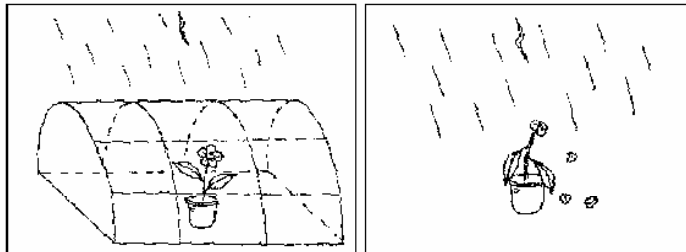
Section IV Writing

66. 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)



温室花朵经不起风雨

2003 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题答案及解析

Section I Listening Comprehension

(此部分答案略)

Section II Use Of English

21. 答案： A

解析： 本题考查固定搭配。give...thought/consideration to...意为“考虑……”，为固定搭配。idea 和 opinion 不与 give...to 搭配；give advice to sb.意为“劝告”，不符合题意。

22. 答案： B

解析： accommodate 意为“适应，顺应；容纳，提供”，在文中指“他们如何...适应变化”。strengthen 意为“加强”，stimulate 意为“刺激”，enhance 意为“加强，提高”。

23. 答案： C

解析： exercise 意为“锻炼，运动”，根据上下文，exercise 与 movement 构成并列，故选 C。care 意为“关心，照顾”；nutrition 意为“营养”；leisure 意为“空闲，闲暇”。

24. 答案： D

解析： 根据上下文，该句是因果关系，用 because 引导原因状语从句，解释“teenagers are...self-conscious...”表示“因为年轻人不断调整自己面对变化”，因此，他们需要成就感来获得自信。

25. 答案： C

解析： 从 comes from achieving success 可以判断，取得成功可以给人信心，故选 confidence。assistance 意为“帮助”；guidance 意为“指导，引导”；

tolerance 意为“忍受，容忍”。

26. 答案：B

解析：admire 意为“赞赏，羡慕”，文中指“年轻人取得的成就受到他人的赞赏，从而树立他们的自信心”。claim 意为“声称，要求；认领”；ignore 意为“忽略，忽视”；surpass 意为“超过”。

27. 答案：D

解析：wise 意为“明智的，聪明的”，it would be wise to do...意为“做……是明智的，可取的”，符合题意。improper 意为“不恰当的，不合适的”；risky 意为“冒险的”；fair 意为“公平的”。

28. 答案：C

解析：for example，固定短语，意为“例如”，引出例子。in effect 意为“实际上”；as a result 意为“由于，因此”；in a sense 意为“在某一方面，就某种意义来说”。

29. 答案：A

解析：display 意为“展览，展出”，文中指展出学生的艺术品(artwork)，describe 意为“描写”；create 意为“创造”；exchange 意为“交换”。

30. 答案：D

解析：multiple 意为“多样的，复合的”，文中指“为他们提供各种各样的机会”。durable 意为“持久的，耐用的”；excessive 意为“过多的”略有贬义；surplus 意为“多余的，剩余的”。

31. 答案：A

解析：group 意为“集体的，团体的”；group dynamics 指集体的力量或团队精神。individual 意为“个人的，单独的”，与题意相反；personnel 意为“人事，全体人员”；corporation 意为“公司；协会；企业”。

32. 答案：D

解析：security 意为“安全感”，文中指一些害羞的年轻人需要安全感。content 意为“满意，满足”；insurance 意为“保险”；admission 意为“允许进入；承认”。

33. 答案：B

解析：本题考查副词辨析。barely 意为“几乎不”表否定意义，文中指成年人的支持几乎是看不见的。particularly 意为“尤其，特别”；definitely 意为“明确地，肯定地”；rarely 意为“很少”，表频度。

34. 答案：D

解析：short attention spans 意为“短暂的注意力集中时间”。通过下文，“我们组织的活动应当让他们保持足够长的活跃时间”，可以判断年轻人注意

力集中的时间较短。

35. 答案：C

解析：so that 意为“以便”，引导目的状语从句；now that 表原因；even if 意为“即使”，引导让步状语从句。

36. 答案：D

解析：something else 意为“其他事情，别的事情”，go on to something else 意为“继续去做别的事情”。

37. 答案：B

解析：本题考查动词搭配。let down 意为“让某人失望”。let off 意为“使下车，放出”；let out 意为“泄露，放掉”；let alone 意为“更不用说”。

38. 答案：A

解析：本题考查词组辨析。on the contrary 意为“相反”，表转折。on the average 意为“平均，一般来说”；on the whole 意为“总的来说”；on the other hand 意为“另一方面”。

39. 答案：C

解析：plan for 意为“为……做计划，打算”，与 roles 搭配。make for 意为“走向”；stand for 意为“象征，代表；支持”；take for 意为“当作，认为”，take...for granted “认为……是理所当然的”。

40. 答案：A

解析：本题考查介词搭配。capability 意为“能力”，within one's capabilities 意为“在某人的能力范围内”。responsibility 意为“责任”；proficiency 意为“熟练”，efficiency 意为“效率”。

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

41. 答案：B

解析：本题考查细节。文章第一段最后一句“the Net, ...is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well”中 reshape 意为“重塑,改变”，与 B 项中 remold（重塑）相符，故选 B。

42. 答案：A

解析：该文章的主题就是网络间谍这一行业，而第一段讲到 Donovan 的故事

主要是想引出网上从事间谍活动这一主题，故选 A。

43. 答案：C

解析：第三段讲述了一个成功从事网上间谍工作的公司 Straitford, Inc.。该公司是众多 “making the biggest splash” 的公司之一。由此可以推断该短语的意思是 “获得最大的成功”。另外，从短语字面理解，splash 意为 “溅起水花”，那么 “溅起最大水花” 则可以理解为 “产生最大反响”，根据上下文可以理解为 “取得最大成功”。

44. 答案：D

解析：第四段最后两句话可以判断，虽然分辨信息的真伪很难，但 Straitford 就是以此谋生的 (“that's where... earns its keep”) 由此可见 straitford 还是可以提供一些相当可靠的情报的。

45. 答案：B

解析：文章最后一句说 “Straitford, ... takes pride in its independent voice.”，意思是 Straitford 有自己的独立见解而自豪。B 项 nonconformist image 意为 “与众不同，有独立见解的形象”，与文章意思相符，故选 B。

Text 2

46. 答案：A

解析：call on 意为 “号召”。A 项意为 “号召科学家们行动起来”。从第一段第三句话可以看到 “科学家们应该 respond forcefully to animal right advocates (动物权利拥护者)”，而 Burke 的话也说到一个不正当的事业会因为好人不采取任何行动而得逞，由此可以判断 A 项符合题意。

47. 答案：B

解析：从第一段最后两句，尤其是 “Hearing allegations of cruelty... many are perplexed that... deliberately harm...” 可以判断不知情的人们对用动物做试验都表示迷惑，不可接受，并且是不人道的。A 项意为 “残忍但很自然”；C 项 “不可避免但邪恶”；D 项 “没有意义而且浪费”。

48. 答案：B

解析：文章第二段讲到一个女人被问到如果瘟疫来了怎么办时，她说科学家们会找到用计算机解决的办法。由此可以判断一些人对医学的无知。

49. 答案：A

解析：第三段第一句就提到了科学家应与公众交流。最后一句也提到了要对那些不了解动物试验重要性的人说清楚。

50. 答案：D

解析：从最后一段中 “Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements

about the value of animal research... ”可以判断 Cooper 是支持动物试验的，故选 D。

Text 3

51. 答案：C

解析：本题考查细节。第二段第一句出现了 supporters，第二句“Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is...by...competition from trucks.”该句说明竞争来自卡车，即行业外的竞争者（outside competitors），因此选 C。

52. 答案：D

解析：本题为态度题。问题中 consolidation 意为“统一”。从第二段第三句 complain 和第五段第一句话可以判断 shippers 对 railroad monopoly 持“担心、忧虑”的态度。故选 D，apprehensive 意为“忧虑的，担心的”。indifferent 意为“漠不关心的”；supportive 意为“支持的”；indignant 意为“愤慨的”。

53. 答案：C

解析：从第三段最后一句话 but 后面的内容可以看出，起诉费钱，费时间，难以胜诉，由此可以推断货主们不大可能起诉。故选 C。文中 appeal to sb. for...意为“为……向……提起诉讼”。

54. 答案：B

解析：本题考查猜词。根据上下文，“to be arbiters of who wins and who loses...”可以看出 arbiter 的作用是判断谁赢谁输，因此相当于 judges（法官或裁判），故选 B。arbiter 意为“仲裁者”。

55. 答案：A

解析：从最后一段第三句“Yet railroads continue to...to acquire one another...”可以看出铁路公司仍在不断吞并。A 项意为“不断并购”（acquisition 为 acquire 的名词形式），符合题意。

Text 4

56. 答案：C

解析：文章第一句话说明美国人认为他们的医疗技术十分高明，加州的人甚至可以选择死亡。由此判断，C 项符合句意。

57. 答案：A

解析：第二段后三句表明因为有第三方付医疗费，尽管没有用，治不好，也要治，例如癌症晚期的治疗。这说明了医疗资源的浪费，故选 A。

58. 答案：B

解析：本题考查作者的态度。第三段最后一句和第四段第一句“ I would not go that far. ”意思是“ 我不会像他的观点那样极端。”说明作者部分同意，但不完全接受 Lamm 的观点，故选 B，意为“ 有保留的同意”。A 项意为“ 强烈反对”；C 项意为“ 轻微藐视”；D 项意为“ 强烈支持”。

59. 答案：D

解析：文章最后一段第三句“ people in Japan and Sweden , ...spend far less on medical care , ...achieved longer , healthier lives...”说明日本和瑞典在医疗方面花钱比较合理、理智，因此 D 项最恰当。

60. 答案：C

解析：本题考查文章主旨。文章第一段最后一句和第二段第一句表明死亡是自然的、正常的，是不可避免的现实。而且整篇文章都在说明美国把大量的钱花在了治疗一些无法治愈的病人身上。以上均可以说明死亡应该为人们所接受。故选择 C。

Part B

61. 参考译文：而且，人类还有改变自己的生存环境的能力，从而使所有其他形态的生命服从于人类自己独特的想法和想象。

解析：Furthermore 意为“ 而且，此外”；have the ability to ...表示“ 有能力做……”；该句的难点是 thus 引导的结果状语，thus 意为“ 因而，从而，这样”，subject...to...意为“ 使……服从于……”。

62. 参考译文：社会科学是知识探索的一个分支，它力图像自然科学家们研究自然现象那样，用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。

解析：翻译该句应注意译文的顺序。句中的 that 从句修饰的是 manner，因此翻译时可以提到前面。句中 enquiry 意为“ 探求，探索”；seek to... “ 试图，努力做……”；reasoned 意为“ 推理的，理性的”，orderly “ 有条理的，有秩序的”，dispassioned “ 不受情绪影响的，冷静的”。

63. 参考译文：强调收集第一手资料，加上在分析过去和现在的文化时采用跨文化视角，使得这一研究成为一门独特的、非常重要的社会科学。

解析：该句主干为 The emphasis on data makes this study a social science，其中 gathered first-hand 作 data 的定语，first-hand 意为“ 第一手的”，combined with...作 the emphasis on data 的伴随状语。翻译该句时与原文顺序一致即可。

64. 参考译文：泰勒把文化定义为“一个复合体，它包括信仰、艺术、道德、

法律、风俗及作为社会一员所获得的其他能力和习惯。”

解析：该句包含引语，在译成汉语时也应体现引语。define...as 意为“把.....定义为.....”，句中 which 引导的定语从句作 that complex whole (复合体，综合体) 的定语，as a member 意为“作为.....的一员”。

65. 参考译文：因此，人类学中的“文化”概念就像数学中的“集”这个概念一样，是一个抽象的概念，它使大量的具体研究和认知成为可能。

解析：句中 thus 表示结果，意为“因此，因而”，like 表示“像.....一样”，which 引导的定语从句作 concept 的定语，makes possible... 意为“使.....成为可能”，注意原文中“culture”，“set”都有引号，译文中“概念”“集”也要有引号。

Section IV Writing

66. 参考例文：

The two pictures describe the same flower, but one case is in the protection of greenhouse, the other case is in the natural environment. However, the result is totally different. When in the greenhouse, the flower blooms owing to the ideal condition, while outside, it withers because of the rain and storm. This set of drawing reminds me of a very important issue in China nowadays: education of the young.

In recent years, many families in China have only one child. The economic conditions become better and better, but at the mean time the problem comes out. Parents spoil their children in order to show how much they love the young. They offer the best living conditions, the best schooling and do all things to satisfy the young, but the result is the young become self-centered, arbitrary and dependent on their parents. Like the flower in the greenhouse, when they step into society to live independently, they find that they know nothing and soon will be hit by rain and storm, and they don't know how to tackle the difficulties they encounter.

So far, the education of the young has become a major issue, because the young take the responsibilities of structuring and developing our country in the next decades of years. Thus, we should develop the ability of the young to be independent so as to help them adapt to the society and contribute to our country and people.

五、2002 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英 语 试 题

Section I Listening Comprehension

(此部分试题略)

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)

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened 21. As 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. It 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. Not everyone sees the process in 28. It is important to do so.

It 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. As 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. They were thought of, like people, 35 generations, with the distance between generations much

36.

It was within the computer age that the term “information society” began to be widely used to describe the 37 within which we now live. The 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. “Benefits” have been weighed 40 “harmful” outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 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

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your 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. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If 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.

Here 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. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone 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. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If 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. With 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. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often 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.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatement. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

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
42. 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 service _____.
 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

Since 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. That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As 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. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo-drivers. And 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.

But 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. “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.”

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite 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.

What 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. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But 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. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can’t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it.

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”(Sentence 1, paragraph 2)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

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since 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. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-80, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom the time?

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

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In 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.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The 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. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On 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.

One 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. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. *The Economist's* commodity-price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

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.”

George 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. “It’s like surgery,” he says. “We don’t call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn’t intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If 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.

Just 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*. It 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.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. “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.” He says medical licensing boards “must make it clear...that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension.”

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" (Sentence2, 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 clearly 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 are 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)

2002 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题答案及解析

Section I Listening Comprehension

(此部分答案略)

Section II Use of English

21. 答案：A

解析：本题考查对通篇的理解。另外，between 在文中意为“在期间”，指时间，做副词用。

22. 答案：D

解析：本题考查 It was not until...that...强调句型，not (...) until...意为“直到……才，不到……不”为固定搭配，因此选 D。

23. 答案：C

解析：句中出现的 newspaper, pamphlet, book, periodical 都是传播媒介，选项中 medium 意为“媒介”；means 意为“手段，方法”，method 意为“方法”；measure 意为“措施”，故选 C。

24. 答案：B

解析：本题考查介词短语辨析。in the company of 意为“在……的陪同下；与……同时”，在文中指随着传单、书籍的出现同时也出现了期刊，故选 B。其余三项 in the process of 意为“在……过程中”；in the light of 意为“根据，按照”；in the form of 意为“以……的形式”。

25. 答案：B

解析：本题考查动词短语辨析。speed up 意为“快速，加速”；gather up 意为“收集，聚拢”；work up 意为“逐步发展或改进……”；pick up 意为“拾起，搭载某人”。文中体现了通信革命从铁路到电报、电话、广播……飞机说明了通信革命发展之迅速，因此选 B 比较恰当。

26. 答案：A

解析：本题考查介词副词用法。on 在文中表示“发展，继续”体现出一种延续性；lead on 指“引导，向……发展”。out 表“向外”；over 表“反转过来，超越”；off 表“离开”。

27. 答案：D

解析：本题考查的也是介词副词用法。into 与前面的 lead on through 搭配，意为“一直领先，引导，直到 20 世纪的汽车和飞机”。beyond 意为“超过”。

28. 答案：D

解析：in perspective 意为“恰当地，正确地看到……”，文中第一段讲述了通信革命几个世纪的发展变化，但作者在第二段开头指出并不是每个人都清楚地、正确地看到了这个过程。因此选 D。其他三项中，concept 不与 in 搭配；dimension 意为“尺寸，空间”；in effect 意为“实际上”，通过第二段讲述的 computer...radically changed the process 以及下文可以判断 in effect 不恰当。

29. 答案：C

解析：该句讲到二十世纪早期计算机的出现猛烈地改变了这一过程，第一段讲述通信的快速发展，而第二段说是计算机起了关键作用，因此空白处应选择一个表示转折关系的连词，however 意为“然而”表转折，符合题意。indeed “真的”；hence “因此”表示结果；therefore “因此，所以”表示结果。

30. 答案：B

解析：本题可以从时间顺序来判断，从 early 20th century 到 1960s 属于时间上的先后，因此选择 followed by 意为“紧随其后的……”

31. 答案：D

解析：根据上下文，前面说猛烈地改变了这一过程，后面说影响不是即刻... (impact...was not immediately...)，可以判断该处表转折或者让步。选项中 although 意为“尽管”表示让步，因此符合题意。unless “除非”表条件；since “自从；因为”表时间或原因；lest “以免”表示目的。

32. 答案：A

解析：apparent 意为“明显的”，desirable 意为“可取的，理想的”，negative 意为“否定的，负面的”，plausible 意为“似乎合理的，似乎真实的”。通过上题讲解可以判断影响不是很明显的。故 A 项符合题意。

33. 答案：A

解析：institutional 意为“公共机构的”，universal 意为“普遍的”，fundamental

意为“基本的”, instrumental 意为“有帮助的”。根据文中“they became personal (个人的) ... , as well as...”可以判断该空应与 personal 对应, 意思相反, 故选择 A, 表示既可用于个人, 也可用于公共的机构。

34. 答案: C

解析: capacity 意为“容量”指可以容纳的数量, ability 指“做……的能力, 技能”, capability 指“具备做……的素质, 能力”, faculty 意为“做……的特殊才能”。文中指的是 storage_____increasing 意为“存储, 贮存”, 由此可以判断是存储的容量大小在增加, 故选择 C。

35. 答案: B

解析: 本题考查短语辨析。in terms of 意为“以……方式, 以……观点”; by means of 意为“通过, 用……手段”; with regard to 意为“关于”; in line with 意为“符合”。根据 like people, 说明计算机也像人一样一代一代地发展, 故选择 B。

36. 答案: D

解析: 本题考查搭配。根据句子可以判断该空修饰的是 distance(距离), deeper 表深度; fewer 表数量; nearer 表距离与 distance 重复; smaller 意为“更小”, 符合题意。

37. 答案: A

解析: context 意为“上下文, 语境”; range 意为“范围, 山脉”; scope 意为“余地, (研究事物的) 范围”; territory 意为“领土, 领域”。该句提到 information society 指一个抽象的“社会”, 而不是实实在在的某个国家或社会去 live within, 因此, A 项最贴近题意。

38. 答案: C

解析: 本题为动词辨析。influence 意为“影响”; regard 意为“视为, 看待”常与 as 连用, impress 意为“留下印象”, effect 意为“生效, 起作用”。

39. 答案: B

解析: 本题考查形容词辨析。controversial 意为“有争议的”; competitive 意为“竞争的, 有竞争力的”; distracting 意为“分散注意力的”, irrational 意为“不合理的, 不理智的”。从 but 转折可以看出人们的观点还是不统一的。

40. 答案: C

解析: 本题考查动词短语搭配。weigh against 意为“权衡, 衡量……更重要”; weigh above 意为“超过”; weigh upon 意为“成为……的负担”; weigh with 意为“起作用”。

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

41. 答案：C

解析：本题考查细节，从文章第一段第三句可以判断 C 项符合题意。

42. 答案：B

解析：第二段的笑话说一个穿白大褂的男子是上帝，但有时他认为自己是医生，由此可见护士们眼里的医生总觉得自己像上帝一样。故选择 B。

43. 答案：D

解析：本文主要讲述的是开玩笑等在谈话中使用幽默的事情，因此题目也与谈笑有关，根据第三段最后一句话可以判断邮局电话系统等公共服务行业是大部分人开玩笑的对象，故选择 D。

44. 答案：D

解析：从第四段可以看出，讲幽默故事要想达到效果应该是 casual, off-the-cuff（当场的，即兴的），relaxed, unforced，由此可见 D 项最恰当。

45. 答案：A

解析：本题考查文章大意。文章通篇讲述的都是怎样使你的幽默产生效果，因此选择 A “有效地运用幽默”。

Text 2

46. 答案：C

解析：从文章第一句可知在人类创造发明之初，人们就设计许多工具来做一些危险的、困难的工作。A 项正是文章第一句的句意重现，故选择 C。

47. 答案：C

解析：本题考查根据上下文猜词。文章第一、二段讲述的都是工具，机器、机器人等，均为工具设备，再根据 gizmos 后的从句可以判断 gizmos 指的是工具设备。

48. 答案：D

解析：从第三段末 Dave 的话中可以判断人们还不能给机器人足够的常识去影响动态的世界。因此与 D 项相符。

49. 答案：B

解析：从文章最后一段第二句话可以看出机器人可以在有控制的环境中处理一些错误。故选择 B。

50. 答案：C

解析：从文章倒数第二句 but 转折可以看出，还是人脑处理相关信息的能力比计算机强，故选择 C。

Text 3

51. 答案：B

解析：本题考查细节。第一段第二句表明由于 OPEC 决定在三月份减少原油供应，因此油价上涨。文中 supply-cuts 意为“削减供应”，与 B 项 reduction in supply 意思相同，故选择 B。

52. 答案：D

解析：本题可用排除法。从第三段最后一句“even...big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect...”可以看出原油价格提高没有什么影响。从最后一段第一句“...unlike...in the 1970s,...commodity-price inflation...”可以看出此次油价上涨不像 70 年代那样，与 commodity price 上涨无关。故 A 项、B 项可以排除；另外，C 项说消耗的上涨文中没有提到，故排除 C。

53. 答案：D

解析：根据第四段“The OECD estimates...by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP”可以判断，油价变化对 rich economies（发达国家）的 GDP 没有太大影响。

54. 答案：A

解析：本题考查通篇的理解。从文章中出现多次的时间，old days，1973，1979-1980，1970s，1998，this time，可以判断通篇都是在比较当今和 1970s/1980s 受油价变化的影响。故选择 A。

55. 答案：A

解析：本题考查作者的态度。A 项“乐观的”；B 项“敏感的”；C 项“悲观的，绝望的”；D 项“恐慌的”。整篇文章都在分析论述此次油价上涨不会像 70 年代那样，受到重大影响，由此可见作者是乐观的。

Text 4

56. 答案：B

解析：从第二段第一句“Although...no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide...”和第三段可以判断，医生帮助垂死的病人结束生命依然是不合法的。

57. 答案：C

解析：从第二段“double effect”和第三段“...principle...using high doses...to control...patients' pain...”可以判断C项命题符合文意。

58. 答案：B

解析：文中第七段最后一句“It identifies the undertreatment of pain and...as the twin problems...”中undertreatment意为“对...处理不力，未充分处理”与B项inadequate（不充分的）treatment意思相符，故选择B。

59. 答案：A

解析：本题考查猜词。bold意为“胆大的，勇敢的”；harmful意为“有害的”；careless意为“粗心的”；desperate意为“绝望的”。文中提到“aggressive use of ineffectual and forced...procedures...”医生在知道无效的情况下还要去救治病人，说明这是大胆的做法。故选择A。

60. 答案：D

解析：根据最后一段最后一句可以判断由于医生处理不善增加了病人死亡的痛苦应被吊销执照，故选择D。

Part B

61. 参考译文：难题之一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。

解析：句中what is called意为“所谓的”；trace...to...意为“找.....的根源，追溯到.....”；continues to意为“继续”。

62. 参考译文：行为科学之所以发展缓慢，一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，另一部分原因是难以找到其他的解释方式。

解析：句中包含两个because引导的原因状语从句，并处于并列地位。partly意为“部分地，不完全地”；seem to do意为“似乎，好像”。

63. 参考译文：自然选择在进化中的作用只是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，人们才刚刚认识和研究。

解析：该句含两个并列句。role意为“作用，角色”；formulate意为“表示，系统地陈述”；in shaping and maintaining意为“在塑造和保持.....方面”。

64. 参考译文：自由和尊严是传统理论意义上的自主人所拥有的，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。

解析：该句又是两个并列句组成的。主语they指的是上句中的“freedom and dignity”；be essential to意为“对.....说是基本的，必要的”；

be responsible for 意为“对……负责”; give credit for 意为“对……给予赞许”。

65. 参考译文：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，解决我们的问题的惟一方式也可能随之继续受到排斥。

解析：本题的难点在于 with it possibly 中的“it”，it 指的是 a technology ... rejected 这个句子。Until 指“直到……才，在……之前”；problems 后面省略了谓语 will continue to be rejected。

Section IV Writing

66. 参考例文：

Cultures—National and International

In the picture, we can see an American girl in traditional Chinese costume. She's wearing long earrings, a necklace and a beautiful hat and a dress with ribbons which I guess are costumes of a Chinese minority group. The picture shows that Chinese traditional culture is going international day by day.

Since economy, science and technology develop rapidly, the transportation and tourism become more and more developing. People all over the world become to know China, our culture, people, and geology and so on. Also China becomes to know other countries in the world especially developed countries. We learn their cultures and their experience in developing economy. Thus the understanding between peoples from different countries helps strengthen friendship and cooperation with each other. People from different countries like cultural exchanges and are willing to share their cultures, like the girl in the pictures, her smile stands for the harmony of different cultures.

China has 5000 years of history with rich heritage and civilization. We should let people all over the world know us and we should know other people as well. Therefore, we can develop together.

六、2001 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英 语 试 题

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.(5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____1979.

[A] from [B] after [C] for [D] since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D] .

Sample Answer [A][B][C][**D**]

1. If I were in a movie, then it would be about time that I_____ my head in my hands for a cry.
A. bury B. am burying C. buried D. would bury
2. Good news was sometimes released prematurely, with the British recapture of the port_____ half a day before the defenders actually surrendered.
A. to announce B. announced C. announcing D. was announced
3. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent, so _____one wait instead of searching for it.
A. would rather B. had to C. cannot but D. had best
4. She felt suitably humble just as she _____when he had first taken a good look at herself, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed.

- A. had B. had had C. would have had D. has had
5. There was no sign that Mr Jospin, who keeps a firm control on the party despite _____ from leadership of it, would intervene personally.
A. being resigned B. having resigned C. going to resign D. resign
6. So involved with their computers _____ that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.
A. became the children B. become the children
C. had the children become D. do the children become
7. The individual TV viewer invariably senses that he or she is _____ an anonymous, statistically insignificant part of a huge and diverse audience.
A. everything except B. anything but
C. no less than D. nothing more than
8. One difficulty in translation lies in obtaining a concept match. _____ this is meant that a concept in one language is lost or changed in meaning in translation.
A. By B. In C. For D. With
9. Conversation becomes weaker in a society that spends so much time listening and being talked to _____ it has all but lost the will and the skill to speak for itself.
A. as B. which C. that D. what
10. *Church* as we use the word refers to all religious institutions, _____ they Christian, Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.
A. be B. being C. were D. are

Section B

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.(10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

A. vanished B. scattered C. abandoned D. rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C] .

Sample Answer [A B **C** D]

11. He is too young to be able to_____ between right and wrong.
A. discard B. discern C. disperse D. disregard
12. It was no_____ that his car was seen near the bank at the time of the robbery.
A. coincidence B. convention C. certainty D. complication
13. One of the responsibilities of the Coast Guard is to make sure that all ships _____follow traffic rules in busy harbors.
A. cautiously B. dutifully C. faithfully D. skillfully
14. The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems to be _____the welfare of his animals.
A.critical about B. indignant at C. indifferent to D. subject to
15. The chairman of the board _____on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.
A.compelled B. posed C. pressed D. tempted
16. It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with_____.
A. for long B. in and out C. once for all D. by nature
17. Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in _____and lack of unity in style.
A. conflict B. confrontation C. disturbance D. disharmony
18. The Timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once_____.
A. thrived B. swelled C. prospered D. flourished
19. However, growth in the fabricated metals industry was able to_____ some of the decline in the iron and steel industry
A. overturn B. overtake C. offset D. oppress
20. Because of its intimacy, radio is usually more than just a medium; it is_____.
A. firm B. company C. corporation D. enterprise
21. When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognizes it as_____.
A. novel B. remote C .distant D. foreign
22. My favorite radio song is the one I first heard on a thick 1923 Edison disc I _____at a garage sale.
A. trifled with B. scraped through C. stumbled upon D. thirsted for
23. Some day software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could_____.

- A. descend B. decline C. deteriorate D. depress
24. Equipment not_____official safety standards has all been removed from the workshop.
- A. conforming to B. consistent with C. predominant over D. providing for
25. As an industry, biotechnology stands to_____ electronics in dollar volume and perhaps surpass it in social impact by 2020.
- A. contend B. contest C. rival D. strive
26. The authors of the United States Constitution attempted to establish an effective national government while preserving_____for the states and liberty for individuals.
- A. autonomy B. dignity C. monopoly D. stability
27. For three-quarters of its span on earth, life evolved almost_____as microorganisms.
- A. precisely B. instantly C. initially D. exclusively
28. The introduction of gunpowder gradually made the bow and arrow_____, particularly in Western Europe.
- A. obscure B. obsolete C. optional D. overlapping
29. Whoever formulated the theory of the origin of the universe, it is just_____ and needs proving.
- A. spontaneous B. hypothetical C. intuitive D. empirical
30. The future of this company is_____: many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.
- A. at odds B. in trouble C. in vain D. at stake

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.

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

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

Passage 1

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By 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. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, 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. The 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. The 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.

A 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. Thus, 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. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The 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. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A 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.

Although 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. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

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

A 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. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As 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. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

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

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anticolonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries 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. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The 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. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

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

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The 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.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In 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.

There 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. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-sized cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then 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.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The 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.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If 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.

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

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

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome

foreign investment. In 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. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I 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. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet 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. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And 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?

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

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A 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".

Curiously, 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. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having 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.

I 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. Nothing 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".

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting—also known in America as "voluntary simplicity"—has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anti-consumerism. There 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.

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 U.S. 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 sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly 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.

Part V Writing

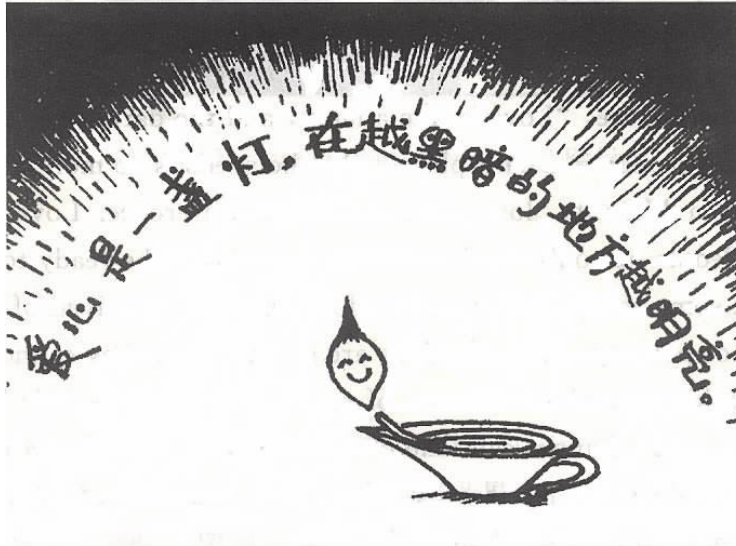
76. Directions:

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 on ANSWER SHEET 2.(20 points)



2001 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题答案及解析

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

1. 答案：C

解析：本题包含两个虚拟语气 “If I were..., it would be...” 和 It is (would be, was) time that... 的 that 从句。that 从句中谓语动词应用虚拟，即动词的过去式，故选 C。

2. 答案：B

解析：本题考查动词的过去分词和现在分词的辨析。动词的过去分词有表示被动的用法，而现在分词表示主动，因为句中 the British recapture of... 是被宣布，因此选 B。

3. 答案：D

解析：would rather 意为“宁愿”；had to 意为“不得不，必须”；cannot but 意为“不得不”。had best 相当于 had better 意为“最好”。

4. 答案：A

解析：本题考查时态。因为 she__ 的时间状语从句 “when... had first taken...” 用了过去完成时，说明 she__ 这个动作发生在 she felt... humble 之前，故 she 后应用过去完成时，空白处完整的形式是 she had felt humble。

5. 答案：B

解析：despite “尽管，不顾”，介词后须接名词短语或动名词。根据句意可知 Mr. Jospin 已经辞职了，故 B 项正确。

6. 答案：D

解析：本题考查倒装。若 so... that... 句型中，若 so 位于句首则主句需要倒装。因该句为一般现在时，因此选 D。正常语序为 The children become so... that...。

7. 答案：D

解析：本题考查惯用句型。nothing more than 意为“只不过”；everything except 意为“(绝)不是”；anything but 意为“(绝)不是，根本不”；no less than 意为“不少于，多达”。

8. 答案：A

解析：题中第一句中 lie in 意为“在于”，第二句则考查了 mean by 这一固定搭配，意为“意思是……，指……”，例如：what do you mean by...?该句用了倒装，this 指的是前一个句子。

9. 答案：C

解析：本题考查了 so...that...句型。句中意为“花了如此多的时间……结果却丧失了……”，that 引导了结果状语从句。

10. 答案：A

解析：be they Christian 是虚拟让步句的倒装形式，正常语序是 whether they be Christian 意为“不管(不论)他们是……(还是……)”。

Section B

11. 答案：B

解析：discern 意为“辨认，识别”。discard 意为“丢掉，抛弃”；disperse 意为“散布，传播”；disregard 意为“轻视，不理，不顾”。

12. 答案：A

解析：coincidence 意为“巧合”，“It was no...that”意为“……不是巧合”。convention 意为“习惯，习俗”；certainty 意为“肯定，必然”；complication 意为“复杂，棘手的问题”。

13. 答案：B

解析：dutifully 意为“守本分地，服从地，尽责地”。cautiously 意为“谨慎地，极小心地”；faithfully “忠实地，忠诚地”；skillfully 意为“熟练地”。

14. 答案：C

解析：be indifferent to 意为“对……漠不关心”；be critical about 意为“对……挑剔的”；be indignant at 意为“对……感到气愤的”；be subject to 意为“易受……的”，句中 but seems to be...表示转折，意思应与前面的 trusting and considerate 相反，因此选 C。

15. 答案：C

解析：press 意为“催促，竭力要求”。compel 意为“迫使，逼迫”，及物动词不与 on 搭配，pose “摆姿势”；tempt 意为“引诱，诱惑”。

16. 答案：C

解析：once for all 意为“一劳永逸”。题中指任何一个社会都不能一劳永逸地

解决完所有社会问题。for long 意为“长久”, in and out 意为“里里外外”; by nature 意为“本质上”。

17. 答案: D

解析: 句中 result in 意为“导致”; disharmony 意为“不协调”, 与 lack of unity 搭配。conflict 意为“冲突”, confrontation 意为“对抗, 对质”; disturbance 意为“干扰”。

18. 答案: A

解析: thrive 意为“兴旺, 茂盛”; swell 意为“膨胀, 充满”; prosper 意为“繁盛, 昌盛”, flourish 意为“盛行, 泛滥(特指不好的方面), 繁荣”。

19. 答案: C

解析: offset 意为“弥补, 抵消”, 题中指“.....的增长可以弥补.....的衰退”。overturn 意为“弄翻, 颠覆”, overtake 意为“赶上, 超过”; oppress 意为“压迫”。

20. 答案: B

解析: company 在句中为“同伴, 伙伴”而不是“公司”之意。firm, corporation 均为“公司”而 enterprise 意为“企业”。

21. 答案: D

解析: foreign 意为“外来的, 异质的”, 符合题意。novel 意为“新颖的”; remote 意为“遥远的”; distant 意为“远的, 远处的”。

22. 答案: C

解析: stumble upon 意为“偶然见到, 偶然碰到”; trifle with 意为“愚弄, 疏忽”; scrape through 意为“艰难地通过”; thirst for 意为“渴望”。

23. 答案: B

解析: decline 意为“拒绝; 变小, 衰弱”, 题中指对任何一种第二语言的需求可能会减少, descend 意为“传下来, 降格”; deteriorate 意为“衰败, 恶化”; depress 意为“使沮丧, 使萧条”。

24. 答案: A

解析: conform to 意为“符合”题中指“符合.....的标准”。consist with 意为“与.....一致”; predominant over 意为“控制, 主宰”; provide for 意为“提供, 供给”。

25. 答案: C

解析: rival 意为“对抗, 匹敌”, 与后面的 surpass 呼应。contend 意为“主张, 坚信; 比赛; 争论”; contest 意为“竞赛, 竞争”; strive 意为“努力”。

26. 答案: A

解析: autonomy 意为“自治权”, 题中是指在建立中央政府的同时保留各州的自

治权。dignity 意为“尊严”；monopoly 意为“垄断”；stability 意为“稳定”。

27. 答案：D

解析：exclusively 意为“全部地，排除其他地”；precisely 意为“精确地”；instantly 意为“马上地”；initially 意为“最初，开始”。

28. 答案：B

解析：obsolete 意为“过时的，陈旧的”，题中指“火药的发明使得弓箭逐渐过时了，落伍了”。obscure 意为“模糊的”；optional 意为“可选择的”；overlapping 意为“重叠的”。

29. 答案：B

解析：hypothetical 意为“假设的，假说的”，题中指“不论谁提出了这个理论，也还是假想的，需要证明”。spontaneous 意为“自发的，自然的”；intuitive 意为“直觉的”；empirical 意为“经验主义的”。

30. 答案：D

解析：at stake 意为“处于危险之中”。at odds 意为“发生冲突”；be in trouble 意为“正有麻烦”；in vain 意为“徒劳无功”。

Part II Cloze Test

31. 答案：D

解析：such as 意为“例如”，后可接名词短语。for instance 也有例如之意，但后面多用逗号与例子隔开，相当于 for example。as to 意为“至于”；in particular 意为“特别，尤其”。通过下文可以看出此处只是举个例子。

32. 答案：A

解析：tightening 意为“拉紧，收紧”，与 control 搭配，表示“加紧控制”。intensify 意为“强化，加强”；focus 意为“集中”，多与 on 连用；fasten 意为“扣紧，系牢”。

33. 答案：D

解析：draft bill 意为“草案”，为法律用语。sketch 意为“素描，草图”；rough 意为“粗略的”；preliminary 意为“预备性的，初步的”。

34. 答案：B

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。illegal 意为“不合法的”，文中指“使给证人报酬不合法”与第一段 ban payments to witnesses 相符。illogical 意为“不合逻辑的”；improbable 意为“不可能的”；improper 意为“不恰当的”。

35. 答案：A

解析: publicity 意为“宣传,公开”,与文中所提到的 newspaper 相关,指“严格控制新闻宣传”。penalty 意为“处罚”;popularity 意为“普及,流行”;peculiarity 意为“独特性”。

36. 答案: C

解析: 根据句意“在审讯开始前要严格控制,不要太宣传”应选 C。

37. 答案: D

解析: 本题考查动词词组辨析。agree with 意为“同意”,可以是同意一项计划或其他。文中指同意一份报告。side with 指“与某人站在一边,支持某人”;share with 意为“与某人分享”,comply with 意为“遵守”。

38. 答案: B

解析: 本题考查动词辨析。offer 意为“提供,给予”;present 意为“赠予,授予”;manifest 意为“表明,显示”;indicate 意为“指示,显示”。

39. 答案: B

解析: 本题考查名词辨析。publication 意为“发表,将……公诸于众”,文中指“那封信的公布引起了……”。release 意为“释放”;printing 意为“印刷,出版”;exposure 意为“揭露,暴露”。

40. 答案: A

解析: 本题考查搭配。a storm of 意为“激烈的,猛烈的”,与 protest 搭配,指强烈的抗议。

41. 答案: B

解析: interpretation 意为“解释,解释权”,文中指“对隐私控制的解释权”。translation 意为“翻译”;exhibition 意为“展览”;demonstration 意为“证明;示威”。

42. 答案: C

解析: rather than 意为“而不是”,表示转折。better than 意为“好过,胜过”,other than 意为“除了”;sooner than 意为“早于;宁愿”。

43. 答案: B

解析: 本题考查动词用法。make 可以接宾语和宾语补足语。其他三项均不能。

44. 答案: A

解析: binding 意为“有约束力的”,文中指在英国法律上有约束力。convincing 意为“有说服力的”;restraining 意为“限制的”;sustaining 意为“持续的,支持的”。

45. 答案: C

解析: 本题考查动词词组辨析。be entitled to 是固定搭配,意为“有权利,被赋予某种权利”,其中 to 为介词后可接名词。be authorized to do sth.意

为“被授予做……”; be qualified to do sth. “有资格做……”; be credited to sth. 意为“把……归功于……”。

46. 答案: A

解析: be in safe hands with our ...judges 意为“若由我们的法官来控制应该很安全”。

47. 答案: D

解析: issue 意为“争论的问题”, 指人们所关注的热点问题。impact 意为“影响”, incident 意为“小事”, inference 意为“推论, 推理”。

48. 答案: C

解析: be said to ...意为“据说……”。It is said (reported, believed...) that... 句型的意思也是据说(据报道……)。

49. 答案: D

解析: 本题考查同位语从句。that 引导的从句作 concerns 的同位语。

50. 答案: C

解析: 本题考查动词辨析。ensure 意为“确保, 保证”。assure 意为“使确信”, 常用于 assure sb/oneself of sth., confide 意为“吐露, 倾诉”, 常用于 confide sth. to sb.; guarantee 意为“保证, 承诺”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

51. 答案: D

解析: 从第二段最后一句可知, 这种趋势在那些特别是建立在数学和实验基础上的科学领域最为明显, 分析题中 4 个选项, D 项“物理和化学”最符合题意。

52. 答案: B

解析: 文章第二段第一句“ No clear-cut distinction...between professionals and amateurs in science...”, 句中 No clear-cut 意为“不明显的”, B 项与该句意思相符, 因此选择 B。

53. 答案: A

解析: 从第二段最后一句和最后一段第一句可知, 作者用英国地质学的发展来说明专业化和职业化的发展过程。

54. 答案: C

解析: 第一段第一句就指出“专业化可以看作是科学知识加速积累的反映”,

由此可见 C 项符合文意。

Passage 2

55. 答案：C

解析：从文章第一句、第三句和第二段第一句可以判断 digital divide 的危险，并应该缩小这种差距，由此可见 C 项“世界应该警惕，防御这种信息差。”

56. 答案：A

解析：从文章第二段第二句和第三段可知，互联网变得商业化，并且“has enormous potential”，故 A 项符合文意。

57. 答案：D

解析：从文章第四段前四句可知吸引外资对经济发展的重要作用。故选 D。

58. 答案：A

解析：从文章倒数第三句可以看出，吸纳外资来建设电子化基础设施，来发展经济。该句中 better off 是 well off（富有的）的比较级。

Passage 3

59. 答案：B

解析：本题为主旨题，考查文章大意。文章第一句提出“为什么这么多美国人不信任报纸？”从第二段之后主要说是什么原因造成这样的问题，因此本文主要讲的是人们对报纸失望的原因。

60. 答案：D

解析：本题题目中“turned out to be”意为“被证明是……”。从文章第二段“...this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about...”可以看出其结果是 low-level，与 D 项 rather superficial 相符，故选 D。

61. 答案：C

解析：题目中 lie in 意为“在于……”。从文章第六段第二句“The...distrust...isn't rooted in inaccuracy...but in...would views between reporters and readers.”可以判断是记者的 world views 与读者相差甚远造成了读者对新闻媒体的不信任。选项 C world outlook 意思与 world views 相近，故选 C。

62. 答案：A

解析：题目中 owing to 意为“归因于……”。从最后一段最后两句可以看出如果报纸依然没有意识到读者不满意的真正原因是文化和阶级的偏见。

Passage 4

63. 答案：C

解析：从文章第一、二句可以看出“mergers and acquisitions（兼并、吞并）”这一浪潮席卷了欧美及经济新兴国家。由此可见，今天商业的趋势是 mergers and acquisitions，与 C 项意思相符。

64. 答案：A

解析：第三段第一句提出了最重要的推动力在于“...and enlarges markets that ... of meeting customer's demands.”由此可见，A 项与该句意思相符。

65. 答案：D

解析：从第四段第二句“the merger ... today could re-create the same threats to competition that ...when Standard Oil trust was broken up.”可以推断 D 项符合文意。

66. 答案：B

解析：本题考查作者的态度。A 项意为“乐观的”，B 项“客观的”，C 项“悲观的”，D 项“有偏见的”。文章讲了合并热潮这一现象，分析了推动其发展的原因，同时提出了一些需要注意的问题，由此可以判断作者持有客观态度。

Passage 5

67. 答案：B

解析：文章第二句“A lateral move that ... and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career...”体现了作者是因为某种原因阻碍了事业的发展而被迫放弃工作的。

68. 答案：B

解析：第二段说的是作者在辞职后，发现了简单生活的乐趣，由此可推断作者形成了一种新的生活观念。故选 B。mold 意为“塑造”。

69. 答案：C

解析：从第三段第一句可知，juggling one's life 与 downshifting（放弃压力，过简单的生活）意思相反，因此 C 项“巨大的压力”符合题意。

70. 答案：D

解析：从第五段第一句可以看出这种 downshifting 的趋势是经济衰退的一个反映。故选 D。

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

71. 参考译文：届时，将出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目及装有污染监控器的汽车，一旦这些汽车排污超标，监控器就会使其停驶。

解析：本句为 there be 句型的将来时。hosted by ... 为过去分词短语作 television chat shows 的定语，that 从句作 monitors 的定语。

72. 参考译文：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，人们将在能发出气味的电视机前休闲；届时，数字化时代就到来了。

解析：equipped with 意为“装备，装有……”，作 dolls 的定语；be regarded as 意为“把……视为，当作”；rather than 意为“而不是”。

73. 参考译文：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。

解析：逗号之前为该句的主句，to produce ... 为不定式作目的状语，piece together 意为“收集到一起”，that 从句作 calendar 的定语，key breakthroughs 意为“关键的，重要的突破”，take place 意为“发生”。

74. 参考译文：但是，皮尔森指出，这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开端，“它是人机一体化漫长之路的第一步，最终会使人们在下个世纪末之前就研制出完全电子化的人。”

解析：Pearson points out 意为“……指出”，是插入语，引号中是皮尔森说的话，翻译时保留引语的形式。

75. 参考译文：家用电器将会变得如此智能化，以至于控制和操纵这些电器会引发一种新的心理失调病——厨房狂躁症。

解析：本句为 so...that... 句型，意为“如此……以至于……”，result in 意为“导致，引起”，breakout 意为“爆发”，rage 意为“狂暴，发怒。”

Part V Writing

76. 参考例文：

As is described in the picture, “Love is a lamb, and the darker the place is, the brighter the lamb will be.” Everyone needs love, but people in darker places needs

more love. Love can encourage people in difficulty and help them to get out of it.

Love is probably the noblest among all the worthy feelings of mankind. To be a human being, he not only needs others' love, but also should be ready to give love to others.

For example, in some rural areas in China, there are lots of children who can not go to school to get educated. Because their families are so poor that their parents can't afford the school fees, the books, and so on. If we give them a little sum of money or offer them some books, they can go back to school. And their lives may be changed at that moment. Their future may be very different. Therefore, love can help a person get out of trouble and meet new opportunities , and experience great changes.

I think the best way to show love is to be like a lamb in a dark place, to give help to whoever needs help, no matter how little it is. Everyone is willing to be loved and has the responsibility to give love.

七、2000 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英 语 试 题

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1979.

- A. from B. after C. for D. since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D] .

Sample Answer [A B C **D**]

1. As I'll be away for at least a year, I'd appreciate _____ from you now and then telling me how everyone is getting along.
A. hearing B. to hear C. to be hearing D. having heard
2. Greatly agitated, I rushed to the apartment and tried the door, _____ to find it locked.
A. just B. only C. hence D. thus
3. Doctors see a connection between increased amounts of leisure time spent _____ and the increased number of cases of skin cancer.
A. to sunbathe B. to have sunbathed C. having sunbathed D. sunbathing

4. Unless you sign a contract with the insurance company for your goods, you are not entitled _____ a repayment for the goods damaged in delivery.
A. to B. with C. for D. on
5. On a rainy day I was driving north through Vermont _____ I noticed a young man holding up a sign reading "Boston".
A. which B. where C. when D. that
6. Christie stared angrily at her boss and turned away, as though _____ out of the office.
A. went B. gone C. to go D. would go
7. The roles expected _____ old people in such a setting give too few psychological satisfactions for normal happiness.
A. of B. on C. to D. with
8. Talk to anyone in the drug industry, _____ you'll soon discover that the science of genetics is the biggest thing to hit drug research since penicillin was discovered.
A. or B. and C. for D. so
9. It wasn't so much that I disliked her _____ that I just wasn't interested in the whole business.
A. rather B. so C. than D. as
10. Countless divorced politicians would have been elected out of office years ago had they even thought of a divorce, let alone _____ one.
A. getting B. to get C. gotten D. get

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A , B , C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

A number of [A] foreign visitors were taken [B] to the industrial exhibition, which [C] they saw [D] many new products.

Part [C] is wrong. The sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, where they saw many new products." So you should choose [C].

Sample Answer [A] [B] [☒ C] [D]

11. Having isolated [A] on a remote island, with [B] little work to occupy [C] them, the soldiers suffered from boredom and low spirits [D] .
12. If the letter to be mailed [A] was placed [B] on the writing table an hour ago, it is [C] certain being [D] there now.
13. The ruling [A] party could even lose its [B] majority in the lower house of parliament, started [C] a period of prolonged struggling [D] .
14. The mechanisms at [A] work are manifest [B] in the tendency for such physical activity to [C] utilize the potential [D] harmful constituents of the stress response.
15. In [A] the long run, however, this hurry to shed [B] full-time staff may be more [C] harmful to industry as it is to [D] the workforce.
16. See to it [A] that you include in [B] the examination paper whatever [C] questions they didn't know the answer [D] last time.
17. Most newspapers, while devoting [A] the major part of its [B] space to recent events, usually manage to find room [C] on the inside pages for articles on [D] some interesting topics.
18. One sign by which [A] you are making progress in an art [B] such as painting or photography is that [C] you begin to realize how much there is [D] to learn.
19. The ideal listener stays both inside and outside [A] the music at the moment it is played and enjoying [B] it almost as much as [C] the composer at the moment he composes [D] .
20. Continued [A] exposure to stress has been linked to worsened [B] functioning of the immune system, leaving [C] a person more liable for [D] infection.

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

- A. vanished B. scattered C. abandoned D. rejected

The sentence should read, “The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway.” Therefore, you should choose [C] .

Sample Answer [A B **C** D]

21. He spoke so _____ that even his opponents were won over by his arguments.
A. bluntly B. convincingly C. emphatically D. determinedly
22. France’s _____ of nuclear testing in the South Pacific last month triggered political debates and mass demonstrations.
A. assumption B. consumption C. presumption D. resumption
23. The 215-page manuscript, circulated to publishers last October, _____ an outburst of interest.
A. flared B. glittered C. sparked D. flashed
24. His efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties _____.
A. came off B. came on C. came round D. came down
25. The system was redesigned to embrace the network and eventually _____ it in a profitable direction.
A. adapt B. control C. install D. steer
26. The capital intended to broaden the export base and _____ efficiency gains from international trade was channeled instead of uneconomic import substitution.
A. secure B. extend C. defend D. possess
27. It is announced that a wallet has been found and can be _____ at the manager’s office.
A. declared B. obtained C. reclaimed D. recognized
28. When I _____ my senses, I found myself wrapped up in bed in my little room, with Grandma bending over me.
A. woke up B. took to C. picked up D. came to
29. The American society is _____ an exceedingly shaky foundation of natural resources, which is connected with the possibility of a worsening environment.
A. established on B. affiliated to C. originated from D. incorporated with
30. I am not _____ with my roommate but I have to share the room with her, because I have nowhere else to live.
A. concerned B. compatible C. considerate D. compiled
31. At first, the _____ of color pictures over a long distance seemed impossible, but, with painstaking efforts and at great expense, it became a reality.
A. transaction B. transmission C. transformation D. transition

32. When the committee _____ to details, the proposed plan seemed impractical.
A. got down B. set about C. went off D. came up
33. _____ to some parts of South America is still difficult, because parts of the continent are still covered with thick forests.
A. Orientation B. Access C. Procession D. Voyage
34. Mr. Smith had an unusual _____ : he was first an office clerk, then a sailor, and ended up as a school teacher.
A. profession B. occupation C. position D. career
35. The mayor is a woman with great _____ and therefore deserves our political and financial support.
A. intention B. instinct C. integrity D. intensity
36. The English weather defies forecast and hence is a source of interest _____ and to everyone.
A. speculation B. attribution C. utilization D. proposition
37. The fact that the golden eagle usually builds its nest on some high cliffs _____ it almost impossible to obtain the eggs or the young birds.
A. renders B. reckons C. regards D. relates
38. To impress a future employer, one should dress neatly, be _____, and display interest in the job.
A. swift B. instant C. timely D. punctual
39. You don't have to install this radio in your new car; it's an _____ extra.
A. excessive B. optional C. additional D. arbitrary
40. We were pleased to note that the early morning delivery didn't _____ to the traffic jam of the busy city.
A. aid B. amount C. add D. attribute

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)

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his

consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain 41 consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 42 he produces a surplus. He 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. He may also need money to construct irrigation 46 and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47. He must either sell some of his property or 48 extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 49 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 50 obtainable.

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

Passage 1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its

scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For 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.

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

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," According to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our business are improving their productivity." says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC. And 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."

51. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War _____ 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

Being a man has always been dangerous. There 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. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide; stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The 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.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin 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.” No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

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

When 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. With 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.

This, 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. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored ink on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Certainly their description of battles are confused. But 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.”

This, though it fills the law and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All 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. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

59. This passage is mainly _____.
 A. a survey of new approaches to art
 B. a review of Futurist poetry
 C. about the merits of 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

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten 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.

The 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. In 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. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tend to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. "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. "Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidence of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last 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 had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents."

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. "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." With 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. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commute (travel to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

63. In the Westerners 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 U.S.
 C. the Japanese endure more than ever before
 D. the Japanese appreciate the present life

Passage 5

If 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. If 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. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and

grandparents. There 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.

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer 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. What 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. Instead, 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. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, “Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious.”

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As 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. This 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. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, 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.

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 neatly 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 rest upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that the governments 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 advice 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

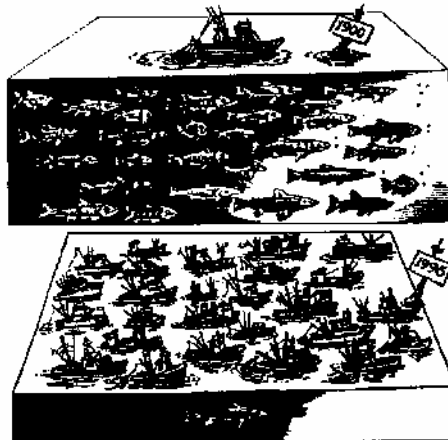
example, (74) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the government 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.

Part V Writing

76. Directions:

- A. Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay of at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15points)
- C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
 1. Describe the pictures.
 2. Deduce the purpose of the drawer of the pictures.
 3. Suggest counter-measures.

A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing



2000 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题答案及解析

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

1. 答案：A

解析：appreciate 后接动名词作宾语，因该句为一般现在时，故选 A。hear from sb. 意为“收到……的来信”。

2. 答案：B

解析：only 后接不定式，意为“结果只……”，表示出乎意料的结果。

3. 答案：D

解析：spend time doing sth on sth 意为“花费时间做……”，句中 spent...为过去分词短语作 time 的定语，故选 D。

4. 答案：A

解析：be entitled to 为固定搭配，意为“有权……，赋予做……权利”。

5. 答案：C

解析：主句用过去进行时，从句用 when 引导，本句意思是“一个下雨天，我正开车经过佛蒙特，此时我注意到一个年轻人举着一个写着‘Boston’的牌子”。

6. 答案：C

解析：as though 常引导方式状语从句，也可接不定式，表示“好像要……”。此外，as though 还可以接动名词。

7. 答案：A

解析：expect sb./sth. of...意为“希望（期望）从……得到……”。

8. 答案：B

解析：此句中“Talk to anyone in the drug industry”作的是条件状语，相当于“if you talk to...”此时一般用 and 连接后面的陈述句，表示“如果……，

你就会……”。选项中 or 表转折, for 表原因, so 表结果。

9. 答案: D

解析: 该句为同级比较的否定句, 结构为 not so...as..., 故选 D。

10. 答案: C

解析: 本句为与过去事实相反的虚拟语气, 结构为 if+主语+had done, 主语 +would/should/ought to have done, 句中 had they even thought of 是 if...had done 的倒装形式; let alone gotten one 与 thought of 并列, 意为“更不用说真的离婚了”。

Section B

11. 答案: A

解析: 本题 A 部分有误。本句说的是“士兵们由于被隔离在一个遥远的岛上, 没有多少工作可做, 才觉得厌烦, 情绪低落”。因此 A 应是 having been isolated, 为现在分词短语做原因状语。

12. 答案: D

解析: 本句中 being 应改为 to be。因为 it is certain 后应接不定式。

13. 答案: C

解析: started 应改为 starting, 为现在分词短语作结果状语。动词过去式与现在分词的区别之一是过去式表示动作的完成, 故选 C。

14. 答案: D

解析: potential 应改为副词 potentially, 修饰 harmful。

15. 答案: C

解析: more 应改为 as, 因为后面用了 as it is to the workforce, 因此该句用的是原级。

16. 答案: D

解析: the answer 后需接 to, 因为 answer to questions 中 questions 作 to 的宾语。

17. 答案: B

解析: its 应改为 their, 因为 newspapers 指的是多种报纸, 用复数。

18. 答案: A

解析: by which 应改为 that, 因为 sign 后应为一个 that 引导的同位语从句。常接 that 从句作同位语的还有 idea, fact, question 等名词。

19. 答案: B

解析: enjoying 应改为 enjoys 因为 enjoys 与 stays 两个动作的发出者都是 listener。

20. 答案: D

解析: for 应改为 to, 因为 liable 意为“有责任的; 易患的; 有可能的”与介词

to 搭配，在句中意为“更易感染”。

Section C

21. 答案：B

解析：convincingly 意为“令人信服的”，符合题意。bluntly 意为“直截了当地，粗鲁地”；emphatically 意为“强调地，显著地，断然地”。

22. 答案：D

解析：resumption 意为“重新开始，恢复”。assumption 意为“假设”；consumption 意为“消费，消耗”；presumption 意为“推测，想象”。

23. 答案：C

解析：spark 意为“冒火花，鼓舞，激起”，题中指“激起了广泛的兴趣”。flare 意为“突然燃烧，发闪光”；glitter 意为“灿烂，闪闪发光”；flash 意为“一闪，闪亮”。

24. 答案：A

解析：come off 意为“成功，实现”。come on 意为“上场；进步，发展”；come round “绕道而来；苏醒”；come down 意为“落下，下降”。

25. 答案：D

解析：steer 意为“操纵……的方向，驾驶”。adapt 常与 to 连用表“适应……”，control 意为“控制”；install 意为“安装”。

26. 答案：A

解析：secure 意为“保护，得到”。extend 意为“延伸，扩展”；defend 意为“保护，保卫”；possess 意为“拥有”。

27. 答案：C

解析：reclaim 意为“收回，要求归还”，此处意为“认领”。declare 意为“宣布，声称”；obtain 意为“获得”；recognize 意为“认出，承认”。

28. 答案：D

解析：come to 意为“苏醒；总数为”。wake up 意为“醒来”；take to 意为“喜欢；开始从事”；pick up 意为“拾起；中途搭人”。

29. 答案：A

解析：establish on 意为“建筑在……上”。affiliate to 意为“附属于”；originate from “起源于……，始于……”；incorporate with 意为“与……合并，与……组成公司”。

30. 答案：B

解析：compatible 意为“相容的，和谐的，一致的”。concerned 意为“关心的，担忧的，忧虑的”；considerate 意为“考虑周到的”；compile 意为

“编辑，收集”。

31. 答案：B

解析：transmission 意为“传递，传送”。transaction 意为“交易，处理，事务”；transformation 意为“改变，改造”；transition 意为“过渡”。

32. 答案：A

解析：get down to 意为“开始，着手，考虑”，例如“Let's get down to business”“我们来谈些正事吧”。set about 意为“着手做，开始做”；go off 意为“爆炸；不再喜欢，停止运行”；come up 意为“长出，发芽”。

33. 答案：B

解析：access 意为“进入，接近”。orientation 意为“方位，适应，倾向”，procession 意为“队伍，行列”；voyage 意为“航行，旅行”。因为句中说一些地方有茂密的森林覆盖，故不能选 voyage。

34. 答案：D

解析：career 意为“生涯，职业，一生”。profession 意为“专业”；occupation 意为“职业”；position 意为“位置，职业”。

35. 答案：C

解析：integrity 意为“正直，诚实，完整，清廉”。intention 意为“打算，意图”；instinct 意为“本能，才能”；intensity 意为“强烈，强度”。

36. 答案：A

解析：speculation 意为“推测，猜测”，句中 defy 意为“藐视”。attribution 意为“归因，归属”；utilization 意为“利用”；proposition 意为“建议，主张”。

37. 答案：A

解析：render 意为“致使，使成为……”。reckon 意为“计算，断定，认为”；regard 意为“看待，关心”常与 as 连用；relate 意为“与……有关，关于”。

38. 答案：D

解析：punctual 意为“准时的，守时的”。swift 意为“迅速的，急速的”；instant 意为“立刻的，即时的”；timely 意为“及时的”。

39. 答案：B

解析：optional 意为“任选的，非强制性的”。excessive 意为“过多的，过分的”；additional 意为“额外的，附加的”；arbitrary 意为“专断的，任性的”；C 项与句中 extra 意思重复。

40. 答案：C

解析：add to 意为“增加，添加”。aid to 意为“援助，帮助”；amount to 意为“达到，总计”；attribute to 意为“归因于”。

Part II Cloze Test

41. 答案：C

解析：instead of 意为“代替，而不是”。other than 意为“除了”；as well as 意为“和……”；more than 意为“超过，不只是”。

42. 答案：A

解析：only if 意为“只有，如果……”引导条件状语从句。long before 意为“很久以前”；ever since 意为“从那以后”。

43. 答案：B

解析：本题考查介词辨析。against 与 an insurance 搭配，意为“对……的保险”。

44. 答案：A

解析：replace 意为“取代，代替”。purchase 意为“购买”；supplement 意为“附刊，补充”；dispose 意为“处理，布置”。

45. 答案：C

解析：feed 意为“喂养，供给”，文中指用肥料给土壤增加养料。enhance 意为“增长，提高”；mix 意为“混合”；raise 意为“饲养，举起，增加”。

46. 答案：D

解析：channel 意为“沟渠，水道”，文中指“灌溉的水渠”。vessel 意为“船；容器”；route 意为“路线，航线”；path 意为“小径”。

47. 答案：B

解析：self-sufficient 意为“自给自足的”，文中指“如果没有余粮，农民就不能自给自足”。self-confident 意为“自信的”；self-satisfied 意为“自我满足的”；self-restrained 意为“自我约束的”。

48. 答案：D

解析：seek 意为“寻找，寻求”。search 表“寻找”常与 for 连用；save 意为“保留；储蓄；节省”；offer 意为“提供”。

49. 答案：C

解析：rate of interest 意为“利率”，因为上文提到贷款，所以文中的 interest 意为“利息”。proportion 意为“比例，比率”；percentage 意为“百分比”；ratio 意为“比率”。

50. 答案：D

解析：frequently 意为“经常地”，文中指“这种贷款不是总能贷到的”。genuinely 意为“真正地”；obviously 意为“明显地”；presumably 意为“推测地，也许”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

51. 答案：C

解析：从第一段最后一句可以看出，美国经济繁荣而欧洲、亚洲等受到战争的破坏。

52. 答案：D

解析：第二段“Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market.”中 cars 属于 auto industry (汽车工业)，故 D 项正确。

53. 答案：B

解析：从第三段可以看出，美国人已经开始反思经济衰退的原因，并且开始警觉到来自海外竞争的增长。故 B 项符合文意。contribute to 意为“促成，帮助”。D 项中 pave the way 意为“为……铺平道路，为……打基础”。

54. 答案：A

解析：题目中 attribute to 意为“归因于……”，从第四段第三、四句可知很少美国人认为经济复苏是美元贬值或经济周期的原因，而认为是调整工业结构的功劳。由此可见，作者是同意这一观点的。

Passage 2

55. 答案：C

解析：从文章第二句可知，出生时男女比例为 105 比 100，而到了 70 岁时，女性已经是男性的两倍，由此可见男性的危险在于存活率低。

56. 答案：B

解析：从第二段第六句“...differences between people and opportunity for natural selection...have diminished.”和最后一句可知，自然选择在穷人和富人间很难发挥作用。

57. 答案：A

解析：文章最后一段“We did not evolve, because machines and society did for us.”可知，作者认为是科技进步帮助我们改善了生活，使我们的身体不再进化。

58. 答案：D

解析：本题考查文章大意，整篇文章主要讲的是人类的进步，最后一段首句

指出人类的进化停止了，故 B，C 两项不符，A 项表述不是文章的实质。D 项符合题意。

Passage 3

59. 答案：B

解析：本题考查文章大意。文章第一段提出 Futurist poetry 作为一个新的艺术运动流行，第二、三段接着讲了 Futurist poetry 的目的、主张、表现形式。可见文章主要是对 Futurist poetry 进行描述和评论。

60. 答案：A

解析：第一段第一句指出“...it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at...”由此可见，当一种新的思想出现时，应找到它的目的，故选 A。

61. 答案：C

解析：第二段第三句“This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression.”故选 C。

62. 答案：D

解析：最后一段第一句指出“This, ...Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature”，D 项 more...than...意为“与其.....不如.....”，故选 D。

Passage 4

63. 答案：B

解析：文章第一句“...postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe.”和第三段第一句“While often praised by foreigners...，Japanese education...”由此可见，战后的日本受到了西方人的羡慕和称赞，故选 B“一个正面的、值得肯定的榜样”。

64. 答案：D

解析：第三段最后一句“...he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American...had weakened the Japanese morality of respects for parents.”和第四段的举例，说明西方的价值观对日本人的生活方式影响很大。

65. 答案：C

解析：第三段第一句指出日本教育过多强调主观考试和机械地学习而忽视了创造力和个性发展。由此可见，作者认为应更多地重视创造力的培养。

66. 答案：A

解析：最后一段倒数第二句表明随着传统观念的衰弱，人们对生活中不舒适的忍耐度降低了，开始表达这种不舒适。

Passage 5

67. 答案：A

解析：从文章第一句“...the rewards of ambition ...must be worthy of the sacrifices...”可知，A 项符合文意。A 项中 returns 意为“回报”，compensate for 意为“补偿”。

68. 答案：C

解析：第一段的最后一句是比喻说法，文章后三句说那些受教育的人宣称自己放弃了野心，而他们却可能是从中受益最大的，这个比喻就是说明这一点，因而 C 项符合题意。

69. 答案：D

解析：第二段第三句说人们不愿意承认自己有野心，以免被别人认为自己是贪婪、粗俗的人。D 项中 greedy and contemptible 与文中 acquisitive and vulgar 意思相符，故选 D。

70. 答案：B

解析：从最后一段第四、五句可知，如果人们不公开表达野心，而将其隐藏起来则使人变得狡猾，由此可以推断作者还是提倡公开野心的作法。

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

71. 参考译文：在现代条件下，这需要不同的中央控制措施，从而就需要获得诸如经济学和运筹学等领域专家的协助。

解析：本句主句为“this requires varying measures...and the help of...”。varying 意为“各种各样的，不同的”，hence 意为“因此，从而”，operational research experts 可以按字面翻译。

72. 参考译文：再者，显而易见的是一个国家的经济实力与其工农业的生产效率密切相关，而效率的提高又有赖于各类科技人员的努力。

解析：本句包括两个并列的 that 从句作真正主语，it 作形式主语。句中 bound up with 意为“与……有密切关系”，in turn 意为“反过来，转而”，rest upon/on 意为“依赖于……，取决于……”。

73. 参考译文：由于大众通信的迅猛发展，世界各地的人们都不断感到有新的要求，不断接触到新习俗和新观念，同时由于上述原因，政府也常常被迫采取更多的革新措施。

解析：owing to 意为“由于……”，be exposed to 意为“暴露于……，接触到……”，for the reasons given above 意为“基于以上原因”。

74. 参考译文：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，延续了将近一个世纪，而如今，一个发展中国家只用十年左右的时间就可能完成这个过程。

解析：主句为“the process of industrialization was spread over nearly a century”。with 短语作伴随状语，whereas 表转折关系，...or so 意为“.....左右”，far-reaching 意为“深远的”。

75. 参考译文：由于人口猛增或人口大量流动所引发的种种问题（如今，现代交通工具使得人口的大量流动也相对容易）也会给社会造成新的压力。

解析：主句为“Additional social stresses may also occur”，because of 意为“由于，因为”，引导原因状语，破折号后面的句子用来补充说明 movements。Made...easy 意为“使.....容易”，by modern means of transport 意为“通过现代交通工具/手段”。

Part V Writing

76. 参考例文：

A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing

The two pictures tell us a brief history of world commercial fishing. Sharp changes had taken place in world commercial fishing during 95 years of time. In 1900, there are large amount of fish in the ocean, but only a few fishing boats. Whereas in 1995, the ocean was full of fishing boats and the amount of fish was sharply reduced. What a terrible change.

Obviously, it was human beings who caused such a situation. Driven by the pursuit of big profit, human beings hunted for fishes on a large scale. The drawer of the picture wants people to realize that if they don't control the hunting for fishes, the fish resource will be exhausted and the balance of eco-system will be destroyed. Except for fish, human beings will lose many other friends in the sea and at last will destroy the whole eco-system. It is a very serious problem need to be solved at present.

But what measures should we take? On the one hand, the governments should make laws to ban overfishing and limit the amount of fishing at one time. On the other hand, we should let people know that we are in danger now because of the imbalance of eco-system.

八、1999 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英 语 试 题

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1979.

A.from B.after C.for D.since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose D.

Sample Answer [A B C **D**]

1. Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures knew that the assertion about economic recovery _____ just around the corner was untrue.
A. would be B. to be C. was D. being
2. Smoking is so harmful to personal health that it kills _____ people each year than automobile accidents.
A. seven more times B. seven times more
C. over seven times D. seven times
3. It's easy to blame the decline of conversation on the pace of modern life and on the vague changes _____ place in our ever-changing world.

- A. taking B. to take C. take D. taken
4. This is an exciting area of study, and one _____ which new applications are being discovered almost daily.
- A. from B. by C. in D. through
5. _____ can be seen from the comparison of these figures, the principle involves the active participation of the patient in the modification of his condition.
- A. As B. What C. That D. It
6. Although I had been invited to the opening ceremony, I was unable to attend _____ such short notice.
- A. to B. in C. with D. on
7. California has more light than it knows _____ to do with but everything else is expensive.
- A. how B. what C. which D. where
8. The solution works only for couples who are self-employed, don't have small children and get along _____ to spend most of their time together.
- A. so well B. too well C. well as D. well enough
9. Marlin is a young man of independent thinking who is not about _____ compliments to his political leaders.
- A. paying B. having paid C. to pay D. to have paid
10. These proposals sought to place greater restrictions on the use and copying of digital information than _____ in traditional media.
- A. exist B. exists C. existing D. to exist

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A , B , C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

A number of [A] foreign visitors were taken [B] to the industrial exhibition, which [C] they saw [D] many new products.

Part [C] is wrong. The sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, where they saw many new products." So you should

choose C.

Sample Answer [A B **C** D]

11. Your math instructor would have been [A] happy to give you a makeup examination had you gone [B] and explained [C] that your parents had been [D] ill at the time.
12. As the children become financially [A] independent of [B] the family, the emphasis on [C] family financial security will shift from protection to save [D] for the retirement years.
13. Were [A] the Times Co. to purchase another major media company, there is no doubt that it could [B] dramatically transform a family-ran [C] enterprise that still gets 90% of its [D] revenues from newspapers.
14. Symposium talks will cover a wide range [A] of subjects from [B] overfishing to physical and environment [C] factors that affect the populations [D] of different species.
15. Conversation calls for a [A] willingness to alternate the role of speaker with one [B] of listener [C] , and it calls for occasional “digestive pauses” by [D] both.
16. If two theories are equal to [A] their ability to account for [B] a body of data, the theory that does so [C] with the smaller number of assumptions is to be preferred. [D]
17. The Committee adopted a resolution requiring [A] the seven automakers selling [B] the most cars in the state making [C] 2 percent of those vehicles emissions-free [D] by 1998.
18. As long as [A] poor people, who in general are colored, are in conflict with [B] richer people who in general are lighter [C] skin [D] , there’s going to be a constant racial conflict in the world.
19. All those left undone [A] may sound greatly [B] in theory, but even the truest believer [C] has great difficulty when [D] it comes to specifics.
20. Even if [A] automakers modify commercially produced cars to run on [B] alternative fuels [C] , the cars won’t catch on in a big way when [D] drivers can fill them up at the gas station.

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B ,

C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

A. vanished B. scattered C. abandoned D. rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose C.

Sample Answer [A B ☒ D]

21. An important property of a scientific theory is its ability to _____ further research and further thinking about a particular topic.
A. stimulate B. renovate C. arouse D. advocate
22. Although architecture has artistic qualities, it must also satisfy a number of important practical _____.
A. obligations B. regulations C. observations D. considerations
23. Life insurance is financial protection for dependents against loss _____ the bread-winner's death.
A. at the cost of B. on the verge of C. as a result of D. for the sake of
24. In education there should be a good _____ among the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgment.
A. distribution B. balance C. combination D. assignment
25. The American dream is most _____ during the periods of productivity and wealth generated by American capitalism.
A. plausible B. patriotic C. primitive D. partial
26. Poverty is not _____ in most cities although, perhaps because of the crowded conditions in certain areas, it is more visible there.
A. rare B. temporary C. prevalent D. segmental
27. People who live in small towns often seem more friendly than those living in _____ populated areas.
A. densely B. intensely C. abundantly D. highly
28. As a way of _____ the mails while they were away, the Johnsons asked the cleaning lady to send little printed slips asking the senders to write again later.
A. picking up B. coping with C. passing out D. getting across

29. Tom's mother tried hard to persuade him to _____ from his intention to invest his savings in stock market.
A. pull out B. give up C. draw in D. back down
30. An increasing proportion of our population, unable to live without advanced medical _____, will become progressively more reliant on expensive technology.
A. interference B. interruption C. intervention D. interaction
31. These causes produced the great change in the country that modernized the _____ of higher education from the mid-1860's to the mid-1880's.
A. branch B. category C. domain D. scope
32. Nobody yet knows how long and how seriously the _____ in the financial system will drag down the economy.
A. shallowness B. shakiness C. scantiness D. stiffness
33. Crisis would be the right term to describe the _____ in many animal species.
A. minimization B. restriction C. descent D. decline
34. The city is an important railroad _____ and industrial and convention center.
A. conjunction B. network C. junction D. link
35. Prof. White, my respected tutor, frequently reminds me to _____ myself of every chance to improve my English.
A. assure B. inform C. avail D. notify
36. Researchers discovered that plants infected with a virus give off a gas that _____ disease resistance in neighboring plants.
A. contracts B. activates C. maintains D. prescribes
37. Corporations and labor unions have _____ great benefits upon their employees and members as well as upon the general public.
A. conferred B. granted C. flung D. submitted
38. The movement of the moon conveniently provided the unit of month, which was _____ from one new moon to the next.
A. measured B. reckoned C. judged D. assessed
39. The judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible on the grounds that it was _____ to the issue at hand.
A. irrational B. unreasonable C. invalid D. irrelevant
40. Fuel scarcities and price increases _____ automobile designers to scale down the largest models and to develop completely new lines of small cars and trucks.
A. persuaded B. prompted C. imposed D. enlightened

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)

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies 41 low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 42 and active. When the work is well done, a 43 of accident-free operations is established 44 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may 45 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by 46 rules or regulations. 47 others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained.

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety 48 . The fewer the injury 49 , the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at 50 or at a loss.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. with |
| 42. A. alive | B. vivid | C. mobile | D. diverse |
| 43. A. regulation | B. climate | C. circumstance | D. requirement |
| 44. A. where | B. how | C. what | D. unless |
| 45. A. alter | B. differ | C. shift | D. distinguish |
| 46. A. constituting | B. aggravating | C. observing | D. justifying |
| 47. A. Some | B. Many | C. Even | D. Still |
| 48. A. comes off | B. turns up | C. pays off | D. holds up |
| 49. A. claims | B. reports | C. declarations | D. proclamations |
| 50. A. an advantage | B. a benefit | C. an interest | D. a profit |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question

there are four answers marked A , B , C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

It's a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might—surprise!—fall off. The label on a child's Batman cape cautions that the toy “does not enable user to fly.”

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary—the dangers of drug interactions, for example—and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn't clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured. About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court.

Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who are paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. “We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren 't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries,” says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute—a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight—issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. “Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities,” says a law professor at Cornell Law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

51. What were things like in the 1980s when accidents happened?
- A. Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.
 - B. Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.
 - C. Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.
 - D. Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.
52. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to _____.
A. satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products
B. become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products
C. make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability
D. feel obliged to view customers' safety as their first concern
53. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that _____.
A. some injury claims were no longer supported by law
B. helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
C. product labels would eventually be discarded
D. some sports games might lose popularity with athletes
54. The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be _____.
A. biased B. indifferent C. puzzling D. objective

Passage 2

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business-to-business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they're looking for.

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. "Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier," says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated

stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

55. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business _____.
 A. has been striving to expand its market
 B. intended to follow a fanciful fashion
 C. tried but in vain to control the market
 D. has been booming for one year or so
56. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that _____.
 A. the technology is popular with many Web users
 B. businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions
 C. there is a radical change in strategy
 D. it is accessible limitedly to established partners
57. In the view of Net purists, _____.
 A. there should be no marketing messages in online culture
 B. money making should be given priority to on the Web
 C. the Web should be able to function as the television set
 D. there should be no online commercial information without requests
58. We learn from the last paragraph that _____.
 A. pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce

- B. interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers
- C. leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago
- D. setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

Passage 3

An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction—indeed, contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer-education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for bringing computers into schools, computered advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many European schools introduce the concept of professional training early on in order to make sure children are properly equipped for the professions they want to join. It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not. Of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very

simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story. Basic computer skills take—at the very longest—a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

59. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is _____.
A. far-reaching
B. dubiously oriented
C. self-contradictory
D. radically reformatory
60. The belief that education is indispensable to all children _____.
A. is indicative of a pessimism in disguise
B. came into being along with the arrival of computers
C. is deeply rooted in the minds of computer-ed advocates
D. originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries
61. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author's country the European model of professional training is _____.
A. dependent upon the starting age of candidates
B. worth trying in various social sections
C. of little practical value
D. attractive to every kind of professional
62. According to the author, basic computer skills should be _____.
A. included as an auxiliary course in school
B. highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications
C. mastered through a life-long course
D. equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise

Passage 4

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. That group—the National Bioethics Advisory

Commission (NBAC)—has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near-final draft of their recommendations.

NBAC will ask that Clinton's 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells—routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be “morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning.” Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled.

NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child. Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

NBAC members also indicated that they will appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still “up in the air.”

63. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.

- A. federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans
- B. the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning
- C. NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique
- D. the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning

64. The panel agreed on all of the following except that _____.

- A. the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
- B. the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control

- C. it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
 - D. it would be against ethical values to clone a human being
65. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because _____.
A. embryo research is just a current development of cloning
B. the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
C. an embryo's life will not be endangered in embryo research
D. the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law
66. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
A. some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
B. a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time.
C. privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal
D. the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

Passage 5

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said "the data are still inconclusive." "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going

on? What do you think we might expect?” The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the “odd balls” among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who “work well with the team.”

67. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that _____.
 A. inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
 B. science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
 C. scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
 D. unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research
68. The author asserts that scientists _____.
 A. shouldn't replace “scientific method” with imaginative thought
 B. shouldn't neglect to speculate on unpredictable things
 C. should write more concise reports for technical journals
 D. should be confident about their research findings
69. It seems that some young scientists _____.
 A. have a keen interest in prediction
 B. often speculate on the future
 C. think highly of creative thinking
 D. stick to “scientific method”
70. The author implies that the results of scientific research _____.
 A. may not be as profitable as they are expected
 B. can be measured in dollars and cents
 C. rely on conformity to a standard pattern
 D. are mostly underestimated by management

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

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

(71) While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines anew what is significant for it in the past. In this search the evidence found is always incomplete and scattered: it is also frequently partial or partisan. The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioners always know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process.

(72) Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world.

(73) During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

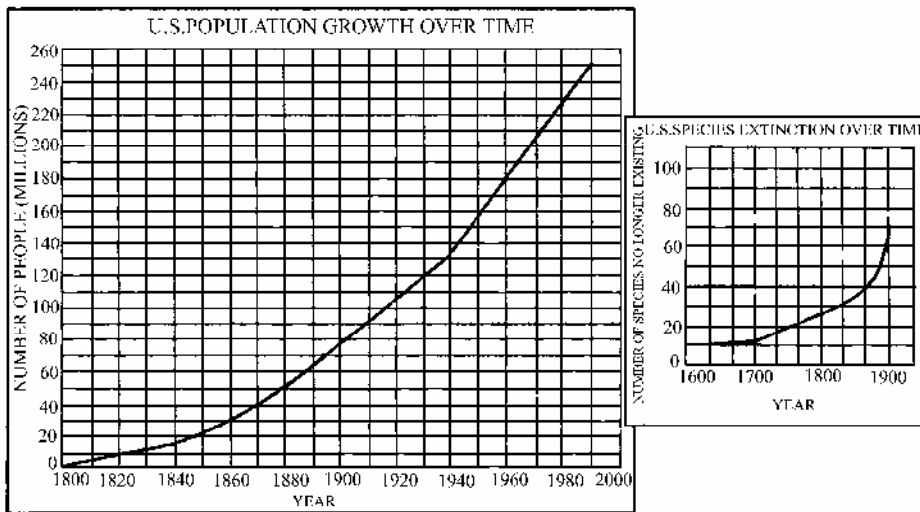
Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession. (74) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of "tunnel method", frequently fall victim to the "technicist fallacy." Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation. (75) It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

Part V Writing

76. Directions:

- A. Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.(15points)
- C. Your essay should cover these three points:
 1. Effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife
 2. Possible reason for the effect
 3. Your suggestions for wildlife protection

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF POPULATION GROWTH



1999 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题答案及解析

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

1. 答案：D

解析：句中 that 引导的是 knew 的宾语从句，从句中的谓语是 was，因此 recovery 后应是非谓语形式，故 A，C 两项不能选，B 项 to be 有表将来之意，D 项 being 符合题意。

2. 答案：B

解析：该句中含有比较级，seven times more...than...意为“比……多 7 倍”。

3. 答案：A

解析：take place 应用主动语态，句中 taking place in...为现在分词短语作定语。

4. 答案：C

解析：此句为介词提前的定语从句，先行词 one 指的是“an area of study”；在……领域里发现新的应用，应用介词 in。

5. 答案：A

解析：本句为 as 引导的非限制性定语从句，修饰整个句子。

6. 答案：D

解析：on short notice 为固定搭配；意为“收到通知的时间短”。

7. 答案：B

解析：本题考查动词+wh-+不定式这个用法，what to do 作 know 的宾语。句中意为“加利福尼亚的阳光多得不知怎么用……”。

8. 答案：D

解析：get along well 意为“相处得好”，enough 修饰 well。

9. 答案：C

解析：be about to do 为固定用法，意为“即将做……”，句中为该用法的否定形

式。

10. 答案：A

解析：句中 than 引导的是限制性定语从句，exist 在从句中作谓语。相当于 than those (proposals) which exist in...。

Section B

11. 答案：D

解析：因为句中 had you gone and explained that... 中 that 从句是 explain 的宾语，而且 that 后的动作是事实不是虚拟，故 had been 应改为 were。这个句子整体是虚拟语气，故 A，B，C 均正确。

12. 答案：D

解析：句中 from protection to... 中体现的是 from...to 这个结构，其中 to 为介词，故 to save 应改为 to saving。

13. 答案：C

解析：句中 family-ran 应改为 family-run 作 enterprise 定语意为“家族经营的企业”。

14. 答案：C

解析：environment 应改为 environmental 与 physical 一起作 factors 的定语。

15. 答案：B

解析：one 应改为 that，that 指 the role。alternate...with 意为“替代……”，call for 意为“要求，需要”。

16. 答案：A

解析：to 应改为 in，表示“在……方面”，该句的主要内容为“if two theories are equal to account for a body of data, the theory is to be preferred”，其中 account for 意为“解释”。

17. 答案：C

解析：making 应改为 to make，因为 require 后要接不定式。

18. 答案：D

解析：skin 应改为 skinned，形容词+名词+ed 构成一个形容词。

19. 答案：B

解析：greatly 应改为 great；因为 sound 为系动词，后接形容词作表语。

20. 答案：D

解析：when 应改为 unless 意为“除非”，引导条件状语从句。

Section C

21. 答案：A

解析:stimulate 意为“激发”。renovate 意为“更新,修理,革新”;arouse 意为“唤起,煽动,鼓励”;advocate 意为“拥护,提倡”。

22. 答案:D

解析:consideration 意为“考虑;因素”。obligation 意为“义务,职责”;regulation 意为“规则,规章”;observation 意为“观察”。

23. 答案:C

解析:as a result of 意为“由于”。at the cost of 意为“以……为代价”;on the verge of 意为“接近于”;for the sake of 意为“为了……”。

24. 答案:B

解析:balance 意为“平衡”,句中意为“各科之间应有一个好的平衡”。distribution 意为“分配”;combination 意为“结合”;assignment 意为“分配,委派;作业”。

25. 答案:A

解析:plausible 意为“似乎合理的,似乎真实的”。patriotic 意为“爱国的”;primitive 意为“原始的”;partial 意为“部分的”。

26. 答案:C

解析:prevalent 意为“流行的,盛行的”,句中意为“贫穷尽管在某些地区很明显,但在大多数城市里并不普遍”。rare 意为“罕见的,稀少的”;temporary 意为“临时的,暂时的”;segmental 意为“部分的”。

27. 答案:A

解析:densely 意为“密集地,浓密地”,句中中与 populated areas 搭配,指“人口稠密的地区”。intensely 意为“强烈地,剧烈地”;abundantly 意为“丰富地,充足地”,highly 意为“很高地”。

28. 答案:B

解析:cope with 意为“处理”;pick up 意为“拾起”;pass out 意为“昏厥”;get across 意为“使人理解,解释清楚”。

29. 答案:D

解析:back down 意为“放弃,后退”,与 back up (支持)意思相反。pull out 意为“拔出”;give up 意为“放弃,投降”;draw in 意为“(车)进站”。

30. 答案:C

解析:intervention 意为“介入”。interference 意为“干涉,干预”;interruption 意为“中断,打断”;interaction 意为“相互作用”。

31. 答案:C

解析:domain 意为“领域,范围”。branch 意为“分支”;category 意为“范畴,种类”;scope 意为“(活动的)范围”。

32. 答案：B

解析：shakiness 意为“不稳定”。shallowness 意为“浅薄”；scantiness 意为“贫乏，不足”；stiffness 意为“僵硬”。

33. 答案：D

解析：decline 意为“衰退，恶化”。minimization 意为“减缩到最小”；restriction 意为“限制”；descent 意为“降下；家世”。

34. 答案：C

解析：junction 意为“交叉点”。conjunction 意为“结合，联合”；network 意为“网络”；link 意为“连接物”。

35. 答案：C

解析：avail...of 意为“有益于，有助于”。assure 意为“使确信，向……保证”；inform 意为“告诉，通知”；notify 意为“通知”。

36. 答案：B

解析：activate 意为“使活动，刺激”。contract 意为“订约；收缩”；maintain 意为“维持，保持”；prescribe 意为“开处方，规定”。句中 give off 意为“放出”。

37. 答案：A

解析：confer...upon 意为“赋予，给予”。grant 意为“准许，接受特权”；fling 意为“投掷”；submit 意为“使屈服，建议”。

38. 答案：B

解析：reckon 意为“把……看作，认为……”。measure 意为“测量，估量”；judge 意为“判断，审判”；assess 意为“评定，评估”。

39. 答案：D

解析：irrelevant 意为“无关的”。irrational 意为“不合理的，无理性的”；unreasonable 意为“过分的，超出常情的，无理性的”；invalid 意为“无效的”。

40. 答案：B

解析：prompt 意为“促使，激励”。persuade 意为“劝告”；impose 意为“加（负担、惩罚等）于，强使”；enlighten 意为“启发，使……明白”。

Part II Cloze Test

41. 答案：D

解析：with 此处表示“具有”，with 短语作 companies 的定语。

42. 答案：A

解析：alive 与 keep 搭配意为“保持……活跃”，并且 alive 与后面的 active 并

列作 keep 的表语。vivid 意为“主动的”；mobile 意为“机动的，易变的，动的”；diverse 意为“不同的，多种多样的”。

43. 答案：B

解析：climate 意为“气候”，文中指“氛围”，“一个无事故操作的氛围建立起来了”。regulation 意为“规章制度”不与 a...of 搭配，circumstance 意为“情况，环境”，requirement 意为“要求”。

44. 答案：A

解析：此处需要 where 引导的定语从句，在句中意为“在这种氛围下，因工伤损失的时间被降到最低限度”。

45. 答案：B

解析：differ in 意为“在.....方面不同”。alter 意为“改变；修改衣服”；shift 意为“转变”；distinguish 意为“区别”与 with 连用。

46. 答案：C

解析：observe 意为“遵守，观察”，与文中 rules or regulations 搭配，意为“遵守规章制度”。constitute 意为“构成，组成”；aggravate 意为“使恶化”，justify 意为“证明.....有理”。

47. 答案：D

解析：still 意为“还有.....”，根据上文，some...,others，接下来用 still others 意为“还有一些.....”。

48. 答案：C

解析：pay off 意为“回报，偿还”，文中指“安全也带来回报”。come off 意为“成功”；turn up 意为“出现，到场，调大”；hold up 意为“支撑，举起”。

49. 答案：A

解析：claim 意为“索赔”。reports 意为“报告”；declaration 意为“声明，宣布”；proclamation 意为“公布，(官方)宣布”。

50. 答案：D

解析：at a profit 与 or 后的 at a loss 相对，profit 意为“利益，利润”。advantage 意为“优势”；benefit 意为“利益，好处；救济金”；interest 意为“利益；兴趣”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

51. 答案：B

解析：从第一段第五句可以判断 20 世纪 80 年代法院一般会判 companies 对消费者的损失负责，故选 B。

52. 答案：C

解析：从第一段最后一句和第二段第一句可以看出，商家尽量把注意事项列得充分一些，以此来避免承担法律责任。

53. 答案：A

解析：文中头盔的案例说明头盔是保护头部的，不是造成运动员瘫痪(paralyze)的原因，因此并不是消费者受到的所有伤害都是受法律保护的。

54. 答案：D

解析：本题考查作者态度。biased 意为“有偏见的”，indifferent 意为“漠不关心的”，puzzling 意为“迷惑的”，objective 意为“客观的”。从全文来看，作者描述的是一个事实，即 20 世纪 80 年代以前及以后的转变，故作者态度是客观的。

Passage 2

55. 答案：A

解析：文章第一段第一句中“to tap the consumer market”意为“开发、挖掘消费者市场”其意思与 A 项相符。

56. 答案：C

解析：从第三段第二句“have focused on strategies to pull consumers into sites”可以看出电子商务的营销策略由“拉”转向了“推”。

57. 答案：D

解析：从第三段后三句可以看出“...distinction between the web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.”由此可见 D 项符合文意，C 项则与文意相反。

58. 答案：B

解析：从最后一段第二句可以看出 B 项符合文意。

Passage 3

59. 答案：B

解析：从文章第一句“An invisible border divides those...and those...”可以判断，两种观点还是争论不清，B 项 dubiously oriented 意为“不确定的”，故符合文意。

60. 答案：D

解析：从第二段第五句可知“everyone is fit to be educated”，故选 D。

61. 答案：C

解析：第三段第二句和第三句“It is, however, presumptuous to insist that...”句中 however 表转折，presumptuous 意为“傲慢的，胆大妄为的”。由此可见职业教育不能保证所有的孩子都能适应他们想从事的职业，况且，也没有那么多的工作给所有的专业人员，故选择 C。

62. 答案：A

解析：最后一段倒数第二句“In any case...are only complementary to the host of real skills...”说明计算机基础技能只能算一种辅助技能，与 A 项 auxiliary course（意为“辅修课”）意思相符。

Passage 4

63. 答案：B

解析：第一段讲的是克隆羊的诞生震惊了世界，政府对此做出了强烈反应，故 B 项符合题意。

64. 答案：C

解析：从第二段最后一句可知“The panel has not yet reached agreement on...whether to recommend legislation that...a crime for private funding...used for human cloning.”故 C 选项正确。

65. 答案：D

解析：从第四段第二句“Because...law forbids...federal funds to create embryos for research..., NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.”可知 D 项正确。

66. 答案：A

解析：从文章最后一段第二句“But they were divided on whether to go further...”可知，对于禁止人类克隆这个问题，小组人员存在分歧，故选 A。

Passage 5

67. 答案：A

解析：第一段第一句就说人的探究和深思比科学家的实验更重要，紧接着就举了牛顿的例子。A 项中 inquiring minds 与句中 preparedness of the minds 意思相近，故选 A。

68. 答案：B

解析：从第二段第四、五、六句可以看出没有一些 unpredictable things 就没有 research，因此科学家不能忽视 speculate on（思索，推测）unpredictable things，故选 B。

69. 答案：D

解析：从第三段第一句可知，有些年轻科学家用“科学方法”代替了想象力，说明他们只遵循“科学方法”。D 项中 stick to 意为“坚持，遵循”。

70. 答案：A

解析：从文章最后一句可以看出，其言外之意在于实验的成果并不可能像人们所想象的那么好。

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

71. 参考译文：有多少历史学家几乎就有多少历史学定义，但是现代历史学家的实践更趋向于认为历史学就是试图重现并解释过去的重大事件。

解析：while 引导的是让步状语从句，while 此处意为“尽管……但是”，conform to one 意为“一致认为”，one 指的是“历史的定义”，see...as 意为“把……看作……”。

72. 参考译文：人们之所以关注历史研究的方法论，主要是因为史学界内部的意见不一致，其次是因为外界没有把历史学看成是一门学问。

解析：本句中“Interest in historical methods has arisen less through...and more from...”为主要结构，本句主要是对 less through 和 more from 的翻译，less...more...可译成“次要的是...主要还是...”，intellectual discipline 意为“学科”。

73. 参考译文：在这种转变中，历史学家研究历史时，那些用来解释新史料的补充方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。

解析：本句为被动语态，翻译时可译成主动语态。During 意为“在……期间”，designed to...为过去分词短语作定语修饰 methodologies。

74. 参考译文：方法论是指在一般的历史研究中特有的概念，还是指历史研究中各个分支适用的研究方法，人们对此意见不一。

解析：There is no agreement 意为“……意见不一致”，whether...or...引导了 agreement 的同位语从句，意为“是……还是……”，peculiar to 意为“特有的，专有的”。

75. 参考译文：这种谬误同样存在于历史传统派和历史社科派，前者认为历史就是史学界外部和内部人士对各种史料来源的评论，后者认为历史的研究等同于具体方法的研究。

解析：it 指上文的 technical fallacy, applies equally to...and to...意为“同时应用于……和……”，equate...with 意为“把……和……等同起来”。

Part V Writing

76. 参考例文：

The UPS and Downs of Population Growth

The two graphs indicate clearly the relationship between the growing population and the declining species in the United States. The population increased to 250million from 1800 to 1990, while the number of species extinct went up from 10 in 1600 to 70 in 1900.

To this phenomenon, there are possibly several main reasons. Firstly, many places where animals used to live were destroyed and occupied by human beings. Thus, the area for animals was greatly reduced. Secondly, human beings are polluting the environment and endangering the animals. Many animals died of hunger or water pollution. Thirdly, human beings killed animals for food, furs, and for money. As a result, many species became extinct quickly.

In order to protect wildlife, human beings themselves and governments should take measures. Laws should be made to protect animals and ban animal hunting. More reservations should be made and people should realize the serious affect if they go on killing animals.

九、1998 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英 语 试 题

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____1979.

A. from B. after C. for D. since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose D.

Sample Answer [A B C **D**]

1. I worked so late in the office last night that I hardly had time _____the last bus.
A. to have caught B. to catch C. catching D. having caught
2. As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____so formally.
A. needn't dress up B. did not need have dressed up
C. did not need dress up D. needn't have dressed up
3. I apologize if I _____you, but I assure you it was unintentional.
A. offend B. had offended
C. should have offended D. might have offended
4. Although a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do.

- A. to be told B. having been told C. being told D. to have been told
5. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage _____ avoided.
- A. is to be B. can be C. will be D. has been
6. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom tests.
- A. before B. as C. since D. when
7. There are over 100 night schools in the city, making it possible for a professional to be reeducated no matter _____ he does.
- A. how B. where C. what D. when
8. I've kept up a friendship with a girl whom I was at school _____ twenty years ago.
- A. about B. since C. till D. with
9. He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, _____ insufficiently popular with all members.
- A. being considered B. considering
C. to be considered D. have considered
10. _____ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.
- A. Had it not been B. Were it not
C. Be it not D. Should it not be

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A , B , C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

A number of [A] foreign visitors were taken [B] to the industrial exhibition, which [C] they saw [D] many new products.

Part [C] is wrong. The sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, where they saw many new products." So you should choose [C]

Sample Answer [A] [B] [**C**] [D]

11. According to Darwin, random changes that enhance a species [A] ability for surviving [B] are [C] naturally selected and passed on to succeeding [D] generations.
12. Neither rain nor snow keeps [A] the postman from delivering our letters which [B] we so much [C] look forward to receive [D] .
13. If they will not accept [A] a check, we shall have [B] to pay the cash [C] , thought it would be [D] much trouble for both sides.
14. Having been [A] robbed off [B] economic importance, those states are not [C] likely to count for very much [D] in international political terms.
15. The message will be [A] that [B] neither the market nor the government is capable of dealing with all of their [C] uncontrollable practices [D] .
16. The logic of scientific development is such [A] that separates [B] groups of men working on [C] the same problem in far-scattered [D] laboratories are likely to arrive at the same answer at the same time.
17. Yet not all of these races are intellectual inferior to [A] the European races, and [B] some may even have a [C] freshness and vitality that can renew the energies [D] of more advanced races.
18. The [A] more than 50,000 nuclear weapons in the hands of various nations today are more than [B] ample destroying [C] every city in the world several times over. [D]
19. The universe works in a way so far remove [A] from what common sense would [B] allow that [C] words of any kind must necessarily be inadequate to explain it [D] .
20. The integration of independent be states could best be [A] brought about by first [B] creating a central organization with authorities [C] over technical [D] economic tasks.

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

- A. vanished B. scattered C. abandoned D. rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose C.

Sample Answer [A B **C** D]

21. The machine needs a complete _____ since it has been in use for over ten years.
A. amending B. fitting C. mending D. renovating
22. There were many people present and he appeared only for a few seconds, so I only caught a _____ of him.
A. glance B. glimpse C. look D. sight
23. I don't think it's wise of you to _____ your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.
A. show up B. show out C. show in D. show off
24. The returns in the short _____ may be small, but over a number of years the investment will be well repaid.
A. interval B. range C. span D. term
25. A thorough study of biology requires _____ with the properties of trees and plants, and the habit of birds and beasts.
A. acquisition B. discrimination C. curiosity D. familiarity
26. She worked hard at her task before she felt sure that the results would _____ her long effort.
A. justify B. testify C. rectify D. verify
27. I'm very glad to know that my boss has generously agreed to _____ my debt in return for certain services.
A. take away B. cut out C. write off D. clear up
28. Some journalists often overstate the situation so that their news may create a great _____.
A. explosion B. sensation C. exaggeration D. stimulation
29. According to what you have just said, am I to understand that his new post _____ no responsibility with it at all?
A. shoulders B. possesses C. carries D. shares
30. Sometimes the student may be asked to write about his _____ to a certain book or

- article that has some bearing on the subject being studied.
- A. comment B. reaction C. impression D. comprehension
31. Please _____ yourself from smoking and spitting in public places, since the law forbids them.
- A. restrain B. hinder C. restrict D. prohibit
32. Without telephone it would be impossible to carry on the functions of _____ every business operation in the whole country.
- A. practically B. preferably C. precisely D. presumably
33. Preliminary estimation puts the figure at around \$ 110 billion, _____ the \$ 160 billion the President is struggling to get through the Congress.
- A. in proportion to B. in reply to C. in relation to D. in contrast to
34. He is planning another tour abroad, yet his passport will _____ at the end of this month.
- A. expire B. exceed C. terminate D. cease
35. All the off-shore oil explorers were in high spirits as they read _____ letters from their families.
- A. sentimental B. affectionate C. intimate D. sensitive
36. Several international events in the early 1990s seem likely to _____, or at least weaken, the trends that emerged in the 1980s.
- A. revolt B. revolve C. reverse D. revive
37. I was unaware of the critical points involved, so my choice was quite _____.
- A. arbitrary B. rational C. mechanical D. unpredictable
38. The local people were joyfully surprised to find the price of vegetables no longer according to the weather.
- A. altered B. converted C. fluctuated D. modified
39. The pursuit of leisure on the part of the employees will certainly not _____ their prospect of promotion.
- A. spur B. further C. induce D. reinforce
40. In what _____ to a last minute stay of execution, a council announced that emergency funding would keep alive two aging satellites.
- A. applies B. accounts C. attaches D. amounts

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)

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They 41 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the 42 man. But they insisted that its 43 results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the 44 of the English population. 45 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a 46 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, 47 , is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 48 history and economics, have 49 two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was 50 by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. admitted | B. believed | C. claimed | D. predicted |
| 42. A. plain | B. average | C. mean | D. normal |
| 43. A. momentary | B. prompt | C. instant | D. immediate |
| 44. A. bulk | B. host | C. gross | D. magnitude |
| 45. A. On | B. With | C. For | D. By |
| 46. A. broadly | B. thoroughly | C. generally | D. completely |
| 47. A. however | B. meanwhile | C. therefore | D. moreover |
| 48. A. at | B. in | C. about | D. for |
| 49. A. manifested | B. approved | C. shown | D. speculated |
| 50. A. noted | B. impressed | C. labeled | D. marked |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

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

Passage 1

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it

is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet ,the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the stoops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the costs and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

51. The third sentence of paragraph 1 implies that _____ .

- A. people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality
- B. the blind could be happier than the sighted
- C. over-excited people tend to neglect vital things
- D. fascination makes people lose their eyesight

52. In paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to _____.

- A. areas short of electricity
- B. dams without power stations
- C. poor countries around India

- D. common people in the Narmada Dam area
53. What is the myth concerning giant dams?
- A. They bring in more fertile soil.
 - B. They help defend the country.
 - C. They strengthen international ties.
 - D. They have universal control of the waters.
54. What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as ____.
- A. "It's no use crying over spilt milk"
 - B. "More haste, less speed"
 - C. "Look before you leap"
 - D. "He who laughs last laughs best"

Passage 2

Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

The official statistics are mildly discouraging. They show that, if you lump manufacturing and services together, productivity has grown on average by 1.2% since 1987. That is somewhat faster than the average during the previous decade. And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978-87 average. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace—all that re-engineering and downsizing—are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well

done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bon Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much “re-engineering” has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability. BBDO’s Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish—“the worst sort of ambulance-cashing.”

55. According to the author, the American economic situation is _____.
 A. not as good as it seems
 B. at its turning point
 C. much better than it seems
 D. near to complete recovery
56. The official statistics on productivity growth _____.
 A. exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle
 B. fall short of businessmen’s anticipation
 C. meet the expectation of business people
 D. fail to reflect the true state of economy
57. The author raises the question “what about pain without gain?” because _____.
 A. he questions the truth of “no gain without pain”
 B. he does not think the productivity revolution works
 C. he wonders if the official statistics are misleading
 D. he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses
58. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 A. Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.
 B. New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.
 C. The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.
 D. The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

Passage 3

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of Gallileo’s 17th-century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake’s harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac

Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics—but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked “antiscience” in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as “The Flight from Science and Reason” , held in New York City in 1995, and “Science in the Age of (Mis)information” , which assembled last June near Buffalo.

Antiscience clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science’s objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the antiscience tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pre-technological utopia. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in *US News & World Report* last May seemed to suggest.

The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

Indeed, some observers fear that the antiscience epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. “The term ‘antiscience’ can lump together too many, quite different things,” notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work *Science and Anti-Science*. “They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened.”

59. The word “schism” (Sentence 3, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means_____ .

- A. confrontation B. dissatisfaction C. separation D. contempt
60. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to _____.
 A. discuss the cause of the decline of science's power
 B. show the author's sympathy with scientists
 C. explain the way in which science develops
 D. exemplify the division of science and the humanities
61. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 A. Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.
 B. Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.
 C. The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-science.
 D. Tagging environmentalists as "anti-science" is justifiable.
62. The author's attitude toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" is _____.
 A. impartial B. subjective C. biased D. puzzling

Passage 4

Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

This development—and its strong implications for US politics and economy in years ahead—has enthroned the South as America's most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation's head counting.

Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people—numerically the third-largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years.

Americans have been migrating south and west in larger numbers since World War II, and the pattern still prevails.

Three sun-belt states—Florida, Texas and California—together had nearly 10 million more people in 1980 than a decade earlier. Among large cities, San Diego moved from 14th to 8th and San Antonio from 15th to 10th—with Cleveland and Washington, DC, dropping out of the top 10.

Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say. Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too—and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child-bearing years.

Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more Americans apparently are looking not

just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too. Some instances—

- Regionally, the Rocky Mountain states reported the most rapid growth rate—37.1 percent since 1970 in a vast area with only 5 percent of the US population.
- Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people—about 9 per square mile.

The flight from overcrowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to more bearable climates.

Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. There, California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other state.

In that decade, however, large numbers also migrated from California, mostly to other parts of the West. Often they chose—and still are choosing—somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State.

As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent—little more than two thirds the 1960s' growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

63. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s _____ .
- A. enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history
 - B. witnessed a southwestern shift of population
 - C. underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
 - D. brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War
64. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that _____ .
- A. it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution
 - B. it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants
 - C. it reveals the Americans' new pursuit of spacious living
 - D. it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday's "baby boom"
65. We can see from the available statistics that _____ .
- A. California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US
 - B. the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West
 - C. cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration

- D. Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population
66. The word “demographers” (Paragraph 7) most probably means _____.
A. people in favor of the trend of democracy
B. advocates of migration between states
C. scientists engaged in the study of population
D. conservatives clinging to old patterns of life

Passage 5

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world’s volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth’s surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the hot spots move only slowly, and in some cases the movement of the plates past them has left trails of dead volcanoes. The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates.

That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. Africa and South America, for example, are moving away from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them. The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth’s interior. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. Hot spots, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the question. From an analysis of the hot-spot population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years.

The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate comes to rest over a hot spot, the material rising from deeper layers creates a broad dome. As the dome grows, it develops deep fissures (cracks): in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the

continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

67. The author believes that _____.
 A.the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth's interior
 B.the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true
 C.the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions
 D.the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart
68. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that _____.
 A.the two continents are still moving in opposite directions
 B.they have been found to share certain geological features
 C.the African plate has been stable for 30 million years
 D.over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe
69. The hot-spot theory may prove useful in explaining _____.
 A.the structure of the African plates
 B.the revival of dead volcanoes
 C.the mobility of the continents
 D.the formation of new oceans
70. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A.the features of volcanic activities
 B.the importance of the theory about drifting plates
 C.the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies
 D.the process of the formation of volcanoes

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

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

They were, by far, the largest and most distant objects that scientists had ever detected: a strip of enormous cosmic clouds some 15 billion light-years from earth. (71)But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago. That was just about the moment that

the universe was born. What the researchers found was at once both amazing and expected: the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Cosmic Background Explorer satellite—Cobe—had discovered landmark evidence that the universe did in fact begin with the primeval explosion that has become known as the Big Bang (the theory that the universe originated in an explosion from a single mass of energy).

(72) The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, first put forward in the 1920s, to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos. According to the theory, the universe burst into being as a submicroscopic, unimaginably dense knot of pure energy that flew outward in all directions, emitting radiation as it went, condensing into particles and then into atoms of gas. Over billions of years, the gas was compressed by gravity into galaxies, stars, planets and eventually, even humans.

Cobe is designed to see just the biggest structures, but astronomers would like to see much smaller hot spots as well, the seeds of local objects like clusters and superclusters of galaxies. They shouldn't have long to wait. (73) Astrophysicists working with ground-based detectors at the South Pole and balloon-borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon.

(74) If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory. Inflation says that very early on, the universe expanded in size by more than a trillion trillion trillion trillionfold in much less than a second, propelled by a sort of antigravity. (75) Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary-particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

Part V Writing

76. Directions:

- A. Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)
- C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
 1. Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon.

2. Give your comments.



如此承诺

各行各业兴承诺，
欢迎监督不推托。
原本皆为份内事，
何须高唱“文明歌”。

1998 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题答案及解析

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

1. 答案: B

解析: have time 后需接不定式, 意为“有时间做……”, A 项时态与原句不符。

2. 答案: D

解析: 句中 as 引导了原因状语从句, turn out to be 意为“被证明是……, 结果是……”, need have done sth 意为“本没有必要做……但做了”, 故选 D。

3. 答案: B

解析: if 从句中的 had offended 发生在 it was unintentional 之前, 故选 B。另外, 本题可看作是 if 引导的虚拟语气。

4. 答案: C

解析: resist 后接名词或动词-ing 形式, 意为“不屈从……, 抵制……”。B 项时态与句子不符。

5. 答案: A

解析: if 从句中用一般时态表示将来的动作, is to do 有表将来的意思。有这种用法的还有 when 引导的从句。

6. 答案: D

解析: when it comes to 意为“当涉及用, 当谈及”(when 也可理解为通常所指的“当……时候”。before “在……之前”, as 和 since 都有表示原因之意, since 也可指“自从……”。

7. 答案: C

解析: no matter what he does 在句中意为“不管他是做什么的”, 都可以进行再学习, 再教育。

8. 答案: D

解析: 句中 kept up...with a girl, 意为“与一个女孩保持友谊”。whom 引导了一个定语从句, whom 作从句的宾语, 因此需要一个能与 a girl 搭配的词使得 whom 作它的宾语, 选项中只有 with 能与 girl 搭配并接 whom 作宾语。

9. 答案: A

解析: being considered 为现在分词短语作状语表原因, 并且表示被动关系, 故选 A。B 项为主动关系故不能选。

10. 答案: A

解析: 该句是虚拟语气的倒装形式。

Section B

11. 答案: B

解析: for surviving 应改为 to survive。ability 后接不定式, 意为“有……的能力”。

12. 答案: D

解析: to receive 应改为 to receiving。look forward to 意为“期望, 盼望”, 后接动名词, 因为 to 在此处为介词。

13. 答案: C

解析: the cash 应改为 cash。pay cash 意为“付现金”, 句中 if 引导的是真实条件句, 不是虚拟语气。

14. 答案: B

解析: off 应改为 of。rob 与 of 搭配意为“抢夺, 抢劫”。

15. 答案: C

解析: their 应改为 its, 指的是 market 或 government。

16. 答案: B

解析: separates 应改为 separate。此处 separate 作形容词, 修饰 groups。

17. 答案: A

解析: intellectual 应改为副词 intellectually。修饰 inferior。be inferior to 意为“比……低劣, 不如……”。

18. 答案: C

解析: destroying 应改为 to destroy。句中 be ample 后接不定式, 意为“足够, 足以做……”。

19. 答案: A

解析: remove 应改为 removing, 修饰 way。句中意为“用与常理所允许的完全不同的方式运作”。

20. 答案: C

解析：authorities 应改为 authority。authority 作不可数名词意为“权威”，作可数名词复数意为“官方”。

Section C

21. 答案：C

解析：mend 意为“修理（机器等）”。amend 意为“修订，修改”；fit 意为“安装；适合”；renovate 意为“使恢复，使变新”。

22. 答案：B

解析：catch a glimpse of 意为“一眼看见了……”。glance 意为“一瞥”后常用 at, look 与 have 搭配, sight 可用于 catch sight of, 而不是 catch a sight of。

23. 答案：D

解析：show off 意为“炫耀，卖弄”。show up 意为“来到，露面”。

24. 答案：D

解析：in the short term 意为“在短期内”，句中指“短期内的回报可能会少一些……”。interval 指“间隔”；range 意为“范围”；span 意为“一段时间”，如 life span “寿命”。

25. 答案：D

解析：familiarity 意为“熟悉”。acquisition 意为“获得”，discrimination 意为“区别，歧视”；curiosity 意为“好奇”。

26. 答案：A

解析：justify 意为“证明……有理”，句中指“结果会证明她的长期努力是值得的”。testify 意为“提供证据，宣布”；rectify 意为“纠正，校正”；verify 意为“证实，作证”。

27. 答案：C

解析：write off 意为“销账”，与 my debt 搭配。take away 意为“拿走，夺走”；cut out 意为“切掉，删去”；clear up 意为“解释，澄清，使变清”。

28. 答案：B

解析：sensation 意为“感觉；轰动”。explosion 意为“爆炸”；exaggeration 意为“夸大，夸张”；stimulation 意为“刺激，鼓舞”。

29. 答案：C

解析：carry no responsibility 意为“不承担责任”。shoulder 意为“担任，肩担”，主语通常是人；share 常与 with 连用，意为“与……分享，分担”。

30. 答案：B

解析：reaction to 意为“对……的反应”。comment 后接 on 意为“对……的评论”，impression 意为“印象”常与 of 连用，comprehension 意为“理解”。

31. 答案: A

解析: restrain from 意为“克制,抑制”。hinder 意为“妨碍”, restrict 意为“限制”, prohibit 意为“禁止.....做.....”。

32. 答案: A

解析: practically 意为“实际上;几乎”,句中意为“几乎每次经济运作都发挥作用”。preferably 意为“更为可取地”; precisely 意为“精确地”; presumably 意为“假定地,推测地”。

33. 答案: D

解析: in contrast to 意为“与.....对比,对照”。in proportion to 意为“与.....成比例”, in reply to 意为“回复,答复”, in relation to 意为“关于”。

34. 答案: A

解析: expire 意为“期满,到期”。exceed 意为“超越”; terminate 意为“终止”; cease 意为“停止”。

35. 答案: B

解析: affectionate 意为“挚爱的,情深的”。sentimental 意为“多愁善感的”; intimate 意为“亲密的”,指人; sensitive 意为“敏感的”。

36. 答案: C

解析: reverse 意为“使.....倒转;反转”。revolt 意为“叛乱”; revolve 意为“旋转”; revive 意为“复活,复苏”。

37. 答案: A

解析: arbitrary 意为“武断的,专横的”。rational 意为“合理的,有理性的”; mechanical 意为“机械的”; unpredictable 意为“不可预测的”。

38. 答案: C

解析: fluctuate 意为“(价格)波动”。alter 意为“改变,变更”; convert 意为“转变”; modify 意为“修改,修饰”。

39. 答案: B

解析: further 意为“推进,促进,使更进一步”。spur 意为“刺激”; induce 意为“引诱,劝诱”; reinforce 意为“加强”。

40. 答案: D

解析: amount to 意为“达到”。apply to 意为“使用”; account 后接 for 意为“解释” attach to 意为“附属于”。

Part II Cloze Test

41. 答案: A

- 解析：admit 意为“承认”，根据下文的转折可以判断 A 项符合题意。
42. 答案：B
解析：average 意为“普通的”，the average man “普通人”。plain 意为“朴素的”；mean 意为“平凡的，吝啬的”；normal 意为“正常的”。
43. 答案：D
解析：immediate 意为“直接的，紧急的”，文中指直接结果。momentary 意为“暂时的，瞬息的”；prompt 意为“迅速的，敏捷的”；instant 意为“立即的”。
44. 答案：A
解析：bulk of 意为“大量的”。a host of 意为“许多”；gross 意为“总额”；magnitude 意为“大小”。
45. 答案：D
解析：by contrast 意为“相比之下”，为固定搭配。
46. 答案：D
解析：completely 意为“完全地，彻底地”。broadly 意为“宽广地”；thoroughly 意为“彻底地，彻头彻尾地”；generally 意为“通常地”。
47. 答案：A
解析：however 意为“然而”，表转折关系，根据上下文可以判断此处是转折关系。meanwhile 意为“同时”；therefore 意为“因此”；moreover 意为“而且，此外”。
48. 答案：B
解析：in 表示“在……方面，在……领域”，文中指“历史学和经济学方面的专家”。
49. 答案：C
解析：show 意为“表示，说明”，指说明的是一些现象或事实，故符合文意。manifest 意为“显示”；approve 意为“同意”；speculate 意为“推测”。
50. 答案：D
解析：mark 意为“标志，标明”。note 意为“记录；注意”，impress 意为“盖印；使……感动”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

51. 答案：C

解析：第一段第三句说“人们有时变得盲目”，第四句又指出有的巨型大坝还可能弊大于利。句中 blind 指的是“盲目的”，而不是“看不见的，瞎的”。

52. 答案：D

解析：定冠词 the 接形容词表示一类人，例如 the poor “穷人”，the old “老年人”。the powerless 即“无权利的人，普通人”。

53. 答案：D

解析：从第四段第一句“...the myth of controlling the waters persists.”可以看出 D 项意思与该句相符。

54. 答案：C

解析：本题考查的是作者的态度，A 项意为“覆水难收”，B 项意为“欲速则不达”，C 项意为“三思而后行”，D 项意为“谁笑到最后谁笑得最好”。根据最后一段可以看出作者的态度是“三思而后行”。

Passage 2

55. 答案：A

解析：从第二段内容可以看出，美国经济并不像大家感觉的那么好。

56. 答案：B

解析：从第二段最后一句可以看出“...a 'disjunction' between the mass...a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.”。disjunction 意为“脱节，分离”，因此可以判断 D 项符合题意。

57. 答案：B

解析：本题出自第一段，但考查的是整篇的理解。第一段最后一句讲到“.....生产力革命是否是真的”，再通过下文的内容可以判断作者并不认为生产力革命有效。

58. 答案：A

解析：第三段第二句提到了 B 项，第五段第二、三句提到了 C 项第五段最后一句提到了 D 项，只有 A 项文中没有提到。

Passage 3

59. 答案：C

解析：本题考查通过上下文猜词。文中一开始就指出自然科学和文化方面的紧张关系而且存在分歧，紧接着又举了两个例子来证明前面的观点，即而出现了“schism”一词，从该句及上文可判断 schism 有分歧之意，C 项 separation 有“分裂”之意，与“分歧”意思相近，故选 C。

60. 答案：D

解析：第二、三段主要说明自然科学与人文科学之间的分歧。

61. 答案：A

解析：第六段最后一句可以看出 US News & World Report 刊登了一篇文章说环保主义者是 anti-science，因此选 A。

62. 答案：A

解析：从全文来看，作者引用了大量的例子来说明，介绍科学与反科学，因此作者的态度是 impartial（公平的，不偏不倚的）。Subjective 意为“主观的”，biased 意为“有偏见的”，puzzling 意为“迷惑不解的”。

Passage 4

63. 答案：B

解析：题中 discern 意为“识别，辨认，了解”，从文中第四段可以看出二战之后，大量的人口向西南部迁移，这一趋势还在继续，因此 B 项正确。

64. 答案：C

解析：题中 in that 意为“因为”，从文章第七段和倒数第三段可以看出越来越多的美国人在寻找人口更稀少的地方，而且西部的美国人追求更多的是宽敞的居住条件。

65. 答案：D

解析：从第七段“Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively.”可以看出，D 项符合题意。

66. 答案：C

解析：本题考查根据上下文猜词。第七段第一句中的 demographers 注意到人口继续向西南迁移，可以看出是与研究人口有关的。

Passage 5

67. 答案：B

解析：B 项与第二段第一句“ That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute.”句意思相符。

68. 答案：B

解析：题中 deduce 意为“推论，演绎”，从第二段第三句可以看出。

69. 答案：D

解析：从最后一段第四句“...so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean.”可以看出 D 项符合文意。

70. 答案：C

解析：全文主要介绍了热点在地质研究中的意义。

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

71. 参考译文：但更为重要的是，这是科学家们所能观测到的最遥远的过去的景象，因为他们所观测到的是 150 亿年前就已存在的宇宙云的形状和结构。

解析：本句主要是 it was...that 强调句型，可译为“正是……”，look into 意为“探究，调查”，for 表示原因，that 从句作 the patterns and structures 的定语。

72. 参考译文：巨大的宇宙云的存在，实际上是 20 世纪 20 年代首次提出的大爆炸理论得以保持其宇宙起源的主导地位所不可缺少的。

解析：virtually 意为“实际上”，first put forward in the 1920s 作插入语修饰 the Big Bang；put forward 意为“提出”；reign 意为“统治，王权”，to maintain its reign 可译为“保持主导地位”。

73. 参考译文：天体物理学家使用南极陆基探测器以及球载仪器，正越来越近地观测这些云系，也许不久就会报告他们的观测结果。

解析：working with...为现在分词短语作定语，are closing in...and may report 并列作谓语。

74. 参考译文：假如那些小热点看上去同预计的一致，那就意味着又一科学论说的胜利，这种论说就是更完美的大爆炸理论，亦称宇宙膨胀说。

解析：句中 that 指的是 if 从句的内容，will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea 是该句的谓语，a refinement of...作 idea 的同位语；inflationary 意为“膨胀的”，动词为 inflate。

75. 参考译文：宇宙膨胀说虽然听起来奇特，但从科学上来看，它是根据基本粒子物理学中一些相关理论所作的可信推理。近七、八年来，许多天体物理学家一直深信这一学说是正确的。

解析：Odd though it sounds 是倒装语序，正常应是 Though it sounds odd，it 指的是 cosmic inflation，plausible 意为“似乎可信的”，elementary particle physics 可直译为“基本粒子物理学”，the better part of a decade 意译为“七、八年”。

Part V Writing

76. 参考例文：

the cartoon shows a hen which promises that her eggs are round and contain

everything an egg should have. The cartoon is trying to tell us that many manufacturers and services like to claim that they offer the best products and services. But in fact, what they promise is actually what they should do.

Such nonsense promises are common in our society. Many producers make such promises to compete with their rivals in the market. They guarantee the high quality of their products and services even if they are poor. Therefore, consumers will feel cheated after they buy such products.

In my opinion, the best way to enhance the ability to compete with rivals in the market is to develop and produce products of higher quality and which have various patterns. If they do as the hen in the cartoon, they will lose their customers, markets and lose their trust and suffer big loss at the end.

十、1997 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英 语 试 题

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____1979.

A. from B. after C. for D. since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose D.

Sample Answer [A B C **D**]

1. The Social Security Retirement Program is made up of two trust funds, _____ could go penniless by next year.
A. the larger one B. the larger of which
C. the largest one D. the largest of which
2. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always _____ with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.
A. combined B. having combined
C. combine D. being combined
3. Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the picnic, _____ to the family's disappointment.

- A. much B. more C. too much D. much more
4. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I _____ fully occupied the whole of last week.
A. were B. had been C. have been D. was
5. Help will come from the UN, but the aid will be _____ near what's needed.
A. everywhere B. somewhere C. nowhere D. anywhere
6. The chief reason for the population growth isn't so much a rise in birth rates _____ a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.
A. and B. as C. but D. or
7. He claims to be an expert in astronomy, but in actual fact he is quite ignorant on the subject. _____ he knows about it is out of date and inaccurate.
A. What little B. So much C. How much D. So little
8. Although we feel dissatisfied with the election results, we have to become reconciled _____ the decision made by our fellow countrymen.
A. for B. on C. to D. in
9. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone _____ to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out.
A. adding B. to have added C. to add D. added
10. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly _____.
A. noticed B. to be noticed C. being noticed D. to notice

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A , B , C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

A number of [A] foreign visitors were taken [B] to the industrial exhibition, which [C] they saw [D] many new products.

Part [C] is wrong. The sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, where they saw many new products." So you should choose C .

Sample Answer [A B **C** D]

11. Although Professor Green's lectures usually ran over [A] the fifty-minute [B] period, but none [C] of his students even [D] objected as they found his lectures both informative and interesting.
12. When [A] Edison died, it was proposed that the American people turned off [B] all power [C] in their homes, streets, and factories for several minutes in honor of [D] this great man.
13. They pointed out [A] the damage which [B] they supposed that [C] had been done by last night's [D] storm.
14. Because of [A] the recent accidents, our parents forbid my brother and me from swimming [B] in the river unless [C] someone agrees to watch [D] over us.
15. A great many [A] teachers firmly [B] believe that English is one of the poorest-taught [C] subjects in high schools at present [D] .
16. In this way these insects show an efficient use of their sound-produced [A] ability, organizing [B] two sounds delivered [C] at a high rate as one call [D] .
17. I thought the technician was to blame [A] for the blowing [B] of the fuse, but I see now how [C] I was [D] mistaken.
18. For him to be re-elected [A] ,what is essential is not that his policy works [B] , but that [C] the public believe that it is [D] .
19. As far as [A] I am concerned, his politics are [B] rather conservative compared [C] with other politicians [D] .
20. I'd say whenever you are going [A] after something that is belonging [B] to you, anyone who is depriving [C] you of the right to have it is criminal [D] .

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

- A. vanished B. scattered C. abandoned D. rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose C.

Sample Answer [A B **C D]**

21. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them _____.
 A. off B. aside C. out D. down
22. The wealth of a country should be measured _____ the health and happiness of its people as well as the material goods it can produce.
 A. in line with B. in terms of C. in regard with D. by means of
23. He has failed me so many times that I no longer place any _____ on what he promises.
 A. faith B. belief C. credit D. reliance
24. My students found the book ____: it provided them with an abundance of information on the subject.
 A. enlightening B. confusing C. distracting D. amusing
25. Nobody yet knows how long and how seriously the shakiness in the financial system will _____ down the economy.
 A. put B. settle C. drag D. knock
26. In this factory the machines are not regulated _____ but are jointly controlled by a central computer system.
 A. independently B. individually C. irrespectively D. irregularly
27. Every chemical change either results from energy being used to produce the change, or causes energy to be _____ in some form.
 A. given off B. put out C. set off D. used up
28. If businessmen are taxed too much, they will no longer be motivated to work hard, with the result that incomes from taxation might actually _____.
 A. shrink B. delay C. disperse D. sink
29. American companies are evolving from mass-production manufacturing to _____ enterprises.
 A. moveable B. changing C. flexible D. varying
30. If you know what the trouble is, why don't you help them to _____ the situation?
 A. simplify B. modify C. verify D. rectify
31. I can't _____ what has happened to the vegetables, for they were freshly picked

this morning.

- A. figure out B. draw out C. look out D. work out
32. I tried very hard to persuade him to join our group but I met with a flat _____.
A. disapproval B. rejection C. refusal D. decline
33. From this material we can _____ hundreds of what you may call direct products.
A. derive B. discern C. diminish D. displace
34. She had clearly no _____ of doing any work, although she was very well paid.
A. tendency B. ambition C. intention D. willingness
35. What seems confusing or fragmented at first might well become _____ a third time.
A. clean and measurable B. notable and systematic
C. pure and wholesome D. clear and organic
36. The public opinion was that the time was not _____ for the election of such a radical candidate as Mr. Jones.
A. reasonable B. ripe C. ready D. practical
37. Hudson said he could not kill a living thing except for the _____ of hunger.
A. sensation B. cause C. purpose D. motive
38. For the new country to survive, _____ for its people to enjoy prosperity, new economic policies will be required.
A. to name a few B. let alone C. not to speak D. let's say
39. Foreign disinvestment and the _____ of South Africa from world capital markets after 1985 further weakened its economy.
A. displacement B. elimination C. exclusion D. exception
40. When a number of people _____ together in a conversational knot, each individual expresses his position in the group by where he stands.
A. pad B. pack C. squeeze D. cluster

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)

Manpower Inc., with 560,000 workers, is the world's largest temporary

employment agency. Every morning, its people 41 into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day's work for a day's pay. One day at a time 42 industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive 43 reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

44 its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part-timers and temporary workers. This "45" work force is the most important 46 in American business today, and it is 47 changing the relationship between people and their jobs. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive 48 avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens 49 by employment rules healthcare costs and pension plans. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of 50 that came from being a loyal employee.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. swarm | B. stride | C. separate | D. slip |
| 42. A. For | B. Because | C. As | D. Since |
| 43. A. from | B. in | C. on | D. by |
| 44. A. Even though | B. Now that | C. If only | D. Provided that |
| 45. A. durable | B. disposable | C. available | D. transferable |
| 46. A. approach | B. flow | C. fashion | D. trend |
| 47. A. instantly | B. reversely | C. fundamentally | D. sufficiently |
| 48. A. but | B. while | C. and | D. whereas |
| 49. A. imposed | B. restricted | C. illustrated | D. confined |
| 50. A. excitement | B. conviction | C. enthusiasm | D. importance |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

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

Passage 1

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory

became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on-line service, Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right-to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia—where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part—other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the US and Canada, where the right-to-die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death—probably by a deadly injection or pill—to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

51. From the second paragraph we learn that_____ .

- A. the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries
- B. physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia
- C. changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law
- D. it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage

52. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means_____ .

- A. observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia

- B. similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries
 - C. observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes
 - D. the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop
53. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will_____ .
- A. face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia
 - B. experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient
 - C. have an intense fear of terrible suffering
 - D. undergo a cooling off period of seven days
54. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of_____ .
- A. opposition B. suspicion C. approval D. indifference

Passage 2

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions Small-minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner—amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result

of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to “translate” cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word “friend”, the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor’s language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

55. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, _____.
A. rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
B. small-minded officials deserve a serious comment
C. Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
D. most Americans are ready to offer help
56. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
A. culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
B. courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
C. various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
D. social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions
57. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers _____.
A. to improve their hard life
B. in view of their long-distance travel
C. to add some flavor to their own daily life
D. out of a charitable impulse
58. The tradition of hospitality to strangers _____.
A. tends to be superficial and artificial
B. is generally well kept up in the United States
C. is always understood properly
D. has something to do with the busy tourist trails

Passage 3

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to

some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live in a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens. Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning "mind-manifesting") because they seemed to radically alter one's state of consciousness.

59. "Substance abuse"(Paragraph 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that_____ .

- A. substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used
- B. "drug abuse" is only related to a limited number of drug takers
- C. alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine
- D. many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous

60. The word "pervasive"(Paragraph 2) might mean_____ .

- A. widespread
- B. overwhelming
- C. piercing
- D. fashionable

61. Physical dependence on certain substances results from_____ .

- A. uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time
- B. exclusive use of them for social purposes
- C. quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases

- D. careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms
62. From the last paragraph we can infer that_____ .
- A. stimulants function positively on the mind
- B. hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health
- C. depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances
- D. the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups

Passage 4

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. “Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?” Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week. “You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?” At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul-searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It’s a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company’s mountainous debt, which will increase to \$17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to see off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.

The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has consistently defended the company’s rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice-T’s violent rap song *Cop Killer*, Levin described rap as a lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. “The test of any democratic society,” he wrote in a *Wall Street Journal* column, “lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won’t retreat in the face of any threats.”

Levin would not comment on the debate last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard-line stand, at least to some extent. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month’s stockholders meeting, Levin asserted that “music is not the cause of society’s ills” and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students. But he talked as well about the “balanced struggle” between creative freedom and social responsibility, and

he announced that the company would launch a drive to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable music.

The 15-member Time Warner board is generally supportive of Levin and his corporate strategy. But insiders say several of them have shown their concerns in this matter. "Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited," says Luce. "I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this."

63. Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for_____ .
- A. its raising of the corporate stock price
 - B. its self-examination of soul
 - C. its neglect of social responsibility
 - D. its emphasis on creative freedom
64. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner.
 - B. Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.
 - C. Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate.
 - D. Steve Ross is no longer alive
65. In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman_____ .
- A. stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression
 - B. softened his tone and adopted some new policy
 - C. changed his attitude and yielded to objection
 - D. received more support from the 15-member board
66. The best title for this passage might be_____ .
- A. A Company under Fire
 - B. A Debate on Moral Decline
 - C. A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture
 - D. A Form of Creative Freedom

Passage 5

Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as "steering the economy to a soft landing" or "a touch on the brakes" , makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to

driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double-digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.

It is also less than most forecasters had predicted. In late 1994 the panel of economists which *The Economist* polls each month said that America's inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. In fact, it fell to 2.6% in August, and is expected to average only about 3% for the year as a whole. In Britain and Japan inflation is running half a percentage point below the rate predicted at the end of last year. This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

Economists have been particularly surprised by favorable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack. America's capacity utilization, for example, hit historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the rate below which inflation has taken off in the past.

Why has inflation proved so mild? The most thrilling explanation is, unfortunately, a little defective. Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have up-ended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

67. From the passage we learn that_____ .

- A. there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates
- B. economy will always follow certain models
- C. the economic situation is better than expected
- D. economists had foreseen the present economic situation

68. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car.
- B. An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation.
- C. A high unemployment rate will result from inflation.
- D. Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy.

69. The sentence “This is no flash in the pan” (Paragraph 3) means that _____.
 A. the low inflation rate will last for some time
 B. the inflation rate will soon rise
 C. the inflation will disappear quickly
 D. there is no inflation at present
70. The passage shows that the author is _____ the present situation.
 A. critical of B. puzzled by C. disappointed at D. amazed at

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

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

Do animals have rights? This is how the question is usually put. It sounds like a useful, ground-clearing way to start. (71) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

On one view of rights, to be sure, it necessarily follows that animals have none. (72) Some philosophers argue that rights exist only within a social contract, as part of an exchange of duties and entitlements. Therefore, animals cannot have rights. The idea of punishing a tiger that kills somebody is absurd, for exactly the same reason, so is the idea that tigers have rights. However, this is only one account, and by no means an uncontested one. It denies rights not only to animals but also to some people—for instance, to infants, the mentally incapable and future generations. In addition, it is unclear what force a contract can have for people who never consented to it: how do you reply to somebody who says “I don't like this contract”?

The point is this: without agreement on the rights of people, arguing about the rights of animals is fruitless. (73) It leads the discussion to extremes at the outset: it invites you to think that animals should be treated either with the consideration humans extend to other humans, or with no consideration at all. This is a false choice. Better to start with another, more fundamental, question: is the way we treat animals a moral issue at all?

Many deny it. (74) Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie outside the area of moral choice. Any regard for the suffering of animals is seen as a mistake—a

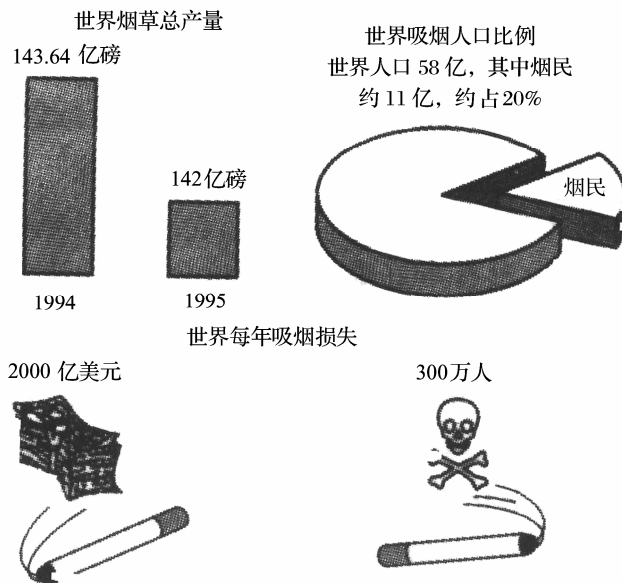
sentimental displacement of feeling that should properly be directed to other humans.

This view, which holds that torturing a monkey is morally equivalent to chopping wood, may seem bravely “logical”. In fact it is simply shallow: the confused centre is right to reject it. The most elementary form of moral reasoning—the ethical equivalent of learning to crawl—is to weigh others interests against one’s own. This in turn requires sympathy and imagination: without which there is no capacity for moral thought. To see an animal in pain is enough, for most, to engage sympathy. (75) When that happens, it is not a mistake: it is mankind’s instinct for moral reasoning in action, an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at.

Part V Writing

76. Directions:

- A. Study the following set of pictures carefully and write an essay in no less than 120 words.
- B. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.
- C. Your essay should cover all the information provided and meet the requirements below:
 1. Interpret the following pictures.
 2. Predict the tendency of tobacco consumption and give your reasons. (15points)



1997 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题答案及解析

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

1. 答案：B

解析：该句包含一个非限制性定语从句，由于先行词是 two trust funds，表示是两者的比较，应用比较级，故选择 B。

2. 答案：D

解析：being combined 为动词短语与 its 一起充当 owing to 的宾语。

3. 答案：A

解析：to the family's disappointment 意为“使全家感到失望”，much 在此处作副词表示程度。

4. 答案：D

解析：but 连接的是两个并列句，前一句用了虚拟语气，后一句说的是事实，所以是过去时，指上周没时间。

5. 答案：C

解析：因为句中用了 but 使句意发生了转折，前面是肯定的，因此后面应是否定意义，选项中只有 nowhere 是否定意义。

6. 答案：B

解析：该句考查了 so much...as...结构，意为“与其……不如”。

7. 答案：A

解析：本题考查主语从句。What he knows about it 是主语从句，little 在句中指“所知道的一点点”，is out of date and inaccurate 作句子的谓语。

8. 答案：C

解析：become/be reconciled to 是固定搭配，意为“与……一致，相符合”，to 后接名词。

9. 答案：D

解析：with each new phone added to the system 意为“随着每一台新电话加入电话系统”，其中 added 为动词的过去分词，表示被动。

10. 答案：B

解析：to be noticed 表示被动关系。

Section B

11. 答案：C

解析：but none 应改为 none。although 不与 but 连用，although 本身意为“尽管……但是……”。

12. 答案：B

解析：turned off 应改为 should turn off/turn off。因为表示建议的动词如 propose 后面的 that 从句要用虚拟语气，结构为 (should) + 动词原形。

13. 答案：C

解析：that 应去掉。which they supposed had been 是定语从句，先行词为 the damage；they supposed 作插入语。

14. 答案：B

解析：from swimming 应改为 to swim。因为 forbid 与不定式搭配，表示“禁止某人做某事”。

15. 答案：C

解析：poorest-taught 应改为 most poorly-taught 或 poorliest-taught。因为 poor 为形容词不能修饰 taught。

16. 答案：A

解析：sound-produced 应改为 sound-producing。现在分词表示主动，过去分词表示被动，因为昆虫发出声音，故应是主动的。

17. 答案：C

解析：how 应改为 that。句中不含 how 的意思；that 引导的是 see 的宾语从句。

18. 答案：D

解析：is 应改为 does。does 替代的是动词 works。

19. 答案：D

解析：politicians 应改为 politicians'，与前面的 his politics 相比较。此处 politics 意为“政见，政论”，后面用复数谓语动词。

20. 答案：B

解析：is belonging to 应改为 belongs to。belong 不用于进行时态。句中 go after 意为“追求”。

Section C

21. 答案：A

解析：lay off 意为“解雇”。lay aside 意为“拨出，留出”，lay out 意为“安排，摆放”，lay down 意为“制定”。

22. 答案：B

解析：in terms of 意为“按照，根据”。in line with 意为“跟……一致，符合”；regard 通常用于 with regard to 或者 regard as；by means of 意为“依靠，通过……手段”。

23. 答案：D

解析：reliance on 意为“信赖，依靠”。其他三项均不与 on 搭配。

24. 答案：A

解析：enlightening 意为“使人受启发的”，因为后面解释说：书中有丰富的知识故选 A。confusing 意为“迷惑的，混淆的”；distracting 意为“分散注意力的”；amusing 意为“逗乐的”。

25. 答案：C

解析：drag down 意为“拖垮”。put down 意为“放下”；settle down 意为“定居”；knock down 意为“击倒，撞倒”。

26. 答案：B

解析：individually 意为“单独地”，与后面的 but jointly 相呼应。independently 意为“独立地”，irrespectively 意为“不顾一切地”，irregularly 意为“不规则地”。

27. 答案：A

解析：give off 意为“发出（光、蒸汽等），释放”。put out 意为“扑灭”；set off 意为“动身，开始做”；use up 意为“用光”。

28. 答案：A

解析：shrink 意为“减少，下降”。delay 意为“耽搁，延期”；disperse 意为“散布，分散”；sink 意为“沉没”。

29. 答案：C

解析：flexible 意为“灵活的，有伸缩性的”。movable 意为“可以移动的”；changing 意为“变化的”；varying 意为“多样化的”。

30. 答案：D

解析：rectify 意为“纠正，整顿”。simplify 意为“使简单化”；modify 意为“修改，修饰”；verify 意为“证明”。

31. 答案：A

解析：figure out 意为“想出来，搞清楚”，也有“计算出”之意。draw out 意

为“拟定”; look out 意为“留心, 注意”; work out 意为“算出”。

32. 答案: C

解析: refusal 意为“拒绝”, flat 意为“平的”, 句中指“断然拒绝”。disapproval 意为“不同意”; rejection 意为“抛弃, 驳回”, 不与 flat 搭配, decline 暗指“婉言谢绝”。

33. 答案: A

解析: derive 意为“获得, 得来”, 常与 from 连用。discern 意为“辨认, 识别”; diminish 意为“减小, 缩小”; displace 意为“代替, 置换”。

34. 答案: C

解析: intention 意为“意图, 打算”, have no intention of doing 意为“没有……的打算”。tendency 意为“倾向, 趋势”; ambition 意为“野心, 抱负”; willingness 意为“意愿”。

35. 答案: D

解析: clear and organic 意为“清楚的; 有组织的”, 与前面的 confusing or fragmented 相呼应, 为两组反义词。A 项意为“干净的, 有分寸的”, B 项意为“令人注目的, 系统的”, C 项“纯净的, 有益于健康的”。

36. 答案: B

解析: ripe 意为“成熟的”, 句中指观点成熟。reasonable 意为“合理的”; ready 意为“准备好的”; practical 意为“实际的, 实践的”。

37. 答案: D

解析: motive 意为“动机”。sensation 意为“感受”; cause 意为“原因”; purpose 意为“目的”。

38. 答案: B

解析: let alone 意为“更不用说”。A 项意为“说出几个……”, D 项意为“假定说”。

39. 答案: C

解析: exclusion 意为“排除在外”。displacement 意为“转折, 置换”; elimination 意为“消灭, 消除”; exception 意为“例外”。

40. 答案: D

解析: cluster 意为“群集, 聚成一串”。pad 意为“填塞, 垫”; pack 意为“塞满, 压紧, 打包”; squeeze 意为“挤压, 压榨。”

Part II Cloze Test

41. 答案: A

解析: swarm 意为“群集, 蜂拥”, 指大群地移动, 因为上句说有 560,000 名

工人,因而是上班时人很多,故选择 A。stride 意为“大步走”;separate 意为“隔开”;slip 意为“溜走”。

42. 答案:C

解析:As 在此引导时间状语从句,意为“当……时候”,有对比之意,for 和 because 表示原因,since 也可以表示时间,意为“自从”。

43. 答案:D

解析:by 表示“通过……方法,手段”,in 和 on 可以指“在……方面”。

44. 答案:A

解析:even though 意为“即使”,表示转折,引导让步状语从句。Now that 引导原因状语从句;if only 意为“要是……”,表示意愿;provided that 引导条件状语从句。

45. 答案:B

解析:disposable 意为“可处理的,可处置的”,文中指员工的不稳定,兼职和临时的工人越来越多。durable 意为“持久的,耐用的”;available 意为“可以获得的”;transferable 意为“可转移的”。

46. 答案:D

解析:trend 意为“趋势”,指上文临时工人越来越多,已成为一种趋势。approach 意为“方法;靠近”,flow 意为“流动”,fashion 意为“时尚”。

47. 答案:C

解析:fundamentally 意为“根本上”。instantly 意为“立刻,马上”;reversely 意为“颠倒地,相反地”;sufficiently 意为“足够地”。

48. 答案:B

解析:while 意为“在……同时”。but 表示转折,不合文意;whereas 意为“反之,却,而”,也表示转折;and 表示并列,但前后形式需一致。

49. 答案:A

解析:impose 意为“把……强加于”。restrict 意为“限制”;illustrate 意为“说明”;confine 意为“限制”,常与 to 连用。

50. 答案:D

解析:importance 意为“重要性”,a sense of importance 在句中指“让员工感到一种作一名忠实员工是重要的感觉”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

51. 答案:D

解析：第二段第一句中 import 意为“重要性，意义”，take a while 意为“花一段时间”；sink in 文中指“理解，接受”。由此可见，该句意思与 D 项意思相符，故选择 D。

52. 答案：B

解析：dominoes to start falling 意为“开始多米诺牌似的连锁反应”，通过第二段最后一句可以看出美国、加拿大等国也可能会通过类似法案。

53. 答案：A

解析：从第三段第五句可以看出，有了安乐死他就可以安静地死去，不会痛苦。

54. 答案：C

解析：本题考查作者的态度，从全文来看，作者举了 Liyod 的例子来说明安乐死的可行性及其可能成为一阵潮流。由此可见，作者持 C 项“肯定的，赞成的”态度。A 项“反对”；B 项“怀疑”；D 项“漠不关心”。

Passage 2

55. 答案：D

解析：从文章第一句可以看出，大部分美国人是友好的、乐于助人的。

56. 答案：A

解析：从最后一段第一句中 underlie 意为“构成……的基础，在……的下面”，从该句可以看出，文化会对社会交往产生影响。D 项中 equal 意为“相等”，因而不符文意。

57. 答案：C

解析：从第二段可以看出旅行者和陌生人带来外界的信息，给他们的生活增添色彩。C 项与之相符。

58. 答案：B

解析：第四段第二句及最后一句可以说明美国人的友善是一种文化传统。故 B 项正确。

Passage 3

59. 答案：D

解析：题中 in that 意为“因为”，第一段最后一句说“烟酒等物质也可能像海洛因和可卡因一样是有害的”。因此 D 项符合该句的意思。

60. 答案：A

解析：本题考查通过上下文猜词。从第二段第一句的后半部分所举的例子 aspirin, wine, coffee 等可以说明生活中到处都有 medical and social use of substances，故 pervasive 一词应为“普遍的”之意，故选 A。B 项

意为“压倒一切的”, C 项意为“有穿透力的”, D 项意为“时髦的”。

61. 答案: A

解析: 题中 result from 意为“由于, 由……引起”, 第二段最后一句正说明了对某些物质的依赖性反复使用和药量过大引起的。

62. 答案: B

解析: 从最后一段倒数第二句可知, hallucinogens 本身就是有害的, 能使人产生幻觉。

Passage 4

63. 答案: C

解析: 从第一段第三句、第四句可知, Senator Robert Dole 指责该公司损坏国家道德, 危害孩子的身心等社会问题, 故选择 C 项, “无视社会责任”。

64. 答案: D

解析: 第二段第一句“...Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992.”, 句中 took over 意为“接管”, late 意为“已故的, 去世的”, 因此 D 项“Steve Ross 已不在人世”与该句相符。

65. 答案: B

解析: 第四段第一句“...backing off his hard-line stand, at least to some extent.”中 back off 意为“后退”, 该句意为“至少在某种程度上, chairman 在后退”。B 项意为“缓和了口气, 采取了一些新政策”, 与该句相符。A 项“仍坚持原意”, C 项“改变态度屈从于反对意见”。

66. 答案: A

解析: 本题考查文章大意。全文都是对华纳公司的批评, 故 A 项符合文意。C、D 项两项太片面, B 项与本文关系不大。

Passage 5

67. 答案: C

解析: 从第三、四两段可以判断 C 项正确, 而且从第一段第三句可以排除 A, 从第一段前两句可以排除 B, 从第三段第一句可以排除 D。

68. 答案: B

解析: 从第四段最后一句话可知: 在过去, 当失业率低于大多数人预计的自然失业率时, 通货膨胀就发生了。B 项与本句相符。

69. 答案: A

解析: 本题考查根据上下文猜句子的意思, 即上下文的理解。文中说美国和英国的通货膨胀率在过去几年里一直低于预测水平。由此可见, 通货

膨胀是可以持续一段时间的,即 A 项。no flash in the pan 意为“并非昙花一现”。

70. 答案: D

解析: 本题考查作者的态度。A 项意为“批评”, B 项意为“迷惑, 不解”, C 项意为“失望”, D 项意为“吃惊”。从本文最后一段第一、二句可知作者持吃惊、惊异的态度。

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

71. 参考译文: 事实并非如此, 因为这种问法是以人们对人的权利有共同认识为基础的, 而这种共同认识并不存在。

解析: 句中 it isn't 指的是前面提到的内容, because 引导了原因状语从句, account 意为“描写; 理由”, agreed 意为“达成一致的”, which 引导了 human rights 的定语从句。

72. 参考译文: 有些哲学家论证说, 权利只存在于社会契约中, 是责任和权益相交换的一部分。

解析: 句中 that 从句作 argues 的宾语, as part of... 意为“作为……的一部分”。entitlements 意为“权利”, 其动词形式为“entitle”。

73. 参考译文: 这种说法从一开始就将讨论引向两个极端, 它使人们认为应当这样对待动物: 要么像对人类自身一样关心体谅, 要么完全冷漠无情。

解析: outset 意为“开端, 开始”, at the outset 意为“一开始”, 句子考查了 either...or 句型, 意为“要么……要么……”, humans extend to other humans 意为“人类之间相互的(关心)”, at all 表示“根本”。

74. 参考译文: 这类人持极端看法, 认为人和动物在各方面都不相同, 对待动物不必考虑道德问题。

解析: in every relevant respect 意为“在各相关方面”, that humans are... 从句修饰 view, 本句主语为 extremists of this kind, lie outside 意为“在……之外”。

75. 参考译文: 这种反应并不为错, 这是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能在起作用。这种本能应受到鼓励, 而不应该遭到嘲弄。

解析: 句中主句为 it is not a mistake. when that happens 中 that 指的是前面的话, it 指的是 when that happens 这件事, it is mankind's instinct... 说的是 not a mistake 的原因。instinct 意为“本能”, rather than 意为“而不是”, laugh at 意为“嘲笑”。

Part V Writing

76. 参考例文：

From the set of pictures, we can see that out of the 5.8 billion people in the world, 1.1 billion people are smokers which make up 20% of the world population. Every year 200 billion dollars is wasted by smoking, and 3 million people died from smoking.

From the above, we know that smoking not only waste money but also does harm to health. But the world's tobacco consumption is declining as the graphs show: 14.364 billion pounds in 1994 and 14.2 billion pounds in 1995. This indicates a tendency of decreased in tobacco consumption. This is because more and more people have realized the danger of smoking and smokers are encouraged to give up smoking. Manufacturers produced many kinds of products to help smokers give up smoking. Each cigarette pack has the words reading, "smoking does harm to health" which used to remind smokers.

十一、1996 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英 语 试 题

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____1979.

A. from B. after C. for D. since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose D.

Sample Answer [A B C **D**]

1. Do you enjoy listening to records? I find records are often _____or better than an actual performance.
A. as good as B. as good C. good D. good as
2. My pain _____apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically: "Are you feeling all right?"
A .must be B. had been C. must have been D. had to be
3. The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me _____she could remember who last borrowed it.
A. ever since B. much as C. even though D. if only

4. Observations were made _____ the children at the beginning and at the end of pre-school and first grade.
A. towards B. of C. on D. with
5. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each _____one major point in contrast with the other.
A. makes B. made C. is to make D. making
6. A safety analysis _____the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done.
A. would identify B. will identify
C. would have identified D. will have identified
7. The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half _____.
A. of last year's B. those of last year's
C. of those of last year D. that of last year's
8. For there _____successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present.
A. is B. to be C. will be D. being
9. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently _____what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.
A. giving B. gave C. to give D. given
10. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything_____ going on in the world.
A. it is B. as is C. there is D. what is

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A , B , C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

A number of [A] foreign visitors were taken [B] to the industrial exhibition, which [C] they saw [D] many new products.

Part [C] is wrong. The sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, where they saw many new products." So you should

choose C.

Sample Answer [A B **C** D]

11. I'd rather you would go [A] by train, because I' can't bear [B] the idea of your being [C] in an air plane in such [D] bad weather.
12. It's essential that people be [A] psychological [B] able to resist the impact brought about [C] by the transition from planned [D] economy to market economy.
13. Some bosses dislike to allow [A] people to share [B] their responsibilities; they keep all [C] important matters tightly [D] in their own hands.
14. Each cigarette which a person smokes does [A] some [B] harm, and eventually you [C] may get a serious disease from its [D] effect.
15. On the whole [A], ambitious students are much likely [B] to succeed in their studies than are those [C] with [D] little ambition.
16. Despite [A] much research, there are still certain elements in [B] the life cycle of the insect that is [C] not fully understood [D] .
17. In 1921 Einstein won the Nobel Prize, and was honored [A] in Germany until the rise [B] of Nazism then [C] he was driven from [D] Germany because he was a Jew.
18. The data received [A] from the two spacecrafts [B] whirling around Mars indicate [C] that there is much evidence that huge thunderstorms are occurring [D] about the equator of the planet.
19. Generally speaking, the bird flying across [A] our path is observed. and the one [B] staying on the tree near at hand [C] is passed by without any notice taking [D] of it.
20. Mercury's velocity is so much [A] greater than the Earth's [B] that it completes more than four revolutions around the Sun in the time that [C] takes the Earth to complete one [D] .

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

- A. vanished B. scattered C. abandoned D. rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer [A] [B] [**C**] [D]

21. I was speaking to Ann on the phone when suddenly we were _____.
A. hung up B. hung back C. cut down D. cut off
22. She wondered if she could have the opportunity to spend _____ here so that she could learn more about the city.
A. sometimes B. some time C. sometime D. some times
23. Ms. Green has been living in town for only one year, yet she seems to be _____ with everyone who comes to the store.
A. accepted B. admitted C. admired D. acquainted
24. He does not _____ as a teacher of English as his pronunciation is terrible.
A. equal B. match C. qualify D. fit
25. Dozens of scientific groups all over the world have been _____ the goal of a practical and economic way to use sunlight to split water molecules.
A. pursuing B. chasing C. reaching D. winning
26. The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that _____ the speakers stopped for refreshments.
A. at large B. at intervals C. at ease D. at random
27. When traveling, you are advised to take travelers' checks, which provide a secure _____ to carrying your money in cash.
A. substitute B. selection C. preference D. alternative
28. I never trusted him because I always thought of him as such a _____ character.
A. gracious B. suspicious C. unique D. particular
29. Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this _____ produces artificial cold surrounding it.
A. absorption B. transition C. consumption D. interaction
30. I didn't say anything like that at all. You are purposely _____ my ideas to prove your point.
A. revising B. contradicting C. distorting D. distracting

31. Language, culture, and personality may be considered _____ of each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.
A. indistinctly B. separately C. irrelevantly D. independently
32. Watching me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the Irish milkmaid fought hard to _____ her laughter.
A. hold back B. hold on C. hold out D. hold up
33. The manager gave one of the salesgirls an accusing look for her _____ attitude toward customers.
A. impartial B. mild C. hostile D. opposing
34. I _____ with thanks the help of my colleagues in the preparation of this new column.
A. express B. confess C. verify D. acknowledge
35. It is strictly _____ that access to confidential documents is denied to all but a few.
A. secured B. forbidden C. regulated D. determined
36. The pollution question as well as several other issues is going to be discussed when the Congress is in _____ again next spring.
A. assembly B. session C. conference D. convention
37. Christmas is a Christian holy day usually celebrated on December 25th _____ the birth of Jesus Christ.
A. in accordance with B. in terms of
C. in favor of D. in honor of
38. Since it is too late to change my mind now, I am _____ to carrying out the plan.
A. obliged B. committed C. engaged D. resolved
39. It was a bold idea to build a power station in the deep valley, but it _____ as well as we had hoped.
A. came off B. went off C. brought out D. made out
40. To survive in the intense trade competition between countries, we must _____ the qualities and varieties of products we make to the world-market demand.
A. improve B. enhance C. guarantee D. gear

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)

Vitamins are organic compounds necessary in small amounts in the diet for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man.

They do not provide energy, 41 do they construct or build any part of the body. They are needed for 42 foods into energy and body maintenance. There are thirteen or more of them, and if 43 is missing a deficiency disease becomes 44.

Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements—usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 45 nitrogen. They are different 46 their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin 47 one or more specific functions in the body.

48 enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for 49 vitamins. Many people, 50, believe in being on the “safe side” and thus take extra vitamins. However, a well-balanced diet will usually meet all the body’s vitamin needs.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. either | B. so | C. nor | D. never |
| 42. A. shifting | B. transferring | C. altering | D. transforming |
| 43. A. any | B. some | C. anything | D. something |
| 44. A. serious | B. apparent | C. severe | D. fatal |
| 45. A. mostly | B. partially | C. sometimes | D. rarely |
| 46. A. in that | B. so that | C. such that | D. except that |
| 47. A. undertakes | B. holds | C. plays | D. performs |
| 48. A. Supplying | B. Getting | C. Providing | D. Furnishing |
| 49. A. exceptional | B. exceeding | C. excess | D. external |
| 50. A. nevertheless | B. therefore | C. moreover | D. meanwhile |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

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

Passage 1

Tight-lipped elders used to say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get.”

Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living. If we intend to have friends to dinner, we plan the menu, make a shopping list, decide which food to cook first, and such planning is an essential for any type of meal to be served.

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your services.

This account of yourself is actually a sketch of your working life and should include education, experience and references. Such an account is valuable. It can be referred to in filling out standard application blanks and is extremely helpful in personal interviews. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your “wares” and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something tangible to sell. Then you are ready to hunt for a job. Get all the possible information about your could-be job. Make inquiries as to the details regarding the job and the firm. Keep your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgement. Spend a certain amount of time each day seeking the employment you wish for, and keep in mind: Securing a job is your job now.

51. What do the elders mean when they say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get.”?

- A. You’ll certainly get what you want.
- B. It’s no use dreaming.
- C. You should be dissatisfied with what you have.
- D. It’s essential to set a goal for yourself.

52. A blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is used in this passage as_____.

- A. an illustration of how to write an application for a job
 - B. an indication of how to secure a good job
 - C. a guideline for job description
 - D. a principle for job evaluation
53. According to the passage, one must write an account of himself before starting to find a job because ____.
- A. that is the first step to please the employer
 - B. that is the requirement of the employer
 - C. it enables him to know when to sell his services
 - D. it forces him to become clearly aware of himself
54. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something ____.
- A. definite to offer
 - B. imaginary to provide
 - C. practical to supply
 - D. desirable to present

Passage 2

With the start of BBC World Service Television, millions of viewers in Asia and America can now watch the Corporation's news coverage, as well as listen to it.

And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune in to two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio stations. They have brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programmes and films for an annual licence fee of £ 83 per household.

It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years — yet the BBC 'S future is now in doubt. The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organization, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programmes are now the subject of a nation-wide debate in Britain.

The debate was launched by the Government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC — including ordinary listeners and viewers — to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keeping. The reason for its inquiry is that the BBC's royal charter runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organization as it is, or to make changes.

Defenders of the Corporation—of whom there are many—are fond of quoting the American slogan “If it ain't broke, don't fix it.” The BBC “ain't broke”, they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word “broke”, meaning having

no money), so why bother to change it?

Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels — ITV and Channel 4 — were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels—funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions—which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

55. The world famous BBC now faces_____ .
 A. the problem of news coverage B. an uncertain prospect
 C. inquiries by the general public D. shrinkage of audience
56. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is not mentioned as the key issue?
 A. Extension of its TV service to Far East.
 B. Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate.
 C. Potentials for further international co-operations.
 D. Its existence as a broadcasting organization.
57. The BBC's "royal charter" (Paragraph 4) stands for_____ .
 A. the financial support from the royal family
 B. the privileges granted by the Queen
 C. a contract with the Queen
 D. a unique relationship with the royal family
58. The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than _____.
 A. the emergence of commercial TV channels
 B. the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government
 C. the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs
 D. the challenge of new satellite channels

Passage 3

In the last half of the nineteenth century "capital" and "labor" were enlarging and perfecting their rival organizations on modern lines. Many an old firm was replaced by a limited liability company with a bureaucracy of salaried managers. The change met the technical requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and prevented the decline in efficiency that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founders. It was moreover a

step away from individual initiative, towards collectivism and municipal and state-owned business. The railway companies, though still private business managed for the benefit of shareholders, were very unlike old family business. At the same time the great municipalities went into business to supply lighting, trams and other services to the taxpayers.

The growth of the limited liability company and municipal business had important consequences. Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the landowners; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business. All through the nineteenth century, America, Africa, India, Australia and parts of Europe were being developed by British capital, and British shareholders were thus enriched by the world's movement towards industrialization. Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large "comfortable" classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders' meeting to dictate their orders to the management. On the other hand "shareholding" meant leisure and freedom which was used by many of the later Victorians for the highest purpose of a great civilization.

The "shareholders" as such had no knowledge of the lives, thoughts or needs of the workmen employed by the company in which he held shares, and his influence on the relations of capital and labor was not good. The paid manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen which the employer had often had under the more patriarchal system of the old family business now passing away. Indeed the mere size of operations and the numbers of workmen involved rendered such personal relations impossible. Fortunately, however, the increasing power and organization of the trade unions, at least in all skilled trades, enabled the workmen to meet on equal terms the managers of the companies who employed them. The cruel discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other's strength and understand the value of fair negotiation.

59. It's true of the old family firms that _____ .

- A. they were spoiled by the younger generations
- B they failed for lack of individual initiative

- C. they lacked efficiency compared with modern companies
 D. they could supply adequate services to the taxpayers
60. The growth of limited liability companies resulted in _____.
 A. the separation of capital from management
 B. the ownership of capital by managers
 C. the emergence of capital and labor as two classes
 D. the participation of shareholders in municipal business
61. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that _____.
 A. the shareholders were unaware of the needs of the workers
 B. the old firm owners had a better understanding of their workers
 C. the limited liability companies were too large to run smoothly
 D. the trade unions seemed to play a positive role
62. The author is most critical of _____.
 A. family firm owners B. landowners
 C. managers D. shareholders

Passage 4

What accounts for the great outburst of major inventions in early America——breakthroughs such as the telegraph, the steamboat and the weaving machine?

Among the many shaping factors, I would single out the country's excellent elementary schools; a labor force that welcomed the new technology; the practice of giving premiums to inventors; and above all the American genius for nonverbal, "spatial" thinking about things technological.

Why mention the elementary schools? Because thanks to these schools our early mechanics, especially in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, were generally literate and at home in arithmetic and in some aspects of geometry and trigonometry.

Acute foreign observers related American adaptiveness and inventiveness to this educational advantage. As a member of a British commission visiting here in 1853 reported, "With a mind prepared by thorough school discipline, the American boy develops rapidly into the skilled workman."

A further stimulus to invention came from the "premium" system, which preceded our patent system and for years ran parallel with it. This approach, originated abroad, offered investors medals, cash prizes and other incentives.

In the United States, multitudes of premiums for new devices were awarded at country fairs and at the industrial fairs in major cities. Americans flocked to these fairs

Passage 5

Rumor has it that more than 20 books on creationism / evolution are in the publisher's pipelines. A few have already appeared. The goal of all will be to try to explain to a confused and often unenlightened citizenry that there are not two equally valid scientific theories for the origin and evolution of universe and life. Cosmology, geology, and biology have provided a consistent, unified, and constantly improving account of what happened. "Scientific" creationism, which is being pushed by some for "equal time" in the classrooms whenever the scientific accounts of evolution are given, is based on religion, not science. Virtually all scientists and the majority of non-fundamentalist religious leaders have come to regard "scientific" creationism as bad science and bad religion.

The first four chapters of Kitcher's book give a very brief introduction to evolution. At appropriate places, he introduces the criticisms of the creationists and provides answers. In the last three chapters, he takes off his gloves and gives the creationists a good beating. He describes their programmes and tactics, and, for those unfamiliar with the ways of creationists, the extent of their deception and distortion may come as an unpleasant surprise. When their basic motivation is religious, one might have expected more Christian behavior.

Kitcher is a philosopher, and this may account, in part, for the clarity and effectiveness of his arguments. The non-specialist will be able to obtain at least a notion of the sorts of data and argument that support evolutionary theory. The final chapters on the creationists will be extremely clear to all. On the dust jacket of this fine book, Stephen Jay Gould says: "This book stands for reason itself." And so it does—and all would be well were reason the only judge in the creationism / evolution debate.

67. "Creationism" in the passage refers to_____ .
- A. evolution in its true sense as to the origin of the universe
 - B. a notion of the creation of religion
 - C. the scientific explanation of the earth formation
 - D. the deceptive theory about the origin of the universe
68. Kitcher's book is intended to_____.
- A. recommend the views of the evolutionists
 - B. expose the true features of creationists

- C. curse bitterly at his opponents
 D. launch a surprise attack on creationists
69. From the passage we can infer that _____.
 A. reasoning has played a decisive role in the debate
 B. creationists do not base their argument on reasoning
 C. evolutionary theory is too difficult for non-specialists
 D. creationism is supported by scientific findings
70. This passage appears to be a digest of _____.
 A. a book review
 B. a scientific paper
 C. a magazine feature
 D. a newspaper editorial

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

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

The differences in relative growth of various areas of scientific research have several causes. (71) Some of these causes are completely reasonable results of social needs. Others are reasonable consequences of particular advances in science being to some extent self-accelerating. Some, however, are less reasonable processes of different growth in which preconceptions of the form scientific theory ought to take, by persons in authority, act to alter the growth pattern of different areas. This is a new problem probably not yet unavoidable; but it is a frightening trend. (72) This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail. It can be predicted, however, that from time to time questions will arise which will require specific scientific answers. It is therefore generally valuable to treat the scientific establishment as a resource or machine to be kept in functional order. (73) This seems mostly effectively done by supporting a certain amount of research not related to immediate goals but of possible consequence in the future.

This kind of support, like all government support, requires decisions about the appropriate recipients of funds. Decisions based on utility as opposed to lack of utility

are straightforward. But a decision among projects none of which has immediate utility is more difficult. The goal of the supporting agencies is the praisable one of supporting “good” as opposed to “bad” science, but a valid determination is difficult to make. Generally, the idea of good science tends to become confused with the capacity of the field in question to generate an elegant theory. (74) However, the world is so made that elegant systems are in principle unable to deal with some of the world’s more fascinating and delightful aspects. (75) New forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought must arise in the future as they have in the past, giving rise to new standards of elegance.

Part V Writing

76. Directions:

- A. Title: GOOD HEALTH
- B. Time limit: 40 minutes
- C. Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
- D. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: “The desire for good health is universal.”
- E. Your composition should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15points)

OUTLINE :

- 1. Importance of good health
- 2. Ways to keep fit
- 3. My own practice

1996 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题答案及解析

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

1. 答案：A

解析：as good as 为原级比较，结构为 as...as，与 better than（比较级）并列。

2. 答案：C

解析：must have been 表示对过去事情的推测，意为“一定是”，must be 与原句的时态不一致。

3. 答案：D

解析：if only 意为“只要，要是（……多好）”，通常表示愿望，谓语动词用虚拟，但在该句中 if only 意为“只要”，后面不接虚拟语气，句中指“只要她想起来谁最后看的这本书，她就替我找来”。

4. 答案：B

解析：该句用的是 made observations of 结构，原句为该结构的被动形式。

5. 答案：D

解析：making...为现在分词短语作状语，A、B、C 三项均为谓语形式。因为句中逗号不能连接两个句子，故三项均不合题意。

6. 答案：C

解析：通过 Unfortunately, it was never done, 可以判断前面句子是虚拟语气，故选择 C，表示与过去事实相反的假设。

7. 答案：D

解析：that 常用于替代前面提到的内容，与 of...连用进行比较，句中 that 替代的是 the number of registered participants，又因“……的数量”是单数形式，故用 that。

8. 答案：B

解析：there to be 与 for 连用，表示目的。there being 不与 for 连用，表示原因。

9. 答案：A

解析：该句主干为 There was a very interesting remark ...what ...was a reason for ...其中省略部分有个 that 从句作 book 的定语，giving 为现在分词，表示主动；what 从句作 giving 的宾语，he thought 为插入语，giving what was a reason for ...修饰的是 remark。

10. 答案：C

解析：there is going on in the world 作 everything 的定语，there is 前省略了关系代词 that。该句考查的是 there be 结构的这一用法，需要考生特殊记忆。

Section B

11. 答案：A

解析：would go 应改为 went。would rather 后接从句时，谓语动词要用虚拟语气，表示“宁愿”。与现在事实相反用过去时，与过去事实相反用过去完成时。与将来事实相反用 would + 动词原形。从该句的 because 从句可以判断是与现在事实相反。

12. 答案：B

解析：psychological 应改为副词 psychologically，修饰 able。It's essential that 句型中 that 后的谓语动词应用 should+动词原形，should 可省略。

13. 答案：A

解析：to allow 应改为 allowing。dislike 后只能接 doing 表示“some bosses 习惯于，常常不喜欢……”。此外，接动名词作宾语的动词还有 admit，acknowledge，anticipate，avoid，ensure，deny 等。

14. 答案：C

解析：you 应改为 he，C 项的代词应与 a person 一致。

15. 答案：B

解析：B 中 much 应改为 more，因为后面有 than 表示比较，故前面应为比较级。

16. 答案：C

解析：is 应改为 are。that 引导的定语从句先行词为 elements，故从句谓语动词应用复数。

17. 答案：C

解析：then 应改为 when。when 引导定语从句表示时间，修饰 the rise of Nazism。

18. 答案：B

解析：two spacecrafts 应改为 two spacecraft，因为 spacecraft 单复数同形。其他单复数同形的还有 sheep，Chinese，deer，aircraft，species 等。

19. 答案：D

解析：taking 应改为 being taken 或 taken，表示被动。句中意为“没被人们注意或人们没注意到”。

20. 答案：C

解析：that 应改为 that it，that 可省略。it takes sb+时间+to do sth 为常用句型，“花某人多长时间做某事”，句中 that 从句作 time 的定语。

Section C

21. 答案：D

解析：cut off 意为“切断，打断，割断”。hung up 意为“挂断（电话）”，hung back 意为“退缩”，cut down 意为“减少，降低”。

22. 答案：B

解析：some time 意为“一些时间”，句中指“花点时间在这儿学点东西”。sometimes 意为“有时”，sometime 意为“以前的，有朝一日，在某时”，some times 中 times 指“次数”。

23. 答案：D

解析：be acquainted with sb/sth，意为“与……熟悉，相识；熟悉某事”。accept 意为“接受”不与 with 连用，admit 意为“承认”，admire 意为“羡慕”。

24. 答案：C

解析：qualify 意为“有资格，胜任”。as a teacher of English 意为“作为一名英语老师”；equal 意为“相等的”，常与 to 连用；match 意为“相匹配”，常与 with 连用；fit 意为“合适的”，如“衣服得体、合身等”。

25. 答案：A

解析：pursue 意为“追求，寻求”，与 the goal of...搭配。chase 意为“追赶”；reach 意为“达到；到达”；win 意为“赢得”。

26. 答案：B

解析：at intervals 意为“不时，每隔……时间（或距离）”。at large 意为“逍遥法外，在逃”；at ease 意为“自在”，也指口令“稍息”；at random 意为“随机”。

27. 答案：D

解析：alternative 意为“二选一，替换物，选择之事物”。substitute 意为“代理人，代用品”；selection 意为“选择，挑选”；preference 意为“偏爱”。

28. 答案：B

解析：suspicious 意为“可疑的”。gracious 意为“高尚的，精致的”；unique 意为“独特的，惟一的”；particular 意为“特殊的，挑剔的”。

29. 答案：A

解析：absorption 意为“吸收”。transition 意为“过渡”；consumption 意为“消耗，消费”；interaction 意为“相互作用”。

30. 答案：C

解析：distort 意为“歪曲，误用”。revise 意为“修订(书等)，修改”；contradict 意为“反驳，同……矛盾”；distract 意为“分散，转移(注意力等)”。

31. 答案：D

解析：independently 意为“单独地，独立地，自由地”，句中指“可能各自独立，但事实上三者不可分割”。indistinctly 为“模糊地”；separately 意为“分开地”；irrelevantly 意为“无关地”。

32. 答案：A

解析：hold back 意为“抑制”，句中指“忍住不笑出来”。hold on 意为“不要挂上(电话)，继续”；hold out 意为“坚持，支持”；hold up 意为“举起，抬起”。

33. 答案：C

解析：hostile 意为“敌意的”。impartial 意为“公平的”；mild 意为“温柔的”；opposing 意为“相反的”。

34. 答案：D

解析：acknowledge 意为“答谢，承认”。express 意为“表达”；confess 意为“招供，承认”；verify 意为“证明，作证”。

35. 答案：C

解析：regulate 意为“规定”。secure 意为“保护”；forbid 意为“禁止”；determine 意为“决心”。

36. 答案：B

解析：in session，固定搭配，意为“会议期间”。assembly 意为“集会”；conference 指“普通的会议”；convention 意为“习俗，集会”。

37. 答案：D

解析：in honor of 意为“为纪念，为庆祝”。in accordance with 意为“根据，与……相符”；in terms of 意为“就……而言”；in favor of 意为“支持，赞成”。

38. 答案：B

解析：be committed to+n/ving 意为“同意，答应做……”。be obliged to do sth 意为“有义务，不得不……”；engage in sth 意为“从事……”；resolve 意为“解决”。

39. 答案：A

解析：come off 意为“成功，奏效”。go off 意为“爆炸，停止运行”；bring out 意为“使出现，出版”；make out 意为“看出，辨认出，了解”。

40. 答案：D

解析：gear ... to 意为“使适合，适应……”，to 为介词。improve 意为“改进，提高”；enhance 意为“加强”；guarantee 意为“保证”。

Part II Cloze Test

41. 答案：C

解析：They do not ... , ____do they ... , 含有“不……，也不……”之意，并且 do they 为主谓倒装，故选择 nor。never 意为“永不”，注意 so, nor, never 用在句首，后面均用倒装形式。

42. 答案：D

解析：transform 意为“转变”，与 into 搭配。transfer 意为“调职，迁移”；shift 意为“转移，替换”；alter 意为“改变，更改”。

43. 答案：A

解析：上句的 more of them 中 them 指 vitamins，从句 if...is missing 指的是“如果缺少任何一种”，故选择 any，代词，意为“不论哪个”。

44. 答案：B

解析：apparent 意为“明显的”。serious 意为“严重的”；severe 意为“严格的，严厉的”；fatal 意为“致命的”。

45. 答案：C

解析：sometimes 意为“有时”，与前面 usually（通常）相呼应。mostly 意为“大多数”，partially 意为“部分地”，rarely 意为“极少地，罕有地”。

46. 答案：A

解析：in that 意为“由于，因为”，引导原因状语从句。so that 和 such that 引导结果状语从句，except that 意为“除了……”。

47. 答案：D

解析：perform 意为“执行，完成”，与 functions 搭配。其余三项不与 function 搭配。

48. 答案：B

解析：getting 意为“获取，得到”，句中指“摄取足够的维生素是必要的”。supply 意为“提供”；provide 意为“提供”；furnish 意为“装修；供给”。

49. 答案：C

解析：excess 意为“过多的，过量的”。exceptional 意为“例外的”，exceeding

意为“非常的，极度的”，external 意为“外部的”。

50. 答案：A

解析：nevertheless 意为“然而，可是”，表转折。therefore 意为“因此”，表示因果；moreover 意为“此外”，表示递进；meanwhile 意为“同时”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

51. 答案：B

解析：题目中句子的意思是“不是你想要什么，而是你得到了什么”，言外之意，想不是重要的，做才是重要的，故选择 B，“做梦是没有用的”。

52. 答案：A

解析：第三段举例说请人吃饭之前要列个计划，做好准备工作，第四段第一句说 likewise（同样地），如果想找工作，要先写一份简历。由此可见 A 项符合文意。

53. 答案：D

解析：第四段第二句说明当你写简历时，就能知道自己可以提供什么，从而知道去寻找什么岗位。由此可见 D 项符合题意。

54. 答案：A

解析：从最后一段第一句话可以看出，A 项 definite to offer 与原句中 tangible to sell 相符，tangible 意为“实实在在的东西”。

Passage 2

55. 答案：B

解析：第三段第一句“... yet the BBC's future is now in doubt.”。B 项中 uncertain（不确定的）prospect（前景）与 in doubt 意思相符。

56. 答案：C

解析：本题可用排除法。A 项在第一段中有所提及，B 项和 D 项可以从第三段中找到，C 项文中没有提到。

57. 答案：C

解析：royal charter 意为“皇室契约”，（charter “宪章；执照”），stand for 意为“象征，代表”，英国的女王为其政府的代表，故选择 C。

58. 答案：D

解析：题目中 readjust 意为“重新调整”，no other than 意为“正是”。从最后

一段可以看出, BBC 应调整自己, 因为新闻界正在变化之中。此外, 从最后一句可知, 新的卫星频道将带来最大的变化, 故选择 D。

Passage 3

59. 答案: C

解析: 从第一段第二句、第三句可知, 旧式家族企业为有限责任公司所取代, 以防止家族企业效率下降。故选择 C。

60. 答案: A

解析: 题目中 result in 意为“导致”。从第二段前两句可知, 有限责任公司的成长其结果导致股票持有者作为一个阶级与土地、土地拥有者的责任脱离, 几乎相当于脱离了企业的管理。故选择 A。

61. 答案: C

解析: 本题用排除法。从文章最后一段第一句、第二句、最后两句可以找到 A、B、D 三项的依据, 只有 C 项没有依据。

62. 答案: D

解析: 本题问的是作者最批判的人是……。从全文来看, 作者对股票持有者的批判最多。

Passage 4

63. 答案: D

解析: 题目中 due to 意为“由于”。文章第二段最后一句中, above all 意为“最重要的是”, 由此可见 spatial thinking (空间的思维方式) 是最重要的。

64. 答案: A

解析: 第三段和第四段说明算术、几何、三角等方面知识对美国人的适应能力和创造能力有很大帮助。故选择 A。

65. 答案: B

解析: 从文章第七段和第八段可以看出 spatial thinking 对于 technologist 和 artist 同样重要。

66. 答案: A

解析: 本题考查文章主旨。全文主要讲了早期美国人的很多重要发明, 第四段也提到了美国人的适应力和创造力, 后面的段落也讲了发明的启发来自“premium” system, 等等, 都可以说明本文主要讲的是 inventiveness, 故选择 A。C 项 ways of thinking 只是 inventiveness 的一个条件。

Passage 5

67. 答案：D

解析：从第一段最后一句和第二段二、三句可以看出 creationism 是有关宇宙起源的骗人的理论。

68. 答案：B

解析：从第二段二、三、四句，尤其是“ He describes their programmes and tactics , and, for those unfamiliar with the ways of creationists , ... ” 更加说明 Kitcher 是在揭露 creationists 的真面目。故选择 B。

69. 答案：B

解析：从最后一段可知，“ we reason the only judge in the...dabate. ” 从文章第一段倒数第二句末尾可知 “ ...creationism ...is based on religion , not science ”。通过以上事实，可以判断，B 项符合题意。

70. 答案：A

解析：本题意为“ 该文像是.....的摘要 (digest) ”。从文章内容来看，主要是介绍 Kitcher 的书，因而是一篇书评。

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

71. 参考译文：在这些原因中，有些完全是社会需求的必然结果，另外一些则是科学上某些特定发展在一定程度上自我加速的必然结果。

解析：本题是两个并列句，结果为 some ... others...，“ 一些.....另一些 ”。to some extent self-accelerating 意为“ 在某种程度上自我加速发展”，being to...修饰 particular advances。

72. 参考译文：这种趋势始于第二次世界大战期间，当时一些国家的政府得出结论：政府要向科研机构提出的具体要求一般是不可能详尽预见的。

解析：句中逗号之前为主句，when 引导的是非限定性定语从句，修饰 the Second World War，that the specific...中 that 引导的是 conclusion 的同位语从句，该从句的主干是 demands cannot...be foreseen in detail，come to conclusion 意为“ 得出结论”，in detail 意为“ 详细的，具体的”。

73. 参考译文：给某些与当前目标无关但将来可能产生影响的科研以支持，看来通常能有效地解决这一问题。

解析：by...意为“ 通过.....(手段，方法)”，not...but...意为“ 不是.....而是.....”，修饰的是 research。注意译文中的语序。

74. 参考译文：然而，世界就是如此，完美的体系一般而言是无法解决世界上某些更加引人入胜的课题的。

解析：however 表示转折，意为“然而，可是”，so...that 句型为该句的主干，in principle 意为“一般来说”。

75. 参考译文：同过去一样，将来必然会出现新的思维方式和新的思维对象，从而形成新的完美标准。

解析：as well as 意为“和，同”，as they have...中 as 意为“正如，像.....一样”，引导方式状语从句，have 后省略了 arisen, giving rise to 意为“引起，导致，使发生”，在句中作伴随状语。

Part V Writing

76. 参考例文：

GOOD HEALTH

The desire for good health is universal. We can study hard, work hard, and live a happy life with a healthy body. Health, both mentally and physically, is the most important factor to pursue happiness and achieve success. If our body is weak, we are unable to do anything.

How can we keep fit? Regular exercise, a balanced diet, good mood, and harmonious relationship with others, an enjoyable job will provide us a healthy body and a happy life.

As for me, I like taking a walk after meal, and seeing some comedies to be in good mood always and visiting friends to maintain an agreeable friendship and have a good rest after hard work.