2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(一)试题(完整版)及参考答案

## 2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(一)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 the ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)

In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. A young man can 2 a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations, or the young man’s parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. 4 , a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family.

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, 7 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and 8 prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, 9 cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride s and groom s wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the 11 .Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife’s parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

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Divorce is legal and easy to 14 , but not common. Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally. Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice 19 up: The divorced male doesn’t have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait ten months.

1.[A]by way of [B]on behalf of [C]as well as [D]with regard to

1. [A]adapt to [B]provide for [C]compete with [D]decide on
2. [A]close [B]renew [C]arrange [D]postpone
3. [A]Above all [B]In theory [C]In time [D]For example
4. [A]Although [B]Lest [C]After [D]Unless
5. [A]into [B]within [C]from [D]through
6. [A]since [B]but [C]or [D]so
7. [A]copy [B]test [C]recite [D]create
8. [A]folding [B]piling [C]wrapping [D]tying
9. [A]passing [B]lighting [C]hiding [D]serving
10. [A]meeting [B]collection [C]association [D]union
11. [A]grow [B]part [C]deal [D]live
12. [A]whereas [B]until [C]if [D]for
13. [A]obtain [B]follow [C]challenge [D]avoid
14. [A]isolated [B]persuaded [C]viewed [D]exposed
15. [A]whatever [B]however [C]whenever [D]wherever
16. [A]changed [B]brought [C]shaped [D]pushed
17. [A]withdrawn [B]invested [C]donated [D]divided
18. [A]breaks [B]warms [C]shows [D]clears
19. [A]so that [B]while [C]once [D]in that

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 the ANSWER SHEET.(40 points)

Text 1

France,which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways.

The parliament also agreed to ban websites that “incite excessive thinness by promoting extreme dieting.

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Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health. That’s a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death—as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to women (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep—and bone-showing. Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a $85,000 fine and six months in prison.

The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement.

In contrast to France’s actions, Denmark’s fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models. The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter clearly states: “We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals,

especially on young people.” The charter’s main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week, which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. But in general it relies on a name-and-shame method of compliance.

Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

1. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?
2. Physical beauty would be redefined.
3. New runways would be constructed.
4. Websites about dieting would thrive.
5. The fashion industry would decline.
6. The phrase “impinging on” (Line 2,Para 2) is closest in meaning to
7. heightening the value of.
8. indicating the state of.
9. losing faith in.
10. doing harm to.
11. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry?
12. The French measures have already failed.
13. New standards are being set in Denmark.
14. Model are no longer under peer pressure.
15. Its inherent problems are getting worse.
16. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for
17. setting a high age threshold for models.
18. caring too much about models’ character.
19. showing little concern for health factors.
20. pursuing perfect physical conditions.
21. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?
22. The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry.
23. Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty.
24. A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France.
25. A Challenge to the Fashion Industry’s Body Ideals.

Text 2

For the first time in history more people live in towns than in the country.

In Britain this has had a curious result. While polls show Britons rate “the countryside” alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save “the beauty of natural places for everyone forever.” It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience a refreshing air. Hill s pressure later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. They don’t make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it. It needs constant guardianship.

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At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The Conservatives planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorizing off-plan building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent. Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those

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pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Consecutive parties.

The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London are alone, with no intrusion on green bet. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

The idea that “housing crisis” equals “concreted meadows” is pure lobby talk. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones?

Development should be planned, not let rip. After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe’s most crowded country. Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative—the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

1. Britain’s public sentiment about the countryside
2. didn’t start till the Shakespearean age.
3. has brought much benefit to the NHS.
4. is fully backed by the royal family.
5. is not well reflected in politics.
6. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now be
7. gradually destroyed.
8. effectively reinforced.
9. largely overshadowed.
10. properly protected.
11. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?
12. Labour is under attack for opposing development.
13. The Conservatives may abandon “off-plan” building.
14. The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.
15. Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation.
16. The author holds that George Osborne’s preference
17. highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure.
18. shows his disregard for the character of rural areas.
19. stresses the necessity f easing the housing crisis.
20. reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas.
21. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of\
22. the size of population in Britain.
23. the political life in today’s Britain.
24. the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain.
25. the town-and-country planning in Britain.

Text 3

“There is one and only one social responsibility of businesses,” Wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel prize-winning economist, “That is,to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profit”. But even if you accept Firedman’ s premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear-cut. New research suggest

the CSR may create monetary value for companies-at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than $15 billion a year on CSR,according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm.This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a “signal” that a company’s products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company’s products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps.And third, through a more diffuse “halo effect,” whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under America’s Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company’s products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms’ political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company’s record in CSR. “We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for briding foreign officials, says one researcher.

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Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies. But at least they have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

1. The author views Milton Friedman’s statement about CSR with
2. tolerance
3. skepticism
4. uncertainty
5. approval
6. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by
7. winning trust from consumers.
8. guarding it against malpractices.
9. protecting it from being defamed.
10. raising the quality of its products.
11. The expression “more lenient” (Line 2, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to
12. more effective
13. less controversial
14. less severe
15. more lasting
16. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company’s CSR record
17. has an impact on their decision.
18. comes across as reliable evidence.
19. increases the chance of being penalized.
20. constitutes part of the investigation.
21. Which of the following is true of CSR, according to the last paragraph?
22. Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked.
23. The necessary amount of companies’ spending on it is unknown.
24. Companies’ financial capacity for it has been overestimated.
25. It has brought much benefit to the banking industry.

Text 4

There will eventually come a day when The New York Times ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. “Sometime in the future，”the paper’s publisher said back in 2010.

Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside，there’s plenty of incentive to ditch print. The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper-printing presses, delivery trucks—isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online-only competitors don’t have the same set of financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

Peretti says the Times should’t waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. “Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them,” he said, “but if you discontinue it, you’re going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you.”

Sometimes that’s worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. “It was seen as a blunder,” he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the Times? “I wouldn’t pick a year to end print,” he said. “I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product.”

The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they’d feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. “So if you’re overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping, Peretti said. “Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue. In other words, if you re going to make a print product,

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make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the Times is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly $500 a year—more than twice as mush as a digital-only subscription.

“It’s a really hard thing to do and it’s a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn’t have a legacy business,” Peretti remarked. “But we’re going to have questions like that where we have things we’re doing that don’t make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it’s better to be more aggressive than less aggressive.”

1. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due
2. the high cost of operation.
3. the pressure from its investors.
4. the complaints from its readers.
5. the increasing online ad sales.
6. Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, the Times should
7. seek new sources of readership.
8. end the print edition for good.
9. aim for efficient management.
10. make strategic adjustments.
11. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a “legacy product”
12. helps restore the glory of former times.
13. is meant for the most loyal customers.
14. will have the cost of printing reduced.
15. expands the popularity of the paper.
16. Peretti believes that, in a changing world.
17. legacy businesses are becoming outdated.
18. cautiousness facilitates problem-solving.
19. aggressiveness better meets challenges.
20. traditional luxuries can stay unaffected.
21. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?
22. Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once
23. Cherish the Newspaper Still in Your Hand
24. Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good
25. Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the A-G for each of the numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)

1. Create a new image of yourself
2. Have confidence in yourself
3. Decide if the time is right
4. Understood the context
5. Work with professionals
6. Make it efficient
7. Know your goals

No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you present yourself has an impact. This is especially true in first impressions. According to

research from Princeton University, people assess your competence, trustworthiness, and like ability in just a tenth of a second, solely based on the way you look.

The difference between today’s workplace and the “dress for success” era is that the range of options is so much broader, Norms have evolved and fragmented. In some settings, red sneakers or dress T-shirts can convey status; in others not so much. Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social-media services like decade or two ago. Millennials, it seems, face the paradox of being the least formal generation yet the most conscious of style and personal branding. It can be confusing.

So how do we navigate this? How do we know when to invest in an upgrade? And what’s the best way to pull off one that enhances our goals? Here are some tips:

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As an executive coach, I’ve seen image upgrades be particularly helpful during transitions-- when looking for a new job, stepping into a new or more public role, or changing work environments. If you’re in a period of change or just feeling stuck and in a rut, now may be a good time. If you’re not sure, ask for honest feedback from trusted friends, colleagues, and professionals. Look for cues about how others perceive you. Maybe there’s no need for an upgrade and that’s OK.

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Get clear on what impact you’re hoping to have . Are you looking to refresh your image or pivot it?For one person, the goal may be to be taken more seriously and enhance their professional image. For another, it may be to be perceived as more approachable, or more modern and stylish. For someone moving from finance to advertising, maybe they want to look more SoHo. (It s OK to use characterizations like that.)

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Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. What are the norms of your environment? What convey status? Who are your most important audiences? How do the people you respect and look up to present themselves? The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

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Enlist the support of professionals and share with them your goals and context. Hire a personal stylist, or use the free styling service of a store like J.Crew. Try a hair stylist instead of a barber. Work with a professional photographer instead of your spouse or friend. It’s not as expensive as you might think.

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The point of a style upgrade isn’t to become more vain or to spend more time fussing over what to wear. Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue . Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to options. Buy all your clothes at once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time.

Part C

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

Mental health is our birthright. (46)We don’t have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. Mental health can’t be learned, only reawakened. It is like the immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition of exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don’t understand the value of mental health and we don’t know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us, (47)Our mental health doesn’t really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem—confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives—the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out. It’s a from of innate or unlearned optimism. (48)Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness of they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are. Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful,

managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

(49)Although mental health is the cure-all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. It has been available even in the most mundane of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. (50)As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

Section Ш Writing

Part A

1. Directions:

Suppose you are a librarian in your university.Write a notice of about 100 words,providing the newly-enrolled international students with relevant information about the library.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter.Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address.(10 points)

1. Directions:

Write an essay of 160~200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1. describe the drawing briefly,
2. explain its intended meaning, and then



3) give your comments.

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

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1. As well as
2. Decide on
3. Arrange
4. Above all
5. After
6. Into
7. But
8. Recite
9. Tying
10. Lighting
11. Union
12. Live
13. Until
14. Obtain
15. Persuaded
16. Whatever
17. Brought
18. Divided
19. Shows
20. While

## Reading comprehension

**Part A**

Text1

1. Physical beauty would be redefined.
2. Doing harm to.
3. New standards are being set in Denmark.
4. Showing little concern for health factors.
5. A Challenge to the Fashion Industry’s Body Ideals.

Text 2

1. is not well reflected in politics
2. gradually destroyed
3. The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence
4. highlight his firm stand against lobby pressure
5. the town-and-country planning in Britain

Text 3

1. uncertainty
2. winning
3. less severe
4. has an impact on their decision
5. the necessary

Text 4

1. the high cost of operation
2. make strategic adjustments
3. is meant for the most loyal customers
4. Aggressiveness better meets challenges
5. Cherish the Newspaper Still in Your Hand

## Part B

1. Decide if the time is right
2. Know your goals
3. Understand the context
4. Work with professionals
5. Make it efficient

## Part C

1. 我们不必学习如何保持健康的心理;它与生俱来，正如我们的身体知道如何让伤口痊愈，如何让骨折好转。
2. 健康的心理其实一直都在我们身边;正如乌云背后的太阳，人们有时会看不见它， 但是它完全有能力立刻回来。
3. 健康的心理让我们在别人陷入麻烦之时，同情他人;在别人痛苦之时，友善待人; 无论是谁，都能给予无条件的爱。
4. 在我们的生活中，尽管健康的心理可以包治百病，但是它也极其普通，你会发现， 它一直都在，指引你度过艰难，做出选择。
5. 你会逐渐发现，健康的心理无处不在，我们可以信任它，这会让我们恰到好处地放慢生活的节奏，过上幸福的生活。

## Writing

**Part A**

Notice

This notice is to introduce briefly the library on our campus to those international students who are newly enrolled. The following points is supposed to arouse the attention of new overseas students. At the top of the list, the library opens at 7:00 o’clock in the morning and closes at 22:30 everyday, so it is wise for anyone who wants to read books in the library and borrow books to remember the above mentioned time. More importantly, each foreign student need apply for an entrance card to the library in the International Students Office in our university. Last but not least, I, on behalf of our library, extend warm greetings to all newly students from abroad.

If anyone has questions, please do not hesitate to call 86010123 or send message to [liabrarys@ccc.edu.cn](mailto:liabrarys@ccc.edu.cn) for the detailed information.

Li Ming

## Part B

Directions:



**参考范文：**

As is vividly depicted in the first picture there is a father watching TV and asking his son to study hard, with his son being unable to concentrate on his study. The second picture portrays that the son and the father are studying hard together. At the lower part of the picture is a caption which implies that it is wise for parents to set a good example for their children by action rather than by words.

It occurs to me that the author of the drawing aims at reminding us of the the value of a good example by parents. First and foremost, examples speak louder than words, for it is widely accepted that an example enables each person to transform his or her aspirations from a state of potentiality into reality. Put it another way, parents’ example enables their children to improve them selves, so they can be qualified for the future job, be ready for the forthcoming life, and they are likely to achieve more fulfillment. Furthermore, according to a latest survey conducted by an authority on the Internet, the majority of people interviewed answer that parents’ action produces more positive influence on the growth of their

children than oral requirements do.

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following picture in your essay, you should

1. describe the pictures briefly,
2. interpret its intended meaning, and
3. give your comments.

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

Hence, it is vital for us to derive positive implications from the above pictures. For one thing, we should frequently use it to enlighten young parents. For another, we should cultivate the awareness of parents that personal examples are very vital to kid’s growth. Only by doing so can children grow sound in body and mind.

## 2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语一试题

Section 1 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)

Though not biologically related, friends are as related as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has 2 .

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5 .While 1% may seem 6 , it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, Most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin.

The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity in olfactory genes is difficult to explain, for now. 10 Perhaps, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working in tandem that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 than nal kinship of being friends with 14 !One of the remarkable findings of the study was that the similar genes seem to be evolving 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

The findings do not simply corroborate peoples 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers were taken from the same population. The team also controlled the data to check ancestry of subjects.

Section II Reading Comprehension

1、What

2、Concluded

3、On

4、Compared

5、Samples

6、Insignificant

7、Know

8、Resemble

9、Also

10、Perhaps

11、To

12、Drive

13、Ratherthan

14、Benefits

15、Faster

16、understand

17、Contributory

18、Tendency

19、Ethnic

20、see

Part A

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)

原标题：2015 年考研英语一真题答案（完整版）

TEXT 1

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insistedkings dont abdicate, they die in their sleep. But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republicans left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarized, as it was following the end of the France regime, monarchs can rise above mere polities and embody a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of polities that explains monarchys continuing popularity as heads of state. And so, the Middle East expected, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history-and sometimes the way they behave today-embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warming of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

While Europes monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchys reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service-as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchys worst enemies.

1. According to the first two graphs, King Juan Carlos of Spain
2. eased his relationship with his rivals.
3. used to enjoy high public support.
4. was unpopular among European royals.
5. ended his reign in embarrassment.
6. Monarchs are kept as head of state in Europe mostly
7. to give voters more public figures to look up to.
8. to achieve a balance between tradition and reality.
9. owing to their undoubted and respectable status.
10. due to their everlasting political embodiment.
11. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to graph 4?
12. The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
13. Aristocrats excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
14. The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
15. The nobilitys adherence to their privileges.
16. The British royals have most to fear because Charles
17. takes a tough line on political issues.
18. fails to change his lifestyle as advised.
19. takes republicans as his potential allies.
20. fails to adapt himself to his future role.
21. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

[A]Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined

[B]Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne

[C]Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

[D]Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs

1. Dended his reign in embarrassment.
2. C owing to the undoubted and respectable status
3. A the role of the nobility in modern democracy
4. B fails to change his lifestyle as advised.
5. D Carlos, a lesson for all Monarchies

TEXT 2

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumptions that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

The court would be recklessly modest if it followed Californias advice. Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justice can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

They should start by discarding Californias lame argument that exploring the contents of a smartphone- a vast storehouse of digital information is similar to say, going through a suspects purse .The court has ruled that police dont violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook, of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring ones smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestees reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of cloud computing. meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

But the justices should not swallow Californias argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitutions protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a digital necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

1. The Supreme court, will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to
2. search for suspects mobile phones without a warrant.
3. check suspects phone contents without being authorized.
4. prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.
5. prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.
6. The authors attitude toward Californias argument is one of
7. tolerance.
8. indifference.
9. disapproval.
10. cautiousness.
11. The author believes that exploring ones phone content is comble to
12. getting into ones residence.
13. handing ones historical records.
14. scanning ones correspondences.
15. going through ones wallet.
16. In graph 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that
17. principles are hard to be clearly expressed.
18. the court is giving police less room for action.
19. phones are used to store sensitive information.
20. citizens privacy is not effective protected.
21. Orin Kerrs comparison is quoted to indicate that

(A)the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.

(B)New technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.

(C)Californias argument violates principles of the Constitution.

(D)Principles of the Constitution should never be altered.

1. Bcheck suspects phone contents without being authorized.
2. Cdisapproval
3. A getting into ones residence
4. D citizens privacy is not effectively protected

30.B new technology requires reinterpretation of the constitution

Text 3

The journal Science is adding an extra source at Peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNott announced today. The Follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that Mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the Published research findings.

Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal,writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Association, the Journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing Manut will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the Journals editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these

Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said,The creation of thestatistics boardwas motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of Sciences overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish.

Giovanni Parmigiani，a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, a mr of the SBoRE group, says he expects the board to play primarily on advisory role. He agreed to join because he found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact. This impact will not only be through the publications in Science itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after Science.

John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology, says that the policy is a most welcome step forwardand long overdue,Most journals are weak in statistical review，and this damages the quality of what they publish. I think that, for the majority of scientific papers nowadays, statistical review is more essential than expert review,he says. But he noted that biomedical journals such as Annals of Internal Medicine, the Journal of the American Medical Association and The Lancet pay strong attention to statistical review.

Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyze data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research，according to David Vaux，a cell biologist. Researchers should improve their standards, he wrote in 2012，but journals should also take a tougher line，engaging reviewers who are statistically literate and editors who can verify the process.Vaux says that Sciences idea to pass some papers to statisticians has some merit，but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identifythe papers that need scrutinyin the first place.

1. It can be learned from graph I that
2. Science intends to simplify its peer-review process.
3. journals are strengthening their statistical checks.
4. few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis.
5. lack of data analysis is common in research projects.
6. The phrase flagged up (.2)is the closest in meaning to
7. found.
8. revised.
9. marked
10. stored
11. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may
12. pose a threat to all its peers
13. meet with strong opposition
14. increase Sciences circulation.
15. set an example for other journals
16. David Vaux holds that what Science is doing now
    1. adds to researchers worklosd.
    2. diminishes the role of reviewers.
    3. has room for further improvement.
    4. is to fail in the foreseeable future.
17. Which of the following is the best title of the text?
    1. Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers
    2. Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect
    3. Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors Desks
    4. Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science

31.B journals are strengthening their statistical checks

32.B marked

1. D set an example for other journals
2. C has room for further improvement

35.A science joins Push to screen statistics in papers

Text4

Two years ago. Rupert Murdochs daughter, spoke at the unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the mechanismin society should be profit and the market we the people who create the society we want, not profit.

Driving her point home, she continuedIts increasingly absence of purpose，of a moral language with in government, could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom. This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies, such as International, she thought, making it more likely that it would fore had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

As the hacking trial concludes-finding guilty one ex-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding the predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge-the wide dearth of integrity still stands. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.

In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place. One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

In todays world, it has become normal that well-paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organizations that they run. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instructions-nor received traceable, recorded answers.

1. Accordign to the first two graphs, Elisabeth was upset by
2. the consequences of the current sorting mechanism.
3. companies financial loss due to immoral practices
4. governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues.
5. the wide misuse of integrity among institutions.
6. It can be inferred from graph 3 that
7. Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime.
8. more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.
9. Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.
10. phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.
11. The author believes that Rebekah Brookss defence
12. revealed a cunning personality.
13. centered on trivial issues.
14. was hardly convincing.
15. was part of a conspiracy.
16. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows
17. generally distorted values.
18. unfair wealth distribution.
19. a marginalized lifestyle.
20. a rigid moral code.

40 Which of the following is suggested in the last graph?

1. The quality of writings is of primary importance.
2. Common humanity is central to news reporting.
3. Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.
4. Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.
5. A the consequences of the current sorting mechanism
6. Bmore journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking
7. C was hardly convincing
8. A generally distorted values
9. C moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper

Part B

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 numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

How does your reading proceed? Clearly you try to comprehend, in the sense of identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them, drawing on your implicit knowledge of English grammar.(41) You begin to infer a context for the text, for instance, by making decisions about what kind of speech event is involved.Who is making the utterance, to whom, when and where.

The ways of reading indicated here are without doubt kinds of comprehension. But they show comprehension to consist not just of passive assimilation but of active engagement in inference and problem-solving. You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp by presenting you with specific evidence and clues.(42)

Conceived in this way, comprehension will not follow exactly the same track for each reader. What is in question is not the retrieval of an absolute, fixed or true meaning that can be read off and checked for accuracy, or some timeless relation of the text to theworld.(43)

Such background material inevitably reflects who we are. (44)

This doesnt, however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless. Precisely because readers from different historical periods, places and social experiences produce different but overlapping readings of the same words on the page-including for texts that engage with fundamental human concerns-debates about texts can play an important role in social discussion of beliefs and values.

How we read a given text also depends to some extent on our particular interest in reading it.(45)Such dimensions of reading suggest-as others introduced later in the book will also do-that we bring an implicit(often unacknowledged)agenda to any act of reading. It doesnt then necessarily follow that one kind of reading is fuller, more advanced or more worthwhile than another. Ideally, different minds of reading inform each other, and act

as useful reference points for and counterbalances to one another. Together, they make up the reading component of your overall literacy, or relationship to your surrounding textual environment.

1. Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfills the requirement of a given course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.
2. Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretations but at the same time obscure or even close off others.
3. If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.
4. In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones the author intended.
5. You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity-inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.
6. In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the authors own thoughts.
7. Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material:between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a texts formal structures(so

especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

41.C 42.E 43.G 44.B 45.A

Part C

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

Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration-one the great folk wanderings of history-swept from Europe to America. (46) This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

(47) The United States is the product of two principal forces-the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas,customs and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world. (48) But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes. These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

(49) The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th-and-16th-century explorations of North America. In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six-to twelve-week voyage, they survived on barely enough food allotted to them. Many of the ships were lost in

storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey. Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief. Said one recorder of events, The air at twelve leagues distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden. Thecolonists first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods.(50)The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real

treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

46）在多种强大的动机驱动下，这次运动在一片荒野上建起了一个国家，其本身塑造了一个未知大陆的性格和命运。

47）美国是两种主要力量的产物即思想习俗、民族特色各异的欧洲移民和修改这些特征的新国家的影响的产物。

48）但由于美国特有的地理条件,不同民族的相互作用,以及维护原始老式方式的纯粹困难,新大陆引起了重大变化。

49）在 15-16 世纪北美探索的一百多年之后，运往该领土-即当今的美国-的第一船移民横渡了大西洋。

50）拥有丰富多样树种的原始森林是一个真正的宝库，它从缅因州一直延伸到乔治亚州。

SectionⅢ Writing

Part A

51.

You are going to host a club reading session.Write an email of about 100 words recommending a book to the club mrs.

You should state reasons for your recommendations.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the text. Use Li Ming instead.

Do not write the address.(10 points)

Dear club mrs,

As the next reading session is scheduled to be launched in two days, its a great honor for me to take the opportunity to present you a book worth reading-The Wealth of Nations by Adam Smith.

Through reflection over economics at the beginning of Industrial Revolution, the writer has elaborated on the fundamental principles of capitalism at work with insightful conceptions and eloquent speeches. Besides, the book has stood the test of time by repeated quotations and critical reviews from following researchers, exerting profound influences on anyone engaged in the field of capitalist market.

I believe reading such a classical book from an authoritative writer will produce a life-enriching and thought-provoking effect for all club mrs.

52.

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following picture. In your essay, you should

1. describe the picture briefly.
2. interpret its intended meaning, and
3. give your comments.

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



As is depicted above, a number of young people are having a gathering of friends, but instead of talking with each other, each of them is addicted to his or her mobile phone. The lower part of the picture, we can see some Chinese characters which read the meeting in mobile-phone era.

Undoubtedly, the author of the picture aims at reminding us of the double edge of the cell phone. It is well known that thanks to the development of human civilization, many formerly unimaginable things come into reality. A case in point is the mobile phones. We must admit that the smart phone indeed dramatically changes our life. However, if used improperly, the mobile phones also can bring unhealthy side-effects, and imperil face to face communication between people. It is not too much to say that being over-addicted to mobile phones will cost our health, wisdom, creativity, friendship and even our ability to live.

Weighing the pros and cons of both sides, perhaps the best policy is to regulate it in such a way as to maximize its advantages. At the same time, we must avoid its harmful part. Furthermore, young people should be advised that spending too much time in using smart phones is bad for them.

2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语(一)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)

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember 1 we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain 2 , we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." 3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a(an) 4 impact on our professional, social, and personal 5 .

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It 6 out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental 7 can significantly improve our basic cognitive 8 . Thinking is essentially a 9 of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to 10 in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. 11 , because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate 12 mental effort.

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step 13 and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental 14 .

The Web-based program 15 you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps 16 of your progress and provides detailed feedback 17 your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it 18 modifies and enhances the games you play to 19 on the strengths you are developing--much like a(n) 20 exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

1.[A]where[B]when[C]that[D]why 2.[A]improves[B]fades[C]recovers[D]collapses 3.[A]If[B]Unless[C]Once[D]While 4.[A]uneven[B]limited[C]damaging[D]obscure 5.[A]wellbeing[B]environment[C]relationship[D]outlook 6.[A]turns[B]finds[C]points[D]figures 7.[A]roundabouts[B]responses[C]workouts[D]associations 8.[A]genre[B]functions[C]circumstances[D]criterion 9.[A]channel[B]condition[C]sequence[D]process 10.[A]persist[B]believe[C]excel[D]feature 11.[A]Therefore[B]Moreover[C]Otherwise[D]However 12.[A]according to[B]regardless of[C]apart from[D]instead of 13.[A]back[B]further[C]aside[D]around 14.[A]sharpness[B]stability[C]framework[D]flexibility 15.[A]forces[B]reminds[C]hurries[D]allows 16.[A]hold[B]track[C]order[D]pace

17.[A] to[B]with[C]for[D]on 18.[A]irregularly[B]habitually[C]constantly[D]unusually 19.[A]carry[B]put[C]build[D]take 20.[A]risky[B]effective[C]idle[D]familiar

答案：1-5 ABDCA 6-10 ACBDC 11-15 DABAD 16-20 BDCCB

答案解析：

* 1. [标准答案] [A]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和连词辨析

[选项分析] 本题考查连词。根据上下文意思，首先可以排除[B][C][D]。这句话中 where 引导一个状语语从句，主要是说记不清把钥匙放在哪里了。

* 1. [标准答案] [B]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和动词辨析

[选项分析] As the brain 2 we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments 这句话的意思是“由于大脑

2 我们称这些现象为“瞬间性老年痴呆”，由此可以排除[A] 和 [C]。[D]collapse 意为：使倒塌，使崩溃， 不符合题意。fades 考察熟词僻意，通常意思为褪色，逝去。还有衰老的意思，这里就考察是衰老的意思。从前文可以看出，文章讲的是随着年龄增长，大脑衰老。所以选[B]

* 1. [标准答案] [D]

[考点分析] 逻辑衔接题

[选项分析] [A] if 表示假设“如果”。[B] Unless “除非，如果不”。[C]Once “一旦”。[D]While，“虽然， 然而”表转折。这句话的意思是虽然表面上看起来没什么，但是危害很大，前后位转折关系，所以选 D。

* 1. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 这四个选项均为形容词，[A] 表示“不均匀”， [B] 表示“有限的”， [C] 表示“有破坏性的，损坏的”， [D] 表示“模糊的，晦涩的”。这句话意思是这种精神能量的缺失会给我们带来……的影响。根据上下文的意思，可以排除 [A] 和 [D]。而“有限的影响”显然不足以表达危害的严重性，故可以排除[B] 选项。[C] “带来有害的影响”最符合作者意图。

* 1. [标准答案] [A]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和名词辨析

[选项分析] 本句话含义是这种精神能量的缺失会给我们的职业、社交还有个人……带来有害的影响。[A] wellbeing “幸福”。[B]environment “环境”。[C] relationship “关系”。[D] outlook “展望”。and 连接若干名词，这些名词应该为同一类，职业、社交都是和个人相关，排除[B] 和[D]，[C] personal relationship 就是 social 的意思，不能重复，选择[A]，个人幸福。

* 1. [标准答案] [A]

[考点分析] 固定搭配

[选项分析] [A] it turns out that “原来，其实” 。[B]it finds out that“本文发现”。[C] it points out that“指出”。[D] it figures out that“本文发现”。It 代表神经科学，这句话的意思是越来越多的精神学家们都表示， 大脑其实跟肌肉一样需要练习运动。这里给出的是神经科学的结论，因此选择 it turns out that

* 1. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和名词辨析

[选项分析] 这四个选项均为名词。[A] roundabouts 迂回路线。[B]responses 回应。[C]workouts 锻炼， 练习。[D]associations 协会。[C]workouts 锻炼，练习与前文出现的 exercise 都有“锻炼，练习”的意思，近

义词复现，所以选[C]

* 1. [标准答案] [B]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和名词辨析

[选项分析] 这四个选项均为名词。[A]genre 类型，种类。[B]functions 功能。[C]circumstances 情况， 环境。 [D]criterion 批评判断的标准、准则。这句话的意思是正确的智力运动能极大地提高我们最基本的认知功能，根据语义，选择 [B]functions 功能。

* 1. [标准答案] [D]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和名词辨析

[选项分析] 这四个选项均为名词。[A] channel 通道，频道。[B]condition 条件。[C]sequence 顺序， 序列。[D]process 过程，步骤。根据常识，思考是一个过 程，并且通过脑神经相互接触来完成，其他选项表示渠道、序列、条件，均不符合常识。因此正确答案是表示过程的[D]选项。这句话的意思是思考是大脑神经连 接必要的过程。

* 1. [标准答案] [D]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和动词辨析

[选项分析] 这四个选项均为动词。[A] persist 坚持。[B] believe 相信。[C] excel 超过。[D] feature 特色。本句句意，在某种程度来讲，我们在进行神经连接(直接影响人的聪明程度)方面的特殊能力是与生俱来的。excel 有超过擅长的意思，表示在某个方面出众，放在此处符合题意，因此正确答案为[B]。

* 1. [标准答案] [D]

[考点分析] 逻辑衔接题

[选项分析] 本题需要的是一个副词，而且位于句首，因此考察的是句关系。通过前后句意义来定答案，前一句强调的是智力是与生俱来的(inherited)，而后一句则认为是可以通过脑力活动(mental effort)会有所波动，两句意义明显相反，故正确答案为[D] However。

* 1. [标准答案] [A]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和短语辨析

[选项分析] 本题并不难，可以理解为：智力可以……脑力活动得到提升或出现波动。 [B]regardless of “不管，不顾”不合逻辑。[C]apart from“除……之外”也不合适。[D]instead of “代替”明显不符。故[A] 为正确答案。

* 1. [标准答案] [B]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和固定搭配

[选项分析] 本题考察的是固定搭配：take a step ……，能搭配只有 A 和 C，分别指“采取进一步措施”

和“让到一边去”，无论从逻辑上还是从句意上都是 A 符合。

* 1. [标准答案] [A]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 本题考察的是动宾搭配：improve and regain sb’s mental ……，再根据前文一直在讲如何提高“智力”，因此可以排除 A(模式)和 B(稳定性)，C(灵活性)和 D(锋利性，尖锐性)容易混淆，C 有一定的干扰性，但双比之下，D 更契合前文，故选 D。

* 1. [ 标 准 答 案 ] [D] [考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 空格所在句的意思是说这个网络课程可以 系统地改善你的记忆力和注意力。而且此处需要填入的动词需要与 to 进行搭配。根据搭配关系直接排除 A,B。本文的主题介绍的是使人聪明的脑力锻炼法，感情色彩是中性的，此处的 D 选项 force 排除，所以最恰当的是 D。

* 1. [标准答案] [B]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和固定搭配

[选项分析] 空格所在句的意思是说这个培训课程还可以 学习进度，并且给予详尽的信息反馈。根据语境，空格缺少的词汇意义为跟踪学习进度，分析四个选项，直接排除 A hold, C order; 辨析B,D 两个选项，与 D 选项的 pace 搭配的介词应该为 with，即，keep pace with，所以排除，B 选项为正确答案， keep track of 意思为跟踪。

* 1. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和介词

[选项分析] 本题考查介词，根据空格前后语境，空格所缺少的介词意义为关于你的表现作出详细的反馈，四个选项中只有 D 有关于的意思。

* 1. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 空格所在句的意思是说更加重要的是，它会 调整并升级有关训练游戏。通过前后句的语境，所用词汇均为褒义词，所以，从感情色彩方面可以排除 A，B 习惯性的主语应该为人，直接排除。B 经常的，D 异乎寻常的代入，发现 C 比较符合题意。

* 1. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 空格所在句的意思是说它会经常调整并升级有关训练游戏，以促进脑力的不断 。本题所缺少的动词需要与介词 on 搭配，A put on 穿上，增加;B carry on 执行;C build on 在……基础上增加，构建;D take on 呈现;代入空格发现只有 C 适合，A,B,D 都不与空格后面的 development 相搭配。

* 1. [标准答案] [C]

[考点分析] 上下文语义和词汇辨析

[选项分析] 本题涉及的是一个含不定式作后定的句子，所缺词汇为形容词修饰 exercise routine，根据前后情感一致的逻辑，通过后面的不定式中的关键词 increase 寺和 vary your muscle use 等信息反推所需词汇为正向词汇，直接排除 A 和 B，D 是中性，只有 C(有效的)符合逻辑，故为正确答案。

Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension Part A

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

Text 1

In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency,” George Osbome, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the job centre with a CV register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit-and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker’s allowance. “Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on.” he claimed. “We’re doing these things because we know they help people say off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster” Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsides laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness”-protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting: you don’t skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency- permanent dependency if you can get it-supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever- tougher

reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if

the disaster happens. Even the very phrase ‘jobseeker’s allowance’-invented in 1996- is about redefining the

unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no mandatory right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance,” conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

* 1. George Osborne’s scheme was intended to . [A]provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits. [B]encourage jobseekers’ active engagement in job seeking. [C]motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily. [D]guarantee jobseekers’ legitimate right to benefits.
  2. The phrase “to sign on” (Line 3,Para.2) most probably means [A]to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre.

[B]to accept the government’s restrictions on the allowance. [C]to register for an allowance from the government.

[D]to attend a governmental job-training program.

* 1. What promoted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

1. A desire to secure a better life for all.
2. An eagerness to protect the unemployed.
3. An urge to be generous to the claimants.
4. A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.
   1. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel [A]uneasy.

[B]enraged. [C]insulted. [D]guilty.

* 1. To which of the following would the author most probably agree? [A]The British welfare system indulges jobseekers’ laziness. [B]Osborne’s reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.

[C]The jobseekers’ allowance has met their actual needs. [D]Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional. Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession---with the

possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of

nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today’s average

law-school graduate with $100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that they have to work fearsomely hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business.

Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms’ efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

* 1. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to [A]the growing demand from clients.

[B]the increasing pressure of inflation. [C]the prospect of working in big firms. [D]the attraction of financial rewards.

* 1. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states? [A]Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.

[B]Admissions approval from the bar association.

[C]Pursuing a bachelor’s degree in another major. [D]Receiving training by professional associations.

* 1. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from [A]lawyers’ and clients’ strong resistance.

[B]the rigid bodies governing the profession. [C]the stem exam for would-be lawyers. [D]non-professionals’ sharp criticism.

* 1. The guild-like ownership structure is considered “restrictive” partly because it [A]bans outsiders’ involvement in the profession.

[B]keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares. [C]aggravates the ethical situation in the trade. [D]prevents lawyers from gaining due profits.

* 1. In this text, the author mainly discusses

1. flawed ownership of America’s law firms and its causes. [B]the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America. [C]a problem in America’s legal profession and solutions to it. [D]the role of undergraduate studies in America’s legal education. Text 3

The US$3-million Fundamental physics prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year’s award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in Nature discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

What’s not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of

peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

As Nature has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes—both new and old—are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. But the Nobel Foundation’s limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere, It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism—that is the culture of research, after all—but it is the prize-givers’ money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

* 1. The Fundamental Physical Prize is seen as [A]a symbol of the entrepreneurs’ wealth. [B]a possible replacement of the Nobel Prize. [C]an example of bankers’ investment.

[D]a handsome reward for researchers.

* 1. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit [A]the profit-oriented scientists.

1. the founders of the new award. [C]the achievement-based system. [D]peer-review-led research.
   1. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves
2. controversies over the recipients’ status.
3. the joint effort of modern researchers.
4. legitimate concerns over the new prizes.
5. the demonstration of research findings.
   1. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels? [A]Their endurance has done justice to them.

[B]Their legitimacy has long been in dispute.

[C]They are the most representative honor. [D]History has never cast doubt on them.

* 1. The author believed that the new awards are [A]acceptable despite the criticism.

[B]harmful to the culture of research. [C]subject to undesirable changes. [D]unworthy of public attention.

Text 4

“The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education."In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission's 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite 2½ years in the making, "The Heart of the Matter" never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing "progressive," or left-liberal propaganda.

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets or

self-reliance —as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

* 1. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author’s attitude toward the AAAS’s report?

1. Critical
2. Appreciative
3. Contemptuous
4. Tolerant
   1. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to
5. retain people’s interest in liberal education.
6. define the government’s role in education.
7. keep a leading position in liberal education.
8. safeguard individuals rights to education.
   1. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests
9. an exclusive study of American history.
10. a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects.
11. the application of emerging technologies.
12. funding for the study of foreign languages.
    1. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are
13. supportive of free markets.
14. cautious about intellectual investigation.
15. conservative about public policy.
16. biased against classical liberal ideas.
    1. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
17. Ways to Grasp “The Heart of the Matter”
18. Illiberal Education and “The Heart of the Matter”
19. The AAAS’s Contribution to Liberal Education
20. Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

答案 21-25 BCAAB 26-30 DCBAC 31-35 ABDAA 36-40 ABCBB

答案解析：

Text1

21. B 细节题。本道题的关键是 intended to 问的是目的，所以我们也应该去寻找体现目的性的词汇， 所以在首段首句看到了 in order to ,则后面的内容即为本题答案，结合后面找工作的内容则选择 B 选项。

22.C 词义句意题。先根据题干定位到第二段第三行，to sign on 前面有一个很明显的not，则我们可以推知，这一定是前面的反义，我们只要读懂前面半部分就可以了，前面说应该 spend looking for work， 正好和 A 选项相符，所以我们只要选择一个相反的选项即可，则选择 C 选项。

1. A 细节题。本道题的关键是题目中的 prompted 和 chancellor，根据 chancellor 能定位到二段第五行，再向下寻找则可发现 motivate 和 prompt 是对应的，所以看本句即可发现和A 选项是对应的。
2. A 细节题。本道题根据 unemployed 回到文中定位在第三段的最后一句，没有感觉相关内容，所以需要向前找答案，再根据本段第一句话中的 losing a job 即可判定答案在第二句，因此选择 A 选项。另我们会发现 BCD 三个选项趋于强烈和负面，所以，我们选择 A 选项。
3. B 细节题。本题题根据选项定位。A 选项根据大写字母The British welfare system 定位到最后一段的第三句，原文是“no longer”，选项与原文反向干扰。B 选项根据 Osborne’s reforms 定位到第一段第二句，可以得出该项目可减少失业危险，所以 B 为正确答案。C 选项根据题干“the jobseekers’ allowance” 定位到最后一段倒数第二句，该句提到“no fundamental right”，恰与 C 选项表意相反，所以 C 是反向干扰。D 选项根据题干“conditional”定位到最后一段最后一句，其中只提到“conditional on actively seeking a job…”，并没有要说以后应该怎样，所以属于无中生有。

Text2

1. D 该题是因果细节题，考察细节。首先，根据段落定位原则模糊定位，定位到前几段。其次， 再精确定位，题干中有关键词“students”“law”“profession”，回到原文寻找相关信息。第一段未发现相关信息，然后到第二段看到“The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools.”与题干有重合之处，选项 D 是该句的同义替换。A、B、C 三个选项根据原文个别词汇“clients”“inflation”“big-firm”等进行干扰。注意，第一段的 But 是个假转折词，并非答案处。
2. C 该题是细节题，考察细节。首先根据段落定位原则定位到第三段。其次，根据题干关键词“the costs of legal education”精确定位到第三段第二句话“One is the excessive costs of a legal education.”问题是“which of the following adds to the costs of legal education”，因此定位句的下一句就是答案，即“There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then

a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools accredited by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam.”分析选项可知，选项 C 恰当概况了该句子的涵义。A 选项利用三段末尾的“This leaves today’s average law-school graduate with $100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts.”进行干扰。B 选项无中生有。D 选项根据四段最后一句出现的“training”个别词汇进行干扰。

1. B 该题是原因细节题，问来源。首先段落定位原则定位到第四段。其次，根据题干关键词“the reform of the legal system”定位到第二句“Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them.”选项 B 即为该句的同义替换。
2. A 该题为因果细节题，问原因。根据段落定位原则定位至倒数第二段。其次，题干中出现“the guild-like ownership structure”，精确定位到第二句“Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow.”此外，在该段最后一句提到“…keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.” 从而可以得出答案选 A。
3. C 该题为文章主旨题，考察文章中心。该篇文章属于问题解决型文章，前 5 段均在说美国法律职业存在的问题，最后一段提出了解决措施“allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms’ efficiency.”。因此，该篇属于问题解决型文章，选 C。其他几个选项均为文中的个别细节，以偏概全。

Text3

1. A 为细节题。根据题干中的 Fundamental Physics Prize 可以定位到第一段，但除此之外就没有其他细节提示信息了，所以我们只能根据几个选项去定位，分别根据选项中的 entrepreneurs、Nobel Prize、

investment、reward 去定位，在第一段末句找到了与 A 选项相一致的句子，则判定 A 选项正确。

1. B 为细节题。根据题干中的critics 定位到第三段，可知第二段没有出题，从第三段第二句可以得出本道题的正确选项，who have made their careers in research 即为B 选项中的 The founders。
2. D 为细节题。本道题如果从题干中看更像是例证题，但题目中说道the case involves 即问例子本身，所以为一道细节题。我们在第四段倒数第三句中找到了Higgs boson，定位到本句可以得知 nature of modern research---as well as demonstrated by……即为本道题正确答案。
3. A 为判断题。此类题型是考试中的一个难点，在题干中提示信息非常少，所以我们需要根据每个选项分别定位。A 选项的durance 定位到本段最后一句 time。B 选项根据 legitimacy 定位到第一句。C 选项没有提到。D 选项从最后一段可以验证确实是收到了质疑，B 选项和原文不符，可以得知答案为 A。
4. A 为主旨题。本题属于作者观点，出在最后一段则说明更多体现了文章的主旨，因为还有一个段落对应，则我们可以在最后一段找答案，根据题干中的 award 我们可以得知全文的最后一句明确体现了作者的观点，故选 A。

Text4

1. A 该题是细节态度题。并非考察全文的态度，也就是说要细节定位。根据题干定位原则，定位第一段 AAAS 出现之处，并且一定要找到表示评价的部分。该题迷惑性很强，因为文章在 AAAS 后面就

又”praise”所以容易误导大家选择答案 B “appreciative(欣赏的)”，但是我们应该看到有 however，我们知道如果第一段出现转折，那此转折一定跟主旨有关。同时各个题都与主旨相关，所以这道题应该于主旨相关，后文中的“may cause more harm than good.”让我们知道它的还多余利，所以答案选择 A，批判性的。

1. C 细节题。根据自然段定位原则，36 题在第一段出题，38 题在第三段出题，那 37 题在第二段出题的可能性就很大。同时题干定位”Influential figures in the Congress”与“leading congressional Democrats and Republicans”同义替换。定位的答案是 asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and ….., individual benefactors and others" to "asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal,

state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education. “In humanities and social scientific scholarship and education. “也就是说答案重点在 maintain national excellence 刚好与选项C

中的 leading position 进行同义替换。ABD 与文章不符合。

1. C 推理题。Suggest 是推理题的标志。先化选项关键词，发现选项 A 是讲 American history 选项

B; 是讲 theoretical subjects;选项 C]emerging technologies;选项 Dfunding foreign languages。返回原文定位的时候，A 选项中的“exclusive 排外”并没有在“stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government;”这句话中体现。B 选项中的理论学科没有定位点。D 选项与原文“increased funding for teachers”以及“greater study of foreign languages,”不符。属于张冠李戴。“encourages the use of new digital technologies.”与选项 C 同义替换。

1. B 属于推理题。Implies 是推理题的标志。同时根据提题干定位第五段，找 professor. “professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets, self-reliance —as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.”A 选项中的 free

markets 前面的修饰词语是 conservative or liberal ideas 没有体现A 选项中的 supportive。C 选项中的

conservative 与文中progressive public policy 不符合。D 选项中 biased 没有体现，故排除。所以选 B。

1. B 主旨大意题。先看其他题题干，我们锁定关键词是 report ，而 report 就是“the heart of the matter

“ 故排除 C 和 D.而我们看 A 发现文章并没有讲如何抓住“问题核心”的各个方法。排除 A，选择B Part B

Directions：

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes .Paragraphs A and E have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.(10 points)

1. Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable—for example, the Parthenon in Athens,

Greece; the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites

are exceptions to the norm .Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, fell into its deep valley in 1911.Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.

1. In another case, American archaeologists Rene million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacan in the valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City .at its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the word. The researchers mapped not only the city’s vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.
2. How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and sample (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.
3. Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copán, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural village and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD500 and 850, when Copán collapsed.
4. To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.
5. Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them.

Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamen existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the King for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Eyan combed antique dealers’ stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for thing engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evas’s interpretations of those engravings eventually led them to find the Minoan palace at Knossos on the island of Crete, in 1900.

1. Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground

surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of pottery. They often include a certain amounts of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape.

Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detector. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

41 --- A --- 42. --- E ---43 --- 44 --- 45

答案 41-45 CFGDB

答案解析

41.首段，所以需要找寻综述性的段落。其中 A 和E 选项是给出的，所以只需从余下选项进行选择。

B 选项中有 another，所以不会是第一段。E 选项中 代词 their 没有指代对象。F 中有however,也不会是第一段。因此，只留下 C 和 D 选项。在 C 选项最后一句提到 survey 和test sample 也很重要。而在 D 选项开头就提到了 survey,而且整段都是，由此可看出 D 是对C 的分述。所以 C 是首段。

1. 此题排在A 项之后，所以内容上应该是衔接的。A 项主要谈论的是大部分考古地点是通过仔细搜寻之后找到的，而其他的很多是被偶然发现的，接着举了一些例子。 接下来在看各段首句的时候，发现 F 项中提到大部分考古地点是被考古学家们特意寻找发现的，和A 提到的偶然发现意思相反，所以 F 正确。
2. 此题排在E 项之后。E 选项最后一句提到天空的搜寻，而在 G 选项的开头提到地面搜寻，正好形成对应，所以为正确答案。
3. 此时，只留下 B 和D 选项。其中 B 选项开头提到了 in another case,所以前面一段一定要提到 in one

case, 而 D 选项中有in one case.所以，D 选项在前。

1. 根据上面的分析，此题只能选 B。Part C

Directions:

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

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music.46) It is also the reason why when

we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

Beethoven’s importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel

in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. 47) By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven’s music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. 48) Beethoven’s habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society.49) Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

Beethoven’s music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence.

For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. 50) One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

答案

1. 这也是为什么当我们试图用语言来描述音乐时，我们只能明确表达我们对于音乐的感受，而不能完全理解音乐本身。

【句型分析】本句主句主干为 it is the reason，why 引导定语从句，修饰 the reason。定语从句的主干是 all we can do is articulate our reactions and not grasp music itself，其表语是不定式短语，由于主语中含有

do，不定式符号 to 省略：articulate our reactions and not grasp music itself。our reactions 之后 to it 为其定语，

it 指代 music。定语从句中还包含 when 引导的时间状语从句。

【翻译要点】①本句主干的主句是主系表结构，reason 后 why 引导的定语从句较长，翻译时可以与主干部分结合，调整表达为：这也就是为什么….。

②定语从句中，when 引导时间状语从句，其中 with words 做状语，翻译时需调整语序到其修饰的 to

describe 之前，可以表达为“当我们尝试用语言来描述音乐时”。定语从句的主干顺译即可，其中 reaction 根据语境，可以翻译为“感受”，其定语to it 在表达时前置，it 指代还原为“音乐”，则可以翻译为“所有我们能做的，就是明确表达我们对于音乐的感受”，或者调整表达为“我们只能明确表达我们对于音乐的感受”。and 之后，grasp 依据语境，需要翻译为“理解”

1. 人们普遍认为，他(贝多芬)是个思想自由、充满勇气的人，我发现勇气这一品质，是理解他作品的关键，更不必说是演出其作品的关键。

【句型分析】本句为并列句。第一个分句 he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one，句首 by all accounts 为固定搭配，意思是“根据各方面说”。第二个分句的主干为 I find courage an essential quality， 其中宾语为 courage，而 an essential quality 是宾语补足语。quality 后介词短语 for the understanding of his

work 为其定语，其中还包含一个插入结构 let alone the performance。

【翻译要点】① 第一个分句结构比较简单，句首固定搭配 by all accounts，可以调整表达，翻译为“据大家所说”。主干顺译即可，其中 he 指代“贝多芬”，one 指代 person。这一部分可以翻译为“贝多芬是个思想自由、充满勇气的人”。

②第二个分句，主干为“我发现勇气是一个关键品质”，quality 后为其定语 for the understanding of his work，其中 the understanding of his work 意思为“对于其作品的理解”，把词性转化后，可以表达为“理解其作品”，这个介词短语需要调整语序前置于quality，可以翻译为“理解他作品 的关键品质”，则第二个分句可以表达为“我发现勇气，是理解他作品的关键品质”。还可以调整表达为“我发现勇气这一品质，是理解他作品的关键”。

③在定语 for the understanding of his work 中的插入成分，在逻辑上 let alone 并列 the understanding

和 the performance，二者共用定语 of his works，顺译句末即可：更不必说是演出其作品的关键品质。

1. 贝多芬习惯最大限度来逐渐增高音量，然后突然跟上轻柔的乐段，在他之前，作曲家很少使用这种方式。

【句型分析】本句主干为 Beethoven’s habit was used by composers before him。本句的谓语为被动语态，主语 habit 后介词短语 of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage 为其定语，是由介词 of 与 and 并列的两个动名词短语increasing the volume with an extreme intensity 和then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage 构成。

【翻译要点】①本句主干较为简单，但是主语 habit 后有很长的后置定语：Habit of increasing the

volume…，其中“habit”可以词性转换为动词“习惯”，而中文常常先表达次要信息，则这一部分可以翻译一句话“贝多芬习惯增加…”，置于句首。第一个动名词短语中，with an extreme intensity 为状语，表达时需调整语序到其修饰的 increasing the volume 前，根据语境，volume 意思为“音量”，则 increasing 可以翻译为“增高”。这一部分可以翻译为“最大限度来逐渐增高音量”。第二个动名词短语 then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage，状语 with a sudden soft passage 需调整到 following it 前表达，其中 passage

根据语境，意思为“乐段”。则这一部分可以表达为“然后突然跟上轻柔的乐段”。整合本句主语与其定语， 可以翻译为“贝多芬习惯最大限度来逐渐增高音量，然后突然跟上轻柔的乐段”。

②本句主干意思为“在他之前，作曲家很少使用贝多芬的习惯”。中文语义重心在后，将本部分翻译

在句末即可。由于前句译文已经提到这种习惯，则这部分可以 表达为“在他之前，作曲家很少使用这种

习惯”，结合语境还可以表达为“在他之前，作曲家很少使用这种方式”，或者“在他之前，只有极个别作曲家会使用这种 方式”。

1. 尤为重要的是贝多芬对于自由的看法，他认为，这种自由是与个人的权利和责任联系起来的： 他倡导思想自由和个人言论自由。

【句型分析】本句为完全倒装，主句的主干是 his view of freedom was Especially significant。

his view of freedom 后为 which 引导的非限定性定语从句，修饰 freedom，关系代词 which 在定语从句中作主语。of the individual 修饰 the rights and responsibilities，冒号后进行解释说明。

【翻译要点】

① 本句主干为完全倒装，但是在翻译时，顺译即可，其中 his 指代“贝多芬的”，主干可以表达为： 尤为重要的是，他(贝多芬)对于自由的看法….。

② which 引导定语从句，修饰 freedom，表达时翻译成另一句话“对于他而言，这种自由是与个人的权利和责任联系起来的”，其中 for him 还可以调整表达为“他认为”。

③冒号后进行解释，可以翻译为：他倡导思想自由和个人言论自由。

50.我们可以这样解释贝多芬的大部分作品：苦难是不可避免的，但是与痛苦抗争的勇气使得生命值得继续。

【句型分析】本句主句主干为 One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven，之后 by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living 为状语，修饰 interpret。其中 that 引导宾语从句 suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living，为 saying 的宾语，宾语从句中 it 指代 suffering。

【翻译要点】①本句主语 one，可以翻译为“人们”或者“我们”。主干可以翻译为“我们可以解释贝多芬的大部分作品”。

②主干之后的状语，可以翻译为“通过说痛苦是无法避免的，但是与之相抗争的勇气使得生命值得继续。”

③整合主干，可以表达为“我们可以这样解释贝多芬的大部分作品：苦难是不可避免的，但是与痛苦抗争的勇气使得生命值得继续。”

Section III Writing Part A

1. Directions:

Write a letter of about 100 words to the president of your university, suggesting how to improve students’ physical condition.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead. Do not write the address.(10 points)

作文解析

今年小作文不出预料，再一次考到了建议信。在我们英语一的考试当中，建议信已经反复考过三次， 分别是 2007 年，2009 年和 2012 年。因此，考生要 高度重视历年真题，因为考过的话题或是书信类型会反复考查。今年考题的 Direction 要求就学校课程给校长提建议。根据题目的要求，我们可以判断本文为公务信函，语域为正式语域，即不能出现缩写、省略问句和和口语表达。

称呼： Dear Mr. President,注意称呼中，所有实词首字母全部大写，Dear Mr. President 后面的逗号不可丢，也不能写成冒号。

正文

第一段：写作内容需涵盖两点：写信目的，表明建议;赞扬在前，建议在后。文章开头开门见山的表明了写信目的，用到了这样的表达 It is my great honor to write to you. 第二句赞扬在前，建议在后。文中用到了这样的表达 As far as I am concerned, we have enough extraordinary lectures and what we need now is physical exercise.

第二段： 写作内容为建议细节。首先，希望学校能够安排更多的体育课程;其次，希望学校能够制定固定的时间表来保证课外活动的时间。再次，希望全体教员也能参与其中。

第三段：写作内容为寄予期待，表示感谢。注意语气真挚礼貌。落款： Yours sincerely, 特别提醒sincerely 后面逗号不能丢;

签名： Li Ming 特别注意 Ming 后面一定不能出现句点。参考例文：

Dear Mr. President,

It is my great honor to write to you. As far as I am concerned, we have enough extraordinary lectures and what we need now is physical exercise.

Since most of the time is spent in watching TV and playing computer games, our physical conditions are not good enough. i still have some suggestions for you. To begin with, our university should arrange more PE classes. To continue, we should have a fixed schedule for a certain time of outdoor activity. What is more, teaching faculty should be involved in the same kind of physical exercise.

I hope that our university could take the responsibility for our students’ physical health. I will be highly grateful if you could take my suggestions into account.

Yours sincerely, Li Ming

Part B

1. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should 1)describe the drawing briefly,

2)interpret its intended meaning, and 3)give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET (20 points)

作文解析

2014 年的大作文从总体上来看不难，因为它考查到了现在的一个社会热点。而且从十年的考研真题来讲，2005 年的大作文考查到的是赡养老人的问题，当 年的图画是可怜的老父亲缩成了一只皮球， 四个儿女守着四个球门，老人被儿女们踢来踢去。当年全国考生平均分 10.88 分，难度系数 0.544，区分度为 0.64764。当年的描述图画部分比较难表达，而今年图画描述部分相比起来就容易得多。下面我们就从写作的标准三段式来讲讲这三段我们应该怎么写。

第一段图画描述段的写作内容主要是表述图画，需包括两点：三十年前是个什么样子，现在是什么样子。三十年前“我”还是个孩子，母亲大手拉小手陪伴着我成 长;现在，母亲上年纪了，我快乐地陪伴在母亲的身旁。其实第一段还有两个需要注意的地方，一是题目要求是一幅图，大家在写作时尽量按照一幅图画去处理;二 是图画下面的汉字“相携”比较难翻译，不过大家可以意译为陪伴。这两个地方不是

大问题，因为它相对于作文要考查考生书面表达的要求来说是微不足道的。

第二段是图画涵义阐释段。本段可分两个方面来具体写。一方面具体写明要照顾老人，因为他们为我们付出了自己的青春;另一方面，我们要关爱儿童的成长，因为他们是我们的未来，祖国的希望。

第三段评论段的写作内容为给出自己的评论和建议。可以指出年轻人应该把尊重和照顾

年迈的父母视为一种道义责任。另外，父母也要关注孩子的成长。只有这样，我们的家庭才能和睦， 社会才能更加和谐!

参考例文：

As is vividly described in the left part of the drawing, thirty years ago, there stood a delicate mother, holding the tiny hand of a lovely girl, who wore a red scarf. On the contrary, the right part of the picture illustrates that with time flying quickly, the little girl, who has already grown up as a gorgeous lady, is supporting her old mother. We are informed: accompanying.

It is without saying that the old and the young are two indispensable parts in society. On the one hand, what we have and enjoy now was created by our parents in the early days, as the old Chinese saying goes, "One generation plants tress under whose shade another generation rests". On the other hand, all of us are supposed to take good care of the youngsters, too. It is children who make us see the future of our state, for they are the future builders of our country.

The young should consider it a moral obligation respecting and taking care of old parents. Meanwhile, it is also the duty of the parents to protect, educate and look after the youths. Let's bear this in mind and cultivate that virtue together, because only by doing so, can we feel as if we were living in a happy and harmonious family.

## 2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

**Section ⅠUse 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)

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by 2 factors. But Dr. Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. 4 , he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

To 8 this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process. In theory, the 9 of an applicant should not depend on the few others 10 randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was 11 .

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews 12 by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had

13 applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale 14 numerous factors into consideration. The scores were 15 used in conjunction with an applicant’s score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is 16 out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17 that, then the score for the next applicant would 18 by an

average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to 19 the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been 20 .

1. [A] grants [B] submits [C] transmits [D] delivers
2. [A] minor [B] objective [C] crucial [D] external
3. [A] issue [B] vision [C] picture [D] moment
4. [A] For example [B] On average [C] In principle [D] Above all
5. [A] fond [B] fearful [C] capable [D] thoughtless
6. [A] in [B] on [C] to [D] for
7. [A] if [B] until [C] though [D] unless
8. [A] promote [B] emphasize [C] share [D] test
9. [A] decision [B] quality [C] status [D] success
10. [A] chosen [B]studied [C]found [D] identified
11. [A] exceptional [B] defensible [C] replaceable [D] otherwise
12. [A] inspired [B] expressed [C] conducted [D] secured
13. [A] assigned [B] rated [C] matched [D] arranged
14. [A] put [B] got [C] gave [D] took
15. [A] instead [B] then [C] ever [D] rather
16. [A] selected [B] passed [C] marked [D] introduced
17. [A] before [B] after [C] above [D] below
18. [A] jump [B] float [C] drop [D] fluctuate
19. [A] achieve [B] undo [C] maintain [D] disregard
20. [A] promising [B] possible [C] necessary [D] helpful

## Section ⅡReading 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

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn’t affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant’s sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn’t be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline’s three-year indictment of “fast fashion.” In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable— meant to last only a wash or two, although they don’t advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a $5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

*Overdressed* is the fashion world’s answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan’s *The Omnivore’s Dilemma*. “Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable, and wasteful,” Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can’t be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can’t afford not to.

1. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her
   1. poor bargaining skill.
   2. insensitivity to fashion.
   3. obsession with high fashion.
   4. lack of imagination.
2. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to
   1. combat unnecessary waste.
   2. shut out the feverish fashion world.
   3. resist the influence of advertisements.
   4. shop for their garments more frequently.
3. The word “indictment” (Line 2, Para.2) is closest in meaning to
   1. accusation.
   2. enthusiasm.
   3. indifference.
   4. tolerance.
4. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
   1. Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
   2. The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
   3. People are more interested in unaffordable garments.
   4. Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.
5. What is the subject of the text?
   1. Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
   2. Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
   3. Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
   4. Exposure of a mass-market secret.

Text 2

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim “behavioural” ads at those most likely to buy.

In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

In December 2010 America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a “do not track” (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft’s Internet Explorer and Apple’s Safari both offer DNT; Google’s Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row. It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

Advertisers are horrified. Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says. “They’ll get less meaningful, less targeted ads.” It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop

tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft’s default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: There is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google’s on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft’s chief privacy officer, blogged: “We believe consumers should have more control.” Could it really be that simple?

1. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that “behavioural” ads help advertisers to
   1. ease competition among themselves.
   2. lower their operational costs.
   3. avoid complaints from consumers.
   4. provide better online services.
2. “The industry” (Line 5, Para.3) refers to
   1. online advertisers.
   2. e-commerce conductors.
   3. digital information analysts.
   4. internet browser developers.
3. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default
   1. may cut the number of junk ads.
   2. fails to affect the ad industry.
   3. will not benefit consumers.
   4. goes against human nature.
4. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?
   1. DNT may not serve its intended purpose.
   2. Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.
   3. DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.
   4. Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads.
5. The author’s attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of
   1. indulgence.
   2. understanding.
   3. appreciation.
   4. skepticism.

## Text 3

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely—though by no means uniformly—glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfilment and opportunity for all.

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years

—so why shouldn’t we? Take a broader look at our species’ place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the “Red List” of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and you will read: “Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline.”

So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organizations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical

clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today’s technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it’s perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That’s one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

1. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by
   1. our desire for lives of fulfillment.
   2. our faith in science and technology.
   3. our awareness of potential risks.
   4. our belief in equal opportunity.
2. The IUCN’s “Red List” suggests that human beings are
   1. a sustained species.
   2. a threat to the environment.
   3. the world’s dominant power.
   4. a misplaced race.
3. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?
   1. *Arc* helps limit the scope of futurological studies.
   2. Technology offers solutions to social problems.
   3. The interest in science fiction is on the rise.
   4. Our immediate future is hard to conceive.
4. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to
   1. explore our planet’s abundant resources.
   2. adopt an optimistic view of the world.
   3. draw on our experience from the past.
   4. curb our ambition to reshape history.
5. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
   1. Uncertainty about Our Future
   2. Evolution of the Human Species
   3. The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind
   4. Science, Technology and Humanity

## Text 4

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona’s immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration’s effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

In Arizona v. United States, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona’s controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court’s liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held the Congress had deliberately

“occupied the field” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal’s privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That’s because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justices—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking assertion of federal executive power”. The White House argued that Arizona’s laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn’t want to carry out Congress’s immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

1. Three provisions of Arizona’s plan were overturned because they
   1. deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.
   2. disturbed the power balance between different states.
   3. overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.
   4. contradicted both the federal and state policies.
2. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?
   1. Federal officers’ duty to withhold immigrants’ information.
   2. States’ independence from federal immigration law.
   3. States’ legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
   4. Congress’s intervention in immigration enforcement.
3. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts
   1. violated the Constitution.
   2. undermined the states’ interests.
   3. supported the federal statute.
   4. stood in favor of the states.
4. The White House claims that its power of enforcement
   1. outweighs that held by the states.
   2. is dependent on the states’ support.
   3. is established by federal statutes.
   4. rarely goes against state laws.
5. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
   1. Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
   2. Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.
   3. Justices wanted to strengthen their coordination with Congress.
   4. The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.

## Part B

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

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the *World Social Science*

*Report 2010*, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000. Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today’s global challenges including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41) Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42) This is a shame—the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact.

Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental change” or “climate change” have increased rapidly since 2004. (43)

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community’s work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44) This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today’s economic climate.

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45) That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

1. It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as in policy briefs.
2. However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.
3. The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.
4. The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovations ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.
5. These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.
6. Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.
7. During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds—including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate—varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

## 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 speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for

creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge,(46)yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a “still point of the turning world,” to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47)A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one’s relation to one’s environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce *form* into an urban environment where it either didn’t exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49)most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50)It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of word *garden*, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia—a yearning for contact with nonhuman life—assuming uncanny representational forms.

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

1. **Directions:**

Write an e-mail of about 100 words to a foreign teacher in your college, inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest.

You should include the details you think necessary. You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the e-mail. Use “Li Ming” instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

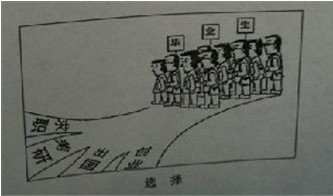
## Part B

1. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160~200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

* 1. describe the drawing briefly,
  2. interpret its intended meaning, and
  3. give your comments.

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



# 答案速查

Section I Use of English

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

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

11. D 12. C 13. B 14. D 15.B

16. C 17. A 18. C 19. B 20.C

Section II Reading Comprehension Part A

Text 1 21. B 22. D 23. A 24. D 25.C

Text 2 26. B 27. D 28. C 29. A 30.D

Text 3 31. B 32. A 33. D 34. C 35.C

Text 4 36. C 37. C 38. D 39. A 40.B

Part B

41. E 42. F 43. B 44. G 45. C

Part C

1. 然而，看到那些无家可归的人所创建的花园的照片时，我们不禁会发现这一系列花园尽管风格各异， 揭示的却是几种其他的根本需求，不限于美饰与创意表达的范畴。
2. 一处安恬的憩园，无论多么简陋，都是一种人性特有的需求，与此相反，一个栖身之所则是动物性特有的需求。
3. 无家可归者的花园，其实也就是无家之园，将形式引入了一个无形或无法辨认形式的都市环境。
4. 大多数人会感到精神不振，并通常把它归咎于某种心理状况；直到有一天我们置身花园，却往往会发现郁闷之感奇迹般地消失殆尽。
5. 正是这或明或暗的对自然界的指涉使这些人工合成的建筑物完全够得上“花园”之称，尽管得稍稍“解放”这个词的语义才能这么说。

# 2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section ⅠUse of English

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

①The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. ②The court cannot 1 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 2 justices behave like politicians. ③Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that 3 the court’s reputation for being independent and

impartial.

④Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. ⑤That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court’s decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments. ⑥Part of the problem is that the justices are not 5 by an ethics code. ⑦ At the very least, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

⑧This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a 9 between the court and politics.

⑨The framers of the Constitution envisioned law 10 having authority apart from politics. ⑩They gave justices permanent positions 11 they would be free to 12 those in power and have no need to

13 political support. ⑪Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely 14 .

⑫Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property. ⑬When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it 16 is inescapably political—which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily 17 as unjust.

⑭The justices must 18 doubts about the court’s legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct. ⑮That would make their rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, 20 , convincing as law. [276 words]

1. [A]emphasize [B]maintain [C]modify [D] recognize
2. [A]when [B]lest [C]before [D] unless
3. [A]restored [B]weakened [C]established [D] eliminated
4. [A]challenged [B]compromised [C]suspected [D] accepted
5. [A]advanced [B]caught [C]bound [D]founded
6. [A]resistant [B]subject [C]immune [D]prone
7. [A]resorts [B]sticks [C]leads [D]applies
8. [A]evade [B]raise [C]deny [D]settle
9. [A]line [B]barrier [C]similarity [D]conflict
10. [A]by [B]as [C]through [D]towards
11. [A]so [B]since [C]provided [D]though
12. [A]serve [B]satisfy [C]upset [D]replace
13. [A]confirm [B]express [C]cultivate [D]offer
14. [A]guarded [B]followed [C]studied [D]tied
15. [A]concepts [B]theories [C]divisions [D]conventions
16. [A]excludes [B]questions [C]shapes [D]controls
17. [A]dismissed [B]released [C]ranked [D]distorted
18. [A]suppress [B]exploit [C]address [D]ignore
19. [A]accessible [B]amiable [C]agreeable [D]accountable
20. [A]by all means [B]at all costs [C]in a word [D]as a result

# 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

①Come on— Everybody’s doing it. ② That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words *peer pressure*. ③It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex. ④ But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

① Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In

South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. ②In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as LoveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

①The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. ② Her critique of the lameness of many pubic-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. ③ “Dare to be different, please don’t smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers — *teenagers*, who desire nothing more than fitting in.④Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

① But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. ② *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. ③ The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it’s presented here is that it doesn’t work very well for very long. ④Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut. ⑤Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

①There’s no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. ②An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. ③This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

① Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. ②It’s like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. ③ The tactic never really works. ④ And that’s the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends. [432 words]

1. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as
2. a supplement to the social cure.
3. a stimulus to group dynamics. [C] an obstacle to school progress.

[D] a cause of undesirable behaviors.

1. Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should
2. recruit professional advertisers.
3. learn from advertisers’ experience.
4. stay away from commercial advertisers.
5. recognize the limitations of advertisements.
6. In the author’s view, Rosenberg’s book fails to
7. adequately probe social and biological factors.
8. effectively evade the flaws of the social cure.
9. illustrate the functions of state funding. [D]produce a long-lasting social effect.
10. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors
11. is harmful to our networks of friends.
12. will mislead behavioral studies.
13. occurs without our realizing it.
14. can produce negative health habits.
15. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is
16. harmful.
17. desirable.
18. profound.
19. questionable.

# Text 2

①A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. ②The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state’s strict nuclear regulations.

① Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont’s rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. ②It’s a stunning move.

①The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont’s only nuclear power

plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. ②As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. ③In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant’s license be subject to Vermont legislature’s approval. ④Then, too, the company went along.

① Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn’t foresee what would happen next. ②A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee’s safety and Entergy’s management — especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. ③ Enraged by Entergy’s behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

① Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. ②The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say the Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. ③ Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. ④But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

①The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has

noting left to lose by going to war with the state. ②But there should be consequences. ③Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. ④Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. ⑤Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. ⑥ But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company’s application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

[442 words]

1. The phrase “reneging on”(Line 3, Para.1) is closest in meaning to
2. condemning.
3. reaffirming.
4. dishonoring.
5. securing.
6. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to
7. obtain protection from Vermont regulators.
8. seek favor from the federal legislature.
9. acquire an extension of its business license .
10. get permission to purchase a power plant.
11. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its
12. managerial practices.
13. technical innovativeness.
14. financial goals.
15. business vision
16. In the author’s view, the Vermont case will test
17. Entergy’s capacity to fulfill all its promises.
18. the mature of states’ patchwork regulations.
19. the federal authority over nuclear issues .
20. the limits of states’ power over nuclear issues.
21. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
22. Entergy’s business elsewhere might be affected.
23. the authority of the NRC will be defied.
24. Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application.
25. Vermont’s reputation might be damaged.

# Text 3

① In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. ②But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. ③ We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. ④ Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. ⑤ Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

①Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. ②Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. ③ But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. ④This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher’s *me, here, now* becomes the community’s *anyone, anywhere, anytime*. ⑤ Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

①Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. ②But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. ③Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. ④ As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual’s discovery claim into the community’s credible discovery.

①Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. ②First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing Knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. ③ Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. ④The goal is *new-search*, not *re-search.*

⑤Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. ⑥ Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. ⑦Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Györgyi once described discovery as “seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought.” ⑧But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. ⑨ Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

①In the end, credibility “happens” to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the *commons of the mind*. ② “We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other’s reasoning and each other’s conceptions of reason.”

1. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its
2. uncertainty and complexity.
3. misconception and deceptiveness.
4. logicality and objectivity.
5. systematicness and regularity.
6. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that the credibility process requires
7. strict inspection.
8. shared efforts.
9. individual wisdom.
10. persistent innovation.
11. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it
12. has attracted the attention of the general public.
13. has been examined by the scientific community.
14. has received recognition from editors and reviewers.
15. has been frequently quoted by peer scientists.
16. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that
17. scientific claims will survive challenges.
18. discoveries today inspire future research.
19. efforts to make discoveries are justified.
20. scientific work calls for a critical mind.
21. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?
22. Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development
23. Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery
24. Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science [D]Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science

# Text 4

①If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. ②When Hoffa’s Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. ③In 2009 the number of unionists in America’s public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. ④ In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

① There are three reasons for the public-sector unions’ thriving. ② First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. ③Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. ④A quarter of America’s public-sector workers have a university degree. ⑤Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. ⑥Some of their ties go back a long way. ⑦Britain’s Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. ⑧Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

①At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. ②Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state’s budget is patrolled by unions. ③The teachers’ unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

①In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. ②But the real gains come in benefits and work practices.③ Politicians have repeatedly “backloaded” public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

① Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most notoriously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. ②Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers’ unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

①As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. ②In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. ③But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

① John Donahue at Harvard’s Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. ② The only American public-sector workers who earn well above $250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. ③ Bankers’ fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not

reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

1. It can be learned from the first paragraph that
2. Teamsters still have a large body of members.
3. Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant.
4. unions have enlarged their public-sector membership.
5. the government has improved its relationship with unionists.
6. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?
7. Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
8. Education is required for public-sector union membership.
9. Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions. [D]Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.
10. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is
11. illegally secured.
12. indirectly augmented.
13. excessively increased.
14. fairly adjusted.
15. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions [A]often run against the current political system.

[B]can change people’s political attitudes. [C]may be a barrier to public-sector reforms. [D]are dominant in the government.

1. John Donahue’s attitude towards the public-sector system is one of
2. disapproval.
3. appreciation.
4. tolerance.
5. indifference.

## Part B

**Directions：**In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41－45, choose the most suitable one from the list A－G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1.（10 points）

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird. Now think of your laptop, thinner than a brown-paper envelope, or your cellphone in the palm of your hand. Take a moment or two to wonder at those marvels. You are the lucky inheritor of a dream come true.

The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine that could function as a typewriter and printing press, studio and theatre, paintbrush and gallery, piano and radio, the mail as well as the mail carrier.（41） .

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of

production, means of distribution, site of reception, and place of praise and critique. The computer is the 21st century’s culture machine.

But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also tread with caution.

1. . I call it a secret war for two reasons. First, most people do not realise that there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode. Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

All animals download, but only a few upload. Beavers build dams and birds make nests. Yet for the most part, the animal kingdom moves through the world downloading. Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods—paintings, sculpture

and architecture—and superfluous experiences—music, literature, religion and philosophy.

（43） .

For all the possibilities of our new culture machines, most people are still stuck in download mode. Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume.（44） .

Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to

turn the power off after he has turned it on.（45） .

What counts as meaningful uploading? My definition revolves around the concept of “stickiness” —creations and experiences to which others adhere.

* 1. Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.
  2. Applications like tumblr.com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.
  3. Not only did they develop such a device but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.
  4. This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading—between passive consumption and active creation—whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.
  5. The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.
  6. One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world’s media culture has been defined by a single medium— television —and television is defined by downloading.

[G]The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

## 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)

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton’s laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory framework.

(46) In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything—a single generative equation for all we see. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail. Nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too. (47) Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world’s languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features. (48) To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality

check. Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

1. The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages. (50) Chomsky’s grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals. [418 words]

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

1. **Directions:**

Some international students are coming to your university. Write them an email in the name of the Students’ Union to

* 1. extend your welcome and
  2. provide some suggestions for their campus life here. You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

## Part B

1. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay you should

* 1. describe the drawing briefly,
  2. explain its intended meaning, and
  3. give your comments.

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

**2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案**

# Section Ⅰ Use of English

1.B2.A3.B4.D5.C6.B7.D8.B9.A10.B

11.A12.C13.C14.D15.A16.C17.A18.C19.D20.D

# Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

## Part A

Text 121.D22.B23.A24.C25.D Text 226.C27.D28.A29.D30.A Text 331.A32.B33.B34.D35.C Text 436.C37.D38.B39.C40.A

## Part B

41.C42.D43.A44.F45.G

## Part C

46.在物理学领域，一种做法把这种寻求大同理论的冲动推向极端，试图寻找包含一切的理论——一个涵括我们所看到的一切的生成性公式。

47.这里，达尔文学说似乎做出了证明，因为如果人类有着共同的起源，那么似乎就有理由认为文化的多样性也可以追溯到更为有限的起源。

48.从共有特征中滤出独有特征，这使我们得以理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的，并从进化或认知角度理解什么引导了它的走向。

49.第二次努力——由乔舒亚·格林堡做出——采用更为经验主义的方法来研究语言的普遍性，确定了多种语言（尤其在语法词序方面）的共有特征，这些特征被认为是代表了由认知限制产生的倾向。

50.乔姆斯基的语法应该显示出语言变化的模式，这些模式并不受语言谱系或贯穿谱系路径的影响；而格林堡式的普遍性则预言了特定的语法词序关系类型之间所存在的紧密互依性。

# Section Ⅲ Writing

## Part A

51.见分析

## Part B

52.见分析

# 2011 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）

①Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health.” ②But 1 some claims to the contrary，laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. ③Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels， 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption.

④But because hard laughter is difficult to 4 ，a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way，say， walking or jogging does.

⑤ 6 ， instead of straining muscles to build them， as exercise does， laughter apparently accomplishes the 7 ，studies dating back to the 1930 indicate that laughter 8 muscles， decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

⑥Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. ⑦Anyway，the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback，that improve an individual’s emotional state.

⑧ 11 one classical theory of emotion，our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. ⑨It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

⑩Although sadness also 14 tears，evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses.

* 11In an experiment published in 1988，social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips，which would produce a（n） 17 expression. 1○2Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny catoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown， 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around.1○3 20 ， the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

1．[A]among [B]except [C]despite [D]like 2．[A]reflect [B]demand [C]indicate [D]produce 3．[A]stabilizing [B]boosting [C]impairing [D]determining 4．[A]transmit [B]sustain [C]evaluate [D]observe 5．[A]measurable [B]manageable [C]affordable [D]renewable 6．[A]In turn [B]In fact [C]In addition [D]In brief 7．[A]opposite [B]impossible [C]average [D]expected 8．[A]hardens [B]weakens [C]tightens [D]relaxes 9．[A]aggravate [B]generate [C]moderate [D]enhance 10．[A]physical [B]mental [C]subconscious [D]internal 11．[A]Except for [B]According to [C]Due to [D]As for 12．[A]with [B]on [C]in [D]at 13．[A]unless [B]until [C]if [D]because 14．[A]exhausts [B]follows [C]precedes [D]suppresses 15．[A]into [B]from [C]towards [D]beyond 16．[A]fetch [B]bite [C]pick [D]hold 17．[A]disappointed [B]excited [C]joyful [D]indifferent 18．[A]adapted [B]catered [C]turned [D]reacted

19．[A]suggesting [B]requiring [C]mentioning [D]supposing 20．[A]Eventually [B]Consequently [C]Similarly [D]Conversely

## 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

①The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. ②For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. ③“Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

① One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. ② Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert’s appointment in the *Times*, calls him “an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him.” ③As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise.

①For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. ②To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. ③All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

①Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. ②For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. ③ There recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today’s live performances; moreover, they can be “consumed” at a time and place of the listener’s choosing. ④The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

① One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. ②Gilbert’s own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into “a markedly different, more vibrant organization.” ③ But what will be the nature of that difference? ④Merely expanding the orchestra’s repertoire will not be enough. ⑤ If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America’s oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

1. We learn from Para.1 that Gilbert’s appointment has . [A]incurred criticism

[B]raised suspicion [C]received acclaim [D]aroused curiosity

1. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is . [A]influential

[B]modest [C]respectable [D]talented

1. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers . [A]ignore the expenses of live performances

[B]reject most kinds of recorded performances [C]exaggerate the variety of live performances [D]overestimate the value of live performances

1. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings? [A]They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.

[B]They are easily accessible to the general public. [C]They help improve the quality of music. [D]They have only covered masterpieces.

1. Regarding Gilbert’s role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels . [A]doubtful

[B]enthusiastic [C]confident [D]puzzled

## Text 2

① When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. ②Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.” ③Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. ④ Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

①McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. ②It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. ③And McGee isn’t alone. ④In recent weeks the No.2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. ⑤ As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don’t get the nod also may wish to move on. ⑥ A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

①As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. ② In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. ③ As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

①The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. ②For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. ③ Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey:“I can’t think of a single search I’ve done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.”

①Those who jumped without a job haven’t always landed in top positions quickly. ②Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade age, saying she wanted to be a CEO. ③It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. ④Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. ⑤He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

①Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. ②The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. ③“The traditional rule was it’s safer to stay where you are, but that’s been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. ④ “The people who’ve been hurt the worst are those who’ve stayed too long.”

1. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being . [A]arrogant
2. frank
3. self-centered [D]impulsive
4. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives’ quitting may be spurred by . [A]their expectation of better financial status

[B]their need to reflect on their private life [C]their strained relations with the boards [D]their pursuit of new career goals

1. The word “poached” (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means . [A]approved of

[B]attended to [C]hunted for [D]guarded against

1. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that . [A]top performers used to cling to their posts
2. loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated

1. top performers care more about reputations [D]it’s safer to stick to the traditional rules
2. Which of the following is the best title for the text? [A]CEOs: Where to Go?

[B]CEOs: All the Way Up?

[C]Top Managers Jump without a Net [D]The Only Way Out for Top Performers

## Text 3

①The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. ②No longer. ③While traditional “paid” media — such as television commercials and print advertisements — still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. ④Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned media” by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. ⑤The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

①Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. ②For earned media , such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. ③ But in some cases, one marketer’s owned media become another marketer’s paid media — for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. ④We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. ⑤This trend ,which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further.⑥ Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. ⑦Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies’ marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

① The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. ②Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. ③Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

① If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk.②In such a case, the company’s response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. ③ Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

1. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are .
2. obscssed with online shopping at certain Web sites
3. inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them
4. eager to help their friends promote quality products
5. enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products
6. According to Paragraph 2,sold media feature .
7. a safe business environment
8. random competition
9. strong user traffic
10. flexibility in organization
11. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media .
12. invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers

1. can be used to produce negative effects in marketing
2. may be responsible for fiercer competition
3. deserve all the negative comments about them
4. Toyota Motor’s experience is cited as an example of .
5. responding effectively to hijacked media
6. persuading customers into boycotting products
7. cooperating with supportive consumers
8. taking advantage of hijacked media
9. Which of the following is the text mainly about?
10. Alternatives to conventional paid media.
11. Conflict between hijacked and earned media.
12. Dominance of hijacked media.
13. Popularity of owned media.

## Text 4

①It’s no surprise that Jennifer Senior’s insightful, provocative magazine cover story, “I love My Children, I Hate My Life,” is arousing much chatter – nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. ② Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. ③Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that “the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.”

① The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. ②There are also stories about newly adoptive – and newly single – mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual “Jennifer Aniston is pregnant” news. ③ Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

①In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? ②It doesn’t seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the children. ③ Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn’t have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

① Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *Us Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. ②According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. ③ No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their “own” (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

① It’s hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. ②But it’s interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren’t in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting “ the Rachel” might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

1. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring . [A]temporary delight

[B]enjoyment in progress [C]happiness in retrospect [D]lasting reward

1. We learn from Paragraph 2 that . [A]celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip

[B]single mothers with babies deserve greater attention [C]news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining [D]having children is highly valued by the public

1. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks . [A]are constantly exposed to criticism

[B]are largely ignored by the media [C]fail to fulfill their social responsibilities

[D]are less likely to be satisfied with their life

1. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is . [A]soothing

[B]ambiguous [C]compensatory [D]misleading

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph? [A]Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms. [B]Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing. [C]Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.

[D]We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

## Part B

**Directions:** The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paraphrases F and G** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.（10 points）

* 1. No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities. You can,

Mr. Menand points out, became a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.

* 1. His concern is mainly with the humanities: Literature, languages, philosophy and so on. These are disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should posses. But most find it difficult to agree on what a “general education” should look like. At Harvard, Mr. Menand notes, “the great books are read because they have been read”—they form a sort of social glue.
  2. Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate

school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. But fewer students want to study humanities subjects: English departments awarded more bachelor’s degrees in 1970—1971 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students require fewer teachers. So, at the end of a decade of thesis-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

* 1. One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they can cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts educations and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.
  2. Besides professionalizing the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career: as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind

professionalisation, argues Mr. Menand, is that “the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialization are transmissible but not transferable.” So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.

* 1. The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand, is to alter the way in which “the producers of knowledge are produced.” Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticize. “Academic inquiry, at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary and more holistic.” Yet quite how that happens, Mr. Menand does not say.
  2. The subtle and intelligent little book *The Marketplace of Ideas*: *Reform and Resistance in the American University* should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral degree. They may then decide to go elsewhere. For something curious has been happening in American Universities, and Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.

45.

G → 41. → 42. → E → 43. →44. →

## 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).

With its theme that “Mind is the master weaver,” creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinking* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

(46) Allen’s contribution was to take an assumption we all share — that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts — and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: “Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that? ”

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: “We do not attract what we want, but what we are.” Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don’t “get” success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen’s book is its contention that “Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him.” (48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (49)circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us and if we feel that we have been “wronged” then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person’s early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen’s book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50)The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

1. **Directions:**

Write a letter to a friend of yours to

* 1. recommend one of your favorite movies and
  2. give reasons for your recommendation.

Your should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the leter. User “Li Ming” instead.

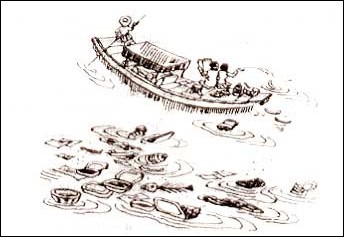
**Do not** writer the address.(10 points)

## Part B

1. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

* 1. describe the drawing briefly,
  2. explain it’s intended meaning, and
  3. give your comments.

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

旅程之“余”

# 2010 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)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of industrial experiments at a large telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near

Chicago. It hoped they would learn how stop-floor lighting 大 1 家 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 大2家 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very 大3 家 to being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 大4家 behavior of the women in the Hawthorne plant. According to 大5家 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 大6 家 what was done in the experiment; 大7 家something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 大8家 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 大 9 家 to alter workers' behavior 大 10 家 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 大 11 家 to econometric the analysis. Hawthorne experiments has another surprise store 大 12家 the descriptions on record, no systematic

大 13 家 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that peculiar way of conducting the experiments may be have let to 大 14 家interpretation of what happed. 大 15 家 , lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 大 16 家 rose compared with the previous Saturday and

大 17 家 to rise for the next couple of days. 大 18 家 , a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Monday, workers 大 19 家

to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 大 20 家 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

1. [A] affected [B] achieved [C] extracted [D] restored

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. [A] | at | [B] | up [C] | with | [D] | off |
| 3. [A] | truth | [B] | sight [C] | act | [D] | proof |
| 4. [A] | controversial | [B] | perplexing [C] | mischievous | [D] | ambiguous |
| 5. [A] | requirements | [B] | explanations [C] | accounts | [D] | assessments |
| 6. [A] | conclude | [B] | matter [C] | indicate | [D] | work |
| 7. [A] | as far as | [B] | for fear that [C] | in case that | [D] | so long as |
| 8. [A] | awareness | [B] | expectation [C] | sentiment | [D] | illusion |
| 9. [A] | suitable | [B] | excessive [C] | enough | [D] | abundant |
| 10. [A] | about | [B] | for [C] | on | [D] | by |
| 11. [A] | compared | [B] | shown [C] | subjected | [D] | conveyed |
| 12. [A] | contrary to | [B] | consistent with |  | [C] | parallel with [D] peculiar to |
| 13. [A] | evidence | [B] | guidance [C] | implication | [D] | source |
| 14. [A] | disputable | [B] | enlightening [C] | reliable | [D] | misleading |

1. [A] In contrast [B] For example [C] In consequence [D] As usual
2. [A] duly [B] accidentally [C] unpredictably [D] suddenly
3. [A] failed [B] ceased [C] started [D] continued
4. [A] breaking [B] climbing [C] surpassing [D] hitting

## 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

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.

Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. “So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism,” Newman wrote, “that I am tempted to define ‘journalism’ as ‘a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are.’”

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England’s foremost classical-music critics, a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus’s criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

1. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that
   1. arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
   2. English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
   3. high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
   4. young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.
2. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by
   1. free themes.
   2. casual style.
   3. elaborate layout.
   4. radical viewpoints.
3. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?
   1. It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
   2. It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
   3. Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
   4. Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

1. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?
   1. His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
   2. His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
   3. His style caters largely to modern specialists.
   4. His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.
2. What would be the best title for the text?
   1. Newspapers of the Good Old Days
   2. The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
   3. Mournful Decline of Journalism
   4. Prominent Critics in Memory

## Text 2

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz the U.S. court of Appeals for the federal circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In *re Bilski*, as the case is known , is "a very big deal", says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents."

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the federal circuit itself that introduced such patents with is 1998 decision in the so-called state Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, move established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment films armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its state street Bank ruling.

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court", says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

1. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of

* 1. their limited value to business
  2. their connection with asset allocation
  3. the possible restriction on their granting
  4. the controversy over authorization

1. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?
   1. Its ruling complies with the court decisions
   2. It involves a very big business transaction
   3. It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit
   4. It may change the legal practices in the U.S.
2. The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para 3) most probably means
   1. loss of good will
   2. increase of hostility
   3. change of attitude
   4. enhancement of dignity
3. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents
   1. are immune to legal challenges
   2. are often unnecessarily issued
   3. lower the esteem for patent holders
   4. increase the incidence of risks
4. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
   1. A looming threat to business-method patents
   2. Protection for business-method patent holders
   3. A legal case regarding business-method patents
   4. A prevailing trend against business-method patents

## Text 3

In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues that social epidemics are driven in large part by the acting of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well-connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible sounding but largely untested theory called the "two step flow of communication": Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those selected people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don't seem to be required of all.

The researchers' argument stems from a simple observing about social influence, with the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey—whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence — even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected, must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example from the initial influential prove resistant, for example the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people.

Building on the basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of populations manipulating a number of variables relating of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people's ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. They found that the principal requirement for what we call "global cascades"– the widespread propagation of influence through networks – is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

1. By citing the book The Tipping Point, the author intends to
   1. analyze the consequences of social epidemics
   2. discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas
   3. exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics
   4. describe the essential characteristics of influentials.
2. The author suggests that the "two-step-flow theory"
   1. serves as a solution to marketing problems
   2. has helped explain certain prevalent trends
   3. has won support from influentials
   4. requires solid evidence for its validity
3. What the researchers have observed recently shows that
   1. the power of influence goes with social interactions
   2. interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media
   3. influentials have more channels to reach the public
   4. most celebrities enjoy wide media attention
4. The underlined phrase "these people" in paragraph 4 refers to the ones who
   1. stay outside the network of social influence
   2. have little contact with the source of influence
   3. are influenced and then influence others
   4. are influenced by the initial influential

1. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?
   1. The eagerness to be accepted
   2. The impulse to influence others
   3. The readiness to be influenced
   4. The inclination to rely on others

## Text 4

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statement. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobby group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes it reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real word" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But bank's shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

1. Bankers complained that they were forced to
   1. follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules
   2. collect payments from third parties
   3. cooperate with the price managers
   4. reevaluate some of their assets.

1. According to the author , the rule changes of the FASB may result in
   1. the diminishing role of management
   2. the revival of the banking system
   3. the banks' long-term asset losses
   4. the weakening of its independence
2. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to
   1. keep away from political influences.
   2. evade the pressure from their peers.
   3. act on their own in rule-setting.
   4. take gradual measures in reform.
3. The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they
   1. misinterpreted market price indicators
   2. exaggerated the real value of their assets
   3. neglected the likely existence of bad debts.
   4. denied booking losses in their sale of assets.
4. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of
   1. satisfaction.
   2. skepticism.
   3. objectiveness
   4. sympathy **Part B**

## Directions:

For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A-G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. Paragraph E has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET1**. (10 points)

1. The first and more important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out; the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.
2. Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retailers have already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion abroad. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.
3. Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink

market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy .At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.

1. All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their scale, existing infrastructure and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby. At least, that is how it looks as a whole. Closer inspection reveals important differences among the biggest national markets, especially in their customer segments and wholesale structures, as well as the competitive dynamics of individual food and drink categories. Big retailers must understand these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched competitors. New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.
2. Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined—France, Germany, Italy, and Spain—are made out of the same building blocks. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores which, unlike large retail chains, are two small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they don't eat at home. Such food service operators range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as "horeca": hotels, restaurants, and cafes. Overall, Europe's wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, but the figures, when added together, mask two opposing trends.
3. For example, wholesale food and drink sales come to $268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000—more than 40 percent of retail sales. Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail; wholesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often; and changes in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate.
4. However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some large good producers and existing wholesalers) from trying their hand, for those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains.

## 41→42→43→44→E→45

**Part C**

**Directions:**

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

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

When one of these noneconomic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it .We invert excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. (46) Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky

evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these round about accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, (47) but we have at least drawn near the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (48) Time was when biologists somewhat over worded the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless" species.

Some species of tree have been read out of the party by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale vale to pay as timber crops. (49) In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (50) It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, I think, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

## Section Ⅲ Writing

**Part A**

1. **Directions:**

You are supposed to write for the postgraduate association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization, you should conclude the basic qualification of applicant and the other information you think relative.

You should write about 100 words. **Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "postgraduate association" instead.

## Part B

1. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

* 1. describe the drawing briefly,
  2. explain its intended meaning, and then
  3. give your comments.

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



# 2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

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

Research on animal intelligence always makes me wonder just how smart humans are. 大1 家the fruit-fly experiments described in Carl Zimmer's piece in the Science Times on Tuesday.

Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly 大2 家 to live shorter

lives. This suggests that 大3 家 bulbs burn longer, that there is an 大4家 in not being too terrifically bright.

Intelligence, it 大5家 out, is a high-priced option. It takes more upkeep, burns more

fuel and is slow 大6家 the starting line because it depends on learning — a gradual 大7家

— instead of instinct. Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to 大8家 .

Is there an adaptive value to 大9家 intelligence? That's the question behind this new research. I like it. Instead of casting a wistful glance 大 10 家 at all the species we've left in the dust I.Q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real 大 11家 of our own intelligence

might be. This is 大 12 家 the mind of every animal I've ever met.

Research on animal intelligence also makes me wonder what experiments animals would

大 13家 on humans if they had the chance. Every cat with an owner, 大 14家 , is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning. we believe that 大 15家 animals ran the labs, they would test us to 大 16 家 the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for terrain. They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really 大1 家7 , not merely how much of it there is. 大 18 家 , they would hope to study a 大 19 家 question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? 大 20 家 the results are inconclusive.

1. [A] Suppose [B] Consider [C] Observe [D] Imagine
2. [A] tended [B] feared [C] happened [D] threatened

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. [A]  4. [A]  5. [A] | thinner tendency  insists on | [B]  [B]  [B] | stabler advantage  sums up | [C]  [C]  [C] | lighter inclination  turns out | [D]  [D]  [D] | dimmer priority  puts forward |
| 6. [A] | off | [B] | behind | [C] | over | [D] | along |
| 7. [A] | incredible | [B] | spontaneous | [C] | inevitable | [D] | gradual |
| 8. [A] | fight | [B] | doubt | [C] | stop | [D] | think |
| 9. [A] | invisible | [B] | limited | [C] | indefinite | [D] | different |
| 10. [A] | upward | [B] | forward | [C] | afterward | [D] | backward |
| 11. [A] | features | [B] | influences | [C] | results | [D] | costs |
| 12. [A] | outside | [B] | on | [C] | by | [D] | across |
| 13. [A] | deliver | [B] | carry | [C] | perform | [D] | apply |
| 14. [A] | by chance | [B] | in contrast | [C] | as usual | [D] | for instance |
| 15. [A] | if | [B] | unless | [C] | as | [D] | lest |
| 16. [A] | moderate | [B] | overcome | [C] | determine | [D] | reach |
| 17. [A] | at | [B] | for | [C] | after | [D] | with |
| 18. [A] | Above all | [B] | After all | [C] | However | [D] | Otherwise |
| 19. [A] | fundamental | [B] | comprehensive | [C] | equivalent | [D] | hostile |
| 20. [A] | By accident | [B] | In time | [C] | So far | [D] | Better still |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

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

## Text 1

Habits are a funny thing. We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. "Not choice, but habit rules

the unreflecting herd," William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word "habit" carries a negative connotation.

So it seems antithetical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel synaptic paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

But don't bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the hippocampus, they're there to stay. Instead, the new habits we deliberately ingrain into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

"The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder," says Dawna Markova, author of "The Open Mind" and an executive change consultant for Professional Thinking Partners. "But we are taught instead to 'decide,' just as our president calls himself 'the Decider.' " She adds, however, that "to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities."

All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says. Researchers in the late 1960 covered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. At puberty, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought. "This breaks the major rule in the American belief system — that anyone can do anything," explains M. J. Ryan, author of the 2006 book "This Year I Will..." and Ms. Markova's business partner. "That's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. Knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence." This is where developing new habits comes in.

1. The view of Wordsworth habit is claimed by being .
   1. casual B. familiar C. mechanical D. changeable
2. The researchers have discovered that the formation of habit can be
   1. predicted B. regulated C. traced D. guided
3. "ruts"(in line one, paragraph 3) has closest meaning to
   1. tracks B. series C. characteristics D. connections
4. Ms. Markova's comments suggest that the practice of standard testing ? A, prevents new habits form being formed

B, no longer emphasizes commonness

C, maintains the inherent American thinking model D, complies with the American belief system

1. Ryan most probably agree that
   1. ideas are born of a relaxing mind
   2. innovativeness could be taught
   3. decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas

* 1. curiosity activates creative minds

## Text 2

It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom – or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad. All he needs to do is shell our $30 for paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore – and another $120 to get the results.

More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first become available without prescriptions last years, according to Doug Fog, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests Directly to the public , ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than $2500.

Among the most popular : paternity and kinship testing , which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and latest rage a many passionate genealogists-and supports businesses that offer to search for a family's geographic roots .

Most tests require collecting cells by webbing saliva in the mouth and sending it to the company for testing. All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA.

But some observers are skeptical, "There is a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing," says Trey Duster, a New York University sociologist. He notes that each individual has many ancestors-numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back. Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father's line or mitochondrial DNA, which a passed down only from mothers. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents.

Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared. Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. This means that a DNA database may differ depending on the company that processes the results. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

1. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's .
2. easy availability
3. flexibility in pricing
4. successful promotion
5. popularity with households
6. PTK is used to .
7. locate one's birth place
8. promote genetic research
9. identify parent-child kinship
10. choose children for adoption
11. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to .
12. trace distant ancestors
13. rebuild reliable bloodlines

1. fully use genetic information
2. achieve the claimed accuracy
3. In the last paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is .
4. disorganized data collection
5. overlapping database building
6. excessive sample comparison
7. lack of patent evaluation
8. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be .
9. Fors and Againsts of DNA testing
10. DNA testing and It's problems
11. DNA testing outside the lab
12. lies behind DNA testing

## Text 3

The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike progress in both area is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. We are fortunate that is it, because new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. The findings of a research institution have consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radical higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living.

Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States. Not long ago, with the country entering a recessing and Japan at its pre-bubble peak. The U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of primary cause of the poor U.S. economic performance. Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly productivity. Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts -- a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job.

More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English- speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry's work.

What is the real relationship between education and economic development? We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it. After all, that's how education got started. When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10,000 years ago, they didn't have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food. Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things.

As education improved, humanity's productivity potential, they could in turn afford more education. This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic

performance. Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education. A lack of formal education, however, doesn't constrain the ability of the developing world's workforce to substantially improve productivity for the forested future. On the contrary, constraints on improving productivity explain why education isn't developing more quickly there than it is.

1. The author holds in paragraph 1 that the important of education in poor countries

.

1. is subject groundless doubts
2. has fallen victim of bias
3. is conventional downgraded
4. has been overestimated
5. It is stated in paragraph 1 that construction of a new education system .
6. challenges economists and politicians
7. takes efforts of generations
8. demands priority from the government
9. requires sufficient labor force
10. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S workforces is that .
11. the Japanese workforce is better disciplined
12. the Japanese workforce is more productive
13. the U.S workforce has a better education
14. the U.S workforce is more organize
15. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged .
16. when people had enough time
17. prior to better ways of finding food
18. when people on longer went hung
19. as a result of pressure on government
20. According to the last paragraph , development of education .
21. results directly from competitive environments
22. does not depend on economic performance
23. follows improved productivity
24. cannot afford political changes

## Text 4

The most thoroughly studied in the history of the new world are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "So much important attached to intellectual pursuits " According to many books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual

life.

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally mean to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church-important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture adjusting to New world circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. `Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts church in the decade after 1629,There were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. There men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

We should not forget , however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few crafts men or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, The in thinking often had a traditional superstitions quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs. sexual confusion, economic frustrations , and religious hope-all name together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the magical words: "come out from among them, touch no unclean thing , and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan churched.

Meanwhile, many settles had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New world for religion . "Our main end was to catch fish. "

1. The author notes that in the seventeenth-century New England .
2. Puritan tradition dominated political life.
3. intellectual interests were encouraged.
4. Politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors.
5. intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment.
6. It is suggested in paragraph 2 that New Englanders .
7. experienced a comparatively peaceful early history.
8. brought with them the culture of the Old World
9. paid little attention to southern intellectual life
10. were obsessed with religious innovations
11. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay .
12. were famous in the New World for their writings
13. gained increasing importance in religious affairs
14. abandoned high positions before coming to the New World
15. created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England
16. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often .

1. influenced by superstitions
2. troubled with religious beliefs
3. puzzled by church sermons
4. frustrated with family earnings
5. The text suggests that early settlers in New England .
6. were mostly engaged in political activities
7. were motivated by an illusory prospect
8. came from different backgrounds.
9. left few formal records for later reference **Part B**

## Directions:

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)

Coinciding with the groundbreaking theory of biological evolution proposed by British naturalist Charles Darwin in the 1860s, British social philosopher Herbert Spencer put forward his own theory of biological and cultural evolution. Spencer argued that all worldly phenomena, including human societies, changed over time, advancing toward perfection. 41. .

American social scientist Lewis Henry Morgan introduced another theory of cultural evolution in the late 1800s. Morgan, along with Tylor, was one of the founders of modern anthropology. In his work, he attempted to show how all aspects of culture changed together in the evolution of societies.42. .

In the early 1900s in North America, German-born American anthropologist Franz Boas developed a new theory of culture known as historical particularism. Historical particularism, which emphasized the uniqueness of all cultures, gave new direction to anthropology. 43. .

Boas felt that the culture of any society must be understood as the result of a unique history and not as one of many cultures belonging to a broader evolutionary stage or type of culture. 44. .

Historical particularism became a dominant approach to the study of culture in American anthropology, largely through the influence of many students of Boas. But a number of anthropologists in the early 1900s also rejected the particularist theory of culture in favor of diffusionism. Some attributed virtually every important cultural achievement to the inventions of a few, especially gifted peoples that, according to diffusionists, then spread to other cultures. 45. .

Also in the early 1900s, French sociologist Émile Durkheim developed a theory of culture that would greatly influence anthropology. Durkheim proposed that religious beliefs functioned to reinforce social solidarity. An interest in the relationship between the function of society and culture—known as functionalism—became a major theme in European, and especially British, anthropology.

1. Other anthropologists believed that cultural innovations, such as inventions, had a single

origin and passed from society to society. This theory was known as diffusionism.

1. In order to study particular cultures as completely as possible, Boas became skilled in linguistics, the study of languages, and in physical anthropology, the study of human biology and anatomy.
2. He argued that human evolution was characterized by a struggle he called the "survival of the fittest," in which weaker races and societies must eventually be replaced by stronger, more advanced races and societies.
3. They also focused on important rituals that appeared to preserve a people's social structure, such as initiation ceremonies that formally signify children's entrance into adulthood.
4. Thus, in his view, diverse aspects of culture, such as the structure of families, forms of marriage, categories of kinship, ownership of property, forms of government, technology, and systems of food production, all changed as societies evolved.
5. Supporters of the theory viewed as a collection of integrated parts that work together to keep a society functioning.
6. For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world. In fact, all of these cultural developments occurred separately at different times in many parts of the world.

## Part C Directions:

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

There is a marked difference between the education which everyone gets from living with others, and the deliberate educating of the young. In the former case the education is incidental; it is natural and important, but it is not the express reason of the association. (46) It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving experience; but this effect is not a part of its original motive. Religious associations began, for example, in the desire to secure the favor of overruling powers and to ward off evil influences; family life in the desire to gratify appetites and secure family perpetuity; systematic labor, for the most part, because of enslavement to others, etc. (47) Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution. Even today, in our industrial life, apart from certain values of industriousness and thrift, the intellectual and emotional reaction of the forms of human association under which the world's work is carried on receives little attention as compared with physical output.

But in dealing with the young, the fact of association itself as an immediate human fact, gains in importance. (48) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy as in dealing with adults. The need of training is too evident; the pressure to accomplish a change in their attitude and habits is too urgent to leave these consequences wholly out of account. (49) Since our chief business with them is to enable them to share in a common life we cannot help considering whether or no we are forming the powers which will secure this ability. If humanity has made some headway in realizing that the ultimate value of every institution is its distinctively human effect we may well believe that this lesson has been learned largely through dealings with the young.

(50) We are thus led to distinguish, within the broad educational process which we have been so far considering, a more formal kind of education -- that of direct tuition or schooling. In undeveloped social groups, we find very little formal teaching and training. These groups mainly rely for instilling needed dispositions into the young upon the same sort of association which keeps the adults loyal to their group.

## Section Ⅲ Writing

**Part A**

1. **Directions:**

Restrictions on the use of plastic bags have not been so successful in some regions. "White pollution "is still going on. Write a letter to the editor(s) of your local newspaper to

give your opinions briefly and make two or three suggestions

You should write about 100 words. **Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You **do not** need to write the address.

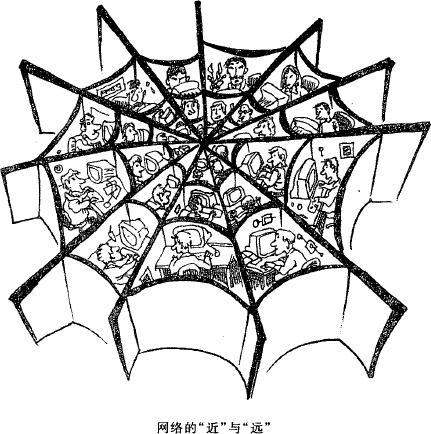
## Part B

1. **Directions:**

In your essay, you should

* 1. describe the drawing briefly,
  2. explain its intended meaning, and then
  3. give your comments.

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



2009 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. C | 9. B | 10. D |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. C | 14. D | 15. A |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. A | 19. A | 20. C |

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points) Part A (40 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. A | 24. D | 25. A |
| 26. A | 27. C | 28. D | 29. A | 30. B |
| 31. D | 32. B | 33. B | 34. C | 35. C |
| 36. B | 37. B | 38. D | 39. A | 40. C |

**Part B (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | C | 42. | E | 43. | A | 44. | B | 45. | G |

**Part C (10 points)**

1. 虽然我们可以说衡量任何一个社会机构价值的标准是其在丰富和完善人生方面所起的作用，但这种作用并不是我们最初的动机的组成部分。
2. 人们只是逐渐地才注意到机构的这—副产品，而人们把这种作用视为机构运作的指导性因素的过程则更为缓慢。
3. 虽然在与年轻人的接触中我们容易忽视自己的行为对他们的性情所产生的影响，然而在与成年人打交道时这种情况就不那么容易发生。
4. 由于我们对年轻人所做的首要工作在于使他们能够在生活中彼此相融，因此我们不禁要考虑自己是否在形成让他们获得这种能力的力量。
5. 这就使我们得以在一直讨论的广义的教育过程中进一步区分出一种更为正式的教育形式，即直接讲授或学校教育。

## Section III: Writing (30 points) Part A (10 points)

1. 参考范文

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter to draw your attention to the deteriorating situation of “white pollution” in some regions despite the implementation of restrictions on the use of plastic bags.

In order to put an effective stop to the wide spread of “white pollution”, I would like to make the following suggestions . Firstly, the price of plastic bags should be further raised;

Secondly , special government departments should be established to supervise the making and using of plastic bags to ensure they are used when really needed.

I hope my suggestions would be of help and thank you for your attention.

Sincerely Yours

Li Ming

## Part B (20 points)

1. 参考范文

Vividly depicted in the cartoon is a race of humans on a social network that are isolated in their own little cubicles. They are all sitting in front of their computers, connected to each other through the Internet and their devoted looks and postures showed their addiction to the Internet.

This cartoon, I believe, intends to draw our attentions to the negative effects the Internet has brought to our daily life as it brings in some benefits, such as easy access to information, instant communication with people from afar and cheap cost of communication. The more people are hooked to the Net, the more isolated they are from the real world. Since people can easily pretend their identities on the Internet, everything online becomes illusive and untrustworthy. The Internet, which was intended to bring people closer to each other, in effect prevents people from making real acquaintances that one can make with a casual exchange of greetings and eye-contact in a face-to-face communication.

Serious consequences, such as fear of real-time interactions, online cheating or blackmailing, may follow if the use of the Internet is not brought under systematic control. I strongly suggest that people only use the Internet for necessary business transactions and personal contacts with those they have already known face to face

# 2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

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

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 大1 家 to say it anyway. He

is that 大2 家 bird, a scientist who works independently 大3家 any institution. He helped

popularize the idea that some diseases not 大4家 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

大5家 he, however, might tremble at the 大6家 of what he is about to do. Together

with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 大7 家 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this

about. The group in 大8家 are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test, 大9 家 12-15 points above the 大 10家 value of 100, and have contributed 大 11 家 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as

the 大 12 家 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 大 13 家 . They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast

cancer. These facts, 大 14家 , have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been

大 15 家 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 大 16 家 education. The latter was seen as a (an) 大 17家 of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 大 18 家 . His argument is that the unusual history of these people

has 大 19 家 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 大 20家 state of affairs.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A]  2. [A] | selected  unique | [B]  [B] | prepared  particular | [C]  [C] | obliged  special | [D]  [D] | pleased  rare |
| 3. [A] | of | [B] | with | [C] | in | [D] | against |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. [A] | subsequently | [B] | presently | [C] | previously | [D] | lately |
| 5. [A] | Only | [B] | So | [C] | Even | [D] | Hence |
| 6. [A] | thought | [B] | sight | [C] | cost | [D] | risk |
| 7. [A] | advises | [B] | suggests | [C] | protests | [D] | objects |
| 8. [A] | progress | [B] | fact | [C] | need | [D] | question |
| 9. [A] | attaining | [B] | scoring | [C] | reaching | [D] | calculating |
| 10. [A] | normal | [B] | common | [C] | mean | [D] | total |

1. [A] unconsciously [B] disproportionately

[C] indefinitely [D] unaccountably

1. [A] missions [B] fortunes [C] interests [D] careers
2. [A] affirm [B] witness [C] observe [D] approve
3. [A] moreover [B] therefore [C] however [D] meanwhile
4. [A] given up [B] got over [C] carried on [D] put down
5. [A] assessing [B] supervising [C] administering [D] valuing
6. [A] development [B] origin [C] consequence [D] instrument
7. [A] linked [B] integrated [C] woven [D] combined
8. [A] limited [B] subjected [C] converted [D] directed
9. [A] paradoxical [B] incompatible [C] inevitable [D] continuous

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A Directions:**

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

## Text 1

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. “Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman’s increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased “opportunities” for stress. “It’s not necessarily that women don’t cope as well. It’s just that they have so much more to cope with,” says Dr. Yehuda. “Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s,” she observes, “it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.”

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. “It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

1. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
   1. Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
   2. Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
   3. Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
   4. Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.
2. Dr. Yehuda’s research suggests that women
   1. need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.
   2. have limited capacity for tolerating stress.
   3. are more capable of avoiding stress.
   4. are exposed to more stress.
3. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be
   1. domestic and temporary.
   2. irregular and violent.
   3. durable and frequent.
   4. trivial and random.
4. The sentence “I lived from paycheck to paycheck.” (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that

* 1. Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.
  2. Alvarez’s salary barely covered her household expenses.
  3. Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.
  4. Alvarez paid practically everything by check.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
   1. Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
   2. Responses to Stress: Gender Difference
   3. Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say
   4. Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

## Text 2

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors’ names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet – and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it – is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between $7 billion and $11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report’s authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

1. In the first paragraph, the author discusses
   1. the background information of journal editing.

* 1. the publication routine of laboratory reports.
  2. the relations of authors with journal publishers.
  3. the traditional process of journal publication.

1. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
   1. It criticizes government-funded research.
   2. It introduces an effective means of publication.
   3. It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
   4. It benefits scientific research considerably.
2. According to the text, online publication is significant in that
   1. it provides an easier access to scientific results.
   2. it brings huge profits to scientific researchers.
   3. it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge.
   4. it facilitates public investment in scientific research.
3. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to
   1. cover the cost of its publication.
   2. subscribe to the journal publishing it.
   3. allow other online journals to use it freely.
   4. complete the peer-review before submission.
4. Which of the following best summarizes the text?
   1. The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
   2. A new mode of publication is emerging.
   3. Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
   4. Publication is rendered easier by online service.

## Text 3

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today’s people – especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations – apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren’t likely to get any taller. “In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we’ve pretty much gone as far as we can go,” says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients –

notably, protein – to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height – 5′9″ for men, 5′4″ for women – hasn’t really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. “There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism,” says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don’t expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, “you could use today’s data and feel fairly confident.”

1. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to
   1. illustrate the change of height of NBA players.
   2. show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S..
   3. compare different generations of NBA players.
   4. assess the achievements of famous NBA players.
2. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?
   1. Genetic modification.
   2. Natural environment.
   3. Living standards.
   4. Daily exercise.
3. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
   1. Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
   2. Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
   3. Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
   4. Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.
4. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future
   1. the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size.
   2. the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged.
   3. genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen.
   4. the existing data of human height will still be applicable.
5. The text intends to tell us that

* 1. the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern.
  2. human height is becoming even more predictable.
  3. Americans have reached their genetic growth limit.
  4. the genetic pattern of Americans has altered.

## Text 4

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That’s a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation’s early leaders and the fragile nature of the country’s infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings’s children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that *all* men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

1. George Washington’s dental surgery is mentioned to
   1. show the primitive medical practice in the past.
   2. demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
   3. stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.
   4. reveal some unknown aspect of his life.
2. We may infer from the second paragraph that

* 1. DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.
  2. in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.
  3. historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson’s life.
  4. political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.

1. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?
   1. His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
   2. His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
   3. His attitude towards slavery was complex.
   4. His affair with a slave stained his prestige.
2. Which of the following is true according to the text?
   1. Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
   2. Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
   3. Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.
   4. Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.
3. Washington’s decision to free slaves originated from his
   1. moral considerations.
   2. military experience.
   3. financial conditions.
   4. political stand.

## Part B Directions:

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

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41)是大家网原创出品

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42) 是大家网原创出品 Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(43) 是大家网原创出品 Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (44) 是大家网原创出品 These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions.

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote “The A&P as a State of Mind” wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (45) 是大家网原创出品

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times

– and then again – working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

1. To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It’s probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.
3. It’s worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.
4. It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.
5. Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy’s decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel’s crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P “policy” he enforces.
6. In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in “A & P,” the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel’s store policies.
7. By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don’t use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

## Part C Directions:

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

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47) He asserted,

also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the “Origin of Species” is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that “I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree.” (49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully.”

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said: “Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music.”

1. Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

1. **Directions:**

You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to

* 1. make an apology, and
  2. suggest a solution.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead. **Do not** write the address. (10 points)

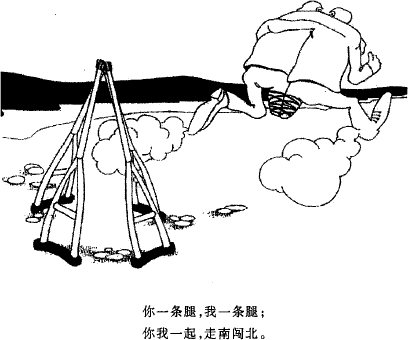
## Part B

1. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

* 1. describe the drawing briefly,
  2. explain its intended meaning, and then
  3. give your comments.

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



2008 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. D | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. A | 14. C | 15. D |
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. A | 19. B | 20. A |

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points) Part A (40 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. A | 22. D | 23. C | 24. B | 25. D |
| 26. D | 27. C | 28. A | 29. A | 30. B |
| 31. A | 32. C | 33. B | 34. D | 35. C |
| 36. D | 37. B | 38. C | 39. A | 40. B |

**Part B (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | D | 42. | G | 43. | A | 44. | C | 45. | E |

**Part C (10 points)**

1. 他认为或许正因为（语言表达上的）这种困难，他不得不对自己要说的每句话都经过长时间的认真思考，从而能发现自己在推理和观察中的错误，结果这反而成为他的优点。
2. 他还坚持认为自己进行长时间纯抽象思维的能力十分有限，由此他也认定自己在数学方面根本不可能有大的作为。
3. 另一方面，某些人批评他虽然善于观察，却不具备推理能力，而他认为这种说法也是缺乏根据的。
4. 他又自谦的说，或许自己“在注意到容易被忽略的事物，并对其加以仔细观察方面优于常人”。
5. 达尔文确信，没有了这些爱好不只是少了乐趣，而且可能会有损于一个人的思维能力，更有可能导致一个人道德品质的下降。

## Section III: Writing (30 points) Part A (10 points)

1. 参考范文

（略）

## Part B (20 points)

1. 参考范文

# 2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B],

1. or [D] on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. The roughly 20 million 大1家 of these nations looked 大2家 to the future. Born in the crisis

of the old regime and Iberian Colonialism, many of the leaders of independence 大3 家 the ideals of representative government, careers 大4家 to talent, freedom of commerce and trade,

the 大5 家 to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society.

大6家 there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a 大 7 家 set of laws.

On the issue of 大8 家 of religion and the position of the church, 大9 家 , there was less agreement 大 10家 the leadership. Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one 大 11家 by the Spanish crown. 大 12家 most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism

大 13 家 the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the 大 14 家 of other

faiths. The defense of the Church became a rallying 大 15 家 for the conservative forces.

The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality

of everything. Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had 大 16家 in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain’s

大 17 家 colonies. Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin

came much 大 18 家 because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies 大 19家 . Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was

大 20 家 self-rule and democracy.

1. [A] natives
   1. inhabitants
   2. peoples
   3. individuals

1. [A] confusedly
2. cheerfully
3. worriedly
4. hopefully
5. [A] shared
6. forgot
7. attained
8. rejected
9. [A] related
10. close
11. open
12. devoted
13. [A] access
14. succession
15. right
16. return
17. [A] Presumably
18. Incidentally
19. Obviously
20. Generally
21. [A] unique
22. common
23. particular
24. typical
25. [A] freedom
26. origin
27. impact
28. reform
29. [A] therefore
30. however
31. indeed
32. moreover
33. [A] with
34. about

1. among
2. by
3. [A] allowed
4. preached
5. granted
6. funded
7. [A] Since
8. If
9. Unless
10. While
11. [A] as
12. for
13. under
14. against
15. [A] spread
16. interference
17. exclusion
18. influence
19. [A] support
20. cry
21. plea
22. wish
23. [A] urged
24. intended
25. expected
26. promised
27. [A] controlling
28. former
29. remaining
30. original
31. [A] slower
32. faster
33. easier
34. tougher

1. [A] created
2. produced
3. contributed
4. preferred
5. [A] puzzled by
6. hostile to
7. pessimistic about
8. unprepared for

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

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

## Text 1

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

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

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

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

Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high

achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers – whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming – are nearly always made, not born.

1. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to
   1. stress the importance of professional training.
   2. spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup.
   3. introduce the topic of what makes expert performance.
   4. explain why some soccer teams play better than others.
2. The word “mania” (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means
   1. fun.
   2. craze.
   3. hysteria.
   4. excitement.
3. According to Ericsson, good memory
   1. depends on meaningful processing of information.
   2. results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises.
   3. is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors.
   4. requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration.
4. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that
   1. talent is a dominating factor for professional success.
   2. biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.
   3. the role of talent tends to be overlooked.
   4. high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.
5. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?
   1. “Faith will move mountains.”
   2. “One reaps what one sows.”
   3. “Practice makes perfect.”
   4. “Like father, like son.”

## Text 2

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn.” People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is

100) as, What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It’s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical

patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

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

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

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

1. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?
   1. Answering philosophical questions.
   2. Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
   3. Telling the differences between certain concepts.
   4. Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.
2. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?
   1. People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
   2. More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
   3. The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
   4. Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.
3. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant’s because
   1. the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.
   2. creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.
   3. vos Savant’s case is an extreme one that will not repeat.
   4. the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.
4. We can conclude from the last paragraph that
   1. test scores may not be reliable indicators of one’s ability.

* 1. IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.
  2. testing involves a lot of guesswork.
  3. traditional test are out of date.

1. What is the author’s attitude towards IQ tests?
   1. Supportive.
   2. Skeptical.
   3. Impartial.
   4. Biased.

## Text 3

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

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

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

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

1. Today’s double-income families are at greater financial risk in that
   1. the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared.
   2. their chances of being laid off have greatly increased.

* 1. they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics.
  2. they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance.

1. As a result of President Bush’s reform, retired people may have
   1. a higher sense of security.
   2. less secured payments.
   3. less chance to invest.
   4. a guaranteed future.
2. According to the author, health-savings plans will
   1. help reduce the cost of healthcare.
   2. popularize among the middle class.
   3. compensate for the reduced pensions.
   4. increase the families’ investment risk.
3. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
   1. financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.
   2. the middle class may face greater political challenges.
   3. financial problems may bring about political problems.
   4. financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.
4. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
   1. The Middle Class on the Alert
   2. The Middle Class on the Cliff
   3. The Middle Class in Conflict
   4. The Middle Class in Ruins

## Text 4

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss’s agenda in businesses of every variety.

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year – from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley – have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

“Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset,” says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University’s business school. “The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders.” Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York’s

Columbia Business School. “Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one,” he says.

The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore – and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged – though not justified – by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

1. The statement “It never rains but it pours” is used to introduce
   1. the fierce business competition.
   2. the feeble boss-board relations.
   3. the threat from news reports.
   4. the severity of data leakage.
2. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out
   1. whether there is any weak point.
   2. what sort of data has been stolen.
   3. who is responsible for the leakage.
   4. how the potential spies can be located.
3. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that
   1. shareholders’ interests should be properly attended to.
   2. information protection should be given due attention.
   3. businesses should enhance their level of accounting security.
   4. the market value of customer data should be emphasized.
4. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to
   1. see the link between trust and data protection.
   2. perceive the sensitivity of personal data.
   3. realize the high cost of data restoration.
   4. appreciate the economic value of trust.
5. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that
   1. data leakage is more severe in Europe.
   2. FTC’s decision is essential to data security.
   3. California takes the lead in security legislation.

* 1. legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage.

## Part B Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from the list A—G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (41-45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

1. Set a Good Example for Your Kids
2. Build Your Kids’ Work Skills
3. Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities
4. Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis
5. Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies
6. Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are
7. Build Your Kids’ Sense of Responsibility

How Can a Parent Help?

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. Even if a job’s starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult’s need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. Here are a few measures, drawn from my book *Ready or Not, Here Life Comes*, that parents can take to prevent what I call “work-life unreadiness.”

大 41 家

[http://www.TopSage.com](http://www.TopSage.com/)

You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

大 42 家

[http://www.TopSage.com](http://www.TopSage.com/)

Kids need a range of authentic role models – as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying “I have no idea.” They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

大 43 家

[http://www.TopSage.com](http://www.TopSage.com/)

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities.

大 44 家

[http://www.TopSage.com](http://www.TopSage.com/)

Playing video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

大 45 家

[http://www.TopSage.com](http://www.TopSage.com/)

They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

What about the son or daughter who is grown but seems to be struggling and wandering aimlessly through early adulthood? Parents still have a major role to play, but now it is more delicate. They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child. They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledging adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future. Most of all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them.

## Part C Directions:

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

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist’s intellectual preparation for his or her career.

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works,

the better their reporting will be. (49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

1. **Directions:**

Write a letter to you university library, making suggestions for improving its service. You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead. **Do not** write the address. (10 points)

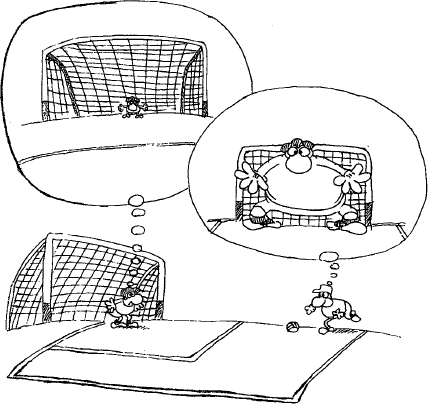
## Part B

1. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

* 1. describe the drawing briefly,
  2. explain its intended meaning, and then
  3. support your view with an example/examples.

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



2007 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. A | 9. B | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. D | 13. A | 14. C | 15. B |
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. A | 19. B | 20. D |

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points) Part A (40 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. A | 24. D | 25. C |
| 26. D | 27. C | 28. A | 29. A | 30. B |
| 31. C | 32. B | 33. D | 34. C | 35. B |
| 36. D | 37. A | 38. B | 39. A | 40. D |

**Part B (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | F | 42. | D | 43. | B | 44. | C | 45. | E |

**Part C (10 points)**

1. 长久以来，法律知识在这类学校里一起被视为律师们专有的，而不是一个受教育者的知识素养的必要组成部分。
2. 另一方面，这一学科把这些概念结合到日常生活中，这与新闻记者每天报道和评论新闻的做法是相同的。
3. 新闻记者应比普通公民更加透彻地了解法律，而这种看法是基于他们对新闻媒体业已确立的规约和特殊责任的理解。
4. 事实上，很难设想那些对加拿大宪法的基本要点缺乏清晰了解的新闻记者何以能胜任政治新闻的报道工作。
5. 尽管律师的见解和反应会提高报道的质量，但新闻记者最好凭借他们自己对重要性的理解自行做出判断。

## Section III: Writing (30 points) Part A (10 points)

1. 参考范文

January 20th, 2007 Dear Sir or Madam,

I’m a student in the university and a loyal reader of this library. I’m writing to tell some of my ideas, which I hope to be helpful for you.

I notice that many magazines in our library are out of date. It would be beneficial to us students if they could be updated in time. And I suggest introducing some new journals so as

to bring new fresh air to the library. Furthermore, since we have a huge number of books, it is not easy to find the right one easily. However, if we can introduce some new searching means, such as implementing new information management system that would be useful.

Thank you for taking time reading this letter and I’m looking forward to seeing some new changes soon.

Sincerely Yours, Li Ming

## Part B (20 points)

1. 参考范文

As can be seen from the cartoon, different ideas may come from the same thing. In the picture, while trying to catch the upcoming soccer, the goal-keeper says to himself why it is so big. And, the striker simply thinks in a different way, that is why it is so small?

What makes such a big contrary on the same tournament at the same moment? It is no doubt that they are facing the very same goal and experiencing the very same moment. However, the subjective views result in different impression on the same object. Many of us may still remember the story of a pony crossing the river, which we learned from the textbook in primary school. The squirrel tells him, the river is deep; and the cow tells him, the river is not deep at all. However, in the end, he tells himself a third answer. Therefore, it is not exaggerating to say that most of us are looking into the world with personal ideas. Subjective mental status may result in a really big difference in personal views, just like the goal-keeper and the striker in the drawing.

A possible solution might be to face any situation as objectively as possible. If we realize this in an objective way, it would be good for us to deal with what we encounter in life, especially when we are in setbacks or facing difficulties.

# 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B],

1. or [D] on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

The homeless make up a growing percentage of America’s population. 大1 家 homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can’t possibly 大2 家 . To help homeless

people 大3家 independence, the federal government must support job training programs,

大4家 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

大5家 everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless. Estimates 大6 家anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. 大7家 the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 大8 家 . One of the federal government’s studies

大9家 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

Finding ways to 大 10家 this growing homeless population has become increasingly

difficult. 大 11家 when homeless individuals manage to find a 大 12家 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each

day 大 13 家 the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many

others, 大 14家 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 大 15 家 skills needed to turn their lives 大 16 家 . *Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 大 17家 programs that address the many needs of the homeless.

大 18 家 Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts,

大 19 家 it, “There has to be 大 20 家 of programs. What’s needed is a package deal.”

1. [A] Indeed
   1. Likewise
   2. Therefore
   3. Furthermore

1. [A] stand
2. cope
3. approve
4. retain
5. [A] in
6. for
7. with
8. toward
9. [A] raise
10. add
11. take
12. keep
13. [A] generally
14. almost
15. hardly
16. not
17. [A] cover
18. change
19. range
20. differ
21. [A] Now that
22. Although
23. Provided
24. Except that
25. [A] inflating
26. expanding
27. increasing
28. extending
29. [A] predicts
30. displays
31. proves
32. discovers
33. [A] assist
34. track

1. sustain
2. dismiss
3. [A] Hence
4. But
5. Even
6. Only
7. [A] lodging
8. shelter
9. dwelling
10. house
11. [A] searching
12. strolling
13. crowding
14. wandering
15. [A] when
16. once
17. while
18. whereas
19. [A] life
20. existence
21. survival
22. maintenance
23. [A] around
24. over
25. on
26. up
27. [A] complex
28. comprehensive
29. complementary
30. compensating
31. [A] So
32. Since
33. As
34. Thus

1. [A] puts
2. interprets
3. assumes
4. makes
5. [A] supervision
6. manipulation
7. regulation
8. coordination

## Section II Reading Comprehension

**Part A**

**Directions:**

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

## Text 1

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

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

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

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

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living

within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

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

1. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means .
   1. identifying
   2. associating
   3. assimilating
   4. monopolizing
2. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century .
   1. played a role in the spread of popular culture
   2. became intimate shops for common consumers
   3. satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite
   4. owed its emergence to the culture of consumption
3. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. .
   1. are resistant to homogenization
   2. exert a great influence on American culture
   3. are hardly a threat to the common culture
   4. constitute the majority of the population
4. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?
   1. To prove their popularity around the world.
   2. To reveal the public’s fear of immigrants.
   3. To give examples of successful immigrants.
   4. To show the powerful influence of American culture.
5. In the author’s opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is .
   1. rewarding
   2. successful
   3. fruitless
   4. harmful

## Text 2

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

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue.

They frankly dislike the RSC’s actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It’s all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

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

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

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

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

1. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that .
   1. the townsfolk deny the RSC’s contribution to the town’s revenue
   2. the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
   3. the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
   4. the townsfolk earn little from tourism
2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that .
   1. the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately
   2. the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers
   3. the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers
   4. the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater
3. By saying “Stratford cries poor traditionally” (Line 2-3, Paragraph 4), the author implies that .
   1. Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects
   2. Stratford has long been in financial difficulties
   3. the town is not really short of money
   4. the townsfolk used to be poorly paid

1. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because .
   1. ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending
   2. the company is financially ill-managed
   3. the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable
   4. the theatre attendance is on the rise
2. From the text we can conclude that the author .
   1. is supportive of both sides
   2. favors the townsfolk’s view
   3. takes a detached attitude
   4. is sympathetic to the RSC

## Text 3

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

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

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

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

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

* 1. large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment
  2. small species survived as large animals disappeared
  3. large sea animals may face the same threat today
  4. slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

1. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm’s paper that .
   1. the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%
   2. there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago
   3. the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount
   4. the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old
2. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that

.

* 1. fishing technology has improved rapidly
  2. the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded
  3. the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss
  4. the data collected so far are out of date

1. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that .
   1. people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time
   2. fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass
   3. the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level
   4. people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation
2. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries’ .
   1. management efficiency
   2. biomass level
   3. catch-size limits
   4. technological application

## Text 4

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

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

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

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass

media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

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

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

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

1. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that

.

* 1. poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music
  2. art grows out of both positive and negative feelings
  3. poets today are less skeptical of happiness
  4. artists have changed their focus of interest

1. The word “bummer” (Line 5, paragraph 5) most probably means something .
   1. religious
   2. unpleasant
   3. entertaining
   4. commercial
2. In the author’s opinion, advertising .
   1. emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art
   2. is a cause of disappointment for the general public
   3. replaces the church as a major source of information
   4. creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself
3. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes .
   1. happiness more often than not ends in sadness
   2. the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing
   3. misery should be enjoyed rather than denied
   4. the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

1. Which of the following is true of the text?
   1. Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
   2. Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
   3. People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.
   4. Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

## Part B Directions:

In the following article, 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 gaps. There are two extra choices, which you do not need to use in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET**

**1**. (10 points)

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

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

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

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

(42) .

*The Wall Street Journal* reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: “Enjoy the fun... and always bet with your head, not over it.” Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams’s suit charges that the casino, knowing he was “helplessly addicted to gambling,” intentionally worked to “lure” him to “engage in conduct against his will.” Well.

(43) .

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

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

physical disabilities.

(45) .

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

1. Although no such evidence was presented, the casino’s marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.
2. It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?
3. By the time he had lost $5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won $5,500, but he did not quit.
4. Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.
5. David Williams’s suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don’t bet on it.
6. It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.
7. The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

## Part C Directions:

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

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

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

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals -- the average scientist, for one. 48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching

any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine duties -- he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. 49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

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

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

1. Directions

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

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

**Do not** write the address. (10 points) **Part B**

## Directions:

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

* 1. describe the photos briefly,
  2. interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them, and
  3. give your point of view.

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



有两幅图片，图 1 把崇拜写在脸上；图 2 花 300 元做“小贝头” 注：Beckham 是英国足球明星

有两张照片，一张照片上有一位男士脸上写着足球明星的名字，另一张照片上有一个男子在理发， 他要求理发师为他设计一个小贝克汉姆的发型。

2006 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A] | 2. [B] | 3. [D] | 4. [A] | 5. [D] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [B] | 8. [C] | 9. [A] | 10. [A] |
| 11. [C] | 12. [B] | 13. [D] | 14. [C] | 15. [C] |
| 16. [A] | 17. [B] | 18. [C] | 19. [A] | 20. [D] |

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points) Part A (40 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [C] | 22. [A] | 23. [C] | 24. [D] | 25. [B] |
| 26. [A] | 27. [B] | 28. [C] | 29. [D] | 30. [D] |
| 31. [C] | 32. [A] | 33. [C] | 34. [D] | 35. [B] |
| 36. [D] | 37. [B] | 38. [D] | 39. [B] | 40. [A] |

**Part B (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | [C] | 42. | [A] | 43. | [B] | 44. | [F] | 45. | [D] |

**Part C (10 points)** 46．我将他定义为一个对道德问题进行苏格拉底式思考并将此作为自己人生首要责任和快乐的人。

47．他的职责与法官相似，必须承担这样的责任：用尽可能明了的方式来展示自己做出决定的推理过程。

48．我之所以把他（普通科学家）排除在外，是因为尽管他的成果可能会有助于解决道德问题，但他承担的任务只不过是研究这些问题的事实方面。

49．但是，他的首要任务并不是考虑支配自己行为的道德规范，就如同不能指望商人专注于探索行业规范一样。

50．他们可以教得很好，而且不仅仅是为了挣薪水，但他们大多数人却很少或没有对需要进行道德判断的、人的问题进行独立思考。

## Section III: Writing (30 points) Part A (10 points)

1. 参考范文

Dear Sir or Madam,

As a college student who is studying and living in a good environment, I wish to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial assistance to a child in a remote area. Having conceived such a plan for a long time, I write this letter to request your help to recommend a proper candidate.

I wonder if it is convenient for you if three things concerning the child are taken into consideration. First, the child should come from Gansu Province, for I intend to help a child from my hometown. Second, it will be better if the child is a primary school student. I hope

I will help him/her from the very beginning. In addition, he/she must be willing to return to his hometown to help built it after graduation from university.

My plan will be carried out as follows. On one hand, I will remit at least 2,000 Yuan in cash every year until he/she finishes his/her education before entering college. On the other hand, I decide to teach the child math and English in person during my summer vacation, which will surely be more beneficial to the child.

Your prompt help would be highly appreciated. And I am looking forward to your reply very soon.

Yours sincerely, Li Ming

## Part B (20 points)

1. 参考范文

How ironic the two pictures are in describing one of the most widespread social phenomena concerning idol adoration! In the first picture, a young man writes the name of Beckham on his face. In the second picture, another young man spends 300 Yuan in dealing with his hair to make himself look like Beckham.

The meaning conveyed in the two pictures reveals that in current China some young people are losing themselves. I am greatly shocked by the enthusiasm for this British football superstar shown by these two young men. Frankly speaking, things of this kind really happen among us. Some people, especially college students, do nothing but concentrate on imitating superstars. This does great harm to their study and growth. If we can’t stop the worsening of this tendency, our own culture will be damaged, and we ourselves will be the ultimate victims.

From my point of view, a lot of measures should be taken to save our losing culture and re-find ourselves. In fact, some measures have already been taken. In my university, campaigns have been launched to educate people to pay more attention to our traditional culture and read more books instead of focusing on our appearances. As a result, we have witnessed some improvements but still there is a long way to go.

# 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],

1. 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, 大1 家 this is largely because, 大2 家 animals, we stand upright.

This means that our noses are 大3家 to perceiving those smells which float through the air,

大4家 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 大5家 , we are extremely sensitive to smells, 大6家 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 大7家human smells even when these are 大 8 家 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 大9 家others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have

the genes necessary to generate 大 10家 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 大 11 家 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 大 12 家 can suddenly become sensitive to it when

大 13 家 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it 大 14 家to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 大 15家 new receptors if necessary. This may 大 16家 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not 大 17家 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 大 18家 new smells when we visit someone else’s. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 大 19 家

for unfamiliar and emergency signals 大 20 家 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

1. [A] although
   1. as
   2. but
   3. while

1. [A] above
2. unlike
3. excluding
4. besides
5. [A] limited
6. committed
7. dedicated
8. confined
9. [A] catching
10. ignoring
11. missing
12. tracking
13. [A] anyway
14. though
15. instead
16. therefore
17. [A] even if
18. if only
19. only if
20. as if
21. [A] distinguishing
22. discovering
23. determining
24. detecting
25. [A] diluted
26. dissolved
27. dispersed
28. diffused
29. [A] when
30. since
31. for
32. whereas
33. [A] unusual
34. particular

1. unique
2. typical
3. [A] signs
4. stimuli
5. messages
6. impulses
7. [A] at first
8. at all
9. at large
10. at times
11. [A] subjected
12. left
13. drawn
14. exposed
15. [A] ineffective
16. incompetent
17. inefficient
18. insufficient
19. [A] introduce
20. summon
21. trigger
22. create
23. [A] still
24. also
25. otherwise
26. nevertheless
27. [A] sure
28. sick
29. aware
30. tired
31. [A] tolerate
32. repel
33. neglect
34. notice

1. [A] available
2. reliable
3. identifiable
4. suitable
5. [A] similar to
6. such as
7. along with
8. 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 behaviour 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 too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative 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 behaviour 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 induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation 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.

1. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by .
   1. posing a contrast
   2. justifying an assumption
   3. making a comparison
   4. explaining a phenomenon
2. The statement “it is all too monkey” (Last line, Paragraph l) implies that .
   1. monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals
   2. resenting unfairness is also monkeys’ nature
   3. monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other
   4. no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions
3. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are

.

* 1. more inclined to weigh what they get
  2. attentive to researchers’ instructions
  3. nice in both appearance and temperament
  4. more generous than their male companions

1. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys .
   1. prefer grapes to cucumbers
   2. can be taught to exchange things
   3. will not be co-operative if feeling cheated
   4. are unhappy when separated from others
2. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
   1. Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
   2. Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
   3. Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
   4. 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 time 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.

1. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that .
   1. there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death
   2. the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant
   3. people had the freedom to choose their own way of life
   4. antismoking people were usually talking nonsense
2. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as .
   1. a protector
   2. a judge
   3. a critic
   4. a guide
3. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Last line, Paragraph 4)?
   1. Endless studies kill action.
   2. Careful investigation reveals truth.
   3. Prudent planning hinders progress.
   4. Extensive research helps decision-making.
4. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
   1. Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.
   2. Raise public awareness of conservation.

* 1. Press for further scientific research.
  2. Take some legislative measures.

1. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because .
   1. they both suffered from the government’s negligence
   2. a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former
   3. the outcome of the latter aggravates the former
   4. 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.

1. Researchers have come to believe that dreams .
   1. can be modified in their courses

* 1. are susceptible to emotional changes
  2. reflect our innermost desires and fears
  3. are a random outcome of neural repairs

1. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show .
   1. its function in our dreams
   2. the mechanism of REM sleep
   3. the relation of dreams to emotions
   4. its difference from the prefrontal cortex
2. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to .
   1. aggravate in our unconscious mind
   2. develop into happy dreams
   3. persist till the time we fall asleep
   4. show up in dreams early at night
3. Cartwright seems to suggest that .
   1. waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams
   2. visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control
   3. dreams should be left to their natural progression
   4. dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious
4. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?
   1. Lead your life as usual.
   2. Seek professional help.
   3. Exercise conscious control.
   4. 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 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter’s academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of “whom,” for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

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.

1. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English .
   1. is inevitable in radical education reforms
   2. is but all too natural in language development
   3. has caused the controversy over the counter-culture
   4. brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s
2. The word “talking” (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes .
   1. modesty
   2. personality
   3. liveliness
   4. informality
3. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?
   1. Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
   2. Black English can be more expressive than standard English.
   3. Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.
   4. Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.
4. The description of Russians’ love of memorizing poetry shows the author’s .
   1. interest in their language
   2. appreciation of their efforts
   3. admiration for their memory
   4. contempt for their old-fashionedness
5. According to the last paragraph, “paper plates” is to “china” as .
   1. “temporary” is to “permanent”
   2. “radical” is to “conservative”
   3. “functional” is to “artistic”
   4. “humble” is to “noble”

## Part B

**Directions:**

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

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

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

41.

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

42.

But “national” doesn’t have to mean that. “National” could mean interprovincial -- provinces combining efforts to create one body.

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

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

43.

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

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

44.

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

45.

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

and patients.

1. 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!
2. 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.”
3. What does “national” mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.
4. The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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 so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. 47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

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

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to

cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

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

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs.

1. In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say “United we stand, divided we fall” -- and if I had to choose a slogan it would be “Unity in our diversity.” A unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country.

## Section III Writing

**Part A**

1. **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.

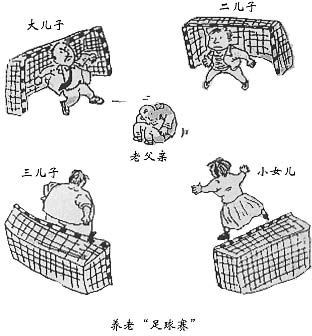
Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. **Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter; use “Li Ming” instead.

**You do not** need to write the address. (10 points) **Part B**

## 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 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [C] | 2. [B] | 3. [A] | 4. [C] | 5. [B] |
| 6. [A] | 7. [D] | 8. [A] | 9. [D] | 10. [B] |
| 11. [C] | 12. [A] | 13. [D] | 14. [C] | 15. [D] |
| 16. [B] | 17. [C] | 18. [D] | 19. [A] | 20. [B] |

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points) Part A (40 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [C] | 22. [B] | 23. [A] | 24. [C] | 25. [B] |
| 26. [C] | 27. [D] | 28. [A] | 29. [D] | 30. [B] |
| 31. [A] | 32. [C] | 33. [D] | 34. [D] | 35. [A] |
| 36. [B] | 37. [D] | 38. [A] | 39. [B] | 40. [C] |

**Part B (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | [E] | 42. | [C] | 43. | [G] | 44. | [F] | 45. | [B] |

**Part C (10 points)**

1. 电视是创造和传递感情的手段之一。也许在此之前，就加强不同的民族和国家之间的联系而言，电视还从来没有像在最近的欧洲事件中起过如此大的作用。
2. 多媒体集团在欧洲就像在其他地方一样越来越成功了。这些集团把相互关系密切的电视台、电台、报纸、杂志、出版社整合到了一起。
3. 仅这一点就表明在电视行业不是一个容易生存的领域。这个事实通过统计数字一目了然，统计表明在 80 家欧洲电视网中 1989 年出现亏损的不少于 50%。
4. 创造一个尊重不同文化和传统的“欧洲统一体”绝非易事，需要战略性选择。正是这些文化和传统组成了连接欧洲大陆的纽带。
5. 在应付一个如此规模的挑战过程中，我们可以毫不夸张地说，“团结，我们就会站起来；分裂，我们就会倒下去。”

## Section III: Writing (30 points) Part A (10 points)

1. 参考范文

A Letter, to Quit Jun 22, 2005

Dear Mr. Wang,

First of all, please allow me to express my deep sorry to you for my resignation. I do know that this will bring about much trouble to you so that I write to you for my explanation.

I decided to quit for some reasons as follows. To begin with, the job as an editor for the

magazine Designs & Fashions is not suitable to me. What’s more, I am preparing for another degree and I prefer to further my study. Again, I apologize for my resignation to you!

I am looking forward to your early reply. Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

## Part B (20 points)

1. 参考范文

A Helpless Father

The picture ironically shows that a pitiable old man in rags is being helplessly kicked off by his three sons and a daughter, who all wear decent clothes. The father’s negligent children are all guarding their home gates lest their old father “roll into” their households. In other words, they four ignore their moral sense of assuming the responsibility for their old father even though they may be all living a satisfying life. That is a painful scene we often encounter in our daily life.

Sad to say, the moral decline of the younger generations may be a rather explosive situation in our modern society. People definitely have their living conditions improved by wider and wider margins, as evidenced by the four children’s decent dressing, but their moral sense still remains sadly unchanged or in some cases becomes dramatically downgrading. Most people might have become too much self-centered, and even worse, they discard the tradition of giving respect to the elderly. They no longer care for their elders, let alone their neighbors or the disadvantaged; instead they try every means to avoid responsibility for other citizens. When one cares for others, one might even appear stupid or may even be distrusted.

Therefore, we have to take some useful measures to avoid the scene that is mentioned above. We must launch a variety of campaigns about the return to the good tradition of giving help and love to the elderly. Moreover, we must appeal to our government to establish some relevant laws to punish those who avoid their duties. The last but not the least, our respect for age is an indication of the progress of human society, as imperatives of traditions require. We sincerely wish that the old man could be welcome to any of the four households, elegantly dressed, and a smile on the face.

# 2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Listening Comprehension

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to **ANSWER SHEET 1**.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet. **Part A**

## Directions:

For questions 1-5, you will hear a talk about the geography of Belgium. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

## Geography of Belgium

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Three main regions | | coastal plain |
| central plateau |
| 1 |
| Highest altitude of the coastal plain | | m 2 |
| Climate near the sea | | Humid |
| 3 |
| Particularly rainy months of the years | | April |
| 4 |
| Average temperatures in July in  Brussels | low | 13℃ |
| high | ℃ 5 |

**Part B Directions:**

For Questions 6-10, you will hear an interview with Mr. Saffo from the Institute for the Future. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

What is Saffo according to himself?

The Institute for the Future provides services to private companies and .

The Institute believes that to think systematically about the long-range future is . To succeed in anything, one should be flexible, curious and .

What does Saffo consider to be essential to the work of a team?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 6 |
|  | 7 |
|  | 8 |
|  | 9 |
|  | 10 |

## Part C Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

Questions 11-13 are based on the following talk about naming newborns. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11-13.

1. What do we often do with the things we love?
   1. Ask for their names.
   2. Name babies after them.
   3. Put down their names.
   4. Choose names for them.
2. The unpleasant meaning of an old family name is often overlooked if .
   1. the family tree is fairly limited
   2. the family tie is strong enough
   3. the name is commonly used
   4. nobody in the family complains
3. Several months after a baby’s birth, its name will .
   1. show the beauty of its own
   2. develop more associations
   3. lose the original meaning
   4. help form the baby’s personality

Questions 14-16 are based on the biography of Bobby Moore, an English soccer player. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14-16.

1. How many matches did Moore play during his professional career?
   1. 90

[B] 108

[C] 180

[D] 668

1. In 1964, Bobby Moore was made .
   1. England’s footballer of the year
   2. a soccer coach in West Germany
   3. a medalist for his sportsmanship
   4. a number of the Order of the British Empire
2. After Moore retired from playing, the first thing he did was .
   1. editing Sunday Sport
   2. working for Capital Radio
   3. managing professional soccer teams
   4. developing a sports marketing company

Questions 17-20 are based on the following talk on the city of Belfast. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17-20.

1. Belfast has long been famous for its .
   1. oil refinery
   2. linen textiles
   3. food products
   4. deepwater port
2. Which of the following does Belfast chiefly export?
   1. Soap
   2. Grain
   3. Steel
   4. Tobacco
3. When was Belfast founded?
   1. In 1177
   2. In 1315
   3. In the 16th century
   4. In the 17th century
4. What happened in Belfast in the late 18th century?
   1. French refugees arrived.
   2. The harbor was destroyed.

* 1. Shipbuilding began to flourish.
  2. The city was taken by the English.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to **ANSWER SHEET 1**.

## Section II Use of English

**Directions:**

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B],

1. 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 大 21家 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior

大 22 家 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 大 23 家 with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in 大 24 家 to their failure to rise above their

socioeconomic status, 大 25 家 as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families,

大 26 家 the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit

crimes 大 27家 lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and

are 大 28 家 to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly 大 29家 juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that 大 30 家 to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising

unemployment 大 31家 make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in 大 32 家 lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also 大 33 家 changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; 大 34 家 , children are likely to have less supervision at

home 大 35家 was common in the traditional family 大 36家 . This lack of parental supervision

is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other 大 37 家 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 大 38 家 of drugs and alcohol, and

the growing 大 39 家 of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase

the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 大 40 家 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

1. [A] acting
   1. relying
   2. centering
   3. commenting
2. [A] before
3. unless
4. until
5. because
6. [A] interaction
7. assimilation
8. cooperation
9. consultation
10. [A] return
11. reply
12. reference
13. response
14. [A] or
15. but rather
16. but
17. or else
18. [A] considering
19. ignoring
20. highlighting
21. discarding
22. [A] on
23. in
24. for
25. with
26. [A] immune

[B] resistant

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [C]  [D] | sensitive subject |
| 29. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | affect reduce check reflect |
| 30. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | point lead come amount |
| 31. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | in general on average by contrast at length |
| 32. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | case short turn essence |
| 33. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | survived noticed undertaken experienced |
| 34. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | contrarily consequently similarly simultaneously |
| 35. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | than that which as |
| 36. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | system structure concept heritage |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 37. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | assessable identifiable negligible incredible |
| 38. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | expense restriction allocation availability |
| 39. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | incidence awareness exposure popularity |
| 40. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | provided since although 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.

1. How did Redmon find his job?
   1. By searching openings in a job database.
   2. By posting a matching position in a database.
   3. By using a special service of a database.
   4. By E-mailing his resume to a database.
2. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?
   1. Lack of counseling.
   2. Limited number of visits.
   3. Lower efficiency.
   4. Fewer successful matches.
3. The expression “tip service” (Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means .
   1. advisory
   2. compensation
   3. interaction
   4. reminder
4. Why does CareerSite’s agent offer each job hunter only three job options?
   1. To focus on better job matches.
   2. To attract more returning visits.
   3. To reserve space for more messages.
   4. To increase the rate of success.
5. Which of the following is true according to the text?
   1. Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.
   2. Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.
   3. Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.
   4. 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.

1. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAA A cars and Zodiac cars?
   1. A kind of overlooked inequality.
   2. A type of conspicuous bias.
   3. A type of personal prejudice.
   4. A kind of brand discrimination.
2. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?
   1. In both East and West, names are essential to success.
   2. The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
   3. Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies’ names.
   4. Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.
3. The 4th paragraph suggests that .

* 1. questions are often put to the more intelligent students
  2. alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class
  3. teachers should pay attention to all of their students
  4. students should be seated according to their eyesight

1. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a ZZZ” (Lines 2-3, Paragraph 5)?
   1. They are getting impatient.
   2. They are noisily dozing off.
   3. They are feeling humiliated.
   4. They are busy with word puzzles.
2. Which of the following is true according to the text?
   1. People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
   2. VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
   3. The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
   4. 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 Tealdi, 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.

1. By “Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet” (Lines 1-2, Paragraph 1), the author means .
   1. Spero can hardly maintain her business
   2. Spero is too much engaged in her work
   3. Spero has grown out of her bad habit
   4. Spero is not in a desperate situation
2. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?
   1. Optimistic.
   2. Confused.
   3. Carefree.
   4. Panicked.
3. When mentioning “the $4 million to $10 million range” (Lines 3-4, Paragraph 3) the author is talking about .
   1. gold market
   2. real estate
   3. stock exchange
   4. venture investment
4. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic slowdown?
   1. They would benefit in certain ways.
   2. The stock market shows signs of recovery.
   3. Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
   4. The purchasing power would be enhanced.
5. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
   1. A new boom, on the horizon.
   2. Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
   3. Caution all right, panic not.
   4. 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.”

Ravitch’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.”

1. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?
   1. The habit of thinking independently.
   2. Profound knowledge of the world.
   3. Practical abilities for future career.
   4. The confidence in intellectual pursuits.
2. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of .
   1. undervaluing intellect
   2. favoring intellectualism
   3. supporting school reform
   4. suppressing native intelligence
3. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are .
   1. identical
   2. similar
   3. complementary

* 1. opposite

1. Emerson, according to the text, is probably .
   1. a pioneer of education reform
   2. an opponent of intellectualism
   3. a scholar in favor of intellect
   4. an advocate of regular schooling
2. What does the author think of intellect?
   1. It is second to intelligence.
   2. It evolves from common sense.
   3. It is to be pursued.
   4. It underlies power.

## Part B Directions:

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

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

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

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

61.

62.

63.

64.

65.

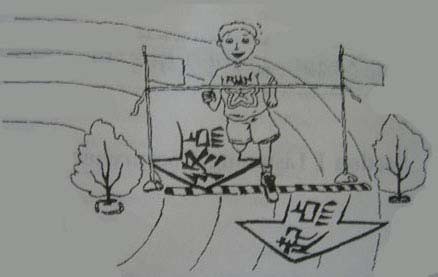
## Section IV Writing

1. **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)



2004 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Listening Comprehension (20 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | highlands | 2. | 20 | 3. | mild | 4. | November | 5. | 22 |

**Part B (5 points)**

1. A (technology) forecaster;
2. government agencies;
3. (A) meaningful (exercise);
4. open to change;
5. Trust and cooperation.

## Part C (10 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. [D] | 12. [B] | 13. [C] | 14. [D] | 15. [A] |
| 16. [C] | 17. [B] | 18. [A] | 19. [A] | 20. [C] |

**Section II: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [C] | 22. [D] | 23. [A] | 24. [D] | 25. [A] |
| 26. [B] | 27. [C] | 28. [D] | 29. [A] | 30. [B] |
| 31. [A] | 32. [C] | 33. [D] | 34. [B] | 35. [A] |
| 36. [B] | 37. [B] | 38. [D] | 39. [A] | 40. [C] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (50 points) Part A (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [C] | 42. [A] | 43. [D] | 44. [B] | 45. [C] |
| 46. [A] | 47. [D] | 48. [C] | 49. [B] | 50. [D] |
| 51. [D] | 52. [A] | 53. [B] | 54. [A] | 55. [C] |
| 56. [C] | 57. [A] | 58. [D] | 59. [B] | 60. [C] |

**Part B (10 points)**

1. 希腊人认为, 语言结构与思维过程之间存在着某种联系。这一观点在人们尚未认识到语言的千差万别以前就早已在欧洲扎下了根。
2. 我们之所有感激他们 (两位先驱), 是因为在此之后, 这些 (土著) 语言中有一些已经不复存在了, 这是由于说这些语言的部族或是消亡了, 或是被同化而丧失了自己的本族语言。
3. 这些新近被描述的语言与已经得到充分研究的欧洲和东南亚地区的语言往往差别显著, 以至于有些学者甚至指责 Boas 和Sapir 编造了材料。
4. Whorf 对语言与思维的关系很感兴趣, 逐渐形成了这样的观点：在一个社会中, 语言的结构决定习惯思维的结构。
5. Whorf 进而相信某种类似语言决定论的观点, 其极端说法是：语言禁锢思维, 语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。

## Section IV: Writing (20 points)

1. 参考范文

Look at this picture. A man is running toward the end of a race, sweating all over. Perhaps there is nothing special about the man and the race, yet the end line leaves a deep impression on us for it is both “finish line” and “starting line” if we look at it from a different angle.

The picture tells us a lot about life. An ordinary runner may think that his achievement calls for celebration for he has reached his goal. But an ambitious runner will well realize that his success is the starting point for a new race. Obviously, the way we look at things determines how far we will go. If we feel satisfied with the ability to read and write, perhaps we will not strive to get a college education. Again, if we think a Bachelor's degree is quite enough, we will not take pains to pass the examination for postgraduate. Life is just like an endless race. If we don’t prepare for new races, we are either disqualified from the race or surpassed by others. That’s why the finish line is also a starting line.

I like this picture. I may have been running this endless race, but I have been pushed forward by my parents or people around me. From now on, I will become more active and take the initiative, for the picture has really enlightened me.

(233 words)

# 2003 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Listening Comprehension

**Directions:**

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B, and Part C.

Remember, while you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have five minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to **ANSWER SHEET 1**.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet. **Part A**

## Directions:

For Question 1-5, you will hear a talk about Boston Museum of Fine Art. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

## Boston Museum of Fine Arts

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Founded (year) | 1870 |  | |
| Opened to the public (year) |  | Question | 1 |
| Moved to the current location (year) | 1909 |  | |
| The west wing completed (year) |  | Question | 2 |
| Number of departments | 9 |  | |
| The most remarkable department |  | Question | 3 |
| Exhibition Space (m2) |  | Question | 4 |
| Approximate number of visitors/year | 800,000 |  | |
| Programs provided classes  lectures |  | Question | 5 |

**Part B Directions:**

For Questions 6-10, you will hear an interview with an expert on marriage problems. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

What should be the primary source of help for a troubled couple? . Question 6

Writing down a list of problems in the marriage may help a troubled couple discuss them

. Question 7

Who should a couple consider seriously turning to if they can’t talk with each other?

. Question 8

Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their .

Question 9

According to the old notion, what will make hearts grow fonder? . Question 10 **Part C**

## Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. After listening, you will have time to check your answers you will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

Questions 11-13 are based on the following talk about napping, you now have 15 seconds to read questions 11-13.

1. Children under five have abundant energy partly because they .
   1. sleep in three distinct parts
   2. have many five-minute naps
   3. sleep in one long block
   4. take one or two naps daily
2. According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by \_.
   1. its genes
   2. its habit
   3. its mental state
   4. its physical condition
3. The talk suggests that, if you feel sleepy through the day, you should \_.
   1. take some refreshment
   2. go to bed early
   3. have a long rest
   4. give in to sleep

Questions 14-16 are based on the following interview with Sherman Alexie, an American Indian poet. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14-16.

1. Why did Sherman Alexie only take day jobs?
   1. He could bring unfinished work home.
   2. He might have time to pursue his interests.

* 1. He might do some evening teaching.
  2. He could invest more emotion in his family.

1. What was his original goal at college?
   1. to teach in high school
   2. to write his own books
   3. to be a medical doctor
   4. to be a mathematician
2. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?
   1. To follow his father.
   2. For an easy grade.
   3. To change his specialty.
   4. For knowledge of poetry.

Questions 17-20 are based on the following talk about public speaking. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17-20.

1. What is the most important thing in public speaking?
   1. Confidence.
   2. Preparation.
   3. Informativeness.
   4. Organization.
2. What does the speaker advise us to do to capture the audience’s attention?
   1. Gather abundant data.
   2. Organize the idea logically.
   3. Develop a great opening.
   4. Select appropriate materials.
3. If you don’t start working for the presentation until the day before, you will feel .
   1. uneasy
   2. uncertain
   3. frustrated
   4. depressed
4. Who is this speech most probably meant for?
   1. Those interested in the power of persuasion.
   2. Those trying to improve their public images.
   3. Those planning to take up some public work.
   4. Those eager to become effective speakers.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to **ANSWER SHEET**

**1**.

## Section II Use of English

**Directions:**

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B],

1. 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 大 21 家 to how they can best 大 22家

such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 大 23家 , but not just in ways that emphasize

competition. 大 24家 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

大 25 家 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are

大 26 家 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 大 27家 to plan activities in which there are more winners than

losers, 大 28 家 , publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 大 29 家student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide

大 30 家 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 大 31家dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the

大 32 家 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 大 33 家 visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have 大 34 家attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 大 35家 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 大 36 家 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 大 37 家 . This does not mean that adults must accept

irresponsibility. 大 38家 , they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 大 39 家

for roles that are within their 大 40 家 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

1. [A] thought
   1. idea
   2. opinion

* 1. advice

1. [A] strengthen
2. accommodate
3. stimulate
4. enhance
5. [A] care
6. nutrition
7. exercise
8. leisure
9. [A] If
10. Although
11. Whereas
12. Because
13. [A] assistance
14. guidance
15. confidence
16. tolerance
17. [A] claimed
18. admired
19. ignored
20. surpassed
21. [A] improper
22. risky
23. fair
24. wise
25. [A] in effect
26. as a result
27. for example
28. in a sense
29. [A] displaying
30. describing
31. creating
32. exchanging
33. [A] durable

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [B]  [C]  [D] | excessive surplus multiple |
| 31. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | group individual personnel corporation |
| 32. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | consent insurance admission security |
| 33. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | particularly barely definitely rarely |
| 34. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | similar long different short |
| 35. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | if only now that so that even if |
| 36. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | everything anything nothing something |
| 37. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | off down out alone |
| 38. | [A]  [B]  [C] | On the contrary On the average On the whole |

[D] On the other hand

1. [A] making
2. standing
3. planning
4. taking
5. [A] capabilities
6. responsibilities
7. proficiency
8. 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*.](http://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 of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff 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.

1. The emergence of the Net has .
   1. received support from fans like Donovan
   2. remolded the intelligence services
   3. restored many common pastimes
   4. revived spying as a profession
2. Donovan’s story is mentioned in the text to .
   1. introduce the topic of online spying
   2. show how he fought for the U.S.
   3. give an episode of the information war
   4. honor his unique services to the CIA
3. The phrase “making the biggest splash” (Line 1, Paragraph 3) most probably means .
   1. causing the biggest trouble
   2. exerting the greatest effort
   3. achieving the greatest success
   4. enjoying the widest popularity
4. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that .
   1. Straitford’s prediction about Ukraine has proved true
   2. Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
   3. Straitford’s business is characterized by unpredictability
   4. Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information
5. Straitford is most proud of its .
   1. official status
   2. nonconformist image
   3. efficient staff
   4. 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 comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she 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.

1. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke’s words to .
   1. call on scientists to take some actions
   2. criticize the misguided cause of animal rights
   3. warn of the doom of biomedical research
   4. show the triumph of the animal rights movement
2. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is .
   1. cruel but natural
   2. inhuman and unacceptable
   3. inevitable but vicious
   4. pointless and wasteful
3. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public’s .
   1. discontent with animal research
   2. ignorance about medical science
   3. indifference to epidemics
   4. anxiety about animal rights
4. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should .
   1. communicate more with the public
   2. employ hi-tech means in research

* 1. feel no shame for their cause
  2. strive to develop new cures

1. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is .
   1. a well-known humanist
   2. a medical practitioner
   3. an enthusiast in animal rights
   4. a supporter of animal research

## Text 3

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, 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 supersystems 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 a 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 shippers.

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 Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the $10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail’s net railway operating income in 1996 was just $427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who’s going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

1. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because .
   1. cost reduction is based on competition
   2. services call for cross-trade coordination

* 1. outside competitors will continue to exist
  2. shippers will have the railway by the throat

1. What is many captive shippers’ attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?
   1. Indifferent.
   2. Supportive.
   3. Indignant.
   4. Apprehensive.
2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that .
   1. shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad
   2. there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide
   3. overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief
   4. a government board ensures fair play in railway business
3. The word “arbiters” (Line 7, Paragraph 4) most probably refers to those .
   1. who work as coordinators
   2. who function as judges
   3. who supervise transactions
   4. who determine the price
4. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by .
   1. the continuing acquisition
   2. the growing traffic
   3. the cheering Wall Street
   4. the shrinking market

## Text 4

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

-- and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even 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

1. 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 | . |

* 1. more flexibly
  2. more extravagantly
  3. more cautiously
  4. more reasonably

1. The text intends to express the idea that .
   1. medicine will further prolong people’s lives
   2. life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
   3. death should be accepted as a fact of life

* 1. 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 asa 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.

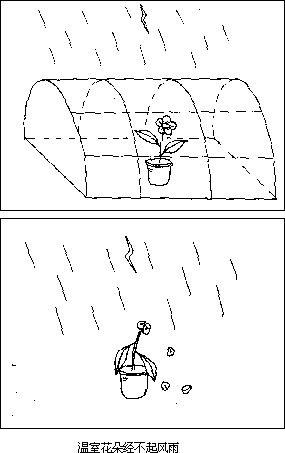
## Section IV Writing

1. **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)



2003 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Listening Comprehension (20 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 1876 | 2. | 1981 | 3. | textiles | 4. | 19,137 | 5. | concerts |

**Part B (5 points)**

1. (the couple) themselves
2. constructively
3. a qualified psychologist
4. good intentions
5. absence

## Part C (10 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. [D] | 12. [A] | 13. [D] | 14. [B] | 15. [C] |
| 16. [B] | 17. [B] | 18. [C] | 19. [A] | 20. [D] |

**Section II: Use of English (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [A] | 22. [B] | 23. [C] | 24. [D] | 25. [C] |
| 26. [B] | 27. [D] | 28. [C] | 29. [A] | 30. [D] |
| 31. [A] | 32. [D] | 33. [B] | 34. [D] | 35. [C] |
| 36. [D] | 37. [B] | 38. [A] | 39. [C] | 40. [A] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (50 points) Part A (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [B] | 42. [A] | 43. [C] | 44. [D] | 45. [B] |
| 46. [A] | 47. [B] | 48. [B] | 49. [A] | 50. [D] |
| 51. [C] | 52. [D] | 53. [C] | 54. [B] | 55. [A] |
| 56. [C] | 57. [A] | 58. [B] | 59. [D] | 60. [C] |

**Part B (10 points)**

1. 而且，人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境，从而是让所有其它形态的生命服从人类自己独特的想法和想象。
2. 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支，它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样，用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。
3. 强调收集第一手资料，加上在分析过去和现在文化形态时采用跨文化视角，使得这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。
4. 泰勒把文化定义为“……一个复合整体，它包括人作为社会成员所获得的信仰、艺术、道德、法律、风俗以及其它能力和习惯”。
5. 因此，人类学中“文化”概念就像数学中“集”的概念一样，是一个抽象概念，它使大量的具体研究和认识成为可能。

## Section IV: Writing (20 points)

1. 参考范文

As is shown in the two pictures, the same flower has different fate when put in different situations. When there is protection, the flower blooms beautifully. However, when exposed directly to rain and storm, the flower quickly withers. We can safely come to the conclusion that greenhouse flowers cannot withstand rain and storm.

The same is true with our children. As the one-child policy is adopted in China, more and more parents overprotect their children. With everything done for them and every need satisfied by their parents or grandparents, these only children seem to be healthy, happy and high-spirited. But when they leave home, they become disappointed and frustrated. Facing harsh things they have never experienced before, such as competition from peers, criticism from supervisors, pressure for deadlines and restriction for discipline, they will be at a loss, miserable or even desperate. In fact, the more protection they get from their parents, the less ability they acquire. Parents’ love for their children turns out to be a disaster.

Children, like flowers, should be treated with care, but reasonable and sensible ways of doing things will help to bring about more fruitful results, if we not only love our children but also teach them how to love, our love will be passed down from generation to generation; if we not only solve problems for our children but also encourage them to solve problems, our diligence and ingenuity will make our life more meaningful and worthwhile.

2002 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## 全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (一)

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (2002) 考生注意事项

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则, 得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
2. 答题前, 考生应将答题卡上的”考生姓名”、”报考单位”、”考试语种”、”考生编号”等信息填写清楚, 并与准考证上的一致。
3. 全国硕士研究生入学考试英语分为试题 (一) 、试题 (二) 。
4. 本试题为试题 (一), 共 4 页 (1～4 页) 。考生必须在规定的时间内作答。
5. 试题 (一) 为听力部分。该部分共有 A、B、C 三节, 所有答案都应填写或填涂在答题卡 1 上。A、B 两节必须用蓝 (黑) 圆珠笔答题, 注意字迹清楚。C 节必须用 2B 铅笔按照答题卡上的要求填涂, 如要改动, 必须用橡皮擦干净。
6. 听力考试进行时, 考生应先将答案写或标记在试题上, 然后在听力部分结束前专门留出的 5 分钟内, 将答案整洁地誊写或转涂到答题卡 1 上。仅写或标记在试题上不给分。

## Section I Listening Comprehension

**Directions:**

This Section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to **ANSWER SHEET 1**.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet. **Part A**

## Directions:

For Questions 1-5, you will hear an introduction about the life of Margaret Welch. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you’ve heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Welch’s Personal Information | |
| Place of Birth | Philadelphia |
| Year of Birth | 1901 |
| Transfer to Barnard University (Year) | 1920 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Major at University | 1 |  |
| Final Degree | PhD |
| Year of Marriage | 1928 |
| *Growing Up In New Guinea* Published (Year) | 2 |
| Field Study in the South Pacific (Age) | 3 |
| Main Interest | 4 |
| Professorship at Columbia Started (Year) | 5 |
| Death (Age) | 77 |

## Part B

**Directions:**

For questions 6-10, you will hear a talk by a well-known U.S. journalist. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

Besides reporters, who else were camped out for days outside the speaker’s home?

6

[http://www.TopSage.com](http://www.TopSage.com/)

One reporter got to the speaker’s apartment pretending to pay.

7

[http://www.TopSage.com](http://www.TopSage.com/)

The speaker believed the reporter wanted a picture of her looking

8

[http://www.TopSage.com](http://www.TopSage.com/)

Where is a correction to a false story usually placed?

9

[http://www.TopSage.com](http://www.TopSage.com/)

According to the speaker, the press will lose readers unless the editors and the news directors

10

[http://www.TopSage.com](http://www.TopSage.com/)

## Part C

**Directions:**

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

Questions 11-13 are based on a report about children’s healthy development. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11-13.

1. What unusual question may doctors ask when giving kids a checkup next time? [A] How much exercise they get every day.
2. What they are most worried about.

1. How long their parents accompany them daily.
2. What entertainment they are interested in.
3. The academy suggests that children under age two .
   1. get enough entertainment
   2. have more activities
   3. receive early education
   4. have regular checkups
4. According to the report, children’s bedrooms should .
   1. be no place for play
   2. be near a common area
   3. have no TV sets
   4. have a computer for study

Questions 14-16 are based on the following talk about how to save money. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14-16.

1. According to the speaker, what should one pay special attention to if he wants to save up?
   1. Family debts.
   2. Bank savings.
   3. Monthly bills.
   4. Spending habits.
2. How much can a person save by retirement if he gives up his pack-a-day habit? [A] $190,000.

[B] $330,000.

[C] $500,000.

[D] $1,000,000.

1. What should one do before paying monthly bills, if he wants to accumulate wealth?
   1. Invest into a mutual fund.
   2. Use the discount tickets.
   3. Quit his eating-out habit.
   4. Use only paper bills and save coins.

Questions 17-20 are based on an interview with Herbert A. Glieberman, a domestic-relations lawyer. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17-20.

1. Which word best describes the lawyer’s prediction of the change in divorce rate?
   1. Fall
   2. Rise
   3. V-shape

* 1. Zigzag

1. What do people nowadays desire to do concerning their marriage?
   1. To embrace changes of thought.
   2. To adapt to the disintegrated family life.
   3. To return to the practice in the ‘60s and ‘70s.
   4. To create stability in their lives.
2. Why did some people choose not to divorce 20 years ago?
   1. They feared the complicated procedures.
   2. They wanted to go against the trend.
   3. They were afraid of losing face.
   4. they were willing to stay together.
3. Years ago a divorced man in a company would have .
   1. been shifted around the country.
   2. had difficulty being promoted.
   3. enjoyed a happier life.
   4. tasted little bitterness of disgrace.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to **ANSWER SHEET 1**.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION I

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO CONTINUE

## 全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题 (二)

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (2002) 考生注意事项

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则，得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
2. 全国硕士研究生入学考试英语分为试题 (一) 、试题 (二) 。
3. 本试题为试题 (二)，共 11 页(5～15 页)，含有英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作三个部分。英语知识运用、阅读理解 A 节的答案必须用 2B 铅笔按要求直接填涂在答题卡 1 上，如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。阅读理解 B 节和写作部分必须用蓝 (黑) 圆珠笔在答题卡 2 上答题，注意字迹清楚。
4. 考试结束后，考生应将答题卡 1、答题卡 2 一并装入原试卷袋中，将试题 (一)、试题 (二) 交给监考人员。

## Section II Use of English

**Directions:**

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B],

1. 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 大 21 家 . As was

discussed before, it was not 大 22 家 the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 大 23家 , following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 大 24家of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution 大 25 家up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading 大 26 家 through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures 大 27家 the 20th-century world of the motor car and the air plane. Not everyone sees that process in 大 28家 . It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, 大 29家 , that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 大 30 家 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically

changed the process, 大 31家 its impact on the media was not immediately 大 32家 . As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became “personal” too, as well

as 大 33家 , with display becoming sharper and storage 大 34家 increasing. They were thought

of, like people, 大 35 家 generations, with the distance between generations much 大 36 家 . It was within the computer age that the term “information society” began to be widely used to describe the 大 37 家 within which we now live. The communications revolution has

大 38 家 both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been 大 39 家 views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications.

“Benefits” have been weighed 大 40 家 “harmful” outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

1. [A] between
   1. before
   2. since
   3. later
2. [A] after
3. by
4. during

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [D] | until |
| 23. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | means method medium measure |
| 24. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | process company light form |
| 25. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | gathered speeded worked picked |
| 26. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | on out over off |
| 27. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | of for  beyond into |
| 28. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | concept dimension effect perspective |
| 29. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | indeed hence however therefore |
| 30. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | brought followed stimulated characterized |
| 31. | [A] | unless |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [B]  [C]  [D] | since lest although |
| 32. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | apparent desirable negative plausible |
| 33. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | institutional universal fundamental instrumental |
| 34. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | ability capability capacity faculty |
| 35. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | by means of in terms of  with regard to in line with |
| 36. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | deeper fewer nearer smaller |
| 37. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | context range scope territory |
| 38. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | regarded impressed influenced effected |
| 39. | [A]  [B]  [C] | competitive controversial distracting |

1. irrational
2. [A] above
3. upon
4. against
5. 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 understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

1. To make your humor work, you should .

* 1. take advantage of different kinds of audience
  2. make fun of the disorganized people
  3. address different problems to different people
  4. show sympathy for your listeners

1. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are .
   1. impolite to new arrivals
   2. very conscious of their godlike role
   3. entitled to some privileges
   4. very busy even during lunch hours
2. It can be inferred from the text that public services .
   1. have benefited many people
   2. are the focus of public attention
   3. are an inappropriate subject for humor
   4. have often been the laughing stock
3. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered .
   1. in well-worded language
   2. as awkwardly as possible
   3. in exaggerated statements
   4. as casually as possible
4. The best title for the text may be .
   1. Use Humor Effectively
   2. Various Kinds of Humor
   3. Add Humor to Speech
   4. 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 robot-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.

1. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in .
   1. the use of machines to produce science fiction
   2. the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry
   3. the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work
   4. the elite’s cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work
2. The word “gizmos” (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means .
   1. programs
   2. experts
   3. devices
   4. creatures
3. According to the text, what is beyond man’s ability now is to design a robot that can

.

* 1. fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery
  2. interact with human beings verbally
  3. have a little common sense
  4. respond independently to a changing world

1. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also .
   1. make a few decisions for themselves
   2. deal with some errors with human intervention
   3. improve factory environments
   4. cultivate human creativity
2. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are .

* 1. expected to copy human brain in internal structure
  2. able to perceive abnormalities immediately
  3. far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information
  4. 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 this 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%.

1. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is .
   1. global inflation
   2. reduction in supply
   3. fast growth in economy
   4. Iraq’s suspension of exports
2. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if .
   1. price of crude rises

* 1. commodity prices rise
  2. consumption rises
  3. oil taxes rise

1. The estimates in *Economic Outlook* show that in rich countries .
   1. heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive
   2. income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices
   3. manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed
   4. oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP
2. We can draw a conclusion from the text that .
   1. oil-price shocks are less shocking now
   2. inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks
   3. energy conservation can keep down the oil prices
   4. the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry
3. From the text we can see that the writer seems .
   1. optimistic
   2. sensitive
   3. gloomy
   4. 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 mediation 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.”

1. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that .
   1. doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients’ pain
   2. it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
   3. the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
   4. patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide
2. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
   1. Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients’ death.
   2. Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.
   3. The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.
   4. A doctor’s medication is no longer justified by his intentions.
3. According to the NAS’s report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is .
   1. prolonged medical procedures
   2. inadequate treatment of pain
   3. systematic drug abuse
   4. insufficient hospital care
4. Which of the following best defines the word “aggressive” (Line 3, Paragraph 7)?
   1. Bold
   2. Harmful
   3. Careless
   4. Desperate
5. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they .
   1. manage their patients incompetently
   2. give patients more medicine than needed
   3. reduce drug dosages for their patients

* 1. 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

1. **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 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Listening Comprehension (20 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | sociology | 2. | 1930 | 3. | 23 | 4. | religions | 5. | 1954 |

**Part B (5 points)**

1. cameramen/camera men
2. a personal visit
3. depressed
4. among advertisements
5. take firm action **Part C (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. [D] | 12. [B] | 13. [C] | 14. [D] | 15. [B] |
| 16. [A] | 17. [A] | 18. [D] | 19. [C] | 20. [B] |

## Section II: Use of English (10 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [A] | 22. [D] | 23. [C] | 24. [B] | 25. [B] |
| 26. [A] | 27. [D] | 28. [D] | 29. [C] | 30. [B] |
| 31. [D] | 32. [A] | 33. [A] | 34. [C] | 35. [B] |
| 36. [D] | 37. [A] | 38. [C] | 39. [B] | 40. [C] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (50 points) Part A (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [C] | 42. [B] | 43. [D] | 44. [D] | 45. [A] |
| 46. [C] | 47. [C] | 48. [D] | 49. [B] | 50. [C] |
| 51. [B] | 52. [D] | 53. [D] | 54. [A] | 55. [A] |
| 56. [B] | 57. [C] | 58. [B] | 59. [A] | 60. [D] |

**Part B (10 points)**

1. 难题在于所谓的行为科学几乎全都依然从心态、情感、性格特征、人性等方面去寻找行为的根源。
2. 行为科学之所以发展缓慢，部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察到的，部分原因是其他的解释方式一直难以找到。
3. 自然选择在进化中的作用仅在一百多年前才得以阐明，而环境在塑造和保持个体行为时的选择作用则刚刚开始被认识和研究。
4. 自由和尊严 (它们) 是传统理论定义的自主人所拥有的，是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其业绩而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。
5. (如果) 这些问题得不到解决，研究行为的技术手段就会继续受到排斥，解决问题的唯一方式可能也随之继续受到排斥。

## Section IV: Writing (20 points)

1. 参考范文

Cultures -- national and international

As is shown in the picture, a young American girl is wearing traditional Chinese dress and ornaments and is smiling sweetly. It may be an ordinary picture, but it conveys deep and profound meaning: national culture is also international culture.

Ever since we opened our door to the world, we have attracted and influenced by things from other cultures, such as jeans, country music and fast food. We have shown such interest in them that some people, especially the younger generation, become crazy about them. The more exotic they are, the more fashionable they seem to be. Now, national culture begun to show its charm and gain popularity all over the world. Our national costume, just as shown in the picture, Beijing Opera, Cross Talk, for example, have won favor with a lot of foreigners.

As national culture becomes international culture, people in the world better understand each other. We are all villagers in this global village. Mutual respect and understanding make this world a better place to live in.

# 2001 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

**Part 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

1. from
2. after
3. for
4. since

1979.

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] [■]

1. If I were in movie, then it would be about time that I

a cry.

1. bury
2. am burying
3. buried
4. would bury

my head in my hands for

1. Good news was sometimes released prematurely, with the British recapture of the port

half a day before the defenders actually surrendered.

* 1. to announce
  2. announced
  3. announcing
  4. was announced

1. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent, so one

wait instead of searching for it.

* 1. would rather
  2. had to
  3. cannot but
  4. had best

1. She felt suitably humble just as she when he had first taken a good look at her

city self, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed.

* 1. had
  2. had had
  3. would have and
  4. has had

1. There was no sign that Mr. Jospin, who keeps a firm control on the party despite

from leadership of it, would intervene personally.

* 1. being resigned
  2. having resigned
  3. going to resign
  4. resign

1. So involved with their computers that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.
   1. became the children
   2. become the children
   3. had the children become
   4. do the children become
2. The individual TV viewer invariably senses that he or she is

statistically insignificant part of a huge and diverse audience.

* 1. everything except
  2. anything but
  3. no less than
  4. nothing more than

1. One difficulty in translation lies in obtaining a concept match.

an anonymous,

this is meant

that a concept in one language is lost or changed in meaning in translation.

* 1. By
  2. In
  3. For
  4. With

1. Conversation becomes weaker in a society that spends so much time listening and being talked

to

* 1. as
  2. which
  3. that
  4. what

it has all but lost the will and the skill to speak for itself.

1. *Church* as we use the word refers to all religious institutions, they Christian, Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.

* 1. be
  2. being
  3. were
  4. are **Part 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 rackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found

1. vanished
2. scattered
3. abandoned
4. rejected

in the woods off the highway.

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

Sample Answer [A] [B] [■][D]

1. He is too young to be able to
   1. discard
   2. discern
   3. disperse
   4. disregard

between right and wrong.

1. It was no
   1. coincidence
   2. convention
   3. certainty
   4. complication

that his car was seen near the bank at the time of the robbery.

1. One of the responsibilities of the Coast Guard is to make sure that all ships follow traffic rules in busy harbors.
   1. cautiously
   2. dutifully
   3. faithfully
   4. skillfully
2. The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems

to be

the welfare of his animals.

* 1. critical about
  2. indignant at
  3. indifferent to
  4. subject to

1. The chairman of the board on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.
   1. compelled
   2. posed
   3. pressed
   4. tempted
2. It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with

.

* 1. for long
  2. in and out
  3. once for all
  4. by nature

1. Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in and lack of unity in style.
   1. conflict
   2. confrontation
   3. disturbance
   4. disharmony
2. The Timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once .
   1. thrived
   2. swelled
   3. prospered
   4. flourished
3. However, growth in the fabricated metals industry was able to some of the decline in the iron and steel industry.
   1. overturn
   2. overtake
   3. offset
   4. oppress
4. Because of its intimacy, radio is usually more than just a medium; it is .
   1. firm
   2. company

* 1. corporation
  2. enterprise

1. When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognizes it as .
   1. novel
   2. remote
   3. distant
   4. foreign
2. My favorite radio song is the one I first heard on a thick 1923 Edison disc I at a garage sale.
   1. trifled with
   2. scraped through
   3. stumbled upon
   4. thirsted for
3. Some day software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could .
   1. descend
   2. decline
   3. deteriorate
   4. depress
4. Equipment not official safety standards has all been removed from the workshop.
   1. conforming to
   2. consistent with
   3. predominant over
   4. providing for
5. As an industry, biotechnology stands to electronics in dollar volume and perhaps surpass it in social impact by 2020.
   1. contend
   2. contest
   3. rival
   4. strive
6. The authors of the United States Constitution attempted to establish an effective national

government while preserving

* 1. autonomy
  2. dignity
  3. monopoly
  4. stability

for the states and liberty for individuals.

1. For three quarters of its span on Earth, life evolved almost as microorganisms.
   1. precisely
   2. instantly
   3. initially
   4. exclusively
2. The introduction of gunpowder gradually made the bow and arrow , particularly in Western Europe.
   1. obscure
   2. obsolete
   3. optional
   4. overlapping
3. Whoever formulated the theory of the origin of the universe, it is just and needs proving.
   1. spontaneous
   2. hypothetical
   3. intuitive
   4. empirical
4. The future of this company is : many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.
   1. at odds
   2. in trouble
   3. in vain
   4. at stake

## Section 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 大 31 家 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant 大 32家 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 大 33 家 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses

大 34 家 and will strictly control the amount of 大 35 家 that can be given to a case

大 36 家 a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons Media Select Committee, Lord Irvine said he 大 37家 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation

did not 大 38 家 sufficient control.

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

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 大 43 家 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 大 44 家 in Britain, laid down that everybody was

大 45 家 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

“Press freedoms will be in safe hands 大 46 家 our British judges,” he said. Witness payments became an 大 47 家 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995.

Up to 19 witnesses were 大 48 家 to have received payments for telling their stories to

newspapers. Concerns were raised 大 49家 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to 大 50 家 guilty verdicts.

1. [A] as to
2. for instance
3. in particular
4. such as
5. [A] tightening
6. intensifying
7. focusing
8. fastening
9. [A] sketch
10. rough
11. preliminary
12. draft
13. [A] illogical

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [B]  [C]  [D] | illegal improbable improper |
| 35. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | publicity penalty popularity peculiarity |
| 36. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | since if before as |
| 37. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | sided shared complied agreed |
| 38. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | present offer manifest indicate |
| 39. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | Release Publication Printing Exposure |
| 40. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | storm rage flare flash |
| 41. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | translation interpretation exhibition demonstration |
| 42. | [A]  [B]  [C] | better than other than rather than |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [D] | sooner than |
| 43. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | changes makes sets turns |
| 44. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | binding convincing restraining sustaining |
| 45. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | authorized credited entitled qualified |
| 46. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | with to from by |
| 47. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | impact incident inference issue |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | stated remarked said told |
| 49. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | what when which that |
| 50. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | assure confide ensure guarantee |

## Section 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)

## Text 1

Specialization 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 specialization 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 specialization 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 specialization 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.

1. The growth of specialization in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as .
   1. sociology and chemistry
   2. physics and psychology
   3. sociology and psychology
   4. physics and chemistry

1. We can infer from the passage that .
   1. there is little distinction between specialization and professionalisation
   2. amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
   3. professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
   4. amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones
2. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate .
   1. the process of specialization and professionalisation
   2. the hardship of amateurs in scientific study
   3. the change of policies in scientific publications
   4. the discrimination of professionals against amateurs
3. The direct reason for specialization is .
   1. the development in communication
   2. the growth of professionalisation
   3. the expansion of scientific knowledge
   4. the splitting up of academic societies

## Text 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 anti-colonial 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.

1. Digital divide is something .
   1. getting worse because of the Internet
   2. the rich countries are responsible for
   3. the world must guard against
   4. considered positive today
2. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it .
   1. offers economic potentials
   2. can bring foreign funds
   3. can soon wipe out world poverty
   4. connects people all over the world
3. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of .
   1. providing financial support overseas
   2. preventing foreign capital’s control
   3. building industrial infrastructure
   4. accepting foreign investment
4. It seems that now a country’s economy depends much on .
   1. how well-developed it is electronically
   2. whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
   3. whether it adopts America’s industrial pattern
   4. how much control it has over foreign corporations

## Text 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-size 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.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   1. needs of the readers all over the world
   2. causes of the public disappointment about newspapers
   3. origins of the declining newspaper industry
   4. aims of a journalism credibility project
2. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be .
   1. quite trustworthy
   2. somewhat contradictory
   3. very illuminating
   4. rather superficial
3. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their .
   1. working attitude
   2. conventional lifestyle
   3. world outlook
   4. educational background
4. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its

.

* 1. failure to realize its real problem
  2. tendency to hire annoying reporters
  3. likeliness to do inaccurate reporting
  4. prejudice in matters of race and gender

## Text 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 customer’s 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?

1. What is the typical trend of businesses today?
   1. to take in more foreign funds
   2. to invest more abroad
   3. to combine and become bigger
   4. to trade with more countries
2. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is .
   1. the greater customer demands
   2. a surplus supply for the market
   3. a growing productivity
   4. the increase of the world’s wealth
3. From Paragraph 4 we can infer that .
   1. the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
   2. WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
   3. the costs of the globalization process are enormous

* 1. the Standard Oil Trust might have threatened competition

1. Toward the new business wave, the writer’s attitude can be said to be \_.
   1. optimistic
   2. objective
   3. pessimistic
   4. biased

## Text 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 page 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.

1. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 1?
   1. Full-time employment is a new international trend.
   2. The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.
   3. “A lateral move” means stepping out of full-time employment.

* 1. The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.

1. The writer’s experiment shows that downshifting .
   1. enables her to realize her dream
   2. helps her mold a new philosophy of life
   3. prompts her to abandon her high social status
   4. leads her to accept the doctrine of *She* magazine
2. “Juggling one’s life” probably means living a life characterized by \_.
   1. non-materialistic lifestyle
   2. a bit of everything
   3. extreme stress
   4. anti-consumerism
3. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of .
   1. the quick pace of modern life
   2. man’s adventurous spirit
   3. man’s search for mythical experiences
   4. the economic situation

## Section 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.

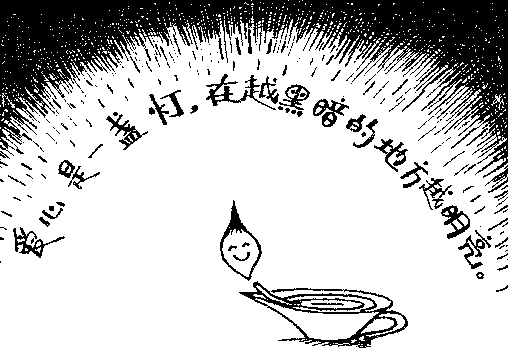
## Section V Writing

1. **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 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [C] | 2. [B] | 3. [D] | 4. [A] | 5. [B] |
| 6. [D] | 7. [D] | 8. [A] | 9. [C] | 10. [A] |

**Part B (10 points)**

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

**Section II: Cloze Text (10 points)**

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

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. [D] | 52. [B] | 53. [A] | 54. [C] | 55. [C] |
| 56. [A] | 57. [D] | 58. [A] | 59. [B] | 60. [D] |
| 61. [C] | 62. [A] | 63. [C] | 64. [A] | 65. [D] |
| 66. [B] | 67. [B] | 68. [B] | 69. [C] | 70. [D] |

**Section IV: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 届时，将出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目以及装有污染监控器的汽车，一旦这些汽车排污超标 (违规)，监控器就会使其停驶。
2. 儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍，具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具， 人们将在气味电视机前休闲，届时数字体时代就来到了。
3. 皮尔森汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果，编制了一个独特的新技术千年历，它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。
4. 但皮尔森指出，这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开始：“它是人机一体化漫长之路的第一步，最终会使人们在下世纪末之前就研制出完全电子化的仿真人。”
5. 家用电器将会变得如此智能化，以至于控制和操作它们会引发一种新的心理疾病 -- 厨房狂躁。**Section V: Writing (20 points)**
6. 参考范文

This picture is a symbol that tells us how we should use our love: our love is like a lamp; the darker the place, the brighter the light. Indeed, love is most precious when it is offered to someone who is in difficulty.

I can tell you a real story here. When I was a child, my family moved to the countryside. Among our new neighbors was a paralyzed woman. As an innocent child, I somehow showed some interest in her. When I had time, I would to see her. When I had something to eat, I would let her share with me. One day she suddenly said to me, tear in her eyes, “I will bless you when I am in heaven.” I knew my love for her had worked wonders, for I had never heard her speaking and I thought she had lost her ability to speak. Her blessing may have really worked for I have been a lucky person in work and in life.

As far as I understand, love is sympathy and sincerity that needs not be expressed in terms of money or sweet words. As the proverb goes, “a hand may smell fragrant when it gives roses to others.” I believe love is the most precious thing in the world and we should give it to those who need it most.

# 2000 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

**Part 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

1. from
2. after
3. for
4. since

1979.

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] [■]

1. As I’ll be away for at least a year, I’d appreciate me how everyone is getting along.
   1. hearing
   2. to hear
   3. to be hearing
   4. having heard

from you now and then telling

1. Greatly agitated, I rushed to the apartment and tried the door, to find it locked.
   1. just
   2. only
   3. hence
   4. thus
2. Doctors see a connection between increase amounts of leisure time spent and the increased number of cases of skin cancer.
   1. to sunbathe
   2. to have sunbathed
   3. having sunbathed
   4. sunbathing
3. Unless you sign a contract with the insurance company for your goods, you are not entitled

a repayment for the goods damaged in delivery.

* 1. to
  2. with
  3. for
  4. on

1. On a rainy day I was driving north through Vermont I noticed a young man holding up a sign reading “Boston”.
   1. which
   2. where
   3. when
   4. that
2. Christie stared angrily at her boss and turned away, as though out of the office.
   1. went
   2. gone
   3. to go
   4. would go
3. The roles expected

old people in such a setting give too few psychological

satisfactions for normal happiness.

* 1. of
  2. on
  3. to
  4. with

1. 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.

* 1. or
  2. and
  3. for
  4. so

1. It wasn’t so much that I disliked her that I just wasn’t interested in the whole business.
   1. rather
   2. so
   3. than
   4. as
2. Countless divorced politicians would have been elected out of office years ago had they

even thought of a divorce, let alone

* 1. getting
  2. to get

one.

* 1. gotten
  2. get **Part 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.

Answer [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] [■] [D]

1. Having isolated

A

on a remote island, with

B

little work to occupy

C

them, the soldiers

suffered from boredom and low spirits.

D

1. 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.

1. The ruling

A

party could even lose its

B

majority in the lower house of parliament, started

C

a period of prolonged struggling.

D

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. See to it

A

that you include in

B

the examination paper whatever

C

questions they didn’t know

the answer D

last time.

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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

1. 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.

## Part C

**Directions:**

Beneath each of the following sentences, there 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

1. vanished
2. scattered
3. abandoned
4. rejected

in the woods off the highway.

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]

1. He spoke so
   1. bluntly
   2. convincingly
   3. emphatically
   4. determinedly

that even his opponents were won over by his arguments.

1. France’s of nuclear testing in the South Pacific last month triggered political debates and mass demonstrations.
   1. assumption
   2. consumption
   3. presumption
   4. resumption
2. The 215-page manuscript, circulated to publishers last October, an outburst of interest.
   1. flared
   2. glittered
   3. sparked
   4. flashed
3. His efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the two Parties .
   1. came off
   2. came on
   3. came round
   4. came down
4. The system was redesigned to embrace the network and eventually it in a profitable direction.
   1. adapt
   2. control
   3. install

* 1. steer

1. The capital intended to broaden the export base and

efficiency gains from

international trade was channeled instead into uneconomic import substitution.

* 1. secure
  2. extend
  3. defend
  4. possess

1. It is announced that a wallet has been found and can be at the manager’s office.
   1. declared
   2. obtained
   3. reclaimed
   4. recognized
2. When I my senses, I found myself wrapped up in bed in my little room, with Grandma bending over me.
   1. woke up
   2. took to
   3. picked up
   4. came to
3. The American society is an exceedingly shaky foundation of natural resources, which is connected with the possibility of a worsening environment.
   1. established on
   2. affiliated to
   3. originated from
   4. incorporated with
4. I am not with my roommate but I have to share the room with her, because I have nowhere else to live.
   1. concerned
   2. compatible
   3. considerate
   4. complied
5. At first, the of color pictures over a long distance seemed impossible, but, with painstaking efforts and at great expense, it became a reality.
   1. transaction
   2. transmission
   3. transformation
   4. transition
6. When the committee
   1. got down
   2. set about
   3. went off
   4. came up

to details, the proposed plan seemed impractical.

1. to some parts of South America is still difficult, because parts of the continent are still covered with thick forests.
   1. Orientation
   2. Access
   3. Procession
   4. Voyage
2. Mr. Smith had an unusual : he was first an office clerk, then a sailor, and ended up as a school teacher.
   1. profession
   2. occupation
   3. position
   4. career
3. The mayor is a woman with great and therefore deserves our political and financial support.
   1. intention
   2. instinct
   3. integrity
   4. intensity
4. The English weather defies forecast and hence is a source of interest to everyone.
   1. speculation
   2. attribution
   3. utilization
   4. proposition
5. 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.
   1. renders
   2. reckons
   3. regards
   4. relates
6. To impress a future employer, one should dress neatly, be , and display interest in the job.
   1. swift

* 1. instant
  2. timely
  3. punctual

1. You don’t have to install this radio in your new car, it’s an
   1. excessive
   2. optional
   3. additional
   4. arbitrary

extra.

1. We were pleased to note that the early morning delivery didn’t to the traffic jam of the busy city.
   1. aid
   2. amount
   3. add
   4. attribute

## Section 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 大 41 家 consuming all his grain

immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 大 42家 he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 大 43 家 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 大 44家old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 大 45家 the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation 大 46家 and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 大 47家 . He must either sell some of his property or 大 48家extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 大 49家 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 大 50 家 obtainable.

1. [A] other than

[B] as well as

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [C]  [D] | instead of more than |
| 42. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | only if much as long before ever since |
| 43. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | for against of towards |
| 44. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | replace purchase supplement dispose |
| 45. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | enhance mix feed raise |
| 46. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | vessels routes paths channels |
| 47. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | self-confident self-sufficient self-satisfied self-restrained |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | search save offer seek |
| 49. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | proportion percentage rate  ratio |

1. [A] genuinely
2. obviously
3. presumably
4. frequently

## Section 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)

## Text 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 the 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 businesses 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.”

1. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because .
   1. it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal

* 1. its domestic market was eight times larger than before
  2. the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors
  3. the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

1. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American .
   1. TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
   2. semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
   3. machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
   4. auto industry had lost part of its domestic market
2. What can be inferred from the passage?
   1. It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
   2. Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
   3. The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
   4. A long history of success may pave the way for further development.
3. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the .
   1. turning of the business cycle
   2. restructuring of industry
   3. improved business management
   4. success in education

## Text 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 pass 100,000 years -- even the pass 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.

1. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?
   1. A lack of mates.
   2. A fierce competition.
   3. A lower survival rate.
   4. A defective gene.
2. What does the example of India illustrate?
   1. Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
   2. Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
   3. The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.
   4. India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.
3. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because .
   1. life has been improved by technological advance
   2. the number of female babies has been declining
   3. our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
   4. the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing
4. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
   1. Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution
   2. Ways of Continuing Man’s Evolution
   3. The Evolutionary Future of Nature
   4. Human Evolution Going Nowhere

## Text 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 inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Certainly their descriptions 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 fulfills the laws 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?

1. This passage is mainly .
   1. a survey of new approaches to art
   2. a review of Futurist poetry
   3. about merits of the Futurist movement
   4. about laws and requirements of literature
2. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to .
   1. determine its purposes
   2. ignore its flaws
   3. follow the new fashions
   4. accept the principles
3. Futurists claim that we must .
   1. increase the production of literature
   2. use poetry to relieve modern stress
   3. develop new modes of expression
   4. avoid using adjectives and verbs
4. The author believes that Futurist poetry is .
   1. based on reasonable principles
   2. new and acceptable to ordinary people
   3. indicative of basic change in human nature
   4. more of a transient phenomenon than literature

## Text 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 tends 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 incidents 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 II 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 commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

1. In the Westerner’s eyes, the postwar Japan was .
   1. under aimless development
   2. a positive example
   3. a rival to the West
   4. on the decline
2. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?
   1. Women’s participation in social activities is limited.
   2. More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.
   3. Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.
   4. The life-style has been influenced by Western values.
3. Which of the following is true according to the author?
   1. Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.
   2. Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
   3. More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
   4. Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

1. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that .
   1. the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life
   2. the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.
   3. the Japanese endure more than ever before
   4. the Japanese appreciate their present life

## Text 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 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.

1. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if .
   1. its returns well compensate for the sacrifices
   2. it is rewarded with money, fame and power
   3. its goals are spiritual rather than material
   4. it is shared by the rich and the famous
2. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is .
   1. customary of the educated to discard ambition in words

* 1. too late to check ambition once it has been let out
  2. dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal
  3. impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition

1. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because .
   1. they think of it as immoral
   2. their pursuits are not fame or wealth
   3. ambition is not closely related to material benefits
   4. they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible
2. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained

.

* 1. secretly and vigorously
  2. openly and enthusiastically
  3. easily and momentarily
  4. verbally and spiritually

## Section IV English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

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

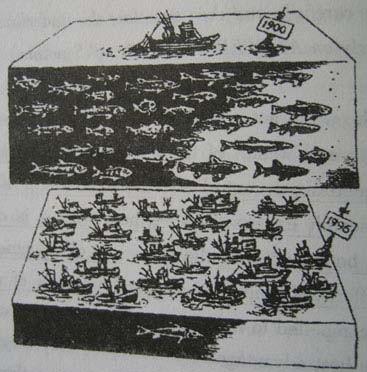
Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. 71) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists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

1. Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, 74) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization -- with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed -- was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. 75) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion

or problems arising from mass migration movements -- themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

## Section V Writing

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



2000 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (20 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A] | 2. [B] | 3. [D] | 4. [A] | 5. [C] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [A] | 8. [B] | 9. [D] | 10. [C] |

**Part B (5 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. [A] | 12. [D] | 13. [C] | 14. [D] | 15. [C] |
| 16. [D] | 17. [B] | 18. [A] | 19. [B] | 20. [D] |

**Part C (5 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [B] | 22. [D] | 23. [C] | 24. [A] | 25. [D] |
| 26. [A] | 27. [C] | 28. [D] | 29. [A] | 30. [B] |
| 31. [B] | 32. [A] | 33. [B] | 34. [D] | 35. [C] |
| 36. [A] | 37. [A] | 38. [D] | 39. [B] | 40. [C] |

**Part II: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [C] | 42. [A] | 43. [B] | 44. [A] | 45. [C] |
| 46. [D] | 47. [B] | 48. [D] | 49. [C] | 50. [D] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. [C] | 52. [D] | 53. [B] | 54. [A] | 55. [C] |
| 56. [B] | 57. [A] | 58. [D] | 59. [B] | 60. [A] |
| 61. [C] | 62. [D] | 63. [B] | 64. [D] | 65. [C] |
| 66. [A] | 67. [A] | 68. [C] | 69. [D] | 70. [B] |

**Section IV: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 在现代条件下，这需要程度不同的中央控制，从而就需要获得诸如经济学和运筹学等领域专家的协助。
2. 再者，显而易见的是一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关，而效率的提高则又有赖于各种科技人员的努力。
3. 大众通讯的显著发展使各地的人们不断感到有新的需求，不断接触到新的习俗和思想，由于上述原因，政府常常得推出更多的革新。
4. 在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家中，其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革，持续了大约一个世纪之久，而如今一个发展中国家在十年左右就可能完成这个过程。
5. 由于人口的猛增或大量人口流动 (现代交通工具使这种流动相对容易) 造成的种种问题也会对社会造成新的压力。

## Section V: Writing (15 points)

1. 参考范文

These two pictures display a sharp contrast: there were a lot of fish with one fishing boat in the sea in 1900 while the situation was just the opposite in 1995. Obviously, the fishing industry was facing a major problem, with all the ocean resources being exhausted so quickly.

The drawer is not exaggerating or joking about commercial fishing. On the contrary, he is seriously warning us that our way of thinking and ways of doing things are unreasonable and dangerous. Our resources are limited and our ecosystem needs careful consideration and protection. If we only care about the present, we will suffer in the future. It’s just like building friendship and saving money: the more you put into it, the more you can get; the more you take out, the less it is left.

Measures should be taken if such disappointing situation is to be avoided. I suggest that government make laws and regulations to guide and supervise people’s fishing activity, punishing those who only care about their own interest and bring harm to others and the environment. I also appeal to the public that money is not the only thing we can pursue and fish is not the only food we can eat. Whether for the benefit of the human race or for the interest of our own, we should show concern for others and make plans for the future. Only in this way can we live happily and affluently.

# 1999 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

**Part 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)

1. Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures knew that the assertion about economic

recovery

* 1. would be
  2. to be
  3. was
  4. being

just around the corner was untrue.

1. Smoking is so harmful to personal health that it kills

automobile accidents.

* 1. seven more times
  2. seven times more
  3. over seven times
  4. seven times

people each year than

1. It’s easy to blame the decline of conversation on the pace of modern life and on the vague

changes

* 1. taking
  2. to take
  3. take
  4. taken

place in our ever-changing world.

1. This is an exciting area of study, and one

discovered almost daily.

* 1. from
  2. by
  3. in
  4. through

which new applications are being

1. can be seen from the comparison of these figures, the principle involves the active participation of the patient in the modification of his condition.
   1. As
   2. What
   3. That

* 1. It

1. Although I had been invited to the opening ceremony, I was unable to attend such short notice.
   1. to
   2. in
   3. with
   4. on
2. California has more light than it knows to do with but everything else is expensive.
   1. how
   2. what
   3. which
   4. where
3. The solution works only for couples who are self-employed, don’t have small children and

get along

* 1. so well
  2. too well
  3. well as
  4. well enough

to spend most of their time together.

1. Marlin is a young man of independent thinking who is not about compliments to his political leaders.
   1. paying
   2. having paid
   3. to pay
   4. to have paid
2. These proposals sought to place greater restrictions on the use and copying of digital

information than

* 1. exist
  2. exists
  3. existing
  4. to exist **Part B Directions:**

in traditional media.

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)

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. Symposium talks will cover a wide range

A

of subjects from

B

over-fishing to physical and

environment C

factors that affect the populations

D

of different species.

1. 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.

1. 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

1. The Committee adopted a resolution requiring

A

the seven automakers selling

B

the most cars

in the state making

C

1. percent of those vehicles emissions-free

D

by 1998.

1. 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, there’s going to be a constant racial conflict in the D

world.

1. 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.

1. Even if

A

automakers modify commercially produced cars to run on

B

alternative fuels, the cars

C

won’t catch on in a big way when

D

drivers can fill them up at the gas station.

## Part 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)

1. An important property of a scientific theory is its ability to further research and further thinking about a particular topic.
   1. stimulate
   2. renovate
   3. arouse
   4. advocate
2. Although architecture has artistic qualities, it must also satisfy a number of important practical .
   1. obligations
   2. regulations
   3. observations
   4. considerations
3. Life insurance is financial protection for dependents against loss

bread-winner’s death.

* 1. at the cost of

the

* 1. on the verge of
  2. as a result of
  3. for the sake of

1. In education there should be a good among the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgment.
   1. distribution
   2. balance
   3. combination
   4. assignment
2. The American dream is most during the periods of productivity and wealth generated by American capitalism.
   1. plausible
   2. patriotic
   3. primitive
   4. partial
3. Poverty is not in most cities although, perhaps because of the crowded conditions in certain areas, it is more visible there.
   1. rare
   2. temporary
   3. prevalent
   4. segmental
4. People who live in small towns often seem more friendly than those living in

populated areas.

* 1. densely
  2. intensely
  3. abundantly
  4. highly

1. 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.
   1. picking up
   2. coping with
   3. passing out
   4. getting across
2. Tom’s mother tried hard to persuade him to from his intention to invest his savings in stock market.
   1. pull out
   2. give up

* 1. draw in
  2. back down

1. An increasing proportion of our population, unable to live without advanced medical , will become progressively more reliant on expensive technology.
   1. interference
   2. interruption
   3. intervention
   4. interaction
2. 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.
   1. branch
   2. category
   3. domain
   4. scope
3. Nobody yet knows how long and how seriously the in the financial system will drag down the economy.
   1. shallowness
   2. shakiness
   3. scantiness
   4. stiffness
4. Crisis would be the right term to describe the
   1. minimization
   2. restriction
   3. descent
   4. decline

in many animal species.

1. The city is an important railroad
   1. conjunction
   2. network
   3. junction
   4. link

and industrial and convention center.

1. Prof. White, my respected tutor, frequently reminds me to myself of every chance to improve my English.
   1. assure
   2. inform
   3. avail
   4. notify

1. Researchers discovered that plants infected with a virus give off a gas that disease resistance in neighboring plants.
   1. contracts
   2. activates
   3. maintains
   4. prescribes
2. 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 one | movement of the moon conveniently provided the unit of month, which was from new moon to the next. |
|  | [A] | measured |
|  | [B] | reckoned |
|  | [C] | judged |
|  | [D] | assessed |
| 39. | The the | judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible on the grounds that it was to issue at hand. |
|  | [A] | irrational |
|  | [B] | unreasonable |
|  | [C] | invalid |
|  | [D] | irrelevant |

1. Fuel scarcities and price increases automobile designers to scale down the largest models and to develop completely new lines of small cars and trucks.
   1. persuaded
   2. prompted
   3. imposed
   4. enlightened

## Section 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 大 41 家 low accident rates plan their

safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 大 42家 and active. When the work is well done, a 大 43 家 of accident-free operations is established

大 44 家 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may 大 45 家 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work

practices by 大 46 家 rules or regulations. 大 47 家 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 大 48 家 . The fewer the injury 大 49 家 , the better the workman’s insurance

rate. This may mean the difference between operating at 大 50 家 or at a loss.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | at  in on with |
| 42. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | alive vivid mobile diverse |
| 43. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | regulation climate circumstance requirement |
| 44. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | where how what unless |
| 45. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | alter differ shift distinguish |
| 46. | [A] | constituting |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [B]  [C]  [D] | aggravating observing justifying |
| 47. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | Some Many Even Still |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | comes off turns up pays off holds up |
| 49. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | claims reports declarations proclamations |
| 50. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | an advantage a benefit an interest a profit |

## Section 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)

## Text 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 was 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.

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

## Text 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 businesspeople 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.

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

1. We learn from the last paragraph that .
   1. pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce
   2. interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers
   3. leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago
   4. setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

## Text 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.

1. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is .
   1. far-reaching
   2. dubiously oriented
   3. self-contradictory

* 1. radically reformatory

1. The belief that education is indispensable to all children .
   1. is indicative of a pessimism in disguise
   2. came into being along with the arrival of computers
   3. is deeply rooted in the minds of computered advocates
   4. originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries
2. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author’s country the European model of professional training is .
   1. dependent upon the starting age of candidates
   2. worth trying in various social sections
   3. of little practical value
   4. attractive to every kind of professional
3. According to the author, basic computer skills should be .
   1. included as an auxiliary course in school
   2. highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications
   3. mastered through a life-long course
   4. equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise

## Text 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.”

1. We can learn from the first paragraph that .
   1. federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans
   2. the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning
   3. NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique
   4. the White House has got the panel’s recommendations on cloning
2. The panel agreed on all of the following except that .
   1. the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
   2. the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control
   3. it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
   4. it would be against ethical values to clone a human being
3. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because \_.
   1. embryo research is just a current development of cloning
   2. the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
   3. an embryo’s life will not be endangered in embryo research
   4. the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law
4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that .
   1. some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
   2. a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time
   3. privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC’s appeal
   4. the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

## Text 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.”

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

* 1. are mostly underestimated by management

## Section IV English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

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

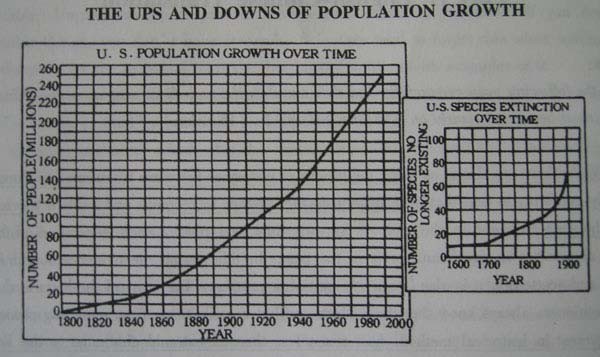
1. While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines 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.
2. 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.

## Section V Writing

1. **Directions:**
   1. Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words.
   2. Your essay must be written neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)
   3. 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 suggestion for wildlife protection THE UPS AND DOWNS OF POPULATION GROWTH



1999 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (20 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [D] | 2. [B] | 3. [A] | 4. [C] | 5. [A] |
| 6. [D] | 7. [B] | 8. [D] | 9. [C] | 10. [A] |

**Part B (5 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 11. [D] were | 12. [D] saving |
| 13. [C] family-run | 14. [C] environmental |
| 15. [B] that | 16. [A] in |
| 17. [C] to make | 18. [D] skinned |
| 19. [B] great | 20. [D] unless |

**Part C (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [A] | 22. [D] | 23. [C] | 24. [B] | 25. [A] |
| 26. [C] | 27. [A] | 28. [B] | 29. [D] | 30. [C] |
| 31. [C] | 32. [B] | 33. [D] | 34. [C] | 35. [C] |
| 36. [B] | 37. [A] | 38. [B] | 39. [D] | 40. [B] |

**Section II: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [D] | 42. [A] | 43. [B] | 44. [A] | 45. [B] |
| 46. [C] | 47. [D] | 48. [C] | 49. [A] | 50. [D] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. [B] | 52. [C] | 53. [A] | 54. [D] | 55. [A] |
| 56. [C] | 57. [D] | 58. [B] | 59. [B] | 60. [D] |
| 61. [C] | 62. [A] | 63. [B] | 64. [C] | 65. [D] |
| 66. [A] | 67. [A] | 68. [B] | 69. [D] | 70. [A] |

**Section IV: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定，但现代史学家的实践最趋向于认为历史学是试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。
2. 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意见不一，其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。
3. 在这种转变中，历史学家研究历史时，那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。
4. 所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念，还是指历史探究中各个具体领域适用的研究手段， 人们对此意见不一。
5. 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内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论，后者认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。

## Section V: Writing (15 points)

1. 参考范文

The two graphs tell us something about population growth and wildlife extinction in the

U.S. From 1800, the American population has been growing all the time. In the 100 years from 1600 to 1700, the number of wildlife species remained almost stable, with the next 200 years witnessing a growing trend in wildlife extinction. It can be easily seen that the more the human beings, the fewer the animal species.

There may be several reasons for this effect. First, as human population expands, more and more wild animals are hunted for food. Second, due to all kinds of pollution and the damage of ecosystem caused by man, some animals have nowhere to live. Third, some animals are of great medical value, they become the targets for making money.

It is time we took some measures to stop this disturbing trend. On one hand, government should pass some laws and regulations to prevent people from killing more wild animals and forbid further damage to our environment. On the other hand, we should cultivate the awareness that animals are our friends and their extinction poses a threat rather than brings benefits to us. Only when human beings live in harmony with all kinds of animals can we really build a beautiful and healthy world.

# 1998 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

**Part 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 the **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

1. from
2. after
3. for
4. since

1979.

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

1. I worked so late in the office last night that I hardly had time
   1. to have caught
   2. to catch
   3. catching
   4. having caught

the last bus.

1. As it turned out to be a small house party, we
   1. needn’t dress up
   2. did not need have dressed up
   3. did not need dress up
   4. needn’t have dressed up

so formally.

1. I apologize if I
   1. offend
   2. had offended
   3. should have offended
   4. might have offended

you, but I assure you it was unintentional.

1. Although a teenager, Fred could resist
   1. to be told
   2. having been told
   3. being told
   4. to have been told

what to do and what not to do.

1. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage

avoided.

* 1. is to be
  2. can be
  3. will be
  4. has been

1. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true

it comes to classroom tests.

* 1. before
  2. as
  3. since
  4. when

1. There are over 100 night schools in the city, making it possible for a professional to be

reeducated no matter

* 1. how
  2. where
  3. what
  4. when

he does.

1. I’ve kept up a friendship with a girl whom I was at school
   1. about
   2. since
   3. till
   4. with

twenty years ago.

1. He wasn’t asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, insufficiently popular with all members.
   1. being considered
   2. considering
   3. to be considered
   4. having considered

10.

for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so

thriving as it is.

1. Had it not been
2. Were it not
3. Be it not
4. Should it not be **Part 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].

1. 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.

1. Neither rain nor snow keeps

A

the postman from delivering our letters which

B

we so much

C

look

forward to receive.

D

1. If they will not accept

a check, we shall have

to pay the cash, though it would be

much

A B C D

trouble for both sides.

1. Having been

A

robbed off

B

economic importance, those states are not

C

likely to count for

very much D

in international political terms.

1. 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

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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

1. 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

1. The integration of independent states could best be

A

brought about by first

B

creating a

central organization with authorities

C

over technical

D

economic tasks.

## Part 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

* 1. vanished
  2. scattered
  3. abandoned
  4. rejected

in the woods off the highway.

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

1. The machine needs a complete
   1. amending
   2. fitting
   3. mending
   4. renovating

since it has been in use for over ten years.

1. There were many people present and he appeared only for a few seconds, so I only caught

a

1. glance

of him.

1. glimpse
2. look
3. sight
4. I don’t think it’s wise of you to your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.
   1. show up
   2. show out
   3. show in
   4. show off
5. The returns in the short may be small, but over a number of years the investment will be well repaid.
   1. interval
   2. range
   3. span
   4. term
6. A thorough study of biology requires with the properties of trees and plants, and the habit of birds and beasts.
   1. acquisition
   2. discrimination
   3. curiosity
   4. familiarity
7. She worked hard at her task before she felt sure that the results would her long effort.
   1. justify
   2. testify
   3. rectify
   4. verify
8. I’m very glad to know that my boss has generously agreed to

for certain services.

my debt in return

* 1. take away
  2. cut out
  3. write off
  4. clear up

1. Some journalists often overstate the situation so that their news may create a great

.

* 1. explosion
  2. sensation
  3. exaggeration
  4. stimulation

1. According to what you have just said, am I to understand that his new post no responsibility with it at all?
   1. shoulders
   2. possesses
   3. carries
   4. shares
2. 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.
   1. comment
   2. reaction
   3. impression
   4. comprehension
3. Please yourself from smoking and spitting in public places, since the law forbids them.
   1. restrain
   2. hinder
   3. restrict
   4. prohibit
4. Without telephone it would be impossible to carry on the functions of every business operation in the whole country.
   1. practically
   2. preferably
   3. precisely
   4. presumably
5. Preliminary estimation puts the figure at around $110 billion, the $160 billion the President is struggling to get through the Congress.
   1. in proportion to

* 1. in reply to
  2. in relation to
  3. in contrast to

1. He is planning another tour abroad, yet his passport will at the end of this month.
   1. expire
   2. exceed
   3. terminate
   4. cease
2. All the off-shore oil explorers were in high spirits as they read

their families.

* 1. sentimental
  2. affectionate
  3. intimate
  4. sensitive

letters from

1. Several international events in the early 1990s seem likely to , or at least weaken, the trends that emerged in the 1980s.
   1. revolt
   2. revolve
   3. reverse
   4. revive
2. I was unaware of the critical points involved, so my choice was quite .
   1. arbitrary
   2. rational
   3. mechanical
   4. unpredictable
3. The local people were joyfully surprised to find the price of vegetables no longer according to the weather.
   1. altered
   2. converted
   3. fluctuated
   4. modified
4. The pursuit of leisure on the part of the employees will certainly not

prospect of promotion.

* 1. spur
  2. further
  3. induce

their

* 1. reinforce

1. In what

to a last minute stay of execution, a council announced that emergency

funding would keep alive two aging satellites.

* 1. applies
  2. accounts
  3. attaches
  4. amounts

## Section 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

大 41 家 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the

大 42 家 man. But they insisted that its 大 43 家 results during the period from 1750 to 1850

were widespread poverty and misery for the 大 44 家 of the English population. 大 45家contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still

a 大 46 家 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, 大 47 家 , is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 大 48家 history and

economics, have 大 49家 two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was 大 50 家 by great

poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

1. [A] admitted
2. believed
3. claimed
4. predicted
5. [A] plain
6. average
7. mean
8. normal
9. [A] momentary
10. prompt
11. instant

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [D] | immediate |
| 44. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | bulk host gross  magnitude |
| 45. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | On With For By |
| 46. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | broadly thoroughly generally completely |
| 47. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | however meanwhile therefore moreover |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | at in  about for |
| 49. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | manifested approved shown speculated |
| 50. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | noted impressed labeled marked |

## Section 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 the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

## Text 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 troops 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 cost 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.

1. The third sentence of Paragraph 1 implies that .
   1. people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality
   2. the blind could be happier than the sighted
   3. over-excited people tend to neglect vital things
   4. fascination makes people lose their eyesight
2. In Paragraph 5, “the powerless” probably refers to .
   1. areas short of electricity
   2. dams without power stations
   3. poor countries around India
   4. common people in the Narmada Dam area
3. What is the myth concerning giant dams?
   1. They bring in more fertile soil.
   2. They help defend the country.
   3. They strengthen international ties.
   4. They have universal control of the waters.

1. What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as .
   1. “It’s no use crying over spilt milk”
   2. “More haste, less speed”
   3. “Look before you leap”
   4. “He who laughs last laughs best”

## Text 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 Bong 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 chasing.”

1. According to the author, the American economic situation is .
   1. not as good as it seems
   2. at its turning point
   3. much better than it seems
   4. near to complete recovery
2. The official statistics on productivity growth .
   1. exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle
   2. fall short of businessmen’s anticipation
   3. meet the expectation of business people

* 1. fail to reflect the true state of economy

1. The author raises the question “what about pain without gain?” because .
   1. he questions the truth of “no gain without pain”
   2. he does not think the productivity revolution works
   3. he wonders if the official statistics are misleading
   4. he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses
2. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
   1. Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.
   2. New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.
   3. The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.
   4. The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

## Text 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 “anti-science” 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.

Anti-science 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 anti-science 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 anti-science epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. “The term ‘anti-science’ 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.”

1. The word “schism” (Line 4, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means .
   1. confrontation
   2. dissatisfaction
   3. separation
   4. contempt
2. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to .
   1. discuss the cause of the decline of science’s power
   2. show the author’s sympathy with scientists
   3. explain the way in which science develops
   4. exemplify the division of science and the humanities
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
   1. Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.
   2. Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.
   3. The “more enlightened” tend to tag others as anti-science.
   4. Tagging environmentalists as “anti-science” is justifiable.
4. The author’s attitude toward the issue of “science vs. anti-science” is .
   1. impartial
   2. subjective
   3. biased
   4. puzzling

## Text 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. D. C., 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.

1. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s .
   1. enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history
   2. witnessed a southwestern shift of population
   3. underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
   4. brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II
2. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that

.

* 1. it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution
  2. it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants
  3. it reveals the Americans’ new pursuit of spacious living
  4. it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday’s “baby boom”

1. We can see from the available statistics that .
   1. California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US
   2. the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West
   3. cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration
   4. Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population
2. The word “demographers” (Line 1, Paragraph 8) most probably means .

* 1. people in favor of the trend of democracy
  2. advocates of migration between states
  3. scientists engaged in the study of population
  4. conservatives clinging to old patterns of life

## Text 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 come 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).

1. The author believes that .
   1. the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth’s interior
   2. the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true
   3. the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions
   4. the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart
2. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that .
   1. the two continents are still moving in opposite directions
   2. they have been found to share certain geological features
   3. the African plate has been stable for 30 million years
   4. over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe
3. The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining .

* 1. the structure of the African plates
  2. the revival of dead volcanoes
  3. the mobility of the continents
  4. the formation of new oceans

1. The passage is mainly about .
   1. the features of volcanic activities
   2. the importance of the theory about drifting plates
   3. the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies
   4. the process of the formation of volcanoes

## Section IV English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the **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, plants 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.

71.

72.

73.

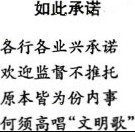
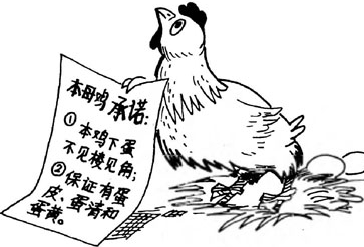
74.

75.

## Section V Writing

**Directions:**

1. Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words.
2. Your essay must be written clearly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)
3. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
   1. Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon.
   2. Give your comments.



注：图片上的文字是： 本母鸡承诺：

①本鸡下蛋不见棱不见角

②保证有蛋皮，蛋黄和蛋清

1998 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (20 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [B] | 2. [D] | 3. [B] | 4. [C] | 5. [A] |
| 6. [D] | 7. [C] | 8. [D] | 9. [A] | 10. [A] |

**Part B (5 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. [B] | 12. [D] | 13. [C] | 14. [B] | 15. [C] |
| 16. [B] | 17. [A] | 18. [C] | 19. [A] | 20. [C] |

**Part C (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [C] | 22. [B] | 23. [D] | 24. [D] | 25. [D] |
| 26. [A] | 27. [C] | 28. [B] | 29. [C] | 30. [B] |
| 31. [A] | 32. [A] | 33. [D] | 34. [A] | 35. [B] |
| 36. [C] | 37. [A] | 38. [C] | 39. [B] | 40. [D] |

**Section II: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [A] | 42. [B] | 43. [D] | 44. [A] | 45. [D] |
| 46. [D] | 47. [A] | 48. [B] | 49. [C] | 50. [D] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. [C] | 52. [D] | 53. [D] | 54. [C] | 55. [A] |
| 56. [B] | 57. [B] | 58. [A] | 59. [C] | 60. [D] |
| 61. [A] | 62. [A] | 63. [B] | 64. [C] | 65. [D] |
| 66. [C] | 67. [B] | 68. [B] | 69. [D] | 70. [C] |

**Section IV: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 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，因为他们看到的是 150 亿年前宇宙云的形状和结构。
2. 巨大的宇宙云的存在，实际上是使二十年代首创的大爆炸论得以保持其宇宙起源论的主导地位所不可缺少的。
3. 天体物理学家使用南极陆基探测器及球载仪器，正越来越近地观测这些云系，也许不久会报告他们的观测结果。
4. 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，这种论说即更完美的大爆炸论，亦称宇宙膨胀说。
5. 宇宙膨胀说虽然听似奇特，但它是基本粒子物理学中一些公认的理论在科学上看来可信的推论。许多天体物理学家七、八年来一直认为这一论说是正确的。

## Section V: Writing (15 points)

1. 参考范文

Recently, more and more people have seen varieties of promises either from TV, newspaper or from other media. As is shown in the cartoon, even a hen has learned how to promise. We all know that hen’s duty is to lay eggs which should undoubtedly consist of most elementary part. But the hen promises what she should do!

(图画点题, 夹叙夹议)

With the development of the society and the improvement of people’s living standard, more and more attention should be paid to the improvement of quality of service. Therefore, many enterprises and departments promise to better their services so as to meet the people’s need better. They are also pleased to invite people to supervise what they have done and will do. But much to our surprise, some of them just say something that they should do. These promises are only laughed at by people.

(解释配诗, 又有议论)

In my opinion, doing more is better than promising more, because people are willing to be served really. All we should lay more emphasis on what we do and how we can virtually improve the level of service. Only in this way can we make people satisfied with what we do.

(发表自己的观点)

评语：内容切题, 包括图画的全部信息；清楚表达其内涵, 文字连贯；句式有变化, 句子结构和用词正确, 文章长度符合要求。本作文得 13 分

# 1997 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

**Part 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 the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

1. The Social Security Retirement Program is made up of two trust funds,

penniless by next year.

* 1. the larger one
  2. the larger of which
  3. the largest one
  4. the largest of which

could go

1. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.
   1. combined
   2. having combined
   3. combine
   4. being combined
2. Andrew, my father’s younger brother, will not be at the picnic, to the family’s disappointment.
   1. much
   2. more
   3. too much
   4. much more
3. 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.

* 1. were
  2. had been
  3. have been
  4. was

1. Help will come from the UN, but the aid will be
   1. everywhere
   2. somewhere
   3. nowhere

near what’s needed.

* 1. anywhere

1. 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.

1. and
2. as
3. but
4. or
5. 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.

* 1. What little
  2. So much
  3. How much
  4. So little

1. Although we feel dissatisfied with the election results, we have to become reconciled

the decision made by our fellow countrymen.

* 1. for
  2. on
  3. to
  4. in

1. 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.
   1. adding
   2. to have added
   3. to add
   4. added
2. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly .
   1. noticed
   2. to be noticed
   3. being noticed
   4. to notice **Part 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 the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (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].

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. They pointed out

A

the damage which

B

they supposed that

C

had been done by last night’s

D

storm.

1. 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.

1. A great many

A

teachers firmly

B

believe that English is one of the poorest-taught

C

subjects

in high schools at present.

D

1. 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

1. I thought the technician was to blame

A

for the blowing

B

of the fuse, but I see now how I

C

was D

mistaken.

1. For him to be re-elected

what is essential is not that his policy works, but that

the

A B C

public believe that it is.

D

1. As far as

A

I am concerned, his politics are

B

rather conservative compared

C

with other

politicians.

D

1. 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

## Part 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 the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found

* 1. vanished
  2. scattered
  3. abandoned
  4. rejected

in the woods off the highway.

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

1. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them .
   1. off
   2. aside

* 1. out
  2. down

1. The wealth of a country should be measured the health and happiness of its people as well as the material goods it can produce.
   1. in line with
   2. in terms of
   3. in regard with
   4. by means of
2. He has failed me so many times that I no longer place any
   1. faith
   2. belief
   3. credit
   4. reliance

on what he promises.

1. My students found the book : it provided them with an abundance of information on the subject.
   1. enlightening
   2. confusing
   3. distracting
   4. amusing
2. Nobody yet knows how long and how seriously the shakiness in the financial system will

down the economy.

* 1. put
  2. settle
  3. drag
  4. knock

1. In this factory the machines are not regulated

central computer system.

* 1. independently
  2. individually
  3. irrespectively
  4. irregularly

but are jointly controlled by a

1. Every chemical change either results from energy being used to produce the change, or causes

energy to be

* 1. given off
  2. put out
  3. set off
  4. used up

in some form.

1. If businessmen are taxed too much, they will no longer be motivated to work hard, with the result that incomes from taxation might actually .
   1. shrink
   2. delay
   3. disperse
   4. sink
2. American companies are evolving from mass-production manufacturing to

enterprises.

* 1. moveable
  2. changing
  3. flexible
  4. varying

1. If you know what the trouble is, why don’t you help them to
   1. simplify
   2. modify
   3. verify
   4. rectify

the situation?

1. I can’t what has happened to the vegetables, for they were freshly picked this morning.
   1. figure out
   2. draw out
   3. look out
   4. work out
2. I tried very hard to persuade him to join our group but I met with a flat .
   1. disapproval
   2. rejection
   3. refusal
   4. decline
3. From this material we can
   1. derive
   2. discern
   3. diminish
   4. displace

hundreds of what you may call direct products.

1. She had clearly no
   1. tendency
   2. ambition

of doing any work, although she was very well paid.

* 1. intention
  2. willingness

1. What seems confusing or fragmented at first might well become
   1. clean and measurable
   2. notable and systematic
   3. pure and wholesome
   4. clear and organic

a third time.

1. The public opinion was that the time was not for the election of such a radical candidate as Mr. Jones.
   1. reasonable
   2. ripe
   3. ready
   4. practical
2. Hudson said he could not kill a living thing except for the
   1. sensation
   2. cause
   3. purpose
   4. motive

of hunger.

1. For the new country to survive, for its people to enjoy prosperity, new economic policies will be required.
   1. to name a few
   2. let alone
   3. not to speak
   4. let’s say
2. Foreign disinvestment and the

1985 further weakened its economy.

* 1. displacement
  2. elimination
  3. exclusion
  4. exception

of South Africa from world capital markets after

1. When a number of people

together in a conversational knot, each individual

expresses his position in the group by where he stands.

* 1. pad
  2. pack
  3. squeeze
  4. cluster

## Section 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 the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Manpower Inc., with 560,000 workers, is the world’s largest temporary employment agency. Every morning, its people 大 41家 into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day’s

work for a day’s pay. One day at a time. 大 42家 industrial giants like General Motors and

IBM struggle to survive 大 43 家 reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

大 44 家 its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part-timers and temporary workers. This “ 大 45 家 ” work force is the most important 大 46 家in American business today, and it is 大 47 家 changing the relationship between people and their jobs. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive 大 48家avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens 大 49家 by employment rules, healthcare costs

and pension plans. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of 大 50家that came from being a loyal employee.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | [A]  [B]  [C] | swarm  stride separate |
|  | [D] | slip |
| 42. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | For Because As Since |
| 43. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | from in on by |
| 44. | [A]  [B] | Even though Now that |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [C]  [D] | If only Provided that |
| 45. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | durable disposable available transferable |
| 46. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | approach flow fashion trend |
| 47. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | instantly reversely fundamentally sufficiently |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | but while and whereas |
| 49. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | imposed restricted illustrated confined |
| 50. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | excitement conviction enthusiasm importance |

## Section 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 the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

## Text 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.

1. From the second paragraph we learn that .
   1. the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries
   2. physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia
   3. changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law
   4. it takes time to realize the significance of the law’s passage
2. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means

.

* 1. observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia
  2. similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries
  3. observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes
  4. the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop

1. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will .
   1. face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia
   2. experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient
   3. have an intense fear of terrible suffering
   4. undergo a cooling off period of seven days
2. The author’s attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of .

* 1. opposition
  2. suspicion
  3. approval
  4. indifference

## Text 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.

1. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, .
   1. rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
   2. small-minded officials deserve a serious comment
   3. Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
   4. most Americans are ready to offer help
2. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that .

* 1. culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
  2. courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
  3. various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
  4. social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions

1. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers .
   1. to improve their hard life
   2. in view of their long-distance travel
   3. to add some flavor to their own daily life
   4. out of a charitable impulse
2. The tradition of hospitality to strangers .
   1. tends to be superficial and artificial
   2. is generally well kept up in the United States
   3. is always understood properly
   4. has something to do with the busy tourist trails

## Text 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.

1. “Substance abuse” (Line 5, Paragraph 1) is preferable to “drug abuse” in that .
   1. substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used

* 1. “drug abuse” is only related to a limited number of drug takers
  2. alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine
  3. many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous

1. The word “pervasive” (Line 1, Paragraph 2) might mean .
   1. widespread
   2. overwhelming
   3. piercing
   4. fashionable
2. Physical dependence on certain substances results from .
   1. uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time
   2. exclusive use of them for social purposes
   3. quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases
   4. careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms
3. From the last paragraph we can infer that .
   1. stimulants function positively on the mind
   2. hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health
   3. depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances
   4. the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups

## Text 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 sell 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.”

1. Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for .
   1. its raising of the corporate stock price
   2. its self-examination of soul
   3. its neglect of social responsibility
   4. its emphasis on creative freedom
2. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
   1. Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner.
   2. Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.
   3. Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate.
   4. Steve Ross is no longer alive.
3. In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman .
   1. stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression
   2. softened his tone and adopted some new policy
   3. changed his attitude and yielded to objection
   4. received more support from the 15-member board
4. The best title for this passage could be .
   1. A Company under Fire
   2. A Debate on Moral Decline
   3. A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture
   4. A Form of Creative Freedom

## Text 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 upended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

1. From the passage we learn that .
   1. there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates
   2. economy will always follow certain models
   3. the economic situation is better than expected
   4. economists had foreseen the present economic situation
2. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
   1. Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car
   2. An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation
   3. A high unemployment rate will result from inflation
   4. Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy
3. The sentence “This is no flash in the pan” (Line 5, Paragraph 3) means that .
   1. the low inflation rate will last for some time
   2. the inflation rate will soon rise
   3. the inflation will disappear quickly
   4. there is no inflation at present
4. The passage shows that the author is
   1. critical of
   2. puzzled by
   3. disappointed at
   4. amazed at

the present situation.

## Section IV English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

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

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 center 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.

71.

72.

73.

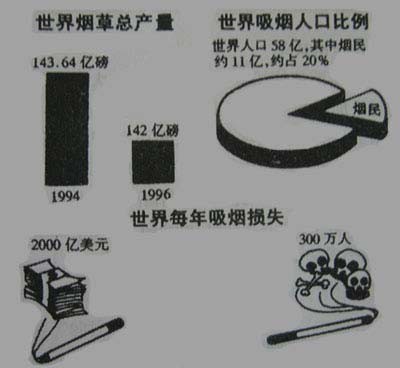
74.

75.

## Section V Writing

**Directions:**

1. Study the following set of pictures carefully and write an essay in no less than 120 words.
2. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

1. 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.

1997 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (20 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [B] | 2. [D] | 3. [A] | 4. [D] | 5. [C] |
| 6. [B] | 7. [A] | 8. [C] | 9. [D] | 10. [B] |

**Part B (5 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. [C] | 12. [B] | 13. [C] | 14. [B] | 15. [C] |
| 16. [A] | 17. [C] | 18. [D] | 19. [D] | 20. [B] |

**Part C (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [A] | 22. [B] | 23. [D] | 24. [A] | 25. [C] |
| 26. [B] | 27. [A] | 28. [A] | 29. [C] | 30. [D] |
| 31. [A] | 32. [C] | 33. [A] | 34. [C] | 35. [D] |
| 36. [B] | 37. [D] | 38. [B] | 39. [C] | 40. [D] |

**Section II: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [A] | 42. [C] | 43. [D] | 44. [A] | 45. [B] |
| 46. [D] | 47. [C] | 48. [B] | 49. [A] | 50. [D] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. [D] | 52. [B] | 53. [A] | 54. [C] | 55. [D] |
| 56. [A] | 57. [C] | 58. [B] | 59. [D] | 60. [A] |
| 61. [A] | 62. [B] | 63. [C] | 64. [D] | 65. [B] |
| 66. [A] | 67. [C] | 68. [B] | 69. [A] | 70. [D] |

**Section IV: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 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。
2. 有些哲学家论证说, 权利只存在在于社会契约中, 是责任与权益相交换的一部分。
3. 这种说法从一开始就将讨论引向两个极端, 它使人们认为应这样对待动物：要么像对人类自身一样关切体谅, 要么完全冷漠无情。
4. 这类人持极端看法, 认为人与动物在各相关方面都不相同, 对待动物无须考虑道德问题。
5. 这种反应并不错, 这是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能在起作用, 这种本能应得到鼓励, 而不应遭到嘲弄。

## Section V: Writing (15 points)

1. 参考范文例文一

We meet smokers everywhere: in the streets, on college campuses and in shops. There are

5.8 billion people in the world, and the smokers are about 1.1 billion, which makes up 20 percent of the world’s total population.

Smoking is very harmful. I think there are two main aspects to the damage. First, smoking consumes a great deal of money. As is shown in the pictorial graph, smoking wastes 200 billion dollars each year in the world. Second, smoking does harm to the health of smokers, and it is the main cause of lung cancer. About 3 million people die because of the relevant diseases derived from smoking every year.

Because more and more people are aware of the great harm of smoking to humans, the amount of tobacco consumption is on the decrease. From the following figures we can clearly see the tendency. The total amount of world tobacco production added up to 14.364 billion pounds in 1994, but it dropped to 14.2 billion pounds in 1995. At the same time, many countries call on people to give up smoking. So it is certain that the number of smokers is to decrease.

例文二

About Tobacco Consumption

From the above set of pictures, we can see that there were a total of 14.364 billion pounds of tobacco produced in 1994 and 14.2 billion pounds in 1995. Because the amount of tobacco production is falling yearly, it can be predicted that the tendency of tobacco consumption would also be falling yearly. There are many reasons. Firstly, smoking wastes money. Every year there are two hundred billion dollars “burnt” in the cigarette “fire.” Secondly, smoking would hardly do people any good and it can even cause cancer. Every year there are three million people “buried” in the cigarette “tomb”.

Although tobacco consumption is falling, there are too many people who smoke. The population in the world is 5.8 billion, but about twenty percent of the population, that is to say 1.1 billion people, smoke. So the situation is serious and the movement against smoking is still a difficult task.

评语：上边两篇作文内容符合要求, 包括对各图的说明, 对趋势的预测及理由,数字表达正确, 语言较好, 表达能力较强, 长度符合要求。得 14 分

# 1996 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

**Part 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 the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

1. Do you enjoy listening to records? I find records are often , or better than an actual performance.
   1. as good as
   2. as good
   3. good
   4. 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?”
   1. must be
   2. had
   3. must have been
   4. 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.
   1. ever since
   2. much as
   3. even though
   4. if only
4. Observations were made the children at the beginning and at the end of preschool and first grade.
   1. towards
   2. of
   3. on
   4. with
5. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each one major point in contrast with the other.
   1. makes
   2. made
   3. is to make

* 1. making

1. A safety analysis the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done.
   1. would identify
   2. will identify
   3. would have identified
   4. will have identified
2. The number of registered participants in this year’s marathon was half .
   1. of last year’s
   2. those of last year’s
   3. of those of last year's
   4. that of last year’s
3. For there successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present.
   1. is
   2. to be
   3. will be
   4. being
4. 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.

* 1. giving
  2. gave
  3. to give
  4. given

1. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything going on in the world.
   1. it is
   2. as is
   3. there is
   4. what is **Part 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)

1. I’d rather you would go

A

by train, because I can’t bear

B

the idea of your being

C

in an

airplane in such

D

bad weather.

1. It’s essential that people be

A

psychological B

able to resist the impact brought about by

C

the transition from planned

D

economy to market economy.

1. Some bosses dislike to allow

A

people to share

B

their responsibilities; they keep all

C

important matters tightly

D

in their own hands.

1. Each cigarette which a person smokes does

A

some B

harm, and eventually you

C

may get a serious

disease from its

D

effect.

1. On the whole , ambitious students are much likely to succeed in their studies than

A B

are those C

with D

little ambition.

1. Despite

A

much research, there are still certain elements in

B

the life cycle of the insect

that is

C

not fully understood.

D

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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.

1. 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

## Part 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)

1. I was speaking to Ann on the phone when suddenly we were .
   1. hung up
   2. hung back
   3. cut down
   4. cut off
2. She wondered if she could have the opportunity to spend

learn more about the city.

* 1. sometimes
  2. some time
  3. sometime
  4. some times

here so that she could

1. Ms. Green has been living in town for only one year, yet she seems to be with everyone who comes to the store.
   1. accepted
   2. admitted
   3. admired

* 1. acquainted

1. He does not
   1. equal
   2. match
   3. qualify
   4. fit

as a teacher of English as his pronunciation is terrible.

1. 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.
   1. pursuing
   2. chasing
   3. reaching
   4. winning
2. The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that

refreshments.

* 1. at large
  2. at intervals
  3. at ease
  4. at random

the speakers stopped for

1. When travelling, you are advised to take travellers’ checks, which provide a secure

to carrying your money in cash.

* 1. substitute
  2. selection
  3. preference
  4. alternative

1. I never trusted him because I always thought of him as such a
   1. gracious
   2. suspicious
   3. unique
   4. particular

character.

1. Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this

produces artificial cold surrounding it.

* 1. absorption
  2. transition
  3. consumption
  4. interaction

1. I didn’t say anything like that at all. You are purposely my ideas to prove your

point.

* 1. revising
  2. contradicting
  3. distorting
  4. distracting

1. Language, culture, and personality may be considered

but they are inseparable in fact.

* 1. indistinctly
  2. separately
  3. irrelevantly
  4. independently

of each other in thought,

1. Watching me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the Irish milkmaid fought hard to

her laughter.

* 1. hold back
  2. hold on
  3. hold out
  4. hold up

1. The manager gave one of the salesgirls an accusing look for her attitude toward customers.
   1. impartial
   2. mild
   3. hostile
   4. opposing
2. I

with thanks the help of my colleagues in the preparation of this new column.

* 1. express
  2. confess
  3. verify
  4. acknowledge

1. It is strictly that access to confidential documents is denied to all but a few.
   1. secured
   2. forbidden
   3. regulated
   4. determined
2. The pollution question as well as several other issues is going to be discussed when the

Congress is in

* 1. assembly

again next spring.

* 1. session
  2. conference
  3. convention

1. Christmas is a Christian holy day usually celebrated on December 25th the birth of Jesus Christ.
   1. in accordance with
   2. in terms of
   3. in favor of
   4. in honor of
2. Since it is too late to change my mind now, I am
   1. obliged
   2. committed
   3. engaged
   4. resolved

to carrying out the plan.

1. It was a bold idea to build a power station in the deep valley, but it

as we had hoped.

* 1. came off
  2. went off
  3. brought out
  4. made out

as well

1. To survive in the intense trade competition between countries, we must

qualities and varieties of products we make to the world-market demand.

* 1. improve
  2. enhanced
  3. guarantee
  4. gear

## Section II Cloze Test

**Directions:**

the

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, 大 41家 do they construct or build any part of the body. They are needed for 大 42家 foods into energy and body maintenance. There are thirteen or more

of them, and if 大 43 家 is missing a deficiency disease becomes 大 44 家 .

Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements -- usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 大 45家 nitrogen. They are different 大 46 家 their elements are arranged

differently, and each vitamin 大 47 家 one or more specific functions in the body.

大 48 家 enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use

for 大 49 家 vitamins. Many people, 大 50家 , 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]  [B]  [C]  [D] | either  so nor never |
| 42. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | shifting transferring altering transforming |
| 43. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | any some  anything something |
| 44. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | serious apparent severe fatal |
| 45. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | mostly partially sometimes rarely |
| 46. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | in that so that such that  except that |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 47. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | undertakes holds plays performs |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | Supplying Getting Providing Furnishing |
| 49. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | exceptional exceeding excess external |
| 50. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | nevertheless therefore moreover meanwhile |

## Section 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)

## Text 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 judgment. 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.

1. What do the elders mean when they say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get.”?
   1. You’ll certainly get what you want.
   2. It’s no use dreaming.
   3. You should be dissatisfied with what you have.
   4. It’s essential to set a goal for yourself.
2. A blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is used in this passage as .
   1. an illustration of how to write an application for a job
   2. an indication of how to secure a good job
   3. a guideline for job description
   4. a principle for job evaluation
3. According to the passage, one must write an account of himself before starting to find a job because .
   1. that is the first step to please the employer
   2. that is the requirement of the employer
   3. it enables him to know when to sell his services
   4. it forces him to become clearly aware of himself
4. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something .
   1. definite to offer
   2. imaginary to provide
   3. practical to supply
   4. desirable to present

## Text 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 are brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children’s programmes and films for an annual license 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.

1. The world famous BBC now faces .
   1. the problem of new coverage
   2. an uncertain prospect
   3. inquiries by the general public
   4. shrinkage of audience
2. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is NOT mentioned as the key issue?
   1. Extension of its TV service to Far East.
   2. Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate.
   3. Potentials for further international cooperations.
   4. Its existence as a broadcasting organization.
3. The BBC’s “royal charter” (Line 4, Paragraph 4) stands for .
   1. the financial support from the royal family
   2. the privileges granted by the Queen
   3. a contract with the Queen
   4. a unique relationship with the royal family
4. The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than .
   1. the emergence of commercial TV channels
   2. the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government
   3. the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs
   4. the challenge of new satellite channels

## Text 3

In the last half of the nineteenth century “capital” and “labour” 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 labour 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.

1. It’s true of the old family firms that .
   1. they were spoiled by the younger generations
   2. they failed for lack of individual initiative
   3. they lacked efficiency compared with modern companies
   4. they could supply adequate services to the taxpayers
2. The growth of limited liability companies resulted in .
   1. the separation of capital from management
   2. the ownership of capital by managers
   3. the emergence of capital and labour as two classes
   4. the participation of shareholders in municipal business
3. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that .
   1. the shareholders were unaware of the needs of the workers

* 1. the old firm owners had a better understanding of their workers
  2. the limited liability companies were too large to run smoothly
  3. the trade unions seemed to play a positive role

1. The author is most critical of .
   1. family film owners
   2. landowners
   3. managers
   4. shareholders

## Text 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 inventors 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 to admire the new machines and thus to renew their faith in the beneficence of technological advance.

Given this optimistic approach to technological innovation, the American worker took readily to that special kind of nonverbal thinking required in mechanical technology. As Eugene Ferguson has pointed out, “A technologist thinks about objects that cannot be reduced to unambiguous verbal descriptions: they are dealt with in his mind by a visual, nonverbal process... The designer and the inventor... are able to assemble and manipulate in their minds devices that as yet do not exist.”

This nonverbal “spatial” thinking can be just as creative as painting and writing. Robert Fulton once wrote, “The mechanic should sit down among levers, screws, wedges, wheels, etc., like a poet among the letters of the alphabet, considering them as an exhibition of his thoughts, in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea.”

When all these shaping forces -- schools, open attitudes, the premium system, a genius for spatial thinking -- interacted with one another on the rich U.S. mainland, they produced that American characteristic, emulation. Today that word implies mere imitation. But in earlier times it meant a friendly but competitive striving for fame and excellence.

1. According to the author, the great outburst of major inventions in early America was in a large part due to .
   1. elementary schools
   2. enthusiastic workers
   3. the attractive premium system
   4. a special way of thinking
2. It is implied that adaptiveness and inventiveness of the early American mechanics .
   1. benefited a lot from their mathematical knowledge
   2. shed light on disciplined school management
   3. was brought about by privileged home training
   4. owed a lot to the technological development
3. A technologist can be compared to an artist because .
   1. they are both winners of awards
   2. they are both experts in spatial thinking
   3. they both abandon verbal description
   4. they both use various instruments
4. The best title for this passage might be .
   1. Inventive Mind
   2. Effective Schooling

[B] Ways of Thinking

[D] Outpouring of Inventions

## Text 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 chapter 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.

1. “Creationism” in the passage refers to .
   1. evolution in its true sense as to the origin of the universe
   2. a notion of the creation of religion
   3. the scientific explanation of the earth formation
   4. the deceptive theory about the origin of the universe
2. Kitcher’s book is intended to .
   1. recommend the views of the evolutionists
   2. expose the true features of creationists
   3. curse bitterly at this opponents
   4. launch a surprise attack on creationists
3. From the passage we can infer that .
   1. reasoning has played a decisive role in the debate
   2. creationists do not base their argument on reasoning
   3. evolutionary theory is too difficult for non-specialists
   4. creationism is supported by scientific findings
4. This passage appears to be a digest of .
   1. a book review
   2. a scientific paper
   3. a magazine feature
   4. a newspaper editorial

## Section IV English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

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

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 preconception 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.

1. 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.

## Section V Writing

1. **Directions:**
   1. Title: GOOD HEALTH
   2. Time limit: 40 minutes
   3. Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
   4. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: “The desire for good health is universal.”
   5. Your composition should be written neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points) OUTLINE:
      1. Importance of good health
      2. Ways to keep fit
      3. My own practices

1996 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (20 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A] | 2. [C] | 3. [D] | 4. [B] | 5. [D] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [D] | 8. [B] | 9. [A] | 10. [C] |

**Part B (5 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 11. [A] went | 12. [B] psychologically |
| 13. [A] allowing | 14. [C] he |
| 15. [B] are more likely | 16. [C] are |
| 17. [C] when | 18. [B] two spacecraft |
| 19. [D] taken | 20. [C] it |

**Part C (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [D] | 22. [B] | 23. [D] | 24. [C] | 25. [A] |
| 26. [B] | 27. [D] | 28. [B] | 29. [A] | 30. [C] |
| 31. [D] | 32. [A] | 33. [C] | 34. [D] | 35. [C] |
| 36. [B] | 37. [D] | 38. [B] | 39. [A] | 40. [D] |

**Section II: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [C] | 42. [D] | 43. [A] | 44. [B] | 45. [C] |
| 46. [A] | 47. [D] | 48. [B] | 49. [C] | 50. [A] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. [B] | 52. [A] | 53. [D] | 54. [A] | 55. [B] |
| 56. [C] | 57. [C] | 58. [D] | 59. [C] | 60. [A] |
| 61. [C] | 62. [D] | 63. [D] | 64. [A] | 65. [B] |
| 66. [A] | 67. [D] | 68. [B] | 69. [B] | 70. [A] |

**Section IV: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 在这些原因中，有些完全是自然而然地来自社会需求；另一些则是由于科学在一定程度上自我加速而产生某些特定发展的必然结果。
2. 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通常是无法详尽预见的。
3. 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个问题。
4. 然而，世界就是如此，完美的体系一般而言是无法解决世上某些更加引人入胜的课题的。
5. 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，给完美以新的标准。**Section V: Writing (15 points)**
6. 参考范文

GOOD HEALTH

Wherever you are and whatever you do, staying healthy is always important. With the improvement of our living standards, people are attaching more and more importance to their health. We students can’t keep the high study efficiency without good health. The same thing is true with workers, scientists and doctors.

In my opinion, good diet and exercises are two major ways to keep healthy. The food we eat every day must be rational and should include meat, vegetables, eggs, and fruit. It is important to drink water every day and not to get addicted to drinking coffee or some other soft drinks. Exercising every day is also essential for us to stay healthy. We can ride bicycles, play tennis or swim. Of course we don’t need to exhaust ourselves. We should plan our physical exercises according to our actual condition. An hour a day is enough.

As a university student, I have much free time to do exercises. I usually play badminton and tennis. But sometimes I am lazy and do not exercise for all kinds of excuses, such as cold weather and exams. I must correct it. I am also careful with my diet. In a way, keeping healthy is not very hard, if you just take it seriously.

# 1995 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

**Part 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)

1. Between 1897 and 1919 at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed

.

* 1. had produced
  2. have been produced
  3. would have produced
  4. had been produced

1. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than in the public mind today.
   1. exists
   2. exist
   3. existing
   4. existed
2. The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds his argument in favor of the new theory.
   1. which to base on
   2. on which to base
   3. to base on which
   4. which to be based on

4.

fiction.

can help but be fascinated by the world into which he is taken by the science

1. Everybody
2. Anybody
3. Somebody
4. Nobody
5. How many of us , say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?
   1. attended
   2. attending
   3. to attend

* 1. have attended

1. Hydrogen is the fundamental element of the universe it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.
   1. so that
   2. but that
   3. in that
   4. provided that
2. We are taught that a business letter should be written in a formal style

personal one.

* 1. rather than
  2. other than
  3. better than
  4. less than

in a

1. is generally accepted, economical growth is determined by the smooth development of production.
   1. What
   2. That
   3. It
   4. As
2. It is believed that today’s pop music can serve as a creative force stimulating the thinking of its listeners.
   1. by
   2. with
   3. at
   4. on
3. Just as the soil is a part of the earth,
   1. as it is
   2. the same as
   3. so is
   4. and so is **Part B Directions:**

the atmosphere.

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)

1. The conveniences that Americans desire reflecting

A

not so much a leisurely

B

lifestyle as a

busy lifestyle in which even minutes of time are

C

too valuable to be wasted.

D

1. In debating, one must correct the opponent’s

A

facts, deny the relevance of his proof, or

deny that

B

what C

he presents as proof, unless

D

relevant, is sufficient.

1. We are not conscious of

A

the extent of which

B

work provides the psychological satisfaction

that C

can make the difference

D

between a full and an empty life.

1. The Portuguese give

A

a great deal of credit to one man

B

for having promoted

C

sea travel, that

man was

D

Prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15th century.

1. Accounts of

A

scientific experiments are generally correct for

B

those write about

C

science

are careful in checking

D

the accuracy of their reports.

1. whenever we hear of

A

a natural disaster, even

B

in a distant part of the world, we feel

sympathy C

for the people to have affected.

D

1. It is perhaps not an exaggeration to say

A

that we shall soon be trusting

B

our health, wealth

and happiness to elements with whom

C

very names the general public are

D

unfamiliar.

1. The speaker claimed that no other

A

modern nation devotes so small

B

a portion of its wealth

to public assistance and health than

C

the United States does.

D

1. There are those who consider it questionable that these defence-linked

A

research projects

will account for

B

an improvement in the standard of living or, alternately, to do much to

C

protect our diminishing

D

resources.

1. If individuals are awakened

A

each time as B

they begin a dream phase of sleep, they are likely

to become irritable even though

C

their total amount of sleep has been

D

sufficient.

## Part 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)

1. In that country, guests tend to feel they are not highly if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.
   1. admired
   2. regarded
   3. expected
   4. worshipped
2. A of the long report by the budget committee was submitted to the mayor for approval.
   1. shorthand
   2. scheme
   3. schedule
   4. sketch
3. A man has to make for his old age by putting aside enough money to live on when old.
   1. supply

* 1. assurance
  2. provision
  3. adjustment

1. The newly-built Science Building seems
   1. spacious
   2. sophisticated
   3. substantial
   4. steady

enough to last a hundred years.

1. It is well-known that the retired workers in our country are free medical care.
   1. entitled to
   2. involved in
   3. associated with
   4. assigned to
2. The farmers were more anxious for rain than the people in the city because they had more at .
   1. danger
   2. stake
   3. loss
   4. threat
3. I felt
   1. fatigued
   2. tired
   3. exhausted
   4. bored

to death because I could make nothing of the chairman’s speech.

1. When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was at

.

* 1. wrong
  2. trouble
  3. fault
  4. difficulty

1. Your advice would be
   1. exceedingly
   2. excessively
   3. extensively
   4. exclusively

valuable to him, who is at present at his wit’s end.

1. He failed to carry out some of the provisions of the contract, and now he has to

the consequences.

* 1. answer for
  2. run into
  3. abide by
  4. step into

1. The river is already

its banks because of excessive rainfall; and the city is

threatened with a likely flood.

* 1. parallel to
  2. level in
  3. flat on
  4. flush with

1. People that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today.
   1. convinced
   2. anticipated
   3. resolved
   4. assured
2. In spite of the wide range of reading material specially written or for language learning purposes, there is yet no comprehensive systematic programme for the reading skills.
   1. adapted
   2. acknowledged
   3. assembled
   4. appointed
3. The mother said she would assignment before supper.
   1. let down
   2. let alone
   3. let off
   4. let out
4. We should always keep in mind that
   1. urgent
   2. hasty
   3. instant
   4. prompt

her son washing the dishes if he could finish his

decisions often lead to bitter regrets.

1. John complained to the bookseller that there were several pages in the dictionary.

* 1. missing
  2. losing
  3. dropping
  4. leaking

1. In the past, most foresters have been men, but today, the number of women

field is climbing.

* 1. engaging
  2. devoting
  3. registering
  4. pursuing

this

1. The supervisor didn’t have time so far to go into it , but he gave us an idea about his plan.
   1. at hand
   2. in turn
   3. in conclusion
   4. at length
2. Their demand for a pay raise has not the slightest
   1. prospect
   2. prediction
   3. prosperity
   4. permission

of being met.

1. It’s usually the case that people seldom behave in a way when in a furious state.
   1. stable
   2. rational
   3. legal
   4. credible

## Section 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)

Sleep is divided into periods of so-called REM sleep, characterized by rapid eye movements and dreaming, and longer periods of non-REM sleep. 大 41 家 kind of sleep is at all

well-understood, but REM sleep is 大 42家 to serve some restorative function of the brain.

The purpose of non-REM sleep is even more 大 43家 . The new experiments, such as those 大 44家

for the first time at a recent meeting of the Society for Sleep Research in Minneapolis, suggest fascinating explanations 大 45 家 of non-REM sleep.

For example, it has long been known that total sleep 大 46家 is 100 percent fatal to rats,

yet, 大 47家 examination of the dead bodies, the animals look completely normal. A researcher has now 大 48家 the mystery of why the animals die. The rats 大 49 家 bacterial infections of the blood, 大 50家 their immune systems -- the self-protecting mechanism against disease

-- had crashed.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | Either  Neither Each Any |
| 42. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | intended required assumed inferred |
| 43. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | subtle obvious mysterious doubtful |
| 44. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | maintained described settled afforded |
| 45. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | in the light by virtue  with the exception for the purpose |
| 46. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | reduction destruction deprivation restriction |
| 47. | [A] | upon |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [B]  [C] | by  through |
| [D] | with |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | paid attention to caught sight of laid emphasis on cast light on |
| 49. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | develop produce stimulate induce |
| 50. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | if  as if only if if only |

## Section 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)

## Text 1

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable prices, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labour, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services: without advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television license would need to be doubled and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 per cent more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you buy. Apart from the fact that twenty-seven Acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value.

Advertising does more for the material benefit of the community than any other force I can

think of.

There is one point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade.

If its message were confined merely to information -- and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the colour of a shirt is subtly persuasive -- advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

1. By the first sentence of the passage the author means that .
   1. he is fairly familiar with the cost of advertising
   2. everybody knows well that advertising is money consuming
   3. advertising costs money like everything else
   4. it is worthwhile to spend money on advertising
2. In the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of advertising?
   1. Securing greater fame.
   2. Providing more jobs.
   3. Enhancing living standards.
   4. Reducing newspaper cost.
3. The author deems that the well-known TV personality is .
   1. very precise in passing his judgment on advertising
   2. interested in nothing but the buyers’ attention
   3. correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information
   4. obviously partial in his views on advertising
4. In the author’s opinion, .
   1. advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing information
   2. advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over
   3. there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer
   4. the buyer is not interested in getting information from an advertisement

## Text 2

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language -- all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try,

new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may “fail” at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we’re shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we’re slow to adapt to change or that we’re not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making.

1. A person is generally believed to achieve personal growth when .
   1. he has given up his smoking habit
   2. he has made great efforts in his work
   3. he is keen on leaning anything new
   4. he has tried to determine where he is on his journey
2. In the author’s eyes, one who views personal growth as a process would .
   1. succeed in climbing up the social ladder
   2. judge his ability to grow from his own achievements
   3. face difficulties and take up challenges
   4. aim high and reach his goal each time
3. When the author says “a new way of being” (Line 2~3, Para. 3) he is referring to .
   1. a new approach to experiencing the world
   2. a new way of taking risks
   3. a new method of perceiving ourselves
   4. a new system of adaptation to change
4. For personal growth, the author advocates all of the following EXCEPT .
   1. curiosity about more chances
   2. promptness in self-adaptation
   3. open-mindedness to new experiences
   4. avoidance of internal fears and doubts

## Text 3

In such a changing, complex society formerly simple solutions to informational needs become complicated. Many of life’s problems which were solved by asking family members, friends or colleagues are beyond the capability of the extended family to resolve. Where to turn for expert information and how to determine which expert advice to accept are questions facing many people today.

In addition to this, there is the growing mobility of people since World War II. As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable. The almost unconscious flow of information about the simplest aspects of living can be cut off. Thus, things once learned subconsciously through the casual communications of the extended family must be consciously learned.

Adding to societal changes today is an enormous stockpile of information. The individual now has more information available than any generation, and the task of finding that one piece of information relevant to his or her specific problem is complicated, time-consuming and sometimes even overwhelming.

Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologies which enable the storage and delivery of more information with greater speed to more locations than has ever been possible before. Computer technology makes it possible to store vast amounts of data in machine-readable files, and to program computers to locate specific information. Telecommunications developments enable the sending of messages via television, radio, and very shortly, electronic mail to bombard people with multitudes of messages. Satellites have extended the power of communications to report events at the instant of occurrence. Expertise can be shared worldwide through teleconferencing, and problems in dispute can be settled without the participants leaving their homes and/or jobs to travel to a distant conference site. Technology has facilitated the sharing of information and the storage and delivery of information, thus making more information available to more people.

In this world of change and complexity, the need for information is of greatest importance. Those people who have accurate, reliable up-to-date information to solve the day-to-day problems, the critical problems of their business, social and family life, will survive and succeed. “Knowledge is power” may well be the truest saying and access to information may be the most critical requirement of all people.

1. The word “it” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably refers to .
   1. the lack of stable communities
   2. the breakdown of informal information channels
   3. the increased mobility of families
   4. the growing number of people moving from place to place
2. The main problem people may encounter today arises from the fact that .
   1. they have to learn new things consciously
   2. they lack the confidence of securing reliable and trustworthy information
   3. they have difficulty obtaining the needed information readily
   4. they can hardly carry out casual communications with an extended family
3. From the passage we can infer that .
   1. electronic mail will soon play a dominant role in transmitting messages
   2. it will become more difficult for people to keep secrets in an information era
   3. people will spend less time holding meetings or conferences
   4. events will be reported on the spot mainly through satellites

1. We can learn from the last paragraph that .
   1. it is necessary to obtain as much knowledge as possible
   2. people should make the best use of the information accessible
   3. we should realize the importance of accumulating information
   4. it is of vital importance to acquire needed information efficiently

## Text 4

Personality is to a large extent inherent -- A-type parents usually bring about A-type offspring. But the environment must also have a profound effect, since if competition is important to the parents, it is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children.

One place where children soak up A-characteristics is school, which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution. Too many schools adopt the “win at all costs” moral standard and measure their success by sporting achievements. The current passion for making children compete against their classmates or against the clock produces a two-layer system, in which competitive A-types seem in some way better than their B-type fellows. Being too keen to win can have dangerous consequences: remember that Pheidippides, the first marathon runner, dropped dead seconds after saying: “Rejoice, we conquer!”

By far the worst form of competition in schools is the disproportionate emphasis on examinations. It is a rare school that allows pupils to concentrate on those things they do well. The merits of competition by examination are somewhat questionable, but competition in the certain knowledge of failure is positively harmful.

Obviously, it is neither practical nor desirable that all A youngsters change into B’s. The world needs A types, and schools have an important duty to try to fit a child’s personality to his possible future employment. It is top management.

If the preoccupation of schools with academic work was lessened, more time might be spent teaching children surer values. Perhaps selection for the caring professions, especially medicine, could be made less by good grades in chemistry and more by such considerations as sensitivity and sympathy. It is surely a mistake to choose our doctors exclusively from A-type stock. B’s are important and should be encouraged.

1. According to the passage, A-type individuals are usually .
   1. impatient
   2. considerate
   3. aggressive
   4. agreeable
2. The author is strongly opposed to the practice of examinations at schools because .
   1. the pressure is too great on the students
   2. some students are bound to fail
   3. failure rates are too high
   4. the results of exanimations are doubtful
3. The selection of medical professionals is currently based on .
   1. candidates’ sensitivity

* 1. academic achievements
  2. competitive spirit
  3. surer values

1. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that .
   1. the personality of a child is well established at birth
   2. family influence dominates the shaping of one’s characteristics
   3. the development of one’s personality is due to multiple factors
   4. B-type characteristics can find no place in competitive society

## Text 5

That experiences influence subsequent behaviour is evidence of an obvious but nevertheless remarkable activity called remembering. Learning could not occur without the function popularly named memory. Constant practice has such an effect on memory as to lead to skillful performance on the piano, to recitation of a poem, and even to reading and understanding these words. So-called intelligent behaviour demands memory, remembering being a primary requirement for reasoning. The ability to solve any problem or even to recognize that a problem exists depends on memory. Typically, the decision to cross a street is based on remembering many earlier experiences.

Practice (or review) tends to build and maintain memory for a task or for any learned material. Over a period of no practice what has been learned tends to be forgotten; and the adaptive consequences may not seem obvious. Yet, dramatic instances of sudden forgetting can be seen to be adaptive. In this sense, the ability to forget can be interpreted to have survived through a process of natural selection in animals. Indeed, when one’s memory of an emotionally painful experience lead to serious anxiety, forgetting may produce relief. Nevertheless, an evolutionary interpretation might make it difficult to understand how the commonly gradual process of forgetting survived natural selection.

In thinking about the evolution of memory together with all its possible aspects, it is helpful to consider what would happen if memories failed to fade. Forgetting clearly aids orientation in time, since old memories weaken and the new tend to stand out, providing clues for inferring duration. Without forgetting, adaptive ability would suffer, for example, learned behaviour that might have been correct a decade ago may no longer be. Cases are recorded of people who (by ordinary standards) forgot so little that their everyday activities were full of confusion. Thus forgetting seems to serve that survival of the individual and the species.

Another line of thought assumes a memory storage system of limited capacity that provides adaptive flexibility specifically through forgetting. In this view, continual adjustments are made between learning or memory storage (input) and forgetting (output). Indeed, there is evidence that the rate at which individuals forget is directly related to how much they have learned. Such data offer gross support of contemporary models of memory that assume an input-output balance.

1. From the evolutionary point of view, .
   1. forgetting for lack of practice tends to be obviously inadaptive
   2. if a person gets very forgetful all of a sudden he must be very adaptive
   3. the gradual process of forgetting is an indication of an individual’s adaptability

* 1. sudden forgetting may bring about adaptive consequences

1. According to the passage, if a person never forgot, .
   1. he would survive best
   2. he would have a lot of trouble
   3. his ability to learn would be enhanced
   4. the evolution of memory would stop
2. From the last paragraph we know that .
   1. forgetfulness is a response to learning
   2. the memory storage system is an exactly balanced input-output system
   3. memory is a compensation for forgetting
   4. the capacity of a memory storage system is limited because forgetting occurs
3. In this article, the author tries to interpret the function of .
   1. remembering
   2. forgetting
   3. adapting
   4. experiencing

## Section 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 standardized educational or psychological tests that are widely used to aid in selecting, classifying, assigning, or promoting students, employees, and military personnel have been the target of recent attacks in books, magazines, the daily press, and even in Congress. 71) The target is wrong, for in attacking the tests, critics divert attention from the fault that lies with ill-informed or incompetent users. The tests themselves are merely tools, with characteristics that can be measured with reasonable precision under specified conditions. Whether the results will be valuable, meaningless, or even misleading depends partly upon the tool itself but largely upon the user.

All informed predictions of future performance are based upon some knowledge of relevant past performance: school grades, research productivity, sales records, or whatever is appropriate. 72) How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted. Anyone who keeps careful score knows that the information available is always incomplete and that the predictions are always subject to error.

Standardized tests should be considered in this context. They provide a quick, objective method of getting some kinds of information about what a person learned, the skills he has developed, or the kind of person he is. The information so obtained has, qualitatively, the same advantages and shortcomings as other kinds of information. 73) Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or both in a particular situation depends, therefore, upon the evidence from experience concerning comparative validity and upon such factors as cost and availability.

74) In general, the tests work most effectively when the qualities to be measured can be most precisely defined and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicted cannot be well defined. Properly used, they provide a rapid means of getting comparable information about many people. Sometimes they identify students whose high potential has not been previously recognized, but there are many things they do not do. 75) For example, they do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able an underprivileged youngster might have been had he grown up under more favorable circumstances.

## Section V Writing

**Directions:**

1. Title: THE “PROJECT HOPE”
2. Time limit: 40 minutes
3. Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
4. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: “Education plays a very important role in the modernization of our country.”
5. Your composition must be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points) OUTLINE:
   1. Present situation
   2. Necessity of the project
   3. My suggestion

1995 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (20 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [D] | 2. [A] | 3. [B] | 4. [D] | 5. [B] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [A] | 8. [D] | 9. [A] | 10. [C] |

**Part B (5 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 11. [A] reflect | 12. [D] if |
| 13. [B] to which | 14. [D] being |
| 15. [C] writing about 或 who write about | 16. [D] affected |
| 17. [C] whose | 18. [C] as |
| 19. [C] do much | 20. [B] each time |

**Part C (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [B] | 22. [D] | 23. [C] | 24. [C] | 25. [A] |
| 26. [B] | 27. [D] | 28. [C] | 29. [A] | 30. [A] |
| 31. [D] | 32. [B] | 33. [A] | 34. [C] | 35. [B] |
| 36. [A] | 37. [D] | 38. [D] | 39. [A] | 40. [B] |

**Section II: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [B] | 42. [C] | 43. [C] | 44. [B] | 45. [D] |
| 46. [C] | 47. [A] | 48. [D] | 49. [A] | 50. [B] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. [D] | 52. [A] | 53. [D] | 54. [C] | 55. [A] |
| 56. [C] | 57. [A] | 58. [D] | 59. [B] | 60. [C] |
| 61. [A] | 62. [D] | 63. [C] | 64. [B] | 65. [B] |
| 66. [C] | 67. [D] | 68. [B] | 69. [A] | 70. [B] |

**Section IV: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 把标准化测试作为抨击目标是错误的，因为在抨击这类测试时，批评者不考虑其弊病来自人们对测试不甚了解或使用不当。
2. 这些预测在多大程度上为后来的表现所证实，这取决于所采用信息的数量、可靠性和适宜性，以及解释这些信息的技能和才智。
3. 因此，在某一特定情况下，究竟是采用测试还是其他种类的信息，或是两者同时使用，须凭有关相对效度的经验依据而定，也取决于诸如费用和有无来源等因素。
4. 一般地说，当所要测定的特征能很精确地界定时，测试最为有效；而当所要测定或预测的东西不能明确地界定时，测试的效果则最差。
5. 例如，测试并不弥补明显的社会不公；因此，它们不能说明一个物质条件差的年轻人，如果在较好的环境下成长的话，会有多大才干。

## Section V: Writing (15 points)

1. 参考范文（略）

# 1994 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

**Part 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 the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

1. By the time you arrive in London, we
   1. shall stay
   2. have stayed
   3. will have stayed
   4. have been staying

in Europe for two weeks.

1. I appreciated
   1. having been given
   2. having given
   3. to have been given
   4. to have given

the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.

1. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, obtaining water is not the least.
   1. of which
   2. for what
   3. as
   4. whose
2. The heart is

brain.

* 1. not so
  2. not much
  3. much more
  4. no more

intelligent than the stomach, for they are both controlled by the

5.

the fact that his initial experiments had failed, Prof. White persisted in his

research.

1. Because of
2. As to
3. In spite of
4. In view of

1. Jean Wagner’s most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his

insistence that it

* 1. is to be analyzed
  2. has been analyzed
  3. be analyzed

in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference.

* 1. should have been analyzed

1. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, all practical value by the time they were finished.
   1. could lose
   2. would have lost
   3. might lose
   4. ought to have lost
2. No bread eaten by man is so sweet as
   1. one
   2. that
   3. such
   4. what

earned by his own labour.

1. It isn’t cold enough for there

quite safely.

* 1. would be
  2. being
  3. was
  4. to be

a frost tonight, so I can leave Jim’s car out

1. Scientists generally agree that the Earth’s climate will warm up over the next 50 to 100

years

* 1. as long as
  2. as much as
  3. as soon as
  4. as well as **Part B**

## Directions:

it has warmed in the 20,000 years since the Ice Age.

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 the **ANSWER SHEET 1** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

1. Similar elements in the prehistoric remains

A

from both areas suggest

B

that Indians and their

neighbours had maintained

C

distant but real connections ever

D

before 1500 B. C.

1. It soon became obviously

A

that instead of being trained

B

to sing she would

C

be trained as

D

the astronomer’s assistant.

1. He also conceived

A

that the solar system and the universe would come

B

into existence by a

C

natural process and would disappear

D

one day.

1. The moon has a mass that is nearly one hundred times less than the earth; in consequence,the

A B C

force of

D

gravity at the moon’s surface is only one-sixth of that at the earth’s surface.

1. “The Bunsen burner is so

A

named because it is thought

B

to be invented C

by Robert Bunsen, who

was German by

D

birth.

1. Much although

A

I have traveled, I have never seen anyone to equal

B

her in thoroughness,

whatever C

the job.

D

1. The weeds

A

and tall grass in that yard makes

B

the house look

C

as if it had been vacant

D

for

quite some time.

1. If only

A

the nature of the aging process is

B

better understood, the possibility

of discovering C

a medicine that can block the fundamental process of aging seems

D

very

remote.

1. When I consider how talented he is

as a painter , I cannot help but believing

that

A B C

the public D

will appreciate his gift.

1. Allen has stated

A

that he has always had

B

a great interest C

and admiration for

D

the work of

the British economist Keynes.

## Part 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)

1. Please do not be by his bad manners since he is merely trying to attract attention.
   1. disregarded
   2. distorted
   3. irritated
   4. intervened
2. Craig assured his boss that he would
   1. call forth
   2. call at
   3. call on
   4. call off

all his energies in doing this new job.

1. Too much
   1. disclosure
   2. exhibition
   3. contact
   4. exposure

to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.

1. When confronted with such questions, my mind goes , and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.
   1. dim
   2. blank
   3. faint
   4. vain
2. It is well known that knowledge is that

condition for expansion of mind.

* 1. incompatible
  2. incredible
  3. indefinite
  4. indispensable

1. More than two hundred years ago the United States from the British Empire and become an independent country.
   1. got off
   2. pulled down
   3. broke away
   4. dropped off
2. Care should be taken to decrease the length of time that one is loud continuous noise.
   1. subjected to
   2. filled with
   3. associated with
   4. attached to
3. Some of the most important concepts in physics their success to these mathematical systems.
   1. oblige
   2. owe
   3. contribute
   4. attribute
4. As your instructor advised, you ought to spend your time on something researching into.
   1. precious
   2. worth
   3. worthy
   4. valuable
5. As a defense against air-pollution damage, many plants and animals a substance to absorb harmful chemicals.
   1. relieve
   2. release
   3. dismiss
   4. discard
6. Without the friction between their feet and the ground, people would be able to walk.
   1. in no time

* 1. by all means
  2. in no way
  3. on any account

1. While typing, Helen has a habit of stopping to give her long and flowing hair a smooth.
   1. occasionally
   2. simultaneously
   3. eventually
   4. promptly
2. One reason for the successes of Asian immigrants in the U.S. is that they have taken great

to educate their children.

* 1. efforts
  2. pains
  3. attempts
  4. endeavours

1. If any man here does not agree with me, he should his own plan for improving the living conditions of these people.
   1. put on
   2. put out
   3. put in
   4. put forward
2. I support your decision, but I should also make it clear that I am not going to be

to it.

* 1. connected
  2. fastened
  3. bound
  4. stuck

1. The English language contains a(n) of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.
   1. altitude
   2. latitude
   3. multitude
   4. attitude
2. In my opinion, you can widen the

participation.

* 1. dimension
  2. volume

of these improvements through your active

* 1. magnitude
  2. scope

1. Your improper words will give
   1. rise
   2. reason
   3. suspicion
   4. impulse

to doubts concerning your true intentions.

1. The news item about the fire is followed by a detailed report made .
   1. on the spot
   2. on the site
   3. on the location
   4. on the ground
2. The remarkable

of life on the Galapagos Islands inspired Charles Darwin to

establish his theory of evolution.

* 1. classification
  2. variety
  3. density
  4. diversion

## Section 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 first and smallest unit that can be discussed in relation to language is the word. In speaking, the choice of words is 大 41 家 the utmost importance. Proper selection will

eliminate one source of 大 42家 breakdown in the communication cycle. Too often, careless use of words 大 43家 a meeting of the minds of the speaker and listener. The words used by

the speaker may 大 44家 unfavorable reactions in the listener 大 45家 interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down.

大 46 家 , inaccurate or indefinite words may make 大 47家 difficult for the listener to understand the 大 48家 which is being transmitted to him. The speaker who does not have

specific words in his working vocabulary may be 大 49 家 to explain or describe in a 大 50 家that can be understood by his listeners.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | of at for on |
| 42. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | inaccessible timely likely invalid |
| 43. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | encourages prevents destroys offers |
| 44. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | pass out take away back up stir up |
| 45. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | who as which what |
| 46. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | Moreover However Preliminarily Unexpectedly |
| 47. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | that it so this |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | speech sense message meaning |
| 49. | [A]  [B] | obscure difficult |

1. impossible
2. unable
3. [A] case
4. means
5. method
6. way

## Section 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)

## Text 1

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

1. In Line 8, Paragraph 1, “the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes” means

.

* 1. Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
  2. Americans tend to overstate their incomes

* 1. Americans want to have their incomes increased
  2. Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

1. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that .
   1. producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production
   2. consumers can express their demands through producers
   3. producers decide the prices of products
   4. supply and demand regulate prices
2. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by .
   1. private property and rights concerned
   2. manpower and natural resources control
   3. ownership of productive resources
   4. free contracts and prices
3. The passage is mainly about .
   1. how American goods are produced
   2. how American consumers buy their goods
   3. how American economic system works
   4. how American businessmen make their profits

## Text 2

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us the “cashless society” is not on the horizon -- it’s already here.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving. Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. And they also identify preferred customers for promotional campaigns. Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

1. According to the passage, the credit card enables its owner to .

* 1. withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes
  2. obtain more convenient services than other people do
  3. enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper
  4. cash money wherever he wishes to

1. From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that .
   1. in the future all the Americans will use credit cards
   2. credit cards are mainly used in the United States today
   3. nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash
   4. it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before
2. The phrase “ring up sales” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means “ ”.
   1. make an order of goods
   2. record sales on a cash register
   3. call the sales manager
   4. keep track of the goods in stock
3. What is this passage mainly about?
   1. Approaches to the commercial use of computers.
   2. Conveniences brought about by computers in business.
   3. Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.
   4. Advantages of credit cards in business.

## Text 3

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society’s understanding -- the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

“All men are created equal.” We’ve heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country’s founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children -- the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children -- disabled or not

-- to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

1. In Paragraph 2, the author cites the example of the leading actor on the stage to show that

.

* 1. the growth of exceptional children has much to do with their family and the society
  2. exceptional children are more influenced by their families than normal children are
  3. exceptional children are the key interest of the family and society
  4. the needs of the society weigh much heavier than the needs of the exceptional children

1. The reason that the exceptional children receive so much concern in education is that

.

* 1. they are expected to be leaders of the society
  2. they might become a burden of the society
  3. they should fully develop their potential
  4. disabled children deserve special consideration

1. This passage mainly deals with .
   1. the differences of children in their learning capabilities
   2. the definition of exceptional children in modern society
   3. the special educational programs for exceptional children
   4. the necessity of adapting education to exceptional children
2. From this passage we learn that the educational concern for exceptional children .
   1. is now enjoying legal support
   2. disagrees with the tradition of the country
   3. was clearly stated by the country’s founders
   4. will exert great influence over court decisions

## Text 4

“I have great confidence that by the end of the decade we’ll know in vast detail how cancer cells arise,” says microbiologist Robert Weinberg, an expert on cancer. “But,” he cautions, “some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow. Consider Pasteur, he discovered the causes of many kinds of infections, but it was fifty or sixty years before cures were available.”

This year, 50 percent of the 910,000 people who suffer from cancer will survive at least five years. In the year 2000, the National Cancer Institute estimates, that figure will be 75 percent. For some skin cancers, the five-year survival rate is as high as 90 percent. But other survival statistics are still discouraging -- 13 percent for lung cancer, and 2 percent for cancer of the pancreas (胰腺).

With as many as 120 varieties in existence, discovering how cancer works is not easy. The researchers made great progress in the early 1970s, when they discovered that oncogenes, which

are cancer-causing genes (基因), are inactive in normal cells. Anything from cosmic rays to radiation to diet may activate a dormant oncogene, but how remains unknown. If several oncogenes are driven into action, the cell, unable to turn them off, becomes cancerous.

The exact mechanisms involved are still mysterious, but the likelihood that many cancers are initiated at the level of genes suggests that we will never prevent all cancers. “Changes are a normal part of the evolutionary process,” says oncologist William Hayward. Environmental factors can never be totally eliminated; as Hayward points out, “We can’t prepare a medicine against cosmic rays.”

The prospects for cure, though still distant, are brighter.

“First, we need to understand how the normal cell controls itself. Second, we have to determine whether there are a limited number of genes in cells which are always responsible for at least part of the trouble. If we can understand how cancer works, we can counteract its action.”

1. The example of Pasteur in the passage is used to .
   1. predict that the secret of cancer will be disclosed in a decade
   2. indicate that the prospects for curing cancer are bright
   3. prove that cancer will be cured in fifty to sixty years
   4. warn that there is still a long way to go before cancer can be conquered
2. The author implies that by the year 2000, .
   1. there will be a drastic rise in the five-year survival rate of skin-cancer patients
   2. 90 percent of the skin-cancer patients today will still be living
   3. the survival statistics will be fairly even among patients with various cancers
   4. there won’ t be a drastic increase of survival rate of all cancer patients
3. Oncogenes are cancer-causing genes .
   1. that are always in operation in a healthy person
   2. which remain unharmful so long as they are not activated
   3. that can be driven out of normal cells
   4. which normal cells can’t turn off
4. The word “dormant” in the third paragraph most probably means .
   1. dead
   2. ever-present
   3. inactive
   4. potential

## Text 5

Discoveries in science and technology are thought by “untaught minds” to come in blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents. Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as legend would have it, look at the mold (霉) on a piece of cheese and get the idea for penicillin there and then. He experimented with antibacterial substances for nine years before he made his discovery. Inventions and innovations almost always come out of laborious trial and error. Innovation is

like soccer; even the best players miss the goal and have their shots blocked much more frequently than they score.

The point is that the players who score most are the ones who take most shots at the goal

-- and so it goes with innovation in any field of activity. The prime difference between innovators and others is one of approach. Everybody gets ideas, but innovators work consciously on theirs, and they follow them through until they prove practicable or otherwise. What ordinary people see as fanciful abstractions, professional innovators see as solid possibilities.

“Creative thinking may mean simply the realization that there’s no particular virtue in doing things the way they have always been done,” wrote Rudolph Flesch, a language authority. This accounts for our reaction to seemingly simple innovations like plastic garbage bags and suitcases on wheels that make life more convenient: “How come nobody thought of that before?”

The creative approach begins with the proposition that nothing is as it appears. Innovators will not accept that there is only one way to do anything. Faced with getting from A to B, the average person will automatically set out on the best-known and apparently simplest route. The innovator will search for alternate courses, which may prove easier in the long run and are bound to be more interesting and challenging even if they lead to dead ends.

Highly creative individuals really do march to a different drummer.

1. What does the author probably mean by “untaught mind” in the first paragraph?
   1. A person ignorant of the hard work involved in experimentation.
   2. A citizen of a society that restricts personal creativity.
   3. A person who has had no education.
   4. An individual who often comes up with new ideas by accident.
2. According to the author, what distinguishes innovators from non-innovators?
   1. The variety of ideas they have.
   2. The intelligence they possess.
   3. The way they deal with problems.
   4. The way they present their findings.
3. The author quotes Rudolph Flesch in Paragraph 3 because .
   1. Rudolph Flesch is the best-known expert in the study of human creativity
   2. the quotation strengthens the assertion that creative individuals look for new ways of doing things
   3. the reader is familiar with Rudolph Flesch’s point of view
   4. the quotation adds a new idea to the information previously presented
4. The phrase “march to a different drummer” (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are .
   1. diligent in pursuing their goals
   2. reluctant to follow common ways of doing things
   3. devoted to the progress of society
   4. concerned about the advance of society

## Section 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)

According to the new school of scientists, technology is an overlooked force in expanding the horizons of scientific knowledge. (71) Science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools. (72) “In short,” a leader of the new school contends, “the scientific revolution, as we call it, was largely the improvement and invention and use of a series of instruments that expanded the reach of science in innumerable directions.”

(73) Over the years, tools and technology themselves as a source of fundamental innovation have largely been ignored by historians and philosophers of science. The modern school that hails technology argues that such masters as Galileo, Newton, Maxwell, Einstein, and inventors such as Edison attached great importance to, and derived great benefit from, craft information and technological devices of different kinds that were usable in scientific experiments.

The centerpiece of the argument of a technology-yes, genius-no advocate was an analysis of Galileo’s role at the start of the scientific revolution. The wisdom of the day was derived from Ptolemy, an astronomer of the second century, whose elaborate system of the sky put Earth at the center of all heavenly motions. (74) Galileo’s greatest glory was that in 1609 he was the first person to turn the newly invented telescope on the heavens to prove that the planets revolve around the sun rather than around the Earth. But the real hero of the story, according to the new school of scientists, was the long evolution in the improvement of machinery for making eye-glasses.

Federal policy is necessarily involved in the technology vs. genius dispute. (75) Whether the Government’s should increase the financing of pure science at the expense of technology or vice versa (反之) often depends on the issue of which is seen as the driving force.

## Section V Writing

**Directions:**

1. Title: ON MAKING FRIENDS
2. Time limit: 40 minutes
3. Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
4. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: “As a human being, one can hardly do without a friend.”
5. Your composition must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points) OUTLINE:
   1. The need for friends
   2. True friendship
   3. My principle in making friends

1994 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (20 points)**

## Part A (5 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [C] | 2. [A] | 3. [A] | 4. [D] | 5. [C] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [B] | 8. [B] | 9. [D] | 10. [B] |

**Part B (5 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 11. [D] even | 12. [A] obvious |
| 13. [B] had come | 14. [B] that of the earth |
| 15. [C] to have been invented | 16. [A] Much as 或 Much though |
| 17. [B] make | 18. [A] Unless (=if... not) |
| 19. [C] 删去 but 或将 believing 改为  believe | 20. [C] a great interest in |

**Part C (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. [C] | 22. [A] | 23. [D] | 24. [B] | 25. [D] |
| 26. [C] | 27. [A] | 28. [B] | 29. [B] | 30. [B] |
| 31. [C] | 32. [A] | 33. [B] | 34. [D] | 35. [C] |
| 36. [C] | 37. [D] | 38. [A] | 39. [A] | 40. [B] |

**Section II: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. [A] | 42. [C] | 43. [B] | 44. [D] | 45. [C] |
| 46. [A] | 47. [B] | 48. [C] | 49. [D] | 50. [D] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51. [D] | 52. [D] | 53. [A] | 54. [C] | 55. [B] |
| 56. [C] | 57. [B] | 58. [B] | 59. [A] | 60. [C] |
| 61. [D] | 62. [A] | 63. [D] | 64. [D] | 65. [B] |
| 66. [C] | 67. [A] | 68. [C] | 69. [B] | 70. [B] |

**Section IV: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 他们(新学派科学家们)说，科学的发展与其说源于天才伟人的真知灼识，不如说源于改进了的技术和工具等等更为普通的东西。
2. 新学派的一位领袖人物坚持说：“简而言之，我们所称谓的科学革命，主要是指一系列器具的改进、发明和使用，这些改进、发明和使用使科学发展的范围无所不及。”
3. 工具和技术本身作为根本性创新的源泉多年来在很大程度上被科学史学家和科学思想家们忽视了。
4. 伽里略的最光辉的业绩在于他在 1609 年第一个把新发明的望远镜对准天空，以证实行星是围绕太阳旋转，而不是围绕地球。
5. 政府究竟是以减少对技术的经费投入来增加对纯理论科学的经费投入，还是相反，这往往取决于把哪一方看作是驱动的力量。

## Section V: Writing (15 points)

1. 参考范文（略）

# 1993 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each sentence, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

1. The board deemed it urgent that these files
   1. had to be printed
   2. should have been printed
   3. must be printed
   4. should be printed

right away.

1. The local health organization is reported twenty-five years ago when Dr. Audon became its first president.
   1. to be set up
   2. being set up
   3. to have been set up
   4. having been set up
2. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers for.
   1. be demonstrating
   2. demonstrate
   3. had been demonstrating
   4. have demonstrated
3. Ted has told me that he always escapes
   1. to fine
   2. to be fined
   3. being fined
   4. having been fined

as he has got a very fast sports car.

1. More than one third of the Chinese in the United States live in California, in San Francisco.
   1. previously
   2. predominantly
   3. practically
   4. permanently
2. Prof. Lee’s book will show you
   1. that you have observed
   2. that how you have observed
   3. how that you have observed

can be used in other contexts.

* 1. how what you have observed

1. All flights
   1. were canceled

because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train.

* 1. had been canceled
  2. having canceled
  3. having been canceled

1. The new secretary has written a remarkably

all the details.

* 1. concise
  2. clear
  3. precise
  4. elaborate

report only in a few pages but with

1. With prices
   1. fluctuating
   2. waving
   3. swinging
   4. vibrating

so much, it’s hard for the company to plan a budget.

1. Experts say walking is one of the best ways for a person to
   1. preserve
   2. stay
   3. maintain
   4. reserve

healthy.

1. Expected noises are usually more
   1. manageable
   2. controllable
   3. tolerable
   4. perceivable

than unexpected ones of the like magnitude.

1. It isn’t so much whether he works hard; the question is whether he works .
   1. above all
   2. in all
   3. at all
   4. after all
2. There is an incorrect assumption among scientists and medical people that everyone agrees

what constitutes a benefit to an individual.

* 1. on

* 1. with
  2. to
  3. in

1. All the information we have collected in relation to that case
   1. makes up for
   2. adds up to
   3. comes up with
   4. puts up with

very little.

1. A really powerful speaker can

excitement.

* 1. work out
  2. work over
  3. work at
  4. work up

the feelings of the audience to the fever of

1. Before the students set off, they spent much time setting a limit

of the trip.

* 1. to
  2. about
  3. in
  4. for

the expenses

1. According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom comes from the of maturity.
   1. fulfillment
   2. achievement
   3. establishment
   4. accomplishment
2. From the tears in Nedra’s eyes we can deduce that something sad .
   1. must have occurred
   2. would have occurred
   3. might be occurring
   4. should occur
3. You can arrive in Beijing earlier for the meeting you don’t mind taking the night train.
   1. provided
   2. unless
   3. though
   4. until

1. Hardly a month goes by without of another survey revealing new depths of scientific illiteracy among U.S. citizens.
   1. words
   2. a word
   3. the word
   4. word
2. If you Jerry Brown until recently, you’d think the photograph on the right was strange.
   1. shouldn’t contact
   2. didn’t contact
   3. weren’t to contact
   4. hadn’t contacted
3. Some teenagers harbor a generalized resentment against society, which them the rights and privileges of adults, although physically they are mature.
   1. deprives
   2. restricts
   3. rejects
   4. denies
4. I must go now. , if you want that book I’ll bring it next time.
   1. Incidentally
   2. Accidentally
   3. Occasionally
   4. Subsequently
5. There is no reason they should limit how much vitamin you take,

how much water you drink.

* 1. much more than
  2. no more than
  3. no less than
  4. any more than

they can limit

1. Though in San Francisco, Dave Mitchell had always preferred to record the plain facts of small-town life.
   1. raised
   2. grown
   3. developed
   4. cultivated
2. Most electronic devices of this kind, manufactured for such purposes, are tightly packed.

* 1. that are
  2. as are
  3. which is
  4. it is

1. As for the winter, it is inconvenient to be cold, with most of

allowed saved for the dawn.

* 1. what
  2. that
  3. which
  4. such

furnace fuel is

1. Achieving a high degree of proficiency in English as a foreign language is not a mysterious

without scientific basic.

* 1. process
  2. practice
  3. procedure
  4. program

1. We cannot always the wind, so new windmills should be so designed that they can also be driven by water.
   1. hang on
   2. count on
   3. hold on
   4. come on
2. The storm sweeping over this area now is sure to cause of vegetables in the coming days.
   1. rarity
   2. scarcity
   3. invalidity
   4. variety

## Section II Reading Comprehension

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 the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (30 points)

## Text 1

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard

no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man’s brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern “toy-bear.” And even more incredible is the young brain’s ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child’s babbling (咿呀学语), grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child’s non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

1. The purpose of Frederick II’s experiment was .
   1. to prove that children are born with the ability to speak
   2. to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech
   3. to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak
   4. to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language
2. The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that .
   1. they are incapable of learning language rapidly
   2. they are exposed to too much language at once
   3. their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak
   4. their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them
3. What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that .
   1. he is born with the capacity to speak
   2. he has a brain more complex than an animal’s
   3. he can produce his own sentences

* 1. he owes his speech ability to good nursing

1. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?
   1. The faculty of speech is inborn in man.
   2. Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.
   3. The child’s brain is highly selective.
   4. Most children learn their language in definite stages.
2. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will in future .
   1. have a high IQ
   2. be less intelligent
   3. be insensitive to verbal signals
   4. not necessarily be backward

## Text 2

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic

(官僚主义的) management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and “human-relations” experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue- and the white-collar workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the tight mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again -- by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one’s fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the preindustrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century “free enterprise” capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities -- those of love and of reason -- are the aims of all social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

1. By “a well-oiled cog in the machinery” the author intends to render the idea that man is .

* 1. a necessary part of the society though each individual’s function is negligible
  2. working in complete harmony with the rest of the society
  3. an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of the society, though functioning smoothly
  4. a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly

1. The real cause of the anxiety of the workers and employees is that .
   1. they are likely to lose their jobs
   2. they have no genuine satisfaction or interest in life
   3. they are faced with the fundamental realities of human existence
   4. they are deprived of their individuality and independence
2. From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those .
   1. who are at the bottom of the society
   2. who are higher up in their social status
   3. who prove better than their fellow-competitors
   4. who could keep far away from this competitive world
3. To solve the present social problems the author suggests that we should .
   1. resort to the production mode of our ancestors
   2. offer higher wages to the workers and employees
   3. enable man to fully develop his potentialities
   4. take the fundamental realities for granted
4. The author’s attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of .
   1. approval
   2. dissatisfaction
   3. suspicion
   4. tolerance

## Text 3

When an invention is made, the inventor has three possible courses of action open to him: he can give the invention to the world by publishing it, keep the idea secret, or patent it.

A granted patent is the result of a bargain struck between an inventor and the state, by which the inventor gets a limited period of monopoly (垄断) and publishes full details of his invention to the public after that period terminates.

Only in the most exceptional circumstances is the lifespan of a patent extended to alter this normal process of events.

The longest extension ever granted was to Georges Valensi; his 1939 patent for color TV receiver circuitry was extended until 1971 because for most of the patent’s normal life there was no colour TV to receive and thus no hope of reward for the invention.

Because a patent remains permanently public after it has terminated, the shelves of the library attached to the patent office contain details of literally millions of ideas that are

free for anyone to use and, if older than half a century, sometimes even re-patent. Indeed, patent experts often advise anyone wishing to avoid the high cost of conducting a search through live patents that the one sure way of avoiding violation of any other inventor’s right is to plagiarize a dead patent. Likewise, because publication of an idea in any other form permanently invalidates further patents on that idea, it is traditionally safe to take ideas from other areas of print. Much modern technological advance is based on these presumptions of legal security.

Anyone closely involved in patents and inventions soon learns that most “new” ideas are, in fact, as old as the hills. It is their reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication, or through the availability of new technology, that makes news and money. The basic patent for the theory of magnetic recording dates back to 1886. Many of the original ideas behind television originate from the late 19th and early 20th century. Even the Volkswagen rear engine car was anticipated by a 1904 patent for a cart with the horse at the rear.

1. The passage is mainly about .
   1. an approach to patents
   2. the application for patents
   3. the use of patents
   4. the access to patents
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
   1. When a patent becomes out of effect, it can be re-patented or extended if necessary.
   2. It is necessary for an inventor to apply for a patent before he makes his invention public.
   3. A patent holder must publicize the details of his invention when its legal period is over.
   4. One can get all the details of a patented invention from a library attached to the patent office.
3. George Valensi’s patent lasted until 1971 because .
   1. nobody would offer any reward for his patent prior to that time
   2. his patent could not be put to use for an unusually long time
   3. there were not enough TV stations to provide colour programmes
   4. the colour TV receiver was not available until that time
4. The word “plagiarize” (Line 8, Para. 5) most probably means “ .”
   1. steal and use
   2. give reward to
   3. make public
   4. take and change
5. From the passage we learn that .
   1. an invention will not benefit the inventor unless it is reduced to commercial practice

* 1. products are actually inventions which were made a long time ago
  2. it is much cheaper to buy an old patent than a new one
  3. patent experts often recommend patents to others by conducting a search through dead patents

## Section III Cloze Test

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 the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (15 points)

Although interior design has existed since the beginning of architecture, its development into a specialized field is really quite recent. Interior designers have become important partly

because of the many functions that might be 大 46 家 in a single large building.

The importance of interior design becomes 大 47 家 when we realize how much time we

大 48 家 surrounded by four walls. Whenever we need to be indoors, we want our surroundings to be 大 49家 attractive and comfortable as possible. We also expect 大 50家 place to be appropriate to its use. You would be 大 51 家 if the inside of your bedroom were suddenly

changed to look 大 52 家 the inside of a restaurant. And you wouldn’t feel 大 53 家 in a business office that has the appearance of a school.

It soon becomes clear that the interior designer’s most important basic 大 54家 is the function of the particular 大 55 家 . For example, a theater with poor sight lines, poor sound-shaping qualities, and 大 56家 few entries and exits will not work for 大 57家purpose, no matter how beautifully it might be 大 58家 . Nevertheless, for any kind of space, the designer has to make many of the same kind of 大 59家 . He or she must coordinate the shapes,

lighting and decoration of everything from ceiling to floor. 大 60 家 addition, the designer

must usually select furniture or design built-in furniture, according to the functions that need to be served.

1. [A] consisted
2. contained
3. composed
4. comprised
5. [A] obscure

[B] attractive

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [C]  [D] | appropriate evident |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | spend require settle retain |
| 49. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | so as thus such |
| 50. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | some any this each |
| 51. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | amused interested shocked frightened |
| 52. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | like for at into |
| 53. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | correct proper right suitable |
| 54. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | care concern attention intention |
| 55. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | circumstance environment surroundings space |

1. [A] too
2. quite
3. a
4. far
5. [A] their
6. its
7. those
8. that
9. [A] painted
10. covered
11. ornamented
12. decorated
13. [A] solutions
14. conclusions
15. decisions
16. determinations
17. [A] For
18. In
19. As
20. With

## Section IV Error-detection and Correction

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 the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

A number of A

foreign visitors were taken

B

to the industrial exhibition which

C

they saw

D

many

new products.

Answer [C] is wrong because 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

1. and write the correction “where” on the line.

Sample Answer

* 1. [B] [●] [D] where

1. He cannot tell the difference between true

A

praise and flattering

B

statements making

C

only

to gain

D

his favor.

1. They want to expose those educational

A

disadvantaged students to creative, enriching

B

educational experiences

C

for a five-year

D

period.

1. The changes that took

A

place in air travel during

B

the last sixty years would have seemed

C

completely impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at

D

the turn of the 19th century.

1. I don’t think it

A

advisable that he will be assigned

B

to the job since he has no

C

experience

whatsoever.

D

1. Beethoven, the great musician, wrote

A

nine symphonies in his life, most of them were written

B

after he had lost

C

his hearing.

D

1. Mr. Jankin regretted to blame

A

his secretary for

B

the mistake, for

C

he later discovered it

D

was his own fault.

1. As for

A

the influence of computerization, nowhere we have seen

B

the results more clearly

than in the U.S., which really have surprised us all.

C D

1. At times, more care goes into the composition of newspaper and magazine advertisements

A B

than the writing

C

of features

D

and editorials.

1. It is required by law that a husband have to pay

A

the debts of his wife until

B

formal notice

is given that

C

he no longer has to pay her.

D

1. Over

A

the years, a large number of overseas students have studied

B

at that university

in the result C

that it has

D

acquired substantial experience in dealing with them.

## Section V English-Chinese Translation

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

1. The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the mode by which all phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanation. There is no more difference, but there is just the same kind of difference, between the mental operations of a man of science and those of an ordinary person, as there is between the operations and methods of a baker or of a butcher weighing out his goods in common scales, and the operations of a chemist in performing a difficult and complex analysis by means of his balance and finely graded weights. (72) It is not that the scales in the one case, and the balance in the other, differ in the principles of their construction or manner of working; but that the latter is a much finer apparatus and of course much more accurate in its measurement than the former.

You will understand this better, perhaps, if I give you some familiar examples. (73) You have all heard it repeated that men of science work by means of induction (归纳法) and deduction, that by the help of these operations, they, in a sort of sense, manage to extract from Nature certain natural laws, and that out of these, by some special skill of their own, they build up their theories. (74) And it is imagined by many that the operations of the common mind can be by no means compared with these processes, and that they have to be acquired by a sort of special training. To hear all these large words, you would think that the mind of a man of science must be constituted differently from that of his fellow men; but if you will not be frightened by terms, you will discover that you are quite wrong, and that all these terrible apparatus are being used by yourselves every day and every hour of your lives.

There is a well-known incident in one of Moliere’s plays, where the author makes the hero express unbounded delight on being told that he had been talking prose (散文) during the whole of his life. In the same way, I trust that you will take comfort, and be delighted with yourselves,

on the discovery that you have been acting on the principles of inductive and deductive philosophy during the same period. (75) Probably there is not one here who has not in the course of the day had occasion to set in motion a complex train of reasoning, of the very same kind, though differing in degree, as that which a scientific man goes through in tracing the causes of natural phenomena.

## Section VI Writing

**Directions:**

1. Title: ADVERTISEMENT ON TV
2. Time limit: 40 minutes
3. Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
4. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: “Today more and more advertisements are seen on the TV screen.”
5. Your composition must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points) OUTLINE:
   1. Present state
   2. Reasons
   3. My comments

1993 年考研英语真题答案 269

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [D] | 2. [C] | 3. [C] | 4. [C] | 5. [B] |
| 6. [D] | 7. [D] | 8. [A] | 9. [A] | 10. [B] |
| 11. [C] | 12. [C] | 13. [A] | 14. [B] | 15. [D] |
| 16. [A] | 17. [B] | 18. [A] | 19. [A] | 20. [D] |
| 21. [D] | 22. [D] | 23. [A] | 24. [D] | 25. [A] |
| 26. [B] | 27. [A] | 28. [A] | 29. [B] | 30. [B] |

1993 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (30 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. [B] | 32. [C] | 33. [C] | 34. [B] | 35. [D] |
| 36. [C] | 37. [D] | 38. [D] | 39. [C] | 40. [B] |
| 41. [D] | 42. [C] | 43. [B] | 44. [A] | 45. [A] |

**Section III: Cloze Test (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. [B] | 47. [D] | 48. [A] | 49. [B] | 50. [D] |
| 51. [C] | 52. [A] | 53. [C] | 54. [B] | 55. [D] |
| 56. [A] | 57. [B] | 58. [D] | 59. [C] | 60. [B] |

**Section IV: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 61. [C] made | 62. [A] educationally |
| 63. [A] have taken | 64. [B] (should) be assigned |
| 65. [B] written | 66. [A] having blamed |
| 67. [B] have we seen | 68. [C] into the writing |
| 69. [D] to pay them | 70. [C] with the result |

**Section V: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 科学研究的方法不过是人类思维活动的必要表达方式，也就是对一切现象进行思索并给以精确而严谨解释的表达方式。
2. 这并不是说面包师或卖肉者所用的磅秤和化学家所用的天平在构造原理或工作方式上存在差别，而是说与前者相比，后者是一种更精密得多的装置，因而在计量上必然更准确得多。
3. 你们都多次听说过，科学家是用归纳法和演绎法工作的，他们用这些方法，在某种意义上说，力求从自然界找出某些自然规律，然后他们根据这些规律，用自己的某种非同一般的本领，建立起他们的理论。
4. 许多人以为，普通人的思维活动根本无法与科学家的思维过程相比，认为这些思维过程必须经过某种专门训练才能掌握。
5. 在座的诸位中，大概不会有人一整天都没有机会进行一连串复杂的思考活动，这些思考活动与科学家在探索自然现象原因时所经历的思考活动，尽管复杂程度不同，但在类型上是完全一样的。

## Section VI: Writing (15 points)

1. 参考范文（略）

# 1992 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each sentence, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

1. I will give this dictionary to
   1. whomever
   2. someone
   3. whoever
   4. anyone

wants to have it.

1. After having gone
   1. enough
   2. much
   3. such
   4. that

far, George did not want to turn back.

3.

1. At
2. For
3. In
4. On

all our kindness to help her, Sarah refused to listen to us.

1. Richard doesn’t think he could ever
   1. take on
   2. take over
   3. take to
   4. take after

what is called “free-style” poetry.

1. In the past men generally preferred that their wives
   1. worked
   2. would work
   3. work
   4. were working

in the home.

1. I don’t want to lend any more money to him; he’s already in debt
   1. to
   2. for
   3. of
   4. with

me.

1. The business of each day,
   1. it being
   2. be it
   3. was it
   4. it was

selling goods or shipping them, went quite smoothly.

1. Carey didn’t go to the party last night because she the baby for her sister until 9:30.
   1. must have looked after
   2. would have to look after
   3. had to look after
   4. should have looked after
2. , he does get irritated with her sometimes.
   1. As he likes her much
   2. Much though he likes her
   3. Though much he likes her
   4. Much as he likes her
3. Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and by the same federal laws.
   1. stand
   2. conform
   3. abide
   4. sustain
4. The vocabulary of any technical discussion may include words which are never used outside the subject or field .
   1. in view
   2. in question
   3. in case
   4. in effect
5. The long-awaited Hubble Space Telescope,

observe some of the oldest stars in the sky.

* 1. subject
  2. owing
  3. available
  4. due

to orbit the Earth next March, will

13.

of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.

1. To be free

1. Freeing
2. To free
3. Freed
4. The patient has been
   1. assured
   2. guaranteed
   3. entrusted
   4. confirmed

of the safety of the operation.

1. Will you
   1. look up
   2. go over
   3. dwell on
   4. work out

this passage to see if there is any misprint?

1. The patients believe that the doctor knows exactly how to put them \_.
   1. correct
   2. straight
   3. right
   4. well
2. Although he thought he was helping us prepare the dinner, he was actually the way.
   1. in
   2. by
   3. off
   4. on
3. If we believe something is good and true we should
   1. hold up
   2. keep on
   3. hold on
   4. keep up

to it.

1. , more than 200 houses and buildings are heated by solar energy, not to mention the big cities in the region.
   1. Alone in the small town
   2. In the small alone town
   3. In the alone small town
   4. In the small town alone
2. The bank is reported in the local newspaper

in broad daylight yesterday.

* 1. to be robbed
  2. robbed
  3. to have been robbed
  4. having been robbed

1. The engineers are going through with their highway project,

risen.

* 1. even though
  2. just because
  3. now that
  4. as though

the expenses have

1. Although we had told them not to keep us waiting, they made no

deliveries.

* 1. trial
  2. attempt
  3. action
  4. progress

to speed up

1. Water will continue to be
   1. how
   2. which
   3. as
   4. what

it is today -- next in importance to oxygen.

1. Had Paul received six more votes in the last election, he
   1. must have been
   2. would have been
   3. were
   4. would be

our chairman now.

1. Stressful environments lead to unhealthy behaviors such as poor eating habits, which

increase the risk of heart disease.

* 1. in turn
  2. in return
  3. by chance
  4. by turns

1. The tourist is prevented from entering a country if he does not have
   1. an operative
   2. a valid
   3. an efficient

passport.

* 1. an effective

1. I like to go to the cinema when I am in the
   1. motive
   2. mind
   3. mood
   4. notion
2. The project requires more labor than .
   1. has been put in
   2. have been put in
   3. being put in
   4. to be put in

for it.

1. Circus tigers, although they have been tamed, can
   1. unexpectedly
   2. deliberately
   3. reluctantly
   4. subsequently

attack their trainer.

1. There seemed little hope that the explorer,

his way through it.

* 1. to be deserted
  2. having deserted
  3. to have been deserted
  4. having been deserted

in the tropical forest, would find

## Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points)

## Text 1

It is all very well to blame traffic jams, the cost of petrol and the quick pace of modern life, but manners on the roads are becoming horrible. Everybody knows that the nicest men become monsters behind the wheel. It is very well, again, to have a tiger in the tank, but to have one in the driver’s seat is another matter altogether. You might tolerate the odd road-hog, the rude and inconsiderate driver, but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule. Perhaps the situation calls for a “Be Kind to Other Drivers” campaign, otherwise it may get completely out of hand.

Road politeness is not only good manners, but good sense too. It takes the most cool-headed and good-tempered of drivers to resist the temptation to revenge when subjected to uncivilized behavior. On the other hand, a little politeness goes a long way towards relieving the tensions of motoring. A friendly nod or a wave of acknowledgement in response to an act of politeness

helps to create an atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance so necessary in modern traffic conditions. But such acknowledgements of politeness are all too rare today. Many drivers nowadays don’t even seem able to recognize politeness when they see it.

However, misplaced politeness can also be dangerous. Typical examples are the driver who brakes violently to allow a car to emerge from a side street at some hazard to following traffic, when a few seconds later the road would be clear anyway; or the man who waves a child across a zebra crossing into the path of oncoming vehicles that may be unable to stop in time. The same goes for encouraging old ladies to cross the road wherever and whenever they care to. It always amazes me that the highways are not covered with the dead bodies of these grannies.

A veteran driver, whose manners are faultless, told me it would help if motorists learnt to filter correctly into traffic streams one at a time without causing the total blockages that give rise to bad temper. Unfortunately, modern motorists can’t even learn to drive, let alone master the subtler aspects of boatmanship. Years ago the experts warned us that the car-ownership explosion would demand a lot more give-and-take from all road users. It is high time for all of us to take this message to heart.

1. According to this passage, troubles on the road are primarily caused by .
   1. people’s attitude towards the road-hog
   2. the rhythm of modern life
   3. the behavior of the driver
   4. traffic conditions
2. The sentence “You might tolerate the odd road-hog... the rule.” (Para. 1) implies that

.

* 1. our society is unjust towards well-mannered motorists
  2. rude drivers can be met only occasionally
  3. the well-mannered motorist cannot tolerate the road-hog
  4. nowadays impolite drivers constitute the majority of motorists

1. By “good sense,” the writer means .
   1. the driver’s ability to understand and react reasonably
   2. the driver’s prompt response to difficult and severe conditions
   3. the driver’s tolerance of rude or even savage behavior
   4. the driver’s acknowledgement of politeness and regulations
2. Experts have long pointed out that in the face of car-ownership explosion, .
   1. road users should make more sacrifice
   2. drivers should be ready to yield to each other
   3. drivers should have more communication among themselves
   4. drivers will suffer great loss if they pay no respect to others
3. In the writer’s opinion, .
   1. strict traffic regulations are badly needed
   2. drivers should apply road politeness properly

* 1. rude drivers should be punished
  2. drivers should avoid traffic jams

## Text 2

In the atmosphere, carbon dioxide acts rather like a one-way mirror -- the glass in the roof of a greenhouse which allows the sun’s rays to enter but prevents the heat from escaping.

According to a weather expert’s prediction, the atmosphere will be 3℃ warmer in the year 2050 than it is today, if man continues to burn fuels at the present rate. If this warming up took place, the ice caps in the poles would begin to melt, thus raising sea level several metres and severely flooding coastal cities. Also, the increase in atmospheric temperature would lead to great changes in the climate of the northern hemisphere, possibly resulting in an alteration of earth’s chief food-growing zones.

In the past, concern about a man-made warming of the earth has concentrated on the Arctic because the Antarctic is much colder and has a much thicker ice sheet. But the weather experts are now paying more attention to West Antarctic, which may be affected by only a few degrees of warming: in other words, by a warming on the scale that will possibly take place in the next fifty years from the burning of fuels.

Satellite pictures show that large areas of Antarctic ice are already disappearing. The evidence available suggests that a warming has taken place. This fits the theory that carbon dioxide warms the earth.

However, most of the fuel is burnt in the northern hemisphere, where temperatures seem to be falling. Scientists conclude, therefore, that up to now natural influences on the weather have exceeded those caused by man. The question is: Which natural cause has most effect on the weather?

One possibility is the variable behavior of the sun. Astronomers at one research station have studied the hot spots and “cold” spots (that is, the relatively less hot spots) on the sun. As the sun rotates, every 27.5 days, it presents hotter or “colder” faces to the earth, and different aspects to different parts of the earth. This seems to have a considerable effect on the distribution of the earth’s atmospheric pressure, and consequently on wind circulation. The sun is also variable over a long term: its heat output goes up and down in cycles, the latest trend being downward.

Scientists are now finding mutual relations between models of solar-weather interactions and the actual climate over many thousands of years, including the last Ice Age. The problem is that the models are predicting that the world should be entering a new Ice Age and it is not. One way of solving this theoretical difficulty is to assume a delay of thousands of years while the solar effects overcome the inertia (惯性) of the earth’s climate. If this is right, the warming effect of carbon dioxide might thus be serving as a useful counter-balance to the sun’s diminishing heat.

1. It can be concluded that a concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would .
   1. prevent the sun’s rays from reaching the earth’s surface
   2. mean a warming up in the Arctic
   3. account for great changes in the climate in the northern hemisphere
   4. raise the temperature of the earth’s surface
2. The article was written to explain .

* 1. the greenhouse effect
  2. the solar effects on the earth
  3. the models of solar-weather interactions
  4. the causes affecting weather

1. Although the fuel consumption is greater in the northern hemisphere, temperatures there seem to be falling. This is .
   1. mainly because the levels of carbon dioxide are rising
   2. possible because the ice caps in the poles are melting
   3. exclusively due to the effect of the inertia of the earth’s climate
   4. partly due to variations in the output of solar energy
2. On the basis of their models, scientists are of the opinion that .
   1. the climate of the world should be becoming cooler
   2. it will take thousands of years for the inertia of the earth’s climate to take effect
   3. the man-made warming effect helps to increase the solar effects
   4. the new Ice Age will be delayed by the greenhouse effect
3. If the assumption about the delay of a new Ice Age is correct, .
   1. the best way to overcome the cooling effect would be to burn more fuels
   2. ice would soon cover the northern hemisphere
   3. the increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could warm up the earth even more quickly
   4. the greenhouse effect could work to the advantage of the earth

## Text 3

Some people believe that international sport creates goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true: that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports encourages international brotherhood. Not only was there the tragic incident involving the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by lesser incidents caused principally by minor national contests.

One country received its second-place medals with visible indignation after the hockey (曲棍球) final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the losers objecting to the final decisions. They were convinced that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents’ victory was unfair. Their manager was ina rage when he said: “This wasn’t hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished.” The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the suspension of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not yield first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their contest. The game had ended in disturbance. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court

to the other, and another player popped it into the basket. It was the first time the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. An appeal jury debated the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then voted not to receive the silver medals.

Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sport is played competitively rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals, or in non-national teams, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive patriotism.

1. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have .
   1. created goodwill between the nations
   2. bred only false national pride
   3. barely showed any international friendship
   4. led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred
2. What did the manager mean by saying, “... Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished”?
   1. His team would no longer take part in international games.
   2. Hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions.
   3. There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation.
   4. The Federation should be dissolved.
3. The basketball example implied that .
   1. too much patriotism was displayed in the incident
   2. the announcement to prolong the match was wrong
   3. the appeal jury was too hesitant in making the decision
   4. the American team was right in rejecting the silver medals
4. The author gives the two examples in Paragraphs 2 and 3 to show .
   1. how false national pride led to undesirable incidents in international games
   2. that sportsmen have been more obedient than they used to be
   3. that competitiveness in the games discourages international friendship
   4. that unfair decisions are common in Olympic Games
5. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
   1. The organization of the Olympic Games must be improved.
   2. Athletes should compete as individual in the Olympic Games.
   3. Sport should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game.
   4. International contests are liable for misunderstanding between nations.

## Section III Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

The key to the industrialization of space is the U.S. space shuttle. 大 46家 it, astronauts will acquire a workhouse vehicle 大 47家 of flying into space and returning many

times. 大 48家 by reusable rockets that can lift a load of 65, 000 pounds, the shuttle will carry devices for scientific inquiry, as 大 49 家 as a variety of military hardware. 大 50家more significantly, it will 大 51家 materials and machines into space for industrial purposes

大 52 家 two decades ago when “sputnik” (artificial satellite) was 大 53家 to the

vocabulary. In short, the 大 54家 importance of the shuttle lies in its 大 55 家 as an economic tool.

What makes the space shuttle 大 56 家 is that it takes off like a rocket but lands like

an airplane. 大 57家 , when it has accomplished its 大 58 家 , it can be ready for 大 59 家trip in about two weeks.

The space shuttle, the world’s first true spaceship, is a magnificent step 大 60家making the impossible possible for the benefit and survival of man.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 46. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | In  On By With |
| 47. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | capable suitable efficient fit |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | Served Powered Forced Reinforced |
| 49. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | far well much long. |
| 50. | [A] | Then |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [B]  [C]  [D] | Or But So |
| 51. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | supply introduce deliver transfer |
| 52. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | unimagined unsettled uncovered unsolved |
| 53. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | attributed contributed applied added |
| 54. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | general essential prevailing ultimate |
| 55. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | promise prosperity popularity priority |
| 56. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | exceptional strange unique rare |
| 57. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | Thus Whereas  Nevertheless Yet |
| 58. | [A]  [B]  [C] | venture mission commission |

[D] responsibility

1. [A] new
2. another
3. certain
4. subsequent
5. [A] for
6. by
7. in
8. through

## Section IV Error-detection and Correction

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

1. Young readers, more often than not, find the novels of

Dickens far

more exciting than

A B C

Thackeray.

D

1. People cannot but

A

feel puzzling

B

, for they simply cannot

C

understand how he

could have made D

such a stupid mistake.

1. Nowhere but in Europe we have seen the results so clearly, which really have surprised

A B C

us all.

D

1. The amount of pressure

A

which B

the materials are subject

C

to affect

D

the quality of the

products.

1. I regret having left

the work unfinished; I should plan

everything ahead

carefully.

A B C D

1. The problem of unemployment the

A

governments want solved

B

is as serious as never

C

in these

underdeveloped D

countries.

1. Many species can communicate an amazing

A

amount of information via

B

sound, information

which C

both the life of an individual and the continued

D

existence of the species may depend.

1. It was not so much

A

the many blows he received for

B

the lack of fighting

C

spirit that led to

his losing D

the game.

1. Those part-time students expected to offer

A

some jobs on

B

campus during

C

the coming

D

summer

vacation.

1. With

A

production having gone

B

up steadily, the factory needs an ever-increasing

C

supply of

D

raw materials.

## Section V English-Chinese Translation

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

“Intelligence” at best is an assumptive construct -- the meaning of the word has never been clear. (71) There is more agreement on the kinds of behavior referred to by the term than there is on how to interpret or classify them. But it is generally agreed that a person of high intelligence is one who can grasp ideas readily, make distinctions, reason logically, and make use of verbal and mathematical symbols in solving problems. An intelligence test is a rough measure of a child’s capacity for learning, particularly for learning the kinds of things required in school. It does not measure character, social adjustment, physical endurance, manual skills, or artistic abilities. It is not supposed to -- it was not designed for such purposes.

1. To criticize it for such failure is roughly comparable to criticizing a thermometer for not measuring wind velocity.

The other thing we have to notice is that the assessment of the intelligence of any subject is essentially a comparative affair.

1. Now since the assessment of intelligence is a comparative matter we must be sure that

the scale with which we are comparing our subjects provides a “valid” or “fair” comparison. It is here that some of the difficulties which interest us begin. Any test performed involves at least three factors: the intention to do one’s best, the knowledge required for understanding what you have to do, and the intellectual ability to do it. (74) The first two must be equal for all who are being compared, if any comparison in terms of intelligence is to be made. In school populations in our culture these assumptions can be made fair and reasonable, and the value of intelligence testing has been proved thoroughly. Its value lies, of course, in its providing a satisfactory basis for prediction. No one is in the least interested in the marks a little child gets on his test; what we are interested in is whether we can conclude from his mark on the test that the child will do better or worse than other children of his age at tasks which we think require “general intelligence.”

(75) On the whole such a conclusion can be drawn with a certain degree of confidence, but only if the child can be assumed to have had the same attitude towards the test as the others with whom he is being compared, and only if he was not punished by lack of relevant information which they possessed.

## Section VI Writing

**DIRECTIONS:**

1. Title: FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD
2. Time limit: 40 minutes
3. Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
4. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence.
5. Your composition must be written clearly in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points) OUTLINE:
   1. Present situation: Lack of communication between parent and child
   2. Possible reasons:
      1. Different likes and dislikes
      2. Misunderstanding
      3. Others
   3. Suggestions:
      1. For parents
      2. For children

1992 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [C] | 2. [D] | 3. [B] | 4. [C] | 5. [C] |
| 6. [A] | 7. [B] | 8. [C] | 9. [D] | 10. [C] |
| 11. [B] | 12. [D] | 13. [D] | 14. [A] | 15. [B] |
| 16. [C] | 17. [A] | 18. [C] | 19. [D] | 20. [C] |
| 21. [A] | 22. [B] | 23. [D] | 24. [D] | 25. [A] |
| 26. [B] | 27. [C] | 28. [A] | 29. [A] | 30. [D] |

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (30 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. [C] | 32. [D] | 33. [A] | 34. [B] | 35. [B] |
| 36. [D] | 37. [D] | 38. [D] | 39. [A] | 40. [D] |
| 41. [C] | 42. [B] | 43. [A] | 44. [C] | 45. [A] |

**Section III: Cloze Test (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. [D] | 47. [A] | 48. [B] | 49. [B] | 50. [C] |
| 51. [C] | 52. [A] | 53. [D] | 54. [D] | 55. [A] |
| 56. [C] | 57. [A] | 58. [B] | 59. [B] | 60. [C] |

**Section IV: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 61. [D] Thackery’s | 62. [B] puzzled |
| 63. [A] have we seen | 64. [D] affects |
| 65. [C] should have planned | 66. [C] ever |
| 67. [C] on which | 68. [B] as |
| 69. [A] to be offered | 70. [B] going |

**Section V: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 人们对智力这个词所指的不同表现意见比较一致，而对这些表现如何解释或分类则有不同的看法。
2. 批评智力测试不反映上述情况，犹如批评温度计不能测风速一样。
3. 既然对智力的评估是比较而言的，那么我们必须确保，在对我们的对象进行比较时，我们所用的尺度能提供“有效的”或“公平的”比较。
4. 如果要从智力方面进行任何比较的话，那么对所有被比较者来说，前两个因素必须是一样的。
5. 总的来说，得出这种结论是有一定程度把握的，但是必须具备两个条件：能够假定这个孩子对测试的态度和与他比较的另一个孩子的态度相同；他也没有因为缺乏别的孩子所具有的有关知识而受影响。

## Section VI: Writing (15 points)

1. 参考范文

For A Better Understanding Between Parent And Child

Nowadays, there is often a lack of understanding between parent and child. One generation

often feels that its style of life is different from another generation’s style. The feeling that each family unit should have a separate residence is characteristic. No one wants to intrude or be intruded upon. Both parents and child feel that the other’s presence would upset and change the normal routine.

One of the reasons for present situation is that there are different likes and dislikes between parents and child. For example, the child likes glittering disco, rock-and-roll music or loves movies for his entertainment at night while the parents like peaceful environment and physical exercises. They would like to spend their evenings of life in happiness.

Secondly, there often exists misunderstanding between parent and child. The child doesn’t know what his parent thinks and acts, while the parent doesn’t understand what his children want to do. In general, young people enjoy a great deal of freedom, while their parents always keep their traditional style of life.

Thirdly, children often do not feel an equal share of responsibility toward their parents. For example, a brother sometimes feels that his sisters are responsible for physical care of their parents. One child may resent another’s reluctance to help, provoking misunderstanding and bitterness. Not all of the children may be financially capable of contributing an equal share to the cost of their parent’s care.

I argue that it is unfair to say that they are self-centered. Parent and child should often communicate each other. By discovering things about both sides, they can interact much better and help each other to deal with their problems for a better understanding between parents and child.

# 1991 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each sentence, decide which of the four choices given will suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

1. They lost their way in the forest, and

to fall.

* 1. that
  2. it
  3. what
  4. which

made matters worse was that night began

2.

my return, I learned that Professor Smith had been at the Museum and would not

be back for several hours.

1. At
2. On
3. With
4. During
5. Anyone who has spent time with children is aware of the difference in the way boys and girls

respond to

* 1. similar
  2. alike
  3. same
  4. likely

situations.

1. There is not much time left; so I’ll tell you about it .
   1. in detail
   2. in brief
   3. in short
   4. in all
2. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully .
   1. admitted
   2. acknowledged
   3. absorbed
   4. considered
3. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, a sudden loud noise.
   1. being there

* 1. should there be
  2. there was
  3. there having been

1. By the year 2000, scientists probably
   1. will be discovering
   2. are discovering
   3. will have discovered
   4. have discovered

a cure for cancer.

1. Jim isn’t , but he did badly in the final exams last semester.
   1. gloomy
   2. dull
   3. awkward
   4. tedious
2. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents’

.

* 1. command
  2. conviction
  3. consent
  4. compromise

1. He had

on the subject.

* 1. a rather strong opinion
  2. rather strong opinion
  3. rather the strong opinion
  4. the rather strong opinion

1. When Jane fell off the bike, the other children .
   1. were not able to help laughter
   2. could not help but laughing
   3. could not help laughing
   4. could not help to laugh
2. It is better to die on one’s feet than .
   1. living on one’s knees
   2. live on one’s knees
   3. on one’s knees
   4. to live on one’s knees
3. The most important of his speech was that we should all work wholeheartedly for

the people.

* 1. element
  2. spot
  3. sense
  4. point

1. This watch is
   1. superior
   2. advantageous
   3. super
   4. beneficial

to all the other watches on the market.

1. In a typhoon, winds
   1. assume
   2. accomplish
   3. attain
   4. assemble

a speed greater than 120 kilometers per hour.

16.

the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.

1. In spite of
2. But for
3. Because of
4. As for
5. Mary

my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.

* 1. has received
  2. ought to have received
  3. couldn’t have received
  4. shouldn’t have received

18.

to speak when the audience interrupted him.

1. Hardly had he begun
2. No sooner had he begun
3. Not until he began
4. Scarcely did he begin
5. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely
   1. being lost
   2. having lost
   3. losing
   4. lost

to the outside world.

1. The policemen went into action
   1. promptly
   2. presently
   3. quickly
   4. directly

they heard the alarm.

1. The lost car of the Lees was found
   1. vanished
   2. abandoned
   3. scattered
   4. rejected

in the woods off the highway.

1. Dress warmly,
   1. on the contrary
   2. or rather
   3. or else
   4. in no way

you’ll catch cold.

1. Our research has focused on a drug which is so

chemistry.

* 1. powerful
  2. influential
  3. monstrous
  4. vigorous

as to be able to change brain

1. Bob was completely
   1. taken away
   2. taken down
   3. taken to
   4. taken in

by the robber’s disguise.

1. Difficulties and hardships have
   1. brought out
   2. brought about
   3. brought forth
   4. brought up

the best qualities of the young geologist.

1. Our modern civilization must not be thought of as
   1. being created
   2. to have been created
   3. having been created
   4. to be created

in a short period of time.

1. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive

than,

* 1. anyone
  2. the others
  3. that
  4. the ones

at the other store.

1. The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to the investment plan within a week.
   1. work out
   2. put out
   3. make out
   4. set out
2. He knows little of mathematics, and
   1. even more
   2. still less
   3. no less
   4. still more

of chemistry.

1. The students expected there
   1. is
   2. being
   3. have been
   4. to be

more reviewing classes before the final exam.

## Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points)

## Text 1

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once-proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn’t hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together -- honesty, kindness, and so on -- accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law -- and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never

learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people’s behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities -- smaller towns, usually -- where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim: “In this family certain things are not tolerated -- they simply are not done!”

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it’s the criminal who is considered victimized: by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn’t teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn’t provide a stable home.

I don’t believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

1. What the wise man said suggests that .
   1. it’s unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil
   2. it’s certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it
   3. it’s only natural for virtue to defeat evil
   4. it’s desirable for good men to keep away from evil
2. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime, .
   1. society is to be held responsible
   2. modern civilization is responsible for it
   3. the criminal himself should bear the blame
   4. the standards of living should be improved
3. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have .
   1. less self-discipline
   2. better sense of discipline
   3. more mutual respect
   4. less effective government
4. The writer is sorry to have noticed that .
   1. people in large cities tend to excuse criminals
   2. people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards
   3. today’s society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty
   4. people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities
5. The key point of the passage is that .

* 1. stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families
  2. more good examples should be set for people to follow
  3. more restrictions should be imposed on people’s behavior
  4. more people should accept the value of accountability

## Text 2

The period of adolescence, i.e., the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society’s definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial societies with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second decade of one’s life. Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increased recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status roles, rights, privileges and responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically, the individual at this age loses childhood privileges without gaining significant adult rights. At the age of sixteen the adolescent is granted certain adult rights which increases his social status by providing him with more freedom and choices. He now can obtain a driver’s license; he can leave public schools; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights; the young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permission. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are acquired as a function of age after majority status has been attained. None of these legal provisions determine at what point adulthood has been reached but they do point to the prolonged period of adolescence.

1. The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because .
   1. the definition of maturity has changed
   2. the industrialized society is more developed
   3. more education is provided and laws against child labor are made
   4. ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance

1. Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have given place to .
   1. graduations from schools and colleges
   2. social recognition
   3. socio-economic status
   4. certain behavioral changes
2. No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood privileges until he is .
   1. eleven years old
   2. sixteen years old
   3. twenty-one years old
   4. between twelve and twenty-one years old
3. Starting from 22, .
   1. one will obtain more basic rights
   2. the older one becomes, the more basic rights he will have
   3. one won’t get more basic rights than when he is 21
   4. one will enjoy more rights granted by society
4. According to the passage, it is true that .
   1. in the late 19th century in the United States the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer existed
   2. no one can marry without the permission of his parents until the age of twenty-one
   3. one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver’s license
   4. one is not free from the restrictions of child labor laws until he can join the army

## Text 3

Most growing plants contain much more water than all other materials combined. C. R. Barnes has suggested that it is as proper to term the plant a water structure as to call a house composed mainly of brick a brick building. Certain it is that all essential processes of plant growth and development occur in water. The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root. They are carried to all parts of the growing plant and are built into essential plant materials while in a dissolved state. The carbon dioxide (CO2) from the air may enter the leaf as a gas but is dissolved in water in the leaf before it is combined with a part of the water to form simple sugars -- the base material from which the plant body is mainly built. Actively growing plant parts are generally 75 to 90 percent water. Structural parts of plants, such as woody stems no longer actively growing, may have much less water than growing tissues.

The actual amount of water in the plant at any one time, however, is only a very small part of what passes through it during its development. The processes of photosynthesis, by which carbon dioxide and water are combined -- in the presence of chlorophyll (叶绿素) and with energy derived from light -- to form sugars, require that carbon dioxide from the air enter the plant. This occurs mainly in the leaves. The leaf surface is not solid but contains great numbers of minute openings, through which the carbon dioxide enters. The same structure that permits the one gas to enter the leaf, however, permits another gas -- water vapor -- to be lost from it.

Since carbon dioxide is present in the air only in trace quantities (3 to 4 parts in 10,000 parts of air) and water vapor is near saturation in the air spaces within the leaf (at 80℉, saturated air would contain about 186 parts of water vapor in 10,000 parts of air), the total amount of water vapor lost is many times the carbon dioxide intake. Actually, because of wind and other factors, the loss of water in proportion to carbon dioxide intake may be even greater than the relative concentrations of the two gases. Also, not all of the carbon dioxide that enters the leaf is synthesized into carbohydrates (碳水化合物).

1. A growing plant needs water for all of the following except .
   1. forming sugars
   2. sustaining woody stems
   3. keeping green
   4. producing carbon dioxide
2. The essential function of photosynthesis in terms of plant needs is .
   1. to form sugars
   2. to derive energy from light
   3. to preserve water
   4. to combine carbon dioxide with water
3. The second paragraph uses facts to develop the essential idea that .
   1. a plant efficiently utilizes most of the water it absorbs
   2. carbon dioxide is the essential substance needed for plant development
   3. a plant needs more water than is found in its composition
   4. the stronger the wind, the more the water vapor loss
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
   1. The mineral elements will not be absorbed by the plant unless they are dissolved in its root.
   2. The woody stems contain more water than the leaves.
   3. Air existing around the leaf is found to be saturated.
   4. Only part of the carbon dioxide in the plants is synthesized.
5. This passage is mainly about .
   1. the functions of carbon dioxide and water
   2. the role of water in a growing plant
   3. the process of simple sugar formation
   4. the synthesis of water with carbon dioxide

## Section III Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

When television first began to expand, very few of the people who had become famous as radio

commentators were able to be equally effective on television. Some of the difficulties they experienced when they were trying to 大 46 家 themselves to the new medium were technical.

When working 大 47 家 radio, for example, they had become 大 48 家 to seeing on behalf of the listener.

This 大 49家 of seeing for others means that the commentator has to be very good at talking.

大 50 家 all, he has to be able to 大 51 家 a continuous sequence of visual images which

大 52 家 meaning to the sounds which the listener hears. In the 大 53家 of television, however, the commentator sees everything with the viewer. His role, therefore, is 大 54 家different. He is there to make 大 55家 that the viewer does not miss some point of interest, to help him 大 56家 on particular things, and to 大 57 家 the images on the television screen.

大 58 家 his radio colleague, he must know the 大 59家 of silence and how to use it at those

moments 大 60 家 the pictures speak for themselves.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 46. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | turn  adapt alter modify |
| 47. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | on at with  behind |
| 48. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | experienced determined established accustomed |
| 49. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | efficiency technology art performance |
| 50. | [A]  [B] | Of For |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [C]  [D] | Above In |
| 51. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | inspire create cause perceive |
| 52. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | add apply affect reflect |
| 53. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | occasion event fact case |
| 54. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | equally completely initially hardly |
| 55. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | definite possible sure clear |
| 56. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | focus attend follow insist |
| 57. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | exhibit demonstrate expose interpret |
| 58. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | Like Unlike As  For |

1. [A] purpose
2. goal
3. value
4. intention
5. [A] if
6. when
7. which
8. as

## Section IV Error-detection and Correction

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Identify the part of sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

1. These is a

A

delicate balance of nature which

B

many square miles of ocean and vegetation and

clean air are needed

C

to maintain only a relatively few

D

human beings.

1. The idea that

A

learning is a

B

lifelong process has expressed

C

by philosophers and

educationalists throughout

D

the centuries.

1. Nobody beside

A

little B

children thinks

C

that a trip by bus is exciting.

D

1. Just outside

A

the ruins are

B

a magnificent

C

building surrounded

D

by tall trees.

1. In the teaching of

A

mathematics, the way of instruction is generally traditional, with

B

teachers presenting formal

C

lectures and students take

D

notes.

1. The teacher asked them

A

who had completed

B

their tests to leave

C

the room as quietly as

D

possible.

1. He wanted more out of life, not just working at

high-paid

jobs or spending nights on the

A B C

streets playing games.

D

1. Man

A

has used metals for centuries in gradual

B

increasing quantities, but it was not until

the Industrial Revolution that

C

they came to be employed

D

in real vast quantities.

1. If you want your film to properly process, you’ll have to wait and pick it up on Friday,

A B

which C

is the day after tomorrow. D

1. A man cannot

A

be really happy if that

B

he enjoys doing is ignored

C

by society as of

D

no value

or importance.

## Section V English-Chinese Translation

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

The fact is that the energy crisis, which has suddenly been officially announced, has been with us for a long time now, and will be with us for an even longer time. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear to everyone that world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. (71) The supply of oil can be shut off unexpectedly at any time, and in any case, the oil wells will all run dry in thirty years or so at the present rate of use.

1. New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time, but it is not likely to result in any situation that will ever restore that sense of cheap and plentiful energy we have had in the times past. For an indefinite period from here on, mankind is going to advance cautiously, and consider itself lucky that it can advance at all.

To make the situation worse, there is as yet no sign that any slowing of the world’s population is in sight. Although the birth-rate has dropped in some nations, including the United States, the population of the world seems sure to pass six billion and perhaps even seven billion as the twenty-first century opens.

1. The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

Taking all this into account, what might we reasonably estimate supermarkets to be like in the year 2001?

To begin with, the world food supply is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years -- even here in the United States. By 2001, the population of the United States will be at least two hundred fifty million and possibly two hundred seventy million, and the nation will find it difficult to expand food production to fill the additional mouths. (74) This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields.

It seems almost certain that by 2001 the United States will no longer be a great food-exporting nation and that, if necessity forces exports, it will be at the price of belt-tightening at home.

In fact, as food items will tend to decline in quality and decrease in variety, there is very likely to be increasing use of flavouring additives. (75) Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more “unnatural food”.

## Section VI Writing

**Directions:**

1. Title: WHERE TO LIVE -- IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY?
2. Time limit: 40 minutes
3. Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
4. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence.
5. Your composition must be written clearly in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points) OUTLINE:
   1. Conveniences of the city
   2. Attractions of the country
   3. Disadvantages of both
   4. My preference

1991 年考研英语真题答案 300

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [C] | 2. [B] | 3. [A] | 4. [B] | 5. [D] |
| 6. [B] | 7. [C] | 8. [B] | 9. [C] | 10. [A] |
| 11. [C] | 12. [D] | 13. [D] | 14. [A] | 15. [C] |
| 16. [B] | 17. [C] | 18. [A] | 19. [D] | 20. [D] |
| 21. [B] | 22. [C] | 23. [A] | 24. [D] | 25. [A] |
| 26. [C] | 27. [D] | 28. [A] | 29. [B] | 30. [D] |

1991 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (30 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. [B] | 32. [C] | 33. [A] | 34. [A] | 35. [D] |
| 36. [C] | 37. [A] | 38. [C] | 39. [C] | 40. [A] |
| 41. [D] | 42. [A] | 43. [C] | 44. [D] | 45. [B] |

**Section III: Cloze Test (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. [B] | 47. [A] | 48. [D] | 49. [C] | 50. [C] |
| 51. [B] | 52. [A] | 53. [D] | 54. [B] | 55. [C] |
| 56. [A] | 57. [D] | 58. [B] | 59. [C] | 60. [B] |

**Section IV: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 61. [B] in which | 62. [C] has been expressed |
| 63. [A] except/but | 64. [B] is |
| 65. [D] taking | 66. [A] those |
| 67. [C] highly-paid/high-paying | 68. [B] gradually |
| 69. [A] be properly processed | 70. [B] what |

**Section V: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

1. 石油供应可能会随时中断；不管怎样，以目前这种消费速度，只需 30 年左右，所有的油井都会枯竭。
2. 必须找到新的能源，这需要时间；而过去我们感觉到的那种能源价廉而充足的情况将不可能再出现了。
3. 食品供应的增加将赶不上人口的增长，这就意味着我们在粮食的生产和购销方面正陷入危机。
4. 这种困境将是确定无疑的，因为能源的匮乏使农业无法以高能量消耗这种美国耕种方式继续下去了， 而这种耕种方式使投入少数农民就可获得高产成为可能。
5. 除非人类终于意识到要把人口减少到这样的程度：使地球能为所有人提供足够的饮食，否则人们将不得不接受更多的“人造食品”。

## Section VI: Writing (15 points)

1. 参考范文（略）

# 1990 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught

1. in
2. by
3. with
4. at ANSWER: [A]

the rain yesterday.

1. Those two families have been quarrelling
   1. to
   2. between
   3. against
   4. with

each other for many years.

1. There are many things whose misuse is dangerous, bur it is hard to think of anything that

can be compared

* 1. in
  2. with
  3. among
  4. by

tobacco products.

1. “How often have you seen cases like this?” one surgeon asked another. “Oh, times, I guess,” was the reply.
   1. hundred of
   2. hundreds
   3. hundreds of
   4. hundred
2. Give me your telephone number
   1. whether
   2. unless
   3. so that
   4. in case

I need your help.

1. You sang well last night. We hope you’ll sing .
   1. more better

* 1. still better
  2. nicely
  3. best

1. Those people
   1. lack of
   2. are lacking of
   3. lack
   4. are in lack

a general understanding of the present situation.

1. Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt lonely.
   1. nothing but
   2. anything but
   3. all but
   4. everything but
2. Grace
   1. broke in
   2. broke into
   3. broke off

tears when she heard the sad news.

* 1. broke through

1. She refused to belt.
   1. hand in
   2. hand out
   3. hand down
   4. hand over

the car keys to her husband until he had promised to wear his safety

1. Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes
   1. around
   2. over
   3. across
   4. down

to American audiences.

1. The book contained a large
   1. deal
   2. amount
   3. number
   4. sum

of information.

1. Nowadays advertising costs are no longer in reasonable to the total cost of the

product.

* 1. proportion
  2. correlation
  3. connection
  4. correspondence

1. When she saw the clouds she went back to the house to
   1. carry
   2. fetch
   3. bring
   4. reach

her umbrella.

1. We must
   1. assure
   2. secure
   3. ensure
   4. issue

that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible.

1. He was knocked down by a car and badly .
   1. injured
   2. damaged
   3. harmed
   4. ruined

## Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the three passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

## Text 1

In May 1989, space shuttle “Atlantis” released in outer space the space probe “Megallan,” which is now on her 15-month and one-billion-kilometer flight to Venus. A new phase in space exploration has begun.

The planet Venus is only slightly smaller than Earth; it is the only other object in the solar system, in fact, that even comes close to earth’s size. Venus has a similar density, so it is probably made of approximately the same stuff, and it has an atmosphere, complete with clouds. It is also the closest planet to earth, and thus the most similar in distance from the sun. In short, Venus seems to justify its long-held nickname of “earth’s twin.”

The surface temperature of Venus reaches some 900F. Added to that is an atmospheric pressure about 90 times Earth’s: High overhead in the carbon dioxide (CO2) that passes for air is a layer of clouds, perhaps 10 to 20 miles thick, whose little drops consist mostly of sulfuric acid (H2SO4). Water is all but nonexistent.

Born with so many fundamental similarities to earth, how did Venus get to be so radically

different: It is not just an academic matter. For all its extremes, Venus is a valuable laboratory for researchers studying the weather and climate of earth. It has no earth’s oceans, so the heat transport and other mechanisms are greatly simplified. In addition, the planet Venus takes 243 earth-days to turn once on its axis, so incoming heat from the sun is added and distributed at a more leisurely, observable pace.

1. Venus is similar to Earth in .
   1. size and density
   2. distance from the sun
   3. having atmosphere
   4. all of the above
2. The greatest value in studying Venus should be to .
   1. allow us to visit there
   2. understand Earth better
   3. find a new source of energy
   4. promote a new space program
3. The main idea of this passage is about .
   1. problems of space travel
   2. scientific methods in space exploration
   3. the importance of Venus to Earth
   4. conditions on Venus

## Text 2

Tourists were surprised to see a woman driving a huge orange tractor down one of Rome’s main avenues. Italy’s political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the tractor was followed by about 200,000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

Shouting slogans, waving flags and dancing to drumbeats, the women had come to the capital from all over Italy to demonstrate for “a job for each of us, a different type of job, and a society without violence.” So far, action to improve women’s opportunities in employment has been the province of collective industrial bargaining. “But there is a growing awareness that this is not enough,” says a researcher on female labor at the government-funded Institute for the Development of Professional Training for Workers.

Women, who constitute 52 per cent of Italy’s population, today represent only 35 per cent of Italy’s total workforce and 33 per cent of the total number of Italians with jobs. However, their presence in the workplace is growing. The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace. Official statistics also show that women have also made significant strides in self-employment. More and more women are going into business for themselves. Many young women are turning to business because of the growing overall in employment. It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgments on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

Such changes are occurring in the professions too. The number of women doctors, dentists,

lawyers, engineers and university professors increased two to three fold. Some of the changes are immediately visible. For example, women have appeared on the scene for the first time as state police, railway workers and street cleaners.

However, the present situation is far from satisfactory though some progress has been made.

A breakthrough in equal opportunities for women is now demanded.

1. The expression “snake through central Rome” probably means “to move
   1. quietly through central Rome.”
   2. violently through central Rome.”
   3. in a long winding line through central Rome.”
   4. at a leisurely pace through central Rome.”
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   1. There are more women than men in Italy.
   2. In Italy, women are chiefly employed in services.
   3. In Italy, women are still at a disadvantage in employment.
   4. In Italy, about two-thirds of the jobs are held by men.
3. About 200,000 women in Rome demonstrated for .
   1. more job opportunities
   2. a greater variety of jobs
   3. “equal job, equal pay”
   4. both A and B
4. The best title for this passage would be .
   1. The Role of Women is Society
   2. Women Demonstrate for Equality in Employment
   3. Women as Self-employed Professionals
   4. Women and the Jobs Market

## Text 3

The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness is unfounded. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, l, 500 gifted persons were followed up to their thirty-fifth year with these results:

On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they had as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. 84 per cent of their group were married and seemed content with their lives.

About 70 per cent had graduated from college, though only 30 per cent had graduated with honors. A few had even dropped out, but nearly half of these had returned to graduate. Of the men, 80 per cent were in one of the professions or in business management or semiprofessional

jobs. The women who had remained single had office, business, or professional occupations.

The group had published 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents.

In a material way they did not do badly either. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

In fact, far from being strange, most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

1. The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years is .
   1. true in all senses
   2. refuted by the author
   3. medically proven
   4. a belief of the author
2. The survey of bright children was made to .
   1. find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults
   2. prove that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years
   3. discover the percentage of those mentally ill among the gifted
   4. prove that talented children never burn themselves out
3. Intelligence tests showed that .
   1. bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy
   2. between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence
   3. talented children were most likely to become gifted adults
   4. when talented children grew into adults, they made low scores

## Section III Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

No one knows for sure what the world would be like in the year 2001. Many books have been

written 大 26 家 the future. But the 19th-century French novelist Jules Verne may be called

a futurologist in the fullest 大 27家 of the word. In his fantastic novels “A Trip to the Moon” and “80 Days Around the World,” he described with detail the aeroplane and even the

helicopter. These novels still have a great attraction 大 28 家 young readers of today because of their bold imagination and scientific accuracy.

Below is a description of what our life will be in the year 2001 as predicted bya 大 29家writer.

In 2001, in the home, cookers will be set so that you can cook a complete meal at the touch

of a switch.

Television will provide information on prices at the 大 30 家 shops as well as news and

entertainment. Videophones will bring pictures as well as 大 31 家 to telephone conversations.

Machines will control temperature, lighting, entertainment, security alarms, laundry and gardening.

Lighting will provide decoration as well as wallpaper.

At work, robots will take 大 32 家 most jobs in the manufacturing industries. Working

hours will fall to under 30 hours a week. Holidays will get longer; six weeks will be the normal annual holiday. Men and women will retire at the same age.

Our leisure will be different too. The home will become the center of entertainment through

television and electronic games. More people will eat out in restaurants 大 33 家 they do today; also they will have a much wider variety of food available. There will be a change of taste

towards a more savoury-flavored menu. New synthetic foods will form a 大 34 家 part of people’s diets.

Foreign travel will 大 35 家 ; winter holidays will become more popular than summer ones.

Also non-stop flights from Britain to Australia and New Zealand will be easily available and much cheaper. Education will become increasingly more important than ever before.

1. [A] in
2. of
3. about
4. for
5. [A] sense
6. meaning
7. detail
8. implication
9. [A] for
10. of
11. on
12. towards
13. [A] today
14. nowadays
15. present-day
16. present

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 30. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | near nearby nearly nearer |
| 31. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | noise sound tone tune |
| 32. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | to away off over |
| 33. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | than as when while |
| 34. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | usual popular daily regular |
| 35. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | add increase raise arise |

## Section IV Error-detection and Correction

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Identify the part of sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You have to hurry up if you want to buy something because

A

there’s B

hardly something

C

left. D

ANSWER: [C] anything

1. Alice was having

A

trouble to control

B

the children because there were

C

so many

D

of them.

1. We were very much surprised

A

that the

B

village was such

C

long way from

D

the road.

1. John’s chance of being elected

A

chairman B

of the committee is far

C

greater than Dick.

D

1. “We have won

A

a great victory on B C

our enemy,” the captain said.

D

1. There are many valuable services

A

which the public are willing to pay for , but which

B

does not bring C

a return in money

D

to the community.

1. The law I am referring

A

requires that everyone

B

who owns

C

a car have

D

accident insurance.

1. “I considered it

A

a honor B

to be invited to address

C

the meeting of world-famous

D

scientists,” said Professor Leacock.

1. He was seeing

A

somebody creeping

B

into the house through

C

the open

D

window last night.

1. The reason for

A

all the

B

changes being made

C

has not explained D

to us yet.

1. Even though

the children pretended asleep, the nurses were not deceived

when

they came

A B C D

into the room.

## Section V Verb Forms

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets. Put your answers in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

(appoint) for this college.

1. Buying clothes (be) very time-consuming as you rarely find things that fit you nicely.
2. They keep telling us it is of utmost importance that our representative

to the conference on schedule.

(send)

1. I must call your attention to the directions. Read them carefully and act as

(instruct).

1. Emma said in her letter that she would appreciate

(hear) from you soon.

1. I

(call) to make an airline reservation, but I didn’t.

1. If Greg had tried harder to reach the opposite shore, we (not have) to pick him up in the boat.
2. After twenty years abroad, William came back only (find) his hometown severely damaged in an earthquake.
3. The lecture (begin), he left his seat so quietly that no one complained that his leaving disturbed the speaker.
4. The children were surprised when the teacher had them

unexpectedly.

(close) their books

1. A new road will be built here, and therefore a number of existing houses

to destroy).

**Section VI Chinese-English Translation** Translate the following sentences into English (15 points)

1. 你应该仔细核对全部资料，以避免严重错误。
2. 尽管这个实验复杂，他们决心按时把它完成。
3. 一切迹象表明这个人对这里发生的情况毫无所知。
4. 只有那些不怕困难的人，才有可能在工作中取得卓越的成果。
5. 这篇作品与其说是短篇小说，不如说更像是新闻报导。

## Section VII English-Chinese Translation

(have

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the sentences underlined into Chinese.

(20 points)

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. (61) They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other. The controversy is often conveniently referred to as “nature *vs*. nurture.”

1. Those who support the “nature” side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological factors. (63) That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior is central to this theory.

Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is pre-determined to such a great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Those who support the “nurture” theory, that is, they advocate education, are often called behaviorists. They claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. (64) The behaviorists maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

Let us examine the different explanations about one human characteristic, intelligence, offered by the two theories. (65) Supporters of the “nature” theory insist that we are born with a certain capacity for learning that is biologically determined. Needless to say: They don’t believe that factors in the environment have much influence on what is basically a predetermined characteristic. On the other hand, behaviorists argue that our intelligence levels are the product of our experiences. (66) Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

The social and political implications of these two theories are profound. (67) In the United States, blacks often score below whites on standardized intelligence tests. This leads some “nature” proponents to conclude that blacks are biologically inferior to whites. (68) Behaviorists, in contrast, say that differences in scores are due to the fact that blacks are often deprived of many of the educational and other environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

Most people think neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior.

1990 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [D] | 2. [B] | 3. [C] | 4. [D] | 5. [B] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [B] | 8. [B] | 9. [D] | 10. [C] |
| 11. [B] | 12. [A] | 13. [B] | 14. [C] | 15. [A] |

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (20 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. [D] | 17. [B] | 18. [C] | 19. [C] | 20. [B] |
| 21. [D] | 22. [B] | 23. [B] | 24. [A] | 25. [C] |

**Section III: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. [C] | 27. [A] | 28. [A] | 29. [C] | 30. [B] |
| 31. [B] | 32. [D] | 33. [A] | 34. [D] | 35. [B] |

**Section IV: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 36. [B] controlling | 37. [C] such a |
| 38. [D] Dick’s | 39. [C] over |
| 40. [C] do not bring | 41. [A] referring to |
| 42. [B] an honor | 43. [A] saw |
| 44. [D] has not been explained | 45. [B] to be asleep |

**Section V: Verb Forms (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 46. is | 47. (should) be sent |
| 48. instructed | 49. hearing |
| 50. should have called | 51. would not have had |
| 52. to find | 53. having begun |
| 54. close | 55. will have to be destroyed |

**Section VI: Chinese-English Translation (15 points)**

1. You should check all the data carefully so as to avoid serious mistakes.
2. Although the experiment is complicated, they are determined to finish it on time.
3. All signs showed that the man knew nothing of what had happened here.
4. Only those who are not afraid of any difficulties have the chance of achieving outstanding results in their work.
5. This piece of writing is more like a news report than a short story.

## Section VII: English-Chinese Translation (20 points)

1. 他们想要说明，为什么我们具有某些性格特征和表现出某些行为。
2. 在这场争论中，赞成“天性”一方的那些人认为，我们的性格特征和行为模式大多是由生物因素所决定的。

1. 这种理论的核心是，我们的环境同我们的才能、性格特征和行为即使有什么关系的话，也是微不足道的。
2. 行为主义者坚信，人象机器一样，对环境的刺激作出反应，这是他们行为的基础。
3. 支持“天性”论的人坚持说，我们生来就具有一定的学习才能，这是由生物因素决定的。
4. 行为主义者的看法是，如果一个儿童在有许多刺激物的环境里成长，而这些刺激物能够发展其作出适当反应的能力，那么，这个儿童将会有更高的智力发展。
5. 在美国，黑人在标准化智力测试中的成绩常常低于白人。
6. 相反，行为主义者认为，成绩的差异是由于黑人往往被剥夺了白人在教育及其它环境方面所享有的许多有利条件。

# 1989 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught

1. in
2. by
3. with
4. at ANSWER: [A]

the rain yesterday.

1. Modern man faces dangers completely unknown
   1. for
   2. to
   3. of
   4. by

his predecessors.

1. The chances of seeing a helicopter in my hometown are one
   1. for
   2. to
   3. in
   4. against

a million.

3.

we have all the materials ready, we should begin the new task at once.

1. Since that
2. Since now
3. By now
4. Now that
5. We hope the measures to control prices,
   1. when
   2. as
   3. since
   4. after

taken by the government, will succeed.

1. The historical events of that period are arranged .
   1. in alphabetical order
   2. in an alphabetical order
   3. in the alphabetical orders

* 1. in alphabetical orders

1. In some markets there may be only one seller.
   1. Situation as this
   2. Such kind of situation
   3. Such a situation
   4. A situation of this

is called a monopoly.

1. He is

to speak the truth.

* 1. too much of a coward
  2. too much a coward
  3. so much a coward
  4. so much of a coward

1. He always gives
   1. up
   2. away
   3. in
   4. out

to his wife’s demands and does whatever she tells him to.

1. It’s
   1. laid upon
   2. laid out
   3. laid up
   4. laid down

in the regulations that you can take 20 kilos of luggage with you.

1. Look at all the corruption that’s going on. It’s time the city was .
   1. cleaned out
   2. cleaned down
   3. cleaned away
   4. cleaned up
2. Though he did not say so directly, the inspector
   1. declared
   2. implied
   3. disclosed
   4. said

the man was guilty.

1. The Prime Minister refused to
   1. explain
   2. comment
   3. remark

on the rumour that he had planned to resign.

* 1. talk

1. I asked the tailor to make a small
   1. change
   2. variation
   3. revision
   4. alteration

to my trousers because they were too long.

1. Magnificent views over the countryside have often
   1. excited
   2. inspired
   3. induced
   4. attracted

people to write poems.

1. The food was divided
   1. equally
   2. proportionately
   3. sufficiently
   4. adequately

according to the age and size of the children.

## Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the three passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

## Text 1

A scientist once said: “I have concluded that the earth is being visited by intelligently controlled vehicles from outer space.”

If we take this as a reasonable explanation for UFOs (unidentified flying objects), questions immediately come up.

“Why don’t they get in touch with us, then? Why don’t they land right on the White House lawn and declare themselves?” people asked.

In reply, scientists say that, while this may be what we want, it may not necessarily be what they want.

“The most likely explanation, it seems to me,” said Dr. Mead, “is that they are simply watching what we are up to -- that responsible society outside our solar system is keeping an eye on us to see that we don’t set in motion a chain reaction that might have unexpected effects for outside our solar system.”

Opinions from other scientists might go like this: “Why should they want to get in touch with us? We may feel we’re more important than we really are! They may want to observe us only and not interfere with the development of our civilization. They may not care if we see them but they also may not care to say ‘hello’.”

Some scientists have also suggested that Earth is a kind of zoo or wildlife reserve. Just

as we set aside wilderness areas and wildlife reserves to allow animals and growing things to develop naturally while we observe them, so perhaps Earth was set aside ages ago for the same purpose.

Are we being observed by intelligent beings from other civilizations in the universe? Are they watching our progress in space travel? Do we live in a gigantic “zoo” observed by our “keepers,” but having no communication with them?

Never before in our history have we had to confront ideas like these. The simple fact is that we, who have always regarded ourselves as supreme in the universe, may not be so. Now we have to recognize that, among the stars in the heavens, there may very well be worlds inhabited by beings who are to us as we are to ants.

1. People who ask the question “Why don’t they get in touch with us... and declare themselves?” think that .
   1. there are no such things as UFOs
   2. UFOs are visitors from solar system
   3. there’s no reason for UFOs sooner or later
   4. we are bound to see UFOs sooner or later
2. According to Dr. Mead, the attitude of beings from outer space toward us is one of .
   1. unfriendliness
   2. suspicion
   3. superiority
   4. hostility
3. The tone of the writer is that of .
   1. doubt
   2. warning
   3. indifference
   4. criticism

## Text 2

The use of the motor is becoming more and more widespread in the twentieth century; as an increasing number of countries develop both technically and economically, so a larger proportion of the world’s population is able to buy and use a car. Possessing a car gives a much greater degree of mobility, enabling the driver to move around freely. The owner of a car is no longer forced to rely on public transport and is, therefore, not compelled to work locally. He can choose from different jobs and probably changes his work more frequently as he is not restricted to a choice within a small radius. Travelling to work by car is also more comfortable than having to use public transport; the driver can adjust the heating in winter and the air conditioning in the summer to suit his own needs and preference. There is no irritation caused by waiting for trains, buses or underground trains, standing in long patient queues, or sitting on windy platforms, for as long as half an hour sometimes. With the building of good, fast motorways long distances can be covered rapidly and pleasantly. For the first time in this century also, many people are now able to enjoy their leisure time to the full by making trips to the country or seaside at the weekends, instead of being confined to their immediate neighbourhood. This

feeling of independence, and the freedom to go where you please, is perhaps the greatest advantage of the car.

When considering the drawbacks, perhaps pollution is of prime importance. As more and more cars are produced and used, so the emission from their exhaust-pipes contains an ever larger volume of poisonous gas. Some of the contents of this gas, such as lead, not only pollute the atmosphere but cause actual harm to the health of people. Many of the minor illnesses of modern industrial society, headaches, tiredness, and stomach upsets are thought to arise from breathing polluted air; doctors’ surgeries are full of people suffering from illnesses caused by pollution. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the problem of traffic in towns; most of the important cities of the world suffer from traffic congestion. In fact any advantage gained in comfort is often cancelled out in city driving by the frustration caused by traffic jams: endless queues of cars crawling one after another through all the main streets. As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced into one-way systems which cause even greater delays than the traffic jams they are supposed to prevent. The mounting cost of petrol and the increased license fees and road tax all add to the driver’s worries. In fact, he must sometimes wonder if the motor car is such a blessing and not just a menace.

1. More and more people can afford to buy and use cars because .
   1. an increasing number of cars are being produced
   2. the cost of cars is getting cheaper with the development of technology
   3. lots of countries have become more developed
   4. the use of cars has proved to be more economical
2. The advantages of having a car are best experienced in the driver’s .
   1. freedom in choosing his job
   2. comfort during the travels
   3. enjoyment of his leisure time
   4. feeling of self-reliance
3. What is considered by the writer as the greatest menace to the people caused by the widespread use of motor cars?
   1. air pollution
   2. traffic jams
   3. fatal diseases
   4. high cost

## Text 3

Manners nowadays in metropolitan cities like London are practically non-existent. It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her, as he ought. In fact, it is saddening to note that if a man does offer his seat to an older woman, it is nearly always a Continental man or one from the older generation.

This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with

courtesy and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else. Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves “First come, first served,” while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child or a cripple stands? Yet this is all too often seen.

Conditions in travel are really very hard on everyone, we know, but hardship is surely no excuse. Sometimes one wonders what would have been the behaviour of these stout young men in a packed refugee train or a train on its way to a prison-camp during the War. Would they have considered it only right and their proper due to keep the best places for themselves then?

Older people, tired and irritable from a day’s work, are not angels, either -- far from it. Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary queues push and shove each other to get on buses and tubes. One cannot commend this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems imperative, not only that communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite. All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too rushed to be polite. Shop assistants won’t bother to assist, taxi drivers growl at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductor pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or off the bus, and so on and so on. It seems to us that it is up to the young and strong to do their small part to stop such deterioration.

1. From what you have read, would you expect manners to improve among people ?
   1. who are physically weak or crippled
   2. who once lived in a prison-camp during the War
   3. who live in big modern cities
   4. who live only in metropolitan cities
2. What is the writer’s opinion concerning courteous manners towards women?
   1. Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.
   2. It is generally considered old-fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.
   3. “Lady First” should be universally practiced.
   4. Special consideration ought to be shown them.
3. According to the author communication between human beings would be smoother if .
   1. people were more considerate towards each other
   2. people were not so tired and irritable
   3. women were treated with more courtesy
   4. public transport could be improved
4. What is the possible meaning of the word “deterioration” in the last paragraph?
   1. worsening of general situation

* 1. lowering of moral standards
  2. declining of physical constitution
  3. spreading of evil conduct

## Section III Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

One day drought may be a thing of the past at least in coastal cities. Vast areas of desert

throughout the world may for the first time 大 26 家 and provide millions of hectares of land where now nothing grows.

By the end of this century this may not be mere 大 27 家 . Scientists are already looking

into the possibility of using some of the available ice in the Arctic and Antarctic. In these regions there are vast ice-caps formed by snow that has fallen over the past 50,000 years. Layer

大 28 家 layer of deep snow means that, when melted, the snow water would be pure, not salty

as sea-ice would be. There is so much 大 29家 pure water here that it would need only a fraction

of it to turn much of the desert or poorly irrigated parts of the world into rich farmland. And what useful packages it would come in! It should be possible to cut off a bit of ice and

transport it! Alternatively perhaps a passing iceberg could be 大 30 家 . They are always

breaking away from the main caps and floating around, pushed by currents, until they eventually melt and are wasted.

Many icebergs are, of course, far too small to be towed 大 31 家 distance, and would melt before they reached a country that needed them anywhere. It would be necessary to locate one

that was 大 32家 and that was big enough to provide a good supply of ice when it reached us.

Engineers think that an iceberg up to seven miles long and one and a half miles wide could be transported if the tug pulling it was as big as a supertanker! Even then they would cover only

twenty miles every day. However, 大 33 家 the iceberg was at its destination, more that 7,000

million cubic metres of water could be taken from it! That would probably be more than enough for any medium-sized city even in the hottest summer! But no doubt a use could be found for

it. 大 34家 , scientist say, there would not be too much wastage in such a journey. The larger the iceberg, the slower it melts, even if it is towed through the tropics. This is because when

the sun has a bigger area to warm 大 35 家 , less heat actually gets into the iceberg. The vast frozen centre would be unaffected.

1. [A] come to life

[B] come into existence

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [C]  [D] | come into activity come round |
| 27. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | speculation imagination computation expectation |
| 28. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | above of upon over |
| 29. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | essential potential claimable obtainable |
| 30. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | seized snatched grabbed captured |
| 31. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | much any some certain |
| 32. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | manageable manipulative operable controllable |
| 33. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | after while since once |
| 34. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | Apparently Noticeably Distinctly Notably |

1. [A] round
2. over
3. up
4. through

## Section IV Error-detection and Correction

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labeled [A], [B],

[C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You have to hurry up if you want to buy something because

A

there’s B

hardly something

C

left. D

ANSWER: [C] anything

1. No

A

bank keeps enough

B

cash paying

C

all its depositors in full

D

at one time.

1. Magazines

A

provide the

B

great variety of advertisements

C

and entertainment as well as

D

information.

1. If it doesn’t

A

rain within

B

the next few weeks, the crops

C

will have to be watered if they

are to be survived.

D

1. This is the most important respect which

A

civilized man

B

can be distinguished from

C

primitive communities.

D

1. As

A

a bad-tempered man, he would not tolerate

B

having his lectures interrupted as if he

C

were some obscure candidate making

D

an election speech.

1. If you were

A

awarded a prize of ten thousand dollars, what would you do with

B

it if you had

C

to spend D

in a day?

1. The boy is constantly being told

A

not to scratch the paint off

B

the all, but he goes on to do

C

it all the same.

D

1. The parcel you post must be well packed. Inadequate packing can mean

delay, damage or

loss

A B C

at your expenses.

D

1. The radio was of so

A

inferior quality that

B

I took it back

C

and asked for a better one.

D

1. I can listen to Bruckner for

A

hours without getting bored, but if you haven’t heard

B

much

of his music before, you may find

C

it takes some getting used.

D

## Section V Verb Forms

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given the brackets. Put your answers in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

(appoint) for this college.

1. Byron is said

(live) on vinegar and potatoes.

1. You

(leave) a note. It was very inconsiderate of you to do so.

1. If the horse won today, he

(win) thirty races in five years.

1. Upon being questioned he denied

(write) the article.

1. I was so sick last night that I felt as if the room

(go) round.

1. Nowadays people usually prefer driving to

(drive).

1. I hope her health

(improve) greatly by the time we come back next year.

1. While we were in London that year, the London Bridge

(repair).

1. Lots of empty bottles were found under the old man’s bed. He must have done nothing but

(drink).

1. Ford tried dividing the labour, each worker

(assign) a separate task.

**Section VI Chinese-English Translation** Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

1. 请乘客们系好安全带，以防碰伤。
2. 除非安装一条新的装配线，否则提高产量是没有指望的。
3. 有人提出，暑假期间安排一次到海南岛的考察旅行。
4. 为了把课文中的难点解释清楚，他举了许多例子。
5. 护士们通常毕生致力于照顾病人。

## Section VII English-Chinese Translation

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the sentences in heavy type into Chinese. (20 points)

When Jane Matheson started work at Advanced Electronics Inc. 12 years ago, (61) she laboured over a microscope, hand-welding tiny electronic computers and turned out 18 per hour. Now she tends the computerized machinery that turns out high capacity memory chips at the rate of 2,600 per hour. Production is up, profits are up, her income is up and Mrs. Matheson says the work is far less strain on her eyes.

But the most significant effect of the changes at AEI was felt by the workers who are no longer there. Before the new computerized equipment was introduced, there were 940 workers at the plant. Now there are 121. (62) A plant follow-up survey showed that one year after the layoffs only 38% of the released workers found new employment at the same or better wages. Nearly half finally settled for lower pay and more than 13% are still out of work. The AEI example is only one of hundreds around the country which forge intelligently ahead into the latest technology, but leave the majority of their workers behind.

1. Its beginnings obscured by unemployment caused by the world economic slow-down, the new technological unemployment may emerge as the great socio-economic challenge of the end of the 20th century. One corporation economist says the growth of “machine job replacement” has been with us since the beginning of the industrial revolution, but never at the pace it is now. The human costs will be astonishing. (64) “It’s humiliating to be done out of your job by a machine and there is no way to fight back, but it is the effort to find a new job that really

hurts.” Some workers, like Jane Matheson, are retrained to handle the new equipment, but often a whole new set of skills is required and that means a new, and invariably smaller set of workers.

1. The old workers, trapped by their limited skills, often never regain their old status and employment. Many drift into marginal areas. They feel no pride in their new work. They get badly paid for it and they feel miserable, but still they are luckier than those who never find it.
2. The social costs go far beyond the welfare and unemployment payments made by the government. Unemployment increases the chances of divorce, child abuse, and alcoholism, a new federal survey shows. Some experts say the problem is only temporary... that new technology will eventually create as many jobs as it destroys. (67) But futurologist Hymen Seymour says the astonishing efficiency of the new technology means there will be a simple and direct net reduction in the amount of human labor that needs to be done. “We should treat this as an opportunity to give people more leisure. It may not be easy, but society will have to reach a new unanimity on the division and distribution of labor,” Seymour says. He predicts most people will work only six-hour days and four-day weeks by the end of the century. But the concern of the unemployed is for now. (68) Federally funded training and free back-to-school programs for laid-off workers are under way, but few experts believe they will be able to keep up with the pace of the new technology. For the next few years, for a substantial portion of the workforce, times are going to be very tough indeed.

1989 年考研英语真题答案**I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [B] | 2. [C] | 3. [D] | 4. [B] | 5. [A] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [A] | 8. [C] | 9. [D] | 10. [D] |
| 11. [B] | 12. [B] | 13. [D] | 14. [B] | 15. [B] |

## II: Reading Comprehension (20 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. [A] | 17. [B] | 18. [D] | 19. [C] | 20. [D] |
| 21. [A] | 22. [C] | 23. [D] | 24. [A] | 25. [B] |

**III: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. [A] | 27. [A] | 28. [C] | 29. [B] | 30. [D] |
| 31. [B] | 32. [A] | 33. [D] | 34. [A] | 35. [C] |

**IV: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 36. [C] to pay | 37. [B] a |
| 38. [D] to survive | 39. [A] in which |
| 40. [A] Being | 41. [D] to spend it |
| 42. [C] doing | 43. [D] expense |
| 44. [A] such | 45. [D] getting used to |

**V: Verb Forms (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 46. to have lived | 47. should have left |
| 48. would/should have won | 49. having written |
| 50. were/was going | 51. being driven |
| 52. will have improved | 53. was being repaired |
| 54. drink | 55. assigned |

**VI: Chinese-English Translation (15 points)**

1. All travellers are advised to fasten their safety-belts to avoid being bumped.
2. No increase in output can be expected unless a new assembly line is installed.
3. It is suggested that an exploration tour to the Hainan Island (should) be arranged during the summer vacation.
4. He gave lots of examples in order to get the difficult points in the text fully explained.
5. Nurses often devote their whole lives to tending the sick.

## VII: English-Chinese Translation (20 points)

1. 她吃力地伏在显微镜上干活，手焊体积很小的电子计算机，每小时能焊好 18 个。
2. 一家工厂的跟踪调查表明，被解雇的工人中一年后只有 38%的人找到了与原工资相等或优于原工资的工作。

1. 它（新技术的采用导致失业上升）一开始被全球性的经济衰退所引起的失业所掩盖，但到 20 世纪末， 新技术所引起的失业问题可能会构成对社会经济的巨大挑战。
2. 被一台机器抢走你的工作是很伤自尊心的，可又没法还击，但真正伤我心的是要费很大的劲去寻找新的工作。
3. 老工人由于处于技术掌握得很有限的困境，往往不能重新获得其原有的地位和就业机会。
4. 要付出的社会代价远远超过政府在福利与失业救济方面的开支。
5. 未来学家海曼·西摩说，新技术所具有的惊人效率意味着所需要的劳力将出现一个绝对的和直接的净减数。
6. 为失业工人提供的由联邦政府帮助的培训计划和免费重返学校学习的计划目前都在实施中，但专家中几乎没有认为这些计划能跟得上新技术的发展步伐。

# 1988 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught

1. in
2. by
3. with
4. at ANSWER: [A]

the rain yesterday.

1. I didn’t buy the apples; she gave them to me
   1. with
   2. as
   3. for
   4. by

nothing.

1. It’s
   1. off
   2. outside
   3. above
   4. beyond

my power to make final decision on the matter.

1. I should say Henry is not
   1. that
   2. so
   3. this
   4. as

much a writer as a reporter.

1. I won’t pay 20 for the coat; it’s not worth .
   1. all that much
   2. that much all
   3. that all much
   4. much all that
2. He didn’t go into detail on the subject; he spoke .
   1. in common
   2. in general
   3. in particular

* 1. in short

1. It’s true that the old road is less direct and a bit longer. We won’t take the new one,

, because we don’t feel as safe on it.

* 1. somehow
  2. though
  3. therefore
  4. otherwise

1. When you are about through the story , try to make a guess how the plot will develop.
   1. half
   2. midway
   3. halfway
   4. one-half
2. Though already a teenager, Peter still finds it hard to
   1. part off
   2. part with
   3. part away
   4. part from

his favorite toys.

1. Strenuous efforts have been made to
   1. cut down
   2. cut short
   3. cut out
   4. cut off

government expenses to a desirable level.

1. When at a party, be sure not to

conversation.

* 1. turn down
  2. turn away
  3. turn off
  4. turn back

from the person who tries to engage you in

1. The survival of some wild animals is not very high as they are ruthlessly hunted for their skins.
   1. rate
   2. degree
   3. ratio
   4. scale
2. He was
   1. denied

admittance to the theatre for not being properly dressed.

* 1. rejected
  2. repelled
  3. deprived

1. When I ask you a question, I expect a
   1. punctual
   2. fast
   3. rapid
   4. prompt

answer.

1. If a man is legally separated from his wife, is he still
   1. answerable
   2. chargeable
   3. recoverable
   4. payable

for her debts?

1. At the meeting, Roland argued
   1. severely
   2. heavily
   3. forcefully
   4. warmly

in favor of the proposal.

## Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the three passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and chose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

## Text 1

It doesn’t come as a surprise to you to realize that it makes no difference what you read or study if you can’t remember it. You just waste your valuable time. Maybe you have already discovered some clever ways to keep yourself from forgetting.

One dependable aid that does help you remember what you study is to have a specific purpose or reason for reading. You remember better what you read when you know why you’re reading.

Why does a clerk in a store go away and leave you when your reply to her offer to help is, “No, thank you. I’m just looking”? Both you and she know that if you aren’t sure what you want, you are not likely to find it. But suppose you say instead, “Yes, thank you. I want a pair of sun glasses.” She says, “Right this way, please.” And you and she are off -- both eager to look for exactly what you want.

It’s quite the same with your studying. If you chose a book at random, “just looking” for nothing in particular, you are likely to get just that -- nothing. But if you do know what you want, and if you have the right book, you are almost sure to get it. Your reasons will vary; they will include reading or studying “to find out more about”, “to understand the reasons for”, “to find out how”. A good student has a clear purpose or reason for what he is doing.

This is the way it works. Before you start to study, you say to yourself something like this, “I want to know why Stephen Vincent Benet happened to write about America. I’m reading this article to find out.” Or, “I’m going to skim this story to see what life was like in medieval England.” Because you know why you are reading or studying, you relate the information to your purpose and remember it better.

Reading is not one single activity. At least two important processes go on at the same time. As you read, you take in ideas rapidly and accurately. But at the same time you express your own ideas to yourself as you react to what you read. You have a kind of mental conversation with the author. If you expressed your ideas orally, they might sound like this: “Yes, I agree. That’s my opinion too.” or “Ummmm, I thought that record was broken much earlier. I’d better check those dates,” or “But there are some other facts to be considered!” You don’t just sit there taking in ideas -- you do something else, and that something else is very important.

This additional process of thinking about what you read includes evaluating it, relating it to what you already know, and using it for your own purposes. In other words, a good reader is a critical reader. One part of critical reading, as you have discovered, is distinguishing between facts and opinions. Facts can be checked by evidence. Opinions are one’s own personal reactions.

Another part of critical reading is judging sources. Still another part is drawing accurate inferences.

1. If you cannot remember what you read or study, .
   1. it is no surprise
   2. it means you have not really learned anything
   3. it means you have not chosen the right book
   4. you realize it is of no importance
2. Before you start reading, it is important .
   1. to make sure why you are reading
   2. to relate the information to your purpose
   3. to remember what you read
   4. to choose an interesting book
3. Reading activity involves .
   1. only two simultaneous processes
   2. primarily learning about ideas and evaluating them critically
   3. merely distinguishing between facts and opinions
   4. mainly drawing accurate inferences
4. A good reader is one who .
   1. relates what he reads to his own knowledge about the subject matter
   2. does lots of thinking in his reading
   3. takes a critical attitude in his reading
   4. is able to check the facts presented against what he has already known

## Text 2

If you live in a large city, you are quite familiar with some of the problems of noise, but because of some of its harmful effects, you may not be aware of the extent of its influence on human behavior. Although everyone more or less knows what noise is, i.e., it is sounds that one would rather not hear, it is perhaps best to define it more precisely for scientific purposes. One such definition is that noise is sounds that are unrelated to the task at hand. Thus stimuli that at one time might be considered relevant will at another time be considered noise, depending on what one is doing at the moment. In recent years there has been a great deal of interest in the effects of noise on human behavior, and concepts such as “noise pollution” have arisen, together with movements to reduce noise.

Exposure to loud noises can definitely produce a partial or complete loss of hearing, depending on the intensity, duration, and frequency composition of the noise. Many jobs present noise hazards, such as working in factories and around jet aircraft, driving farm tractors, and working (or sitting) in music halls where rock bands are playing. In general, continuous exposure to sounds of over 80 decibels (a measure of the loudness of sound) can be considered dangerous. Decibel values correspond to various sounds. Sounds above about 85 decibels may, if exposure is for a sufficient period of time, produce significant hearing loss. Actual loss will depend upon the particular frequencies to which one is exposed, and whether the sound is continuous or intermittent.

Noise can have unexpected harmful effects on performance of certain kinds of tasks, for instance, if one is performing a watch keeping task that requires vigilance, in which he is responsible for detecting weak signals of some kind (e.g., watching a radar screen for the appearance of aircraft).

Communicating with other people is unfavorably affected by noise. If you have ridden in the rear of a jet transport, you may have noticed that it was difficult to carry on a conversation at first, and that, eventually, you adjusted the loudness of your speech to compensate for the effect. The problem is noise.

1. Noise differs from sound in that .
   1. it is sounds that interfere with the task being done
   2. it is a special type of loud sound
   3. it is usually unavoidable in big cities
   4. it can be defined more precisely than the latter
2. One of the harmful effects of noise on human performance is that .
   1. it reduces one’s sensitivity
   2. it renders the victim helpless
   3. it deprives one of the enjoyment of music
   4. it drowns out conversations at worksites
3. The purpose of this passage is .
   1. to define the effects of noise on human behavior
   2. to warn people of the danger of noise pollution
   3. to give advice as to how to prevent hearing loss
   4. to tell the difference between noise and sound

## Text 3

The traditional belief that a woman’s place is in the home and that a woman ought not to go out to work can hardly be reasonably maintained in present conditions. It is said that it is a woman’s task to care for the children, but families today tend to be small and with a year or two between children. Thus a woman’s whole period of childbearing may occur within five years. Furthermore, with compulsory education from the age of five or six her role as chief educator of her children soon ceases. Thus, even if we agree that a woman should stay at home to look after her children before they are of school age, for many women, this period would extend only for about ten years.

It might be argued that the house-proud woman would still find plenty to do about the home. That may be so, but it is certainly no longer necessary for a woman to spend her whole life cooking, cleaning, mending and sewing. Washing machines take the drudgery out of laundry, the latest models being entirely automatic and able to wash and dry a large quantity of clothes in a few minutes. Refrigerators have made it possible to store food for long periods and many pre-cooked foods are obtainable in tins. Shopping, instead of being a daily task, can be completed in one day a week. The new man-made fibers are more hardwiring than natural fibers and greatly reduce mending, while good ready-made clothes are cheap and plentiful.

Apart from women’s own happiness, the needs of the community must be considered. Modern society cannot do well without the contribution that women can make in professions and other kinds of work. There is a serious shortage of nurses and teachers, to mention only two of the occupations followed by women. It is extremely wasteful to give years of training at public expense only to have the qualified teacher or nurse marry after a year or two and be lost forever to her profession. The training, it is true, will help her in duties as a mother, but if she continued to work, her service would be more widely useful. Many factories and shops, too, are largely staffed by women, many of them married. While here the question of training is not so important, industry and trade would be seriously short of staff if married women did not work.

1. The author holds that .
   1. the right place for all women, married or otherwise, is the home, not elsewhere
   2. all married women should have some occupation outside the home
   3. a married woman should give first priority to her duties as a mother
   4. it is desirable for uneducated married women to stay at home and take care of the family
2. A house-proud woman .
   1. would devote her whole life to her family
   2. would take her own happiness and that of her family as her chief concern
   3. would still need some special training at public expense to help her in her duties as a housewife
   4. would take full advantage of modern household appliances
3. According to the author, modern society .
   1. can operate just as well even without women participation
   2. has been greatly hampered in its development by the shortage of women nurses and women teachers
   3. cannot operate properly without the contribution of women

* 1. will be seriously affected by the continuing shortage of working women in heavy industries and international trade

## Section III Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

In 1620, a small sailboat named the *Mayflower* left England for the New World. The *Mayflower*

headed for the Jamestown colony on the warm shore of Virginia. Its one hundred passengers were the Pilgrims. They were looking for a place where they could worship God 大 26 家 . Because

of strong winds and severe storms, the *Mayflower* lost its 大 27家 . The brave group of colonists finally had to land at Plymouth on the rocky coast of Massachusetts in December 1620. It was

the middle of the stern northern winter. 大 28 家 months of starvation, disease, and death

were ahead of them. Only the strongest of the pilgrims 大 29家 that winter. Many women gave their own pitiful rations to their children and died for lack of food for themselves. Living

大 30 家 began to improve in the spring of 1621. There were wild vegetables. There were berries

and fruit. Fish and game were plentiful. Therefore, they were able to get enough fresh meat despite their lack of skill or experience in hunting and fishing. The colonists’ health

大 31 家 with the warm weather and their better diet.

In the fall, they look back 大 32 家 the past year. They were both regretful and thankful.

Only fifty of the original one hundred passengers remained. The price in human life and tragedy had been great. On the other hand, they saw new hope for the future. A splendid harvest was

大 33 家 them. They were ready for the second winter with confidence. They had eleven crude houses for protection against the severe winter. Seven were for families, and four were for

communal use. 大 34家 , they had established a treaty of friendship with their Indian neighbors under Chief Massasoit in the summer.

The woods and forests became safe. When the *Mayflower* returned to England that summer, there

were no colonists 大 35家 . At the end of their first year in their new home, the Pilgrims wanted to celebrate with a real holiday. It was their first Thanks giving Day.

1. [A] in their own style
2. in their own way
3. on their own
4. of their own
5. [A] course

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 28. | [B]  [C]  [D]  [A] | route passage channel  Uncomfortable |
|  | [B]  [C]  [D] | Bad Unfavourable Terrible |
| 29. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | passed sustained survived spent |
| 30. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | situations environments conditions circumstances |
| 31. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | strengthened regained recovered improved |
| 32. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | in of over at |
| 33. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | on behind for beyond |
| 34. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | Best of all For the best To their best All in all |
| 35. | [A]  [B]  [C] | ashore around about |

[D] aboard

## Section IV Error-detection and Correction

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labeled [A], [B],

[C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You’ve to hurry up if you want to buy something because

A

there’s B

hardly something

C

left. D

ANSWER: [C] anything

1. The union and the management are having such a difficult

A

time agreeing

B

on a contract for

C

the forthcoming year that the workers may go on strike.

D

1. He got up, walked across

A

the room, and with

B

a sharp quick movement flung

C

the door

widely open.

D

1. His victory in the final

A

was no more

B

convinced C

than I had expected.

D

1. Because there are less

A

members present tonight than

B

there were

C

last night, we must wait

until the next voting.

D

1. We’ve given him just

A

about everything he asked;

B

whatever else

C

can D

he want?

1. In note-taking, a strict discipline has to be kept and all inessential details ignored

A B C

unnecessary words eliminated.

D

1. When the tank car carried

A

the poisonous gas ran off

B

the rails, the firemen tried to isolate

the village from

C

all traffic.

D

1. To be

A

frank, that

B

is a great relief to have the task fulfilled

C

in so short a time.

D

1. At

A

a minimum, the negotiators are hoping of achieving

B

an agreement in principle

C

with

details to be worked out

D

later.

1. It is encouraging

A

to note B

that in recent years, cigarette smokers have been in the decline,

C

especially among older

D

people.

## Section V Verb Forms

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets. Put your answer in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

(appoint) for this college.

1. In the Middle Ages, in Rome, Venice and other Italian cities, there developed an intellectual

movement

(call) humanism, which was the basis of the Renaissance.

1. If law and order (be) not preserved, neither the citizen nor his property is safe.
2. The colonel was decorated for bravery,

(fight) off the enemy.

1. It’s quite obvious that Paul won’t sell his business now that he’s got it (run) so well.

50.

(Not wish) to disturb his baby sister, he tiptoed into the room.

1. I happened

(talk) with him when he was hit by a ball and collapsed.

1. The applicants

(interview) are required to bring all the necessary papers.

1. Victor obviously doesn’t know what’s happened, otherwise he (not make) such a stupid remark.
2. Such

(be) the case, there are no grounds to justify your complaints.

1. The car shows no signs of

(repair); it looks like a new one.

**Section VI Chinese-English Translation** Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

1. 恶劣的天气使他无法按时动身去北京。
2. 请先把事故的原因查清楚再向主任汇报。
3. 直到演出已经开始，他才匆匆赶到。
4. 经当地政府批准后，他们取消了原定的项目。
5. 他听到这意外消息，吃惊得连一句话也说不出来。

## Section VII English-Chinese Translation

Translate the following passage into Chinese. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)

Seated behind the front desk at a New York firm, the receptionist was efficient.

Stylishly dressed, the firm’s newest employee had a pleasant telephone voice and a natural charm that put clients at ease. The company was pleased: (61) Clearly, this was a person who took considerable pride in personal appearance. David King, the receptionist, is unusual, but by no means unique. (62) Just as all truck drivers and construction workers are no longer necessarily men, all secretaries and receptionists are no longer automatically women. The number of men in women-dominated fields is still small and they haven’t attracted the attention that has often followed women advancing into male-dominated fields, but men are moving into more and more jobs that have traditionally been held by women.

Strictly speaking, the phenomenon is not new. For the past several decades, men have been quietly entering fields such as nursing, social work and elementary education. But today no job seems off-limits. Men serve coffee in offices and meals on airplanes. (63) These changes are helping to influence some of the long-standing traditions about the types of work men and women can do -- but they also produce some undeniable problems for the men who are entering those fields formerly dominated by women.

What kinds of men venture into these so-called “women’s fields”? All kinds. (64) “I don’t know of any definite answers I’d be comfortable with,” explains Joseph Pleck, Ph.D., of the Wellesley College Centre for Research on Women.

Sam Ormont, for example, a thirty-year-old nurse at a Boston hospital, went into nursing because the army had trained him as a medical worker. (65) “I found that work very interesting.” he recalled, “and when I got out of the service it just seemed natural for me to go into something medical. I wasn’t really interested in becoming a doctor.” Thirty-five-year-old David King, an out-of-work actor, found a job as a receptionist because he was having trouble landing roles

in Broadway plays and he needed to pay the rent.

(66) In other words, men enter “female” jobs out of the same consideration for personal interest and economic necessity that motivates anyone looking for work. But similarities often end there. Men in female-dominated jobs are conspicuous. As a group, their work histories differ in most respects from those of their female colleagues, and they are frequently treated differently by the people with whom they are in professional contact.

The question naturally arises: Why are there still approximately ninety-nine female secretaries for every one male? There is also a more serious issue. Most men don’t want to be receptionists, nurses, secretaries or sewing workers. Put simply, these are not generally considered very masculine jobs. (67) To choose such a line of work is to invite ridicule.

“There was kidding in the beginning,” recalls Ormont. “Kids coming from school ask what I am, and when I say ‘A nurse,’ they laugh at me. I just smile and say, ‘You know, there are female doctors, too.’”

Still, there are encouraging signs. Years ago, male grade school teachers were as rare as male nurses. Today more than one elementary school teacher in six is male.

(68) Can we anticipate a day when secretaries will be an even mix of men and women -- or when the mention of a male nurse will no longer raise eyebrows? It’s probably coming -- but not very soon.

1988 年考研英语真题答案**I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [C] | 2. [D] | 3. [B] | 4. [A] | 5. [C] |
| 6. [B] | 7. [C] | 8. [B] | 9. [A] | 10. [C] |
| 11. [A] | 12. [A] | 13. [D] | 14. [A] | 15. [C] |

## II: Reading Comprehension (20 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. [B] | 17. [A] | 18. [B] | 19. [C] | 20. [A] |
| 21. [A] | 22. [A] | 23. [B] | 24. [D] | 25. [C] |

**III: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. [B] | 27. [A] | 28. [D] | 29. [C] | 30. [C] |
| 31. [D] | 32. [C] | 33. [B] | 34. [A] | 35. [D] |

**IV: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 36. [A] such a difficult | 37. [D] wide open |
| 38. [C] convincing | 39. [A] fewer |
| 40. [B] asked for | 41. [B] kept to |
| 42. [A] carrying | 43. [B] it |
| 44. [B] hoping to achieve | 45. [C] on the decline |

**V: Verb Forms (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 46. called | 47. is |
| 48. having fought | 49. running |
| 50. Not wishing | 51. to be talking |
| 52. to be interviewed | 53. wouldn’t have made |
| 54. being | 55. having been repaired |

**VI: Chinese-English Translation (15 points)**

1. Bad weather prevented him from starting out for Beijing on time.
2. Please make sure of the cause of the accident and then report to the director.
3. He arrived in a hurry after the performance had already started.
4. With the approval of the local government, they cancelled the original project.
5. Upon hearing the unexpected news, he was so surprised that he couldn’t utter a word.

## VII: English-Chinese Translation (20 points)

1. 他显然，他是个对自己的仪表感到相当自豪的人。
2. 正像卡车司机和建筑工人再没必要都是男的一样，秘书和接待员再也不一定都是女的。
3. 这些变化正影响着长期存在的传统观念中关于男女各可以干哪几类工作的看法，但这对于进入原先

以妇女为主的那些的男人来说，无疑也带来一些问题。

1. 我还没听说过有任何使我感到满意的确切答案。
2. 他回忆说：“我觉得那种工作十分有趣，当我退役时，对我来说，去干某种医务工作，似乎是极其自然的。”
3. 换句话说，男人干起了“女人干的”工作，其动机是同任何找工作干的人一样，既出于个人的兴趣， 也出于经济上需要的考虑。
4. 选定这一类工作是会惹人笑话的。
5. 我们是否能预见到这么一天：那时当秘书的男女各占一半或有人提到某个男人当护士时，人们不会再感到吃惊?

# 1987 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught

1. in
2. by
3. with
4. at ANSWER: [A]

the rain yesterday.

1. The skyscraper stands out
   1. in
   2. against
   3. under
   4. beneath

the blue sky.

1. They have always been on good
   1. friendship
   2. relations
   3. connection
   4. terms

with their next-door neighbors.

1. Hello! Is that 21035? Please put me
   1. across
   2. up
   3. through
   4. over

to the manager.

1. Why do you look so ? You never smile or look cheerful.
   1. miserable
   2. unfortunate
   3. sorry
   4. rude
2. Eggs, though nourishing, have
   1. large number
   2. a large number
   3. the high amount

of fat content.

* 1. a high amount

1. Jim always
   1. backs out
   2. backs away
   3. backs up
   4. backs down

his classmates in a debate.

1. Most of the people who
   1. have lived out
   2. have lived through
   3. have lived on
   4. have lived off

two world wars are strongly against arms race.

1. There are many inconveniences that have to be
   1. put up
   2. put up with
   3. put off
   4. put away

when you are camping.

1. Is it true that those old houses are being pulled down
   1. to accommodate
   2. to provide for
   3. to increase
   4. to make room for
2. Being in no great hurry, .
   1. we went the long route with scenery
   2. the long, scenic route was our preference
   3. we took the long scenic route
   4. our preference was taking the long, scenic route

## Section II Reading Comprehension

new office blocks?

Each of three passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers, read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

## Text 1

For centuries men dreamed of achieving vertical flight. In 400 A.D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo da Vinci conceive the first mechanical apparatus, called a “Helix,” which could carry man straight up, but was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient-dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian engineer piloted a strange

looking craft of steel tubing with a rotating fan on top. It rose awkwardly and vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. The vehicle was called a helicopter.

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of going to work in their own personal helicopters. People anticipate that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many metropolitan areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in various advantageous ways, engineers use them for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other multitude of used: deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

1. People expect that .
   1. the airliners of today would eventually be replaced by helicopters
   2. helicopters would someday be able to transport large number of people from place to place as airliners are now doing
   3. the imaginations fired by the Russian engineer’s invention would become a reality in the future
   4. their fantastic expectations about helicopters could be fulfilled by airliners of today
2. Helicopters work with the aid of .
   1. a combination of rotating devices in front and on top
   2. a rotating device topside
   3. one rotating fan in the center of the aircraft and others at each end
   4. a rotating fan underneath for lifting
3. What is said about the development of the helicopter?
   1. Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.
   2. Chinese children were the first to achieve flight in helicopters.
   3. Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.
   4. Some people thought they would become widely used by average individuals.
4. How has the use of helicopters developed?
   1. They have been widely used for various purposes.
   2. They are taking the place of high-flying jets.
   3. They are used for rescue work.
   4. They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.
5. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be absolutely essential?
   1. For overseas passenger transportation.

* 1. For extremely high altitude flights.
  2. For high-speed transportation.
  3. For urgent mission to places inaccessible to other kinds of craft.

## Text 2

In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. The Olympian athletic festival held every four years in honor of Zeus, king of the Olympian Gods, eventually lost its local character, became first a national event and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been abolished, international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B.C. The games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. Many thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of Greece, but no married woman was admitted even as a spectator. Slaves, women and dishonored persons were not allowed to compete. The exact sequence of events uncertain, but events included boy’s gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, horse racing and field events, though there were fewer sports involved than in the modern Olympic Games.

On the last day of the Games, all the winners were honored by having a ring of holy olive leaves placed on their heads. So great was the honor that the winner of the foot race gave his name to the year of his victory. Although Olympic winners received no prize money, they were, in fact, richly rewarded by their state authorities. How their results compared with modern standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling.

After an uninterrupted history of almost 1,200 years, the Games were suspended by the Romans in 394 A.D. They continued for such a long time because people believed in the philosophy behind the Olympics: the idea that a healthy body produced a healthy mind, and that the spirit of competition in sports and games was preferable to the competition that caused wars. It was over 1,500 years before another such international athletic gathering took place in Athens in 1896.

Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries in turn. The host country provides vast facilities, including a stadium, swimming pools and living accommodation, but competing courtiers pay their own athletes’ expenses.

The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun’s rays. It is carried by a succession of runners to the stadium. The torch symbolized the continuation of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until the closing ceremony. The well-known Olympic flag, however, is a modern conception: the five interlocking rings symbolize the uniting of all five continents participating in the Games.

1. In ancient Greece, the Olympic Games .
   1. were merely national athletic festivals
   2. were in the nature of a national event with a strong religious colour
   3. had rules which put foreign participants in a disadvantageous position
   4. were primarily national events with few foreign participants
2. In the early days of ancient Olympic Games .
   1. only male Greek athletes were allowed to participate in the games
   2. all Greeks, irrespective of sex, religion or social status, were allowed to take part
   3. all Greeks, with the exception of women, were allowed to compete in Games
   4. all male Greeks were qualified to compete in the Games

1. The order of athletic events at the ancient Olympics .
   1. has not definitely been established
   2. varied according to the number of foreign competitors
   3. was decided by Zeus, in whose honor the Games were held
   4. was considered unimportant
2. Modern athletes’ results cannot be compared with those of ancient runners because .
   1. the Greeks had no means of recording the results
   2. they are much better
   3. details such as the time were not recorded in the past
   4. they are much worse
3. Nowadays, the athletes’ expenses are paid for .
   1. out of the prize money of the winners
   2. out of the funds raised by the competing nations
   3. by the athletes themselves
   4. by contributions

## Text 3

In science the meaning of the word “explain” suffers with civilization’s every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales who first looked into the nature of the electrification of amber, a hard yellowish-brown gum. Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces “really” are. “Electricity,” Bertrand Russell says, “is not a thing, like St. Paul’s Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell.” Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated Western thought for two thousand years, believed that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that’s where they belong, and smoke goes up because that’s where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

1. The aim of controlled scientific experiments is .
   1. to explain why things happen
   2. to explain how things happen
   3. to describe self-evident principles
   4. to support Aristotelian science
2. What principles most influenced scientific thought for two thousand years?

* 1. the speculations of Thales
  2. the forces of electricity, magnetism, and gravity
  3. Aristotle’s natural science
  4. Galileo’s discoveries

1. Bertrand Russell’s notion about electricity is .
   1. disapproved of by most modern scientists
   2. in agreement with Aristotle’s theory of self-evident principles
   3. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward “how” things happen
   4. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward “why” things happen
2. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea .
   1. that there are mysterious forces in the universe
   2. that man cannot discover what forces “really” are
   3. that there are self-evident principles
   4. that we can discover why things behave as they do
3. Modern science came into being .
   1. when the method of controlled experiment was first introduced
   2. when Galileo succeeded in explaining how things happen
   3. when Aristotelian scientist tried to explain why things happen
   4. when scientists were able to acquire an understanding of reality of reasoning **Section III Structure and Vocabulary**

Fill in the blanks with the words which best complete the sentence. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It was the largest experiment we have ever had, it

1. ended
2. finished
3. was
4. lasted ANSWER: [D]

six hours.

1. As scheduled, the communications satellite went into
   1. circle
   2. orbit
   3. path
   4. course

round the earth.

1. When I saw Jane, I stopped and smiled, but she

me and walked on.

* 1. refused
  2. ignored
  3. denied
  4. missed

1. It was a good game, and at the end the
   1. mark
   2. account
   3. record
   4. score

was Argentina 3, West Germany 2.

1. George took
   1. chance
   2. interest
   3. advantage
   4. charge
2. Is there anyone who
   1. differs
   2. opposes
   3. disagrees
   4. refuses

of the fine weather to do a day’s work in his garden.

the plans put forward by the committee?

1. All too
   1. often
   2. quick
   3. fast
   4. soon

it was time to go back to school after the summer vacation.

1. In an accident when two cars run into each other, they .
   1. hit
   2. knock
   3. strike
   4. collide
2. The noise was caused by a boy
   1. catching
   2. fighting
   3. following
   4. chasing

a cat through the garden.

1. He drove fast and arrived an hour

of schedule.

* 1. in advance
  2. ahead
  3. abreast
  4. in front

1. This ticket
   1. gives
   2. entitles
   3. grants
   4. credits

you to a free meal in our new restaurant.

## Section IV Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

For instance, the automobile tunnel might

1. make
2. bring
3. raise
4. create ANSWER: [D]

huge ventilation problems.

Cheques have 大 36家 replaced money as a means of exchange for they are widely accepted

everywhere. Though this is very convenient for both buyer and seller, it should not be forgotten that cheques are not real money: they are quite valueless in themselves. A shop-keeper always

runs a certain 大 37 家 when he accepts a cheques and he is quite 大 38家 his rights if on occasion, he refuses to do so.

People do not always know this and are shocked if their good faith is called 大 39 家 . An old and very wealthy friend of mine told me he had an extremely unpleasant experience. He

went to a famous jewelry shop which keeps a large 大 40 家 of precious stones and asked to

be shown some pearl necklaces. After examining several trays, he decided to buy a particularly fine string of pearls and asked if he could pay by Cheques. The assistant said that this was

quite 大 41 家 but the moment my friend signed his name, he was invited into the manager’s office.

The manager was very polite, but he explained that someone with exactly the same name had presented them with a worthless Cheque not long ago. My friend got very angry when he heard this and said he would buy a necklace somewhere else. When he got up to go, the manager told

him that the police would arrive at any moment and he had better stay 大 42 家 the wanted to

get into serious trouble. 大 43 家 , the police arrived soon afterwards. They apologized to

my friend for the 大 44家 , but explained that a person who had used the same name as his was responsible for a number of recent robberies. Then the police asked my friend to copy out a

note which had been used by the thief in a number of shops. The note 大 45家 : “I have a gun

in my pocket. Ask no questions and give me all the money in the safe.” Fortunately, my friend’s handwriting was quite unlike the thief’s. He was not only allowed to go without further delay, but to take the string of pearls with him.

1. [A] exactly
2. really
3. largely
4. thoroughly
5. [A] danger
6. chance
7. risk
8. opportunity
9. [A] within
10. beyond
11. without
12. out of
13. [A] in difficulty
14. in doubt
15. in earnest
16. in question
17. [A] amount
18. stock
19. number
20. store
21. [A] in order
22. in need
23. in use
24. in common
25. [A] whether
26. if
27. otherwise

1. unless
2. [A] Really
3. Sure enough
4. Certainly
5. However
6. [A] treatment
7. manner
8. inconvenience
9. behaviour
10. [A] read
11. told
12. wrote
13. informed

## Section V Verb Forms

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets. Put your answer in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

(appoint) for this college.

1. With all factors

achieving the goal.

(consider) we think this program may excel all the others in

1. They had been working round the clock for a couple of days (hope) to get the design out before their competitors did.
2. There’s a general understanding among the members of the Board of Directors that chief attention (give) to the undertaking that is expected to bring in highest profit.
3. If we don’t start out now, we must risk

(miss) the train.

1. This test

(intend) to reinforce what you have learnt in the past few weeks.

1. The members of the delegation were glad (stay) longer than originally planned.
2. With full knowledge of his past experience, we knew all along that he (succeed).
3. (Know not) what appropriate measures to be taken to cope with the situation, he wrote to his lawyer for advice.
4. It’s no good (write) to him, he never answers letters. The only thing to do is

to go and see him.

55.

demands.

(Come) what may, we’re not going to make any concessions to his unreasonable

## Section VI Error-detection and Correction

Each question consists of a sentence with four underlined parts (words or phrases). These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down the correct word or phrase on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You’ve to hurry up if you want to buy something because

A

there’s B

hardly something

C

left. D

ANSWER: [C] anything

1. In

A

his response to

B

the advertisement, Ed. replied that he was looking for a full-time

position C

not a part-time

D

one.

1. No one who has seen

A

him work

B

in the laboratory can deny

C

that William has great

capabilities of

D

research.

1. Neither of the alternatives that had been outlined

A

at the last meeting

B

were C

acceptable

to the executive committee. D

1. Airline companies today require

A

that all luggage’s

B

be inspected C

before passengers are

admitted into

D

the waiting rooms.

1. Although Alice has been

A

to the mountains many times

B

before, she still

C

loves visiting it.

D

1. An important function of the World Health Organization is to improve

A

the healthy

B

and living

conditions for the sick and the poor of

C

world.

D

1. The element carbon is widely

A

found B

in nature

C

in many forms including both diamonds

as well as D

coal.

1. While still a young boy

A

Bizet knew to play

B

the piano well and as

C

he grew older, he wrote

operas, the most famous of which

D

is Carmen.

1. Despite the fact that

A

the South Pole is as snow-covered

B

and stormy-weathered

C

as the

North Pole, it is colder

D

than the North Pole.

1. Climate

A

conditions vary widely

B

from place to place and from season to season, but a certain

order and pattern C

can be identifiable.

D

**Section VII Chinese-English Translation** Translate the following sentences into English (15 points)

1. 所有那些努力工作的人都应得到鼓励。
2. 我们恳切希望你早日给我们一个答复。
3. 即使你说服不了他，也不要灰心丧气。
4. 这件事至今还没有得出正确的结论。
5. 你讲英语时，发音要准，否则人家就听不懂你的意思。

## Section VIII English-Chinese Translation

Translate the following passage into Chinese. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)

Have there always been cities? (71) Life without large urban areas may seem inconceivable to us, but actually cities are relatively recent development. Groups with primitive economics still manage without them. The trend, however, is for such groups to disappear, while cities are increasingly becoming the dominant mode of man’s social existence. (72) Historically, city life has always been among the elements which form a civilization. Any high degree of human endeavor and achievement has been closely linked to life in an urban environment. (73) It is virtually impossible to imagine that universities, hospitals, large businesses or even science and technology could have come into being without cities to support them. To most people, cities have traditionally been the areas where there was a concentration of culture as well as of opportunity. (74) In recent years, however, people have begun to become aware that cities are also areas where there is a concentration of problems. What has happened to the modern American city? Actually, the problem is not such a new one. Long before this century started, there had begun a trend toward the concentration of the poor of the American society into the cities. Each great wave of immigration from abroad and from the rural areas made the problem worse. During this century, there has also been the development of large suburban areas surrounding the cities, for the rich prefer to live in these areas. Within the cities, sections may be sharply divided into high and low rent districts, the “right side of town” and the slums.

Of course, everyone wants to do something about this unhappy situation. But there is no agreement as to goals. Neither is there any systematic approach or integrated program. Opinions are as diverse as the people who give them. (75) But one basic difference of opinion concerns the question of whether or not the city as such is to be preserved. Perhaps transportation and the means of communication have really made it possible for there to be an end to the big cities. Of course, there is the problem of persuading people to move out of them of their own free will.

1. And there is also the objection that the city has always been the core from which cultural advancement has radiated. Is this, however, still the case today in the presence of easy transportation and communication? Does culture arise as a result of people living together communally, or is it too the result of decisions made at the level of government and the communications industry?

It is probably true to say that most people prefer to preserve the cities. Some think that the cities could be cleaned up or totally rebuilt. This is easy to say; it would not be so easy to do. (77) To be sure, a great rebuilding project would give jobs to many of those people who need them. Living conditions could not help but improve, at least for a while. But would the problems return after the rebuilding was completed?

Nevertheless, with the majority of the people living in urban areas, the problem of the cities must be solved. (78) From agreement on this general goal, we have, unfortunately, in the past proceeded to disagreement on specific goals, and from there to total inaction. At the basis of much of this inaction is an old-fashioned concept -- the idea human conditions will naturally tend to regulate themselves for the general goal.

1987 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [B] | 2. [D] | 3. [C] | 4. [A] | 5. [D] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [B] | 8. [B] | 9. [D] | 10. [C] |

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (15 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. [B] | 12. [B] | 13. [D] | 14. [A] | 15. [D] |
| 16. [B] | 17. [A] | 18. [A] | 19. [C] | 20. [B] |
| 21. [B] | 22. [C] | 23. [C] | 24. [B] | 25. [A] |

**Section III: Structure and Vocabulary (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. [B] | 27. [B] | 28. [D] | 29. [C] | 30. [B] |
| 31. [D] | 32. [D] | 33. [D] | 34. [B] | 35. [B] |

**Section IV: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. [C] | 37. [C] | 38. [A] | 39. [D] | 40. [B] |
| 41. [A] | 42. [D] | 43. [B] | 44. [C] | 45. [A] |

**Section V: Verb Forms (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 46. considered | 47. hoping |
| 48. (should) be given | 49. missing |
| 50. is intended | 51. to have stayed |
| 52. would succeed | 53. Not knowing |
| 54. writing | 55. come |

**Section VI: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 56. [D] a part-time | 57. [D] for |
| 58. [C] was | 59. [B] luggage |
| 60. [D] visiting them | 61. [B] health |
| 62. [D] and | 63. [B] how to play |
| 64. [D] it is colder | 65. [D] identified |

**Section VII: Chinese-English Translation (15 points)**

1. All those who work hard should be encouraged.
2. We sincerely hope that you give us an early reply.
3. Don’t feel discouraged even if you should fail in persuading him.
4. So far no correct conclusion has been drawn on the matter.
5. When you speak English, your pronunciation should be correct. Otherwise you can’t make yourself understood.

## Section VIII: English-Chinese Translation (20 points)

1. 对我们来说，生活要是没有广大的城市地区似乎是不可想象的，但实际上城市还是比较按期才发展起来的。(2 分)
2. 从历史上看，城市生活始终是文明的一个组成部分。(2 分)
3. 如果没有城市的支持，简直难以想象会有大学，医院，大企业，甚至连科学技术也不会有。(3 分)
4. 可是，近几年来人们开始意识到城市也是问题成堆的地方。(2 分)
5. 但是，一个最主要的分歧意见是，像目前这样的城市是否还要保存下去。(3 分)
6. 同时也有人反对说，文化方面的进步，始终是以城市为中心而向外辐射的。(3 分)
7. 诚然，一个宏伟的重建计划也许能为许多需要工作的人提供就业机会。(2 分)
8. 遗憾的是，过去我们在总目标方面意见是一致的，但涉及到各个具体目标时，意见就不一致，因而也就根本没有什么行动。(3 分)

# 1986 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (15 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught

1. in
2. by
3. with
4. at ANSWER: [A]

the rain yesterday.

1. No doctors could cure the patient
   1. with
   2. of
   3. from
   4. off

his strange disease.

1. He was
   1. in
   2. on
   3. at
   4. of
2. Prior
   1. to
   2. of
   3. in
   4. from

his wits’ end what to do.

his departure, he addressed a letter to his daughter.

1. The driving instructor told me to pull
   1. up
   2. back
   3. round
   4. along

at the post office.

1. When there’s a doubt, the chairman’s decision is .
   1. right
   2. definite
   3. fixed

* 1. final

1. We can rely on William to carry out this mission, for his judgment is always .
   1. unquestionable
   2. sound
   3. subtle
   4. healthy
2. The noise of the plane died
   1. away
   2. out
   3. down
   4. off

in the distance.

1. Hospital doctors don’t go out very often as their work
   1. takes away
   2. takes in
   3. takes over
   4. takes up

all their time.

1. Attendances at football matches have
   1. dropped in
   2. dropped down
   3. dropped off
   4. dropped out

since the coming of television.

1. After the death of their parents, the sisters got well
   1. away
   2. in
   3. along
   4. out

and never quarreled.

1. They always give the vacant seats to
   1. who
   2. whom
   3. whoever
   4. whomever

comes first.

1. Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication the advertiser pays for the message to be delivered.
   1. in that
   2. in which

* 1. in order that
  2. in the way

1. He is
   1. anybody
   2. anyone
   3. somebody
   4. something

of an actor.

1. The captain apologized
   1. for to be unable
   2. that he was unable
   3. to be unable
   4. for being unable

to tell us more about the accident.

15.

is no reason for discharging her.

1. Because she was a few minutes late
2. Owing to a few minutes being late
3. The fact that she was a few minutes late
4. Being a few minutes late

## Section II Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the brackets below the passage. Read the whole passage before making your choices. (10 points)

On Wednesday afternoons Annie took the bus into town to shop in the market. For an hour

or 大 16家 she would walk up and down between the stalls looking at everything, buying here and there, and 大 17 家 a sharp lookout for the bargains that were sometimes to be had. And then, with all the things she needed 大 18家 she would leave the market for the streets of

the town to spend another hour 大 19 家 she liked best: looking in furniture shop windows. One Wednesday she found a new shop full of the most delightful things, with a notice inviting anyone to walk in and look 大 20家 without feeling they had to buy something. Annie hesitated

for a moment before stepping through the doorway where, almost at once, she stopped 大 21 家before a green armchair. There was a card on the chair which said: “This fine chair is yours

大 22 家 less than a pound a week,” and very small at the bottom, “Cash price eighty-nine pounds fifty.” A pound a week... 大 23 家 , she could almost pay that out of her housekeeping

money and never miss it! A voice at her shoulder made her 大 24家 . “Can I help you, Madam?”

She looked round at the assistant who had come softly to her 大 25家 .

“Oh, well, no,” she said. “I was just looking.” “We’ve chairs of all kinds in the showroom. If you’ll just come up, you will find something to suit you.”

Annie, worried at the thought of being persuaded to buy something she didn’t need, left the shop hurriedly.

1. [A] so
2. more
3. else
4. another
5. [A] taking
6. making
7. fixing
8. keeping
9. [A] buy
10. bought
11. buying
12. to have bought
13. [A] in a way
14. by the way
15. in the way
16. on the way
17. [A] behind
18. round
19. back
20. on
21. [A] doubted
22. wondered
23. puzzled
24. delighted
25. [A] at
26. for
27. with
28. in

1. [A] Why
2. When
3. How
4. What
5. [A] jump
6. leap
7. laugh
8. wonder
9. [A] place
10. back
11. side
12. front

## Section III Reading Comprehension

Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

## Text 1

There are a great many careers in which the increasing emphasis is on specialization. You find these careers in engineering, in production, in statistical work, and in teaching. But there is an increasing demand for people who are able to take in great area at a glance, people who perhaps do not know too much about any one field. There is, in other words, a demand for people who are capable of seeing the forest rather than the trees, of making general judgments. We can call these people “generalists.” And these “generalists” are particularly needed for positions in administration, where it is their job to see that other people do the work, where they have to plan for other people, to organize other people’s work, to begin it and judge it.

The specialist understands one field; his concern is with technique and tools. He is a “trained” man; and his educational background is properly technical or professional. The generalist -- and especially the administrator -- deals with people; his concern is with leadership, with planning, and with direction giving. He is an “educated” man; and the humanities are his strongest foundation. Very rarely is a specialist capable of being an administrator. And very rarely is a good generalist also a good specialist in particular field. Any organization needs both kinds of people, though different organizations need them in different proportions. It is your task to find out, during your training period, into which of the two kinds of jobs you fit, and to plan your career accordingly.

Your first job may turn out to be the right job for you -- but this is pure accident. Certainly you should not change jobs constantly or people will become suspicious of your ability to hold any job. At the same time you must not look upon the first job as the final job; it is primarily a training job, an opportunity to understand yourself and your fitness for being an employee.

1. There is an increasing demand for .

* 1. all round people in their own fields
  2. people whose job is to organize other people’s work
  3. generalists whose educational background is either technical or professional
  4. specialists whose chief concern is to provide administrative guidance to others

1. The specialist is .
   1. a man whose job is to train other people
   2. a man who has been trained in more than one fields
   3. a man who can see the forest rather than the trees
   4. a man whose concern is mainly with technical or professional matters
2. The administrator is .
   1. a “trained” man who is more a specialist than a generalist
   2. a man who sees the trees as well as the forest
   3. a man who is very strong in the humanities
   4. a man who is an “educated” specialist
3. During your training period, it is important .
   1. to try to be a generalist
   2. to choose a profitable job
   3. to find an organization which fits you
   4. to decide whether you are fit to be a specialist or a generalist
4. A man’s first job .
   1. is never the right job for him
   2. should not be regarded as his final job
   3. should not be changed or people will become suspicious of his ability to hold any job
   4. is primarily an opportunity to fit himself for his final job

## Text 2

At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent times, unknown to man. It is a great land mass with mountain ranges whose extent and elevation are still uncertain. Much of the continent is a complete blank on our maps. Man has explored, on foot, less than one per cent of its area. Antarctica differs fundamentally from the Arctic regions. The Arctic is an ocean, covered with drifting packed ice and hemmed in by the land masses of Europe, Asia, and North America. The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia combined, centered roughly on the South Pole and surrounded by the most unobstructed water areas of the world -- the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The continental ice sheet is more than two miles high in its centre, thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air current from the land is so forceful that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unlivable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited. Thus, more than a million persons live within 2,000 miles of the North Pole in an area that includes

most of Alaska, Siberia, and Scandinavia -- a region rich in forest and mining industries. Apart from a handful of weather stations, within the same distance of the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement.

1. The best title for this selection would be .
   1. Iceland
   2. Land of Opportunity
   3. The Unknown Continent
   4. Utopia at Last
2. At the time this article was written, our knowledge of Antarctica was .
   1. very limited
   2. vast
   3. fairly rich
   4. nonexistent
3. Antarctica is bordered by the .
   1. Pacific Ocean
   2. Indian Ocean
   3. Atlantic Ocean
   4. All three
4. The Antarctic is made uninhabitable primarily by .
   1. cold air
   2. calm seas
   3. ice
   4. lack of knowledge about the continent
5. According to this article .
   1. 2,000 people live on the Antarctic Continent
   2. a million people live within 2,000 miles of the South Pole
   3. weather conditions within a 2,000 mile radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical
   4. only a handful of natives inhabit Antarctica

## Section IV Structure and Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the words which best complete the sentences. Put your choices in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It was the largest experiment we have ever had; it

1. ended
2. finished

six houses.

1. was
2. lasted ANSWER: [D]
3. Music often
   1. remembers
   2. memorizes
   3. reminds
   4. reflects

us of events in the past.

1. If I take this medicine twice a day it should
   1. heat
   2. cure
   3. treat
   4. recover

my cold.

1. I could just see a car in the distance, but I couldn’t
   1. make out
   2. look to
   3. look out
   4. take in

what colour it was.

1. I could tell he was surprised from the
   1. appearance
   2. shock
   3. look
   4. sight

on his face.

1. The toy boat turned over and sank to the
   1. base
   2. depth
   3. ground
   4. bottom

of the pool.

1. Mary never tells anyone what she does for a .
   1. job
   2. work
   3. profession
   4. living
2. That boy is such a good violinist he will probably make quite a
   1. star

for himself.

* 1. credit
  2. name
  3. character

1. Old photographs give one a brief
   1. glance
   2. glimpse
   3. sight
   4. look

of the past.

1. The novelist is a highly
   1. imaginable
   2. imaginative
   3. imaginary
   4. imagined

person.

1. Although the pay is not good, people usually find social work
   1. payable
   2. respectful
   3. grateful
   4. rewarding

## Section V Error-detection and Correction

in other ways.

Each question consists of a sentence with four underlined parts (words or phrases). These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the brackets on the left. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down the correct word or phrase on the line following the brackets. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You’ve to hurry up if you want to buy something because

A

there’s B

hardly something

C

left. D

ANSWER: [C] anything

1. The professor told the economics

A

student that he didn’t approve

B

in his taking the C

advanced course before

D

he made a passing mark in Economics 1.

1. Although a great number of houses in that area are still

A

in need of repair

B

there have been

C

improvement in the facilities.

D

1. Mr. Gilmore is one of those men who appears

A

to be friendly

B

however, it is very hard to deal

C

with him.

D

1. To understand the situation completely

A

requires B

more thought than has given

C

thus far.

D

1. A great many

A

educators firmly

B

believe that English is one of the poorest

C

taught subjects

in high schools today.

D

1. Of all his outdoor

A

activities. Paul likes fishing best of all

B

but he doesn’t enjoy

cleaning C

fishing rods afterwards.

D

1. I should

A

not have recognized the

B

man even

C

you had told

D

me his name.

1. In an hour’s

A

time I had done the work with

B

my satisfaction; I got my hat in

C

hall and

slipped out unnoticed.

D

1. The new hotel has erected

A

a beautiful building with

B

recreation areas and conference

facilities on the top floor in which

C

the finest view of the city can be obtained.

D

1. While in

A

Europe, the tourists enjoyed to

B

their heart’s

C

content the weather, the food and

going to the theatre.

D

## Section VI Verb Forms

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of verbs given in brackets. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

(appoint) for this college.

1. The enemy retreated to the woods after they

(defeat).

1. I

(speak) to him for some time before I realized who he was.

1. One should never lose one’s heart when (confront) with temporary difficulties.
2. The house suddenly collapsed while it

(pull) down.

1. On

(give) an assignment to make a business tour abroad, he gladly accepted it.

1. (Get) everything ready, they got down to map out a plan for the construction of a new express way.
2. After Peter grew a beard, even his close friends (not recognize) him at first sight.
3. Darkness

(set) in, the young people lingered on merrymaking.

1. The students were to (assemble) at the auditorium before 1:30 p.m., but the lecture was canceled at the last minute.
2. Emphasis is laid on the necessity that all the objectives to be attained (take) into account before starting a new project.

**Section VII Chinese-English Translation** Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

1. 去年的好收成是由于农场管理的改进和有利的气体条件。
2. 他在科研上取得的成就要比预期的大。
3. 我们现在必须做的是把情况作一番仔细的调查。
4. 很难说哪个方案更为切实可行。

1. 昨晚如果他来了，问题也许已得到解决。

## Section VIII English-Chinese Translation

Translate the following passage into Chinese. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)

It would be interesting to discover how many young people go to university without any clear idea of what they are going to do afterwards. (71) If one considers the enormous variety of courses offered, it is not hard to see how difficult it is for a student to select the course most suited to his interests and abilities. (72) If a student goes to university to acquire a broader perspective of life, to enlarge his ideas and to learn to think for himself, he will undoubtedly benefit. (73) Schools often have too restricting an atmosphere, with its time tables and disciplines, to allow him much time for independent assessment of the work he is asked to do. (74) Most students would, I believe, profit by a year of such exploration of different academic studies, especially those “all rounders” with no particular interest. They should have longer time to decide in what subject they want to take their degrees, so that in later life, they do not look back and say, “I should like to have been an archaeologist. If I hadn’t taken a degree in Modern Languages, I shouldn’t have ended up as an interpreter, but it’s too late now. I couldn’t go back and begin all over again.”

(75) There is, of course, another side to the question of how to make the best use of one’s time at university. (76) This is the case of the student who excels in a particular branch of learning. (77) He is immediately accepted by the University of his choice, and spends his three or four years becoming a specialist, emerging with a first-class Honour Degree and very little knowledge of what the rest of the world is all about. (78) It therefore becomes more and more important that, if students are not to waste their opportunities, there will have to be much more detailed information about courses and more advice. Only in this way can we be sure that we are not to have, on the one hand, a band of specialists ignorant of anything outside of their own subject, and on the other hand, an ever increasing number of graduates qualified in subjects for which there is little or no demand in the working world.

1986 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [B] | 2. [C] | 3. [A] | 4. [A] | 5. [D] |
| 6. [B] | 7. [A] | 8. [D] | 9. [C] | 10. [C] |
| 11. [C] | 12. [A] | 13. [D] | 14. [D] | 15. [C] |

## Section II: Cloze Test (10 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. [A] | 17. [D] | 18. [B] | 19. [C] | 20. [B] |
| 21. [D] | 22. [B] | 23. [A] | 24. [A] | 25. [C] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. [B] | 27. [D] | 28. [C] | 29. [D] | 30. [B] |
| 31. [C] | 32. [A] | 33. [D] | 34. [A] | 35. [C] |

**Section IV: Structure and Vocabulary (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 36. [C] | 37. [B] | 38. [A] | 39. [C] | 40. [D] |
| 41. [D] | 42. [C] | 43. [B] | 44. [B] | 45. [D] |

**Section V: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 46. [C] approve of | 47. [C] has been |
| 48. [A] appear | 49. [C] has been given |
| 50. [C] most poorly | 51. [B] (the) best, (the) most |
| 52. [C] even if, even though | 53. [B] to |
| 54. [C] where, from which, on which | 55. [D] the theatre |

**Section VI: Verb Forms (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 56. were defeated/had been defeated | 57. had been speaking |
| 58. confronted | 59. was being pulled |
| 60. being given | 61. Having got |
| 62. could/did not recognize, were not  able to recognize | 63. setting |
| 64. have assembled/assemble | 65. (should) be taken |

**Section VII: Chinese-English Translation (15 points)**

1. The good crop last year was due to the improvement of farm management and favorable weather condition.
2. The success he has achieved in scientific research is greater than expected.
3. What we must do now is to make a careful investigation of the situation.
4. It’s hard to say which plan is more practicable.
5. If he had come yesterday evening, the question might have been solved.

## Section VIII: English-Chinese Translation (20 points)

1. 如果想一想那些为学生设置的门类繁多的课程，我们就不难发现，对一个学生来说，要选一门符合他的兴趣和能力的课程是多么困难。
2. 如果一个学生进大学是为了想获得一个对生活前景更广泛的认识，为了扩大思想境界和学会独立思考，那么毫无疑问，进大学对他是有好处的。
3. 学校由于受课程表和纪律的约束，气氛往往令人感到过于拘束，使学生没有充分时间对规定要他做的事情有独立的见解。
4. 我认为大多数学生，尤其是那些没有偏重某一门课程的“全面发展的学生”，经过一年左右的时间对各门不同学科的钻研，将会从中获益。
5. 当然，关于一个人如何最充分地利用上大学的时间，还有另外一个方面。
6. 某一学科中出类拔萃的学生就属于这种情况。
7. 他一毕业马上就被一所他自己选中的大学所接受，再花三、四年时间，以优异的成绩取得荣誉学位， 成为一名专家，但对外界的一切却几乎一无所知。
8. 因此，如果要学生好好利用他们上大学的机会，就应该为他们提供大量关于课程方面更为详尽的信息和更多的指点。这个问题显得越来越重要了。

# 1985 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choice. in the brackets on the left. (15 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught

1. in
2. by
3. with
4. at ANSWER: [A]

the rain yesterday.

1. The travellers sought shelter
   1. from
   2. by
   3. for
   4. with

the rain and happened to find a roadside inn.

1. To our delight, she quickly adapted herself
   1. with
   2. to
   3. of
   4. into

the situation.

1. The key
   1. on
   2. for
   3. to
   4. of

success is hard work and persistence.

1. "Do you regret paying A five hundred dollars for the painting?"

"No, I would, gladly have paid

* 1. twice so much
  2. twice as much
  3. as much twice
  4. so much twice

for it."

1. This pair of shoes isn’t good, but that pair is
   1. rather

better.

* 1. less
  2. ever
  3. hardly

6.

do we go for picnics.

1. Certainly
2. Sometimes
3. Seldom
4. Once
5. Kunming is usually cool in the summer, but Shanghai .
   1. is rarely
   2. scarcely is
   3. hardly is
   4. rarely is
6. A university is an educational institution which awards degrees and
   1. carries out
   2. carries through
   3. carries off
   4. carries about

research.

1. On entering another country, a tourist will have to
   1. pass through
   2. pass by
   3. pass over
   4. pass for

the Customs.

1. The old lady can't hope to
   1. get away
   2. get off
   3. get out
   4. get over

her cold in a few days.

1. Will you
   1. look after
   2. look through
   3. look up
   4. look into

my article to find out whether I've made any mistakes?

1. "Where should I send my application?"

"The Personnel Office is the place ."

* 1. to send it
  2. sent it to
  3. to send it to
  4. for sending it

1. David, something important has happened. I wish to .
   1. talk it over with you
   2. talk over it
   3. ta1k over
   4. talk you over it
2. I was advised

for reservations.

* 1. to either telephone or to write the hotel
  2. either to telephone or to write the hotel
  3. that I should telephone or either write the hotel
  4. I ought either to telephone or write the hotel

15.

we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.

1. For now
2. Since that
3. Now that
4. By now

## Section II Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled A, B, C, and

1. Choose the best one and put your choice in the brackets below the passage. Read the whole passage before making your choices. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

For instance, the automobile tunnel might

* 1. make
  2. bring
  3. raise
  4. create ANSWER: [D]

huge ventilation problems.

When I was about twelve, I suddenly developed a great passion 大 16 家 writing poetry. I gave up all my other hobbies, such as 大 17 家 stamps, and spent all my 大 18 家 time reading

poetry and writing it. This habit of writing poetry on every possible 大 19 家 soon got me into trouble at school. If a lesson did not interest me, I would take out my notebook and start

writing poems in class. Of course I did this very 大 20 家 , but it was not long before I got caught. One day while I was busy writing a poem during a geography lesson, I looked up to find

the teacher standing over me, fuming with anger because I was not 大 21 家 attention. He tore

the poem up, with a 大 22 家 not to waste time in his lesson. All the same I was convinced

that I had written a good poem, so that evening I wrote it out again from memory. Not long after, I read about a poetry contest and I decided to send in my poem. Weeks later, long after I had

given up hope, I got a letter informing me I had won first 大 23家 . Everyone at school was very impressed — except the geography teacher, who 大 24家 me more carefully than ever. He was quite 大 25 家 that I was not going to write poetry in his lesson!

1. [A] for
2. in
3. on
4. at
5. [A] arranging
6. collecting
7. gathering
8. keeping
9. [A] additional
10. extra
11. other
12. spare
13. [A] chance
14. moment
15. occasion
16. time
17. [A] anxiously
18. attentively
19. cautiously
20. silently
21. [A] calling
22. devoting
23. attracting

1. paying
2. [A] warning
3. notice
4. word
5. look
6. [A] position
7. prize
8. reward
9. victory
10. [A] guarded
11. inspected
12. observed
13. watched
14. [A] determined
15. annoyed
16. fixed
17. assured

## Section III Reading Comprehension

Each sentence or passage below is followed by four statements. One of the statements is a suggestion which can be made from the information given in the original sentence or passage. Read them carefully and make your choice. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

1. You should get up when he comes in.
2. You should support him.
3. You shouldn't be afraid to argue with him.
4. You must be of the same height as he is. ANSWER: [B]
5. Watch your step when your turn comes to have an interview with the general manager.
   1. When you are asked to see the general manager, be sure not to step into his office without his permission.
   2. Watch the steps when you go upstairs to see the general manager at his office.
   3. Be sure to be careful when it is your turn to go to the general manager's office for an interview with him.
   4. Watch out and don't step into the general manager's office until it is your turn to have an interview with him.
6. Since no additional fund is available, the extension of the building is out of the question.

* 1. The extension of the building is impossible because we are unable to get extra fund for the purpose.
  2. There is some problem about the extension of the building owing to lack of fund.
  3. Since no additional fund is available, we have to solve the problem regarding the extension of the building with our own resources.
  4. We can undertake the extension of the building even without additional fund. It is no problem at all.

1. All along he has been striving not to fall short of his parents' expectations.
   1. He has been trying hard all the time to live up to what his parents expect of him.
   2. His parents have been expecting him to work hard.
   3. All the time he has been trying hard to balance himself so as not to fall down as his parents thought he would.
   4. All the time, as his parents expect him to do, he has been trying hard to save and not to be short of money.
2. The various canals which drain away the excessive water have turned this piece of land into a highly productive agricultural area.
   1. The canals have been used to water the land.
   2. The canals have been used to raise agricultural production.
   3. Excessive water has been helpful to agricultural production.
   4. The production has been mainly agricultural.
3. The replacement of man by machines has not led to unemployment. On the contrary, the total numbers engaged in the textile industry have continued to rise. The fact should not be ignored by those who maintain that unemployment and machinery are inseparable companions.
   1. The belief that the use of machinery causes unemployment is unfounded.
   2. The use of machinery results in a rise in production.
   3. Many people lose their jobs when machines are introduced.
   4. Contrary to general belief, machinery and unemployment are inseparable companions.

## Section IV Structure and Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the words which best complete the sentences. Put your choices in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It was the largest experiment we have ever had; it

1. ended
2. finished
3. was
4. lasted ANSWER: [D]

six houses.

1. He thought the painting was of little , so he let me have it for only ten pounds.

* 1. cost
  2. value
  3. price
  4. expenses

1. Tennis is a
   1. game
   2. play
   3. contest
   4. match

invented by an Englishman one hundred years ago.

1. It was with great delight that I read in your February the letter to the Editor written by Prof. Johnson.
   1. issue
   2. printing
   3. magazine
   4. copy
2. The current political
   1. climate
   2. weather
   3. temperature
   4. state

of our country is favourable for foreign investments.

1. Smith drove all the
   1. way
   2. road
   3. journey
   4. trip

to Los Angeles and was just in time for the 23rd Olympiad.

1. It's a very popular play, and it would be wise to
   1. book
   2. buy
   3. provide
   4. take

seats well in advance.

1. The children will not be allowed to come with us if they don't
   1. guide
   2. behave
   3. act
   4. direct

themselves.

1. The Customs officer didn't bother to
   1. control
   2. check
   3. ask
   4. glance

our luggage.

1. After a long walk on a hot day, one often feels .
   1. exhaustive
   2. exhausting
   3. exhaust
   4. exhausted
2. What I am telling you is strictly . Don't let anyone know of it.
   1. secretive
   2. special
   3. individual
   4. confidential

## Section V Error-detection and Correction

Each question consists of a sentence with four underlined parts (words or phrases). These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the brackets on the left. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down the correct word or phrase on the line following the brackets. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You’ve to hurry up if you want to buy something because

A

there’s B

hardly something

C

left. D

ANSWER: [C] anything

1. I'm sure Betsy is the

A

very girl whom

B

you will be glad

C

to get acquainted to.

D

1. Neither his training nor his

A

experience as B

a railway engineer qualify

C

him for

D

his job.

1. Under

A

no circumstances we should

B

do anything that will benefit ourselves but

C

harm the

interests D

of the state.

1. The dentist said that if

A

my tooth went worse

B

I should have to have it

C

pull D

out.

1. sitting up late

A

last night, Tom not only

B

read the assignment

C

but also many poems by

one of his favourite poets.

D

1. How I wish John knew

A

how to B

apply grammatical rules properly and recognize

C

the fact that

he is nearly always in the wrong.

D

1. The population

A

of many metropolitan

B

cities has more than doubled it

C

in the past decade.

D

1. Despite

A

the temporary difficulties, the manager prefers increasing

B

the output to

C

decrease D

it.

1. Astronauts can be affected

A

by loneliness. They may have to sit

B

in the spacecraft for

weeks with very little

C

to do and no one to talk.

D

1. One of the articles is

interesting, informative, and it is easy

to read.

A B C D

## Section VI Verb Forms

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of verbs given in brackets. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

(appoint) for this college.

1. I found that my cheating in yesterday's English test (report) to my parents that very evening.

1. While Jane (carry) a pail of milk from the barn to the kitchen, she spilled some of it on her skirt.
2. If it wasn't an accident, he

(do) it on purpose.

1. You're going to England next year. You should now practice (speak) English as much as possible.
2. When

(see) through a telescope, the sun appears darker near the edge.

1. While he was in the army, he learned English, which (help) him a lot in his work there.
2. They were envious of George because of his

(make) captain of the team.

1. Many of the world's great novels are reported

(make) into films last year.

1. When the bell sounded, the boys rushed out of the classroom, each (carry) a number of new books under his arm.
2. The students

(do) all the exercises, the teacher went on to explain the text. **Section VII Chinese-English Translation**

Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

1. 这项计划和原来的计划比起来，要完整得多。
2. 只有这样我们才能赶上世界的先进科学技术水平。
3. 你对下一步该做些什么，清楚了吗？
4. 在旧中国，几乎没有什么机器制造工业，更不用说电子工业了。
5. 他在这次旅行中的所见所闻给他留下了深刻的印象。

## Section VIII English-Chinese Translation

Choose either of the following two passages. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)

## (1)

Television is now playing a very important part in our life. But television, like other things, has both advantages and disadvantages. Do the former outweigh the latter?

In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheap one. (66) For a family of four, for example, it is more convenient as well as cheaper to sit comfortably at home, with almost unlimited entertainment available, than to go out in search of amusement elsewhere. (67) They do not have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre, the cinema, or the opera, only to discover, perhaps, that the show is

disappointing. (68) All they have to do is press a button, and they can see plays, films, operas, and shows of every kind, not to mention political discussions and the latest exciting football match. (69) Some people, however, maintain that this is precisely where the danger lies. The television viewer takes no initiative. He makes no choice and exercises no judgment. (70) He is completely passive and has everything presented to him without any effort on his part.

(71) Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics, and offers and endless series of programs which are both instructive and entertaining. The most distant countries and the strangest custom are brought right into one's sitting-room. (72) It could be argued that the radio performs this service just as well; but on television everything is much more living, much more real. Yet here again there a danger. We get so used to looking at it, so dependent on its flickering pictures, that it begins to dominate our lives.

There are many other arguments for and against television. The poor quality of its programs is often criticized. But it is undoubtedly a great comfort to many lonely elderly people. And does it corrupt or instruct our children? I think we must realize that television in itself is neither good nor bad. (73) It is the uses to which it is put that determine its value to society.

## (2)

An office is the "Brain" of a business. (74) In an office, figures, lists and information are compiled which tell the managers or heads of the business what is happening in their shops or factories. These figures guide the managers by telling them what has happened and what is happening.

Information comes into an office in all sorts of ways but the main items of information come in regularly. (75) It is part of the job of the clerks to collect and classify that information and to put it into such a form that it is easily interpreted and understood. Offices collect information then they classify it.

This work of collection is common in an office from the sorting of mail every morning to the accountant's work in finding out the final figure for the year's profit. (76) Classification always requires the arrangement of the same kind of information, often into lists or columns.

1. For this work, correctness, accuracy and speed, as in all office work, are essential.

There is no value, however, in collecting figures which mean nothing. Figures are guides which should help we make decisions. (78) The interpretation of information and of tables should tell us where success or failure lies, where profit can be had and where losses occur. (79) On this kind of information and from the known figures, a choice is made and a series of such choices may make a policy.

A firm which has three factories may find, for instance, from its figures, that one factory is losing money and a choice may lie between either a change of manager, a cut in production, an increase in production or closure of the factory. Whichever one of these decisions is taken becomes the policy. (80) It is clear that a decision leading to a policy can only be as good as the information on which it is based.

Consequently there is a constant search for more and more exact information. (81) Managers will want to have all the necessary facts before they can make the best decision and it is normal for them to seek for more and more information.

1985 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A] | 2. [B] | 3. [C] | 4. [B] | 5. [D] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [D] | 8. [A] | 9. [A] | 10. [D] |
| 11. [B] | 12. [C] | 13. [A] | 14. [B] | 15. [C] |

## Section II: Cloze Test (10 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. [A] | 17. [B] | 18. [D] | 19. [C] | 20. [C] |
| 21. [D] | 22. [A] | 23. [B] | 24. [D] | 25. [A] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26. | [C] | 27. | [A] | 28. | [A] | 29. | [B] | 30. | [A] |

**Section IV: Structure and Vocabulary (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. [B] | 32. [A] | 33. [A] | 34. [A] | 35. [A] |
| 36. [A] | 37. [B] | 38. [B] | 39. [D] | 40. [D] |

**Section V: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 41. [D] with | 42. [C] qualifies |
| 43. [B] should we | 44. [D] pulled |
| 45. [B] read not only | 46. [C] recognized |
| 47. [C] doubled | 48. [D] decreasing |
| 49. [D] to talk to/with | 50. [C] easy |

**Section VI: Verb Forms (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 51. was reported / had been reported | 52. was carrying |
| 53. must have down | 54. speaking |
| 55. seen | 56. helped |
| 57. having been made / being made | 58. to have been made |
| 59. carrying | 60. having done |

**Section VII: Chinese-English Translation (15 points)**

1. Compared with the original one, this plan is far more complete.
2. Only in this way can we catch up with the world's advanced levels in science and technology.
3. Are you clear about what you should do next?
4. In old China, there was hardly any machine-building industry, to say nothing of an electronic industry.
5. What he saw and heard on his trip gave him a very deep impression.

## Section VIII: English-Chinese Translation (20 points)

(1)

1. 譬如，对于一个四口之家，舒舒服服地坐在家里收看电视，就能看到几乎是数不清的娱乐节目，这比到外面别的地方去消遣便宜得多，方便的多。
2. 他们不必花钱去戏院、电影院，或歌剧院买价钱很高的戏票，结果他们也许还会发现所演出的节目很令人失望。
3. 他们所要做的只是按一下电钮，就能看到各种戏剧、电影、歌剧和各式各样的演出，更不用说各种政治辩论和最近举行的激动人心的足球赛。
4. 可是，有些人则坚持认为这恰恰是危险的所在。
5. 看电视的人是完全被动的，他可以毫不费力就能看到所播放的每一个节目。
6. 人们常说，电视能使一个人对时事了如指掌，随时了解科学和政治方面的最新发展。同时还能源源不断地为观众提供各种既有教育意义又带有娱乐性的节目。
7. 可能会有人提出无线电广播也同样能做到这一点；但在电视屏幕上，每个节目都显得更加生动，更加真实。
8. 电视对社会的价值取决于我们怎样去利用它。

(2)

1. 在办公室里，人们将各种数据、表格和资料（信息）加以汇编以便让经理们或企业的主管人员了解他们的商店或工厂目前正在发生的情况。
2. 职员们的一部分任务就是手机这种资料（信息）将它分类并制成这样一份表格，这份表格要能是这种资料（信息）易于解释，易于理解。
3. 分类工作始终需要将同样的资料加以整理，往往是将它们列成表格或专栏。
4. 对于这种工作来说，像所有的办公室工作一样，正确性、准确性和速度是必不可少的。
5. 对资料（信息）和报表所做的解释，应能给我们显示出成败之所在哪里可以有盈利以及哪里出现了亏损。
6. 根据这种资料（信息）和那些已知的数据，就能作出一种选择，而一系列这样的选择就能形成一项决策。
7. 很显然，形成决策的那个决定的好坏，只能取决于它所依据的资料（信息）的好坏。
8. 经理们必定需要在掌握一切必要的情况之后才能作出最佳的决定。对他们来说，要求得到越来越多的资料（信息）是很正常的。

# 1984 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choice. in the brackets on the left. (15 points)

EXAMPLE:

To test his theory, the scientist set

* 1. up
  2. out
  3. upon
  4. forth ANSWER: [A]

an experiment.

1. I was caught
   1. in
   2. by
   3. with
   4. at

the rain yesterday.

1. I promise to look
   1. into
   2. for
   3. in
   4. after

the matter as soon as I get back to the head office.

1. They left prior
   1. at
   2. to
   3. by
   4. of

our arrival.

1. The teacher has repeatedly reminded him
   1. of
   2. for
   3. with
   4. to

it.

1. He is indifferent
   1. of
   2. at
   3. in

hardships and dangers.

* 1. to

1. During that hard winter, the workers in Detroit went
   1. into
   2. in
   3. on
   4. to

strike.

1. John did it
   1. at
   2. in
   3. to
   4. against

his will.

1. Come and see me whenever .
   1. you are convenient
   2. you will be convenient
   3. it is convenient to you
   4. it will be convenient to you
2. This

girl is Mary's cousin.

* 1. pretty little Swedish
  2. Swedish little pretty
  3. Swedish pretty little
  4. little pretty Swedish

1. It isn't quite
   1. sure
   2. right
   3. certain
   4. exact

that he will be present at the meeting.

1. Why is there
   1. less
   2. fewer
   3. few
   4. little

traffic on the streets in February than in May?

1. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and
   1. before all
   2. first of all
   3. after all

in a quiet environment.

* 1. above all

1. His few personal belongings make it possible for him to move from place to place .
   1. in ease
   2. at ease
   3. with ease
   4. with easiness
2. Let us try to use our intellect to .
   1. the fullest benefit
   2. the best use
   3. the highest profit
   4. the greatest advantage
3. They did not find
   1. worth their while
   2. it worthwhile
   3. it worth
   4. it worthy

to prepare for the worst conditions they might meet.

1. You will soon

you.

* 1. get used to
  2. get to
  3. get over
  4. get on with

this climate and then the changes in temperature will not affect

1. Water, when boiled, always
   1. gives in
   2. gives out
   3. gives off
   4. gives away

stream.

1. Their plans for a big party .
   1. fell out
   2. fell away
   3. fell off
   4. fell through
2. Badly beaten, the intruders
   1. fell of
   2. fell out

in disorder.

* 1. fell back
  2. fell away

1. The picnic
   1. came off
   2. came up
   3. put on
   4. went on

at last after being twice postponed.

1. Very few experts
   1. come to
   2. come round
   3. come up
   4. come on

with completely new answers to the world's economic problems.

1. His face gave him
   1. off
   2. away
   3. up
   4. out

when he told a lie.

1. Someone must have left the tap on,

bathroom.

* 1. therefore
  2. for
  3. nevertheless
  4. moreover

the water was running over and flooding the

1. If that idea was wrong, the project is bound to fail,

might be.

* 1. whatever
  2. though
  3. whatsoever
  4. however

1. Take an umbrella with you in case of .
   1. it rains
   2. the rain
   3. rain
   4. raining

good all the other ideas

1. The man over there is

our principal.

* 1. no other but
  2. no other than
  3. no one than
  4. none other than

1. The football match was televised
   1. alive
   2. life
   3. live
   4. lively

from the Workers' Stadium.

1. The size of the audience,
   1. whom
   2. who
   3. as
   4. that

we had expected, was well over one thousand.

1. The Chinese Red Cross
   1. assigned
   2. contributed
   3. furnished
   4. administered

a generous sum to the relief of the physically disabled.

30.

my car is being made ready for a long journey.

1. In the moment
2. At the moment
3. For the moment
4. By the moment

## Section II Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled A, B, C, and

1. Choose the best one and put your choice in the brackets below the passage. Read the whole passage before making your choices. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

Hot metal

* 1. condenses
  2. reduces
  3. decreases
  4. contracts ANSWER: [D]

as it grows cooler.

Ventilation, as we know, is a system or means of providing fresh air. It plays a very

important part in the field of engineering. For instance, the automobile tunnel might 大 31 家

huge ventilation problems. Even in the days of smoky, coal-burning 大 32 家 , trains made their

own ventilation by pushing and pulling air 大 33 家 the tunnels. Cars don't move their own spent gases in the same way; it collects in tunnels. Clifford M. Holland solved the problem

大 34 家 a giant fan-driven system for the Hudson River tunnel.

Holland's system received a severe 大 35 家 when a truck 大 36 家 with chemical substances caught fire in the tunnel and exploded. The blast destroyed many automobiles; sixty

persons were 大 37家 by the strong smelling smoke. All sixty, however, remained 大 38家

after the explosion. 大 39家 the ruin of 500 feet of the tunnel roof, traffic 大 40家 after only fifty-six hours.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 31. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | make  bring raise create |
| 32. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | stoves burners boilers engines |
| 33. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | around through in within |
| 34. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | by with for of |
| 35. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | trial pressure examination test |
| 36. | [A]  [B] | loaded carried |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [C]  [D] | crowded transported |
| 37. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | swept overcome hit  hurt |
| 38. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | alive living live lived |
| 39. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | With After  Because of Despite |
| 40. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | resumed stopped moved started |

## Section III Reading Comprehension

Each sentence or passage below is followed by four statements. One of the statements is a suggestion which can be made from the information given in the original sentence or passage. Read them carefully and make your choice. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

Dr. Smith made a long speech in which he implied that he was a friend of the Dean's.

1. Dr. Smith was not a friend of the Dean's.
2. Dr. Smith gave a talk in which he said he was a friend of the Dean's.
3. Dr. Smith suggested in his speech that he was a friend of the Dean's.
4. Dr. Smith made a moving speech in which he said he was a friend of the Dean's. ANSWER: [C]
5. I find it difficult to drive home my point to the students.
   1. I find it difficult to make my point fully understood by my students.
   2. I find it difficult to drive my students home.
   3. I want to point out that it is difficult to give my students lessons on driving.
   4. My point is driving is especially difficult for my students.
6. You ought to stand up for him.

* 1. You should get up when he comes in.
  2. You should support him.
  3. You shouldn't be afraid to argue with him.
  4. You must be of the same height as he is.

1. She took great pains to keep the rooms tidy.
   1. She was in great pain when she tried to keep the rooms tidy.
   2. She found it difficult to keep the rooms tidy.
   3. She made great efforts to keep the rooms neat and clean.
   4. She was unwilling to keep the rooms tidy.
2. At first everything went well with the project but recently problems kept cropping up.
   1. At first the quality of the project was satisfactory but recently its quality kept declining.
   2. The project proceeded smoothly at first but lately unexpected problems continually made their appearance.
   3. At first the operation of the project went on smoothly, but lately something went wrong with its operation.
   4. At first the project was thought to be satisfactory, but recently people found that there were actually lots of problems with the project.
3. The search for ways of preserving foods is not new. Primitive man learned that he could make foods last by drying them. The greatest single advance began in 1800 when a Frenchman, Nicolas Appert, discovered that he could preserve certain foods by sealing them in jars and keeping the air from them. The process was the start of the vast canning industry which brings us many foods in all seasons.
   1. Nicolas Appert's most important contribution to canning industry is his discovery that air causes food to spoil.
   2. Nicolas Appert was the first person to preserve foods in jars.
   3. Nicolas Appert learned from the primitive men the method of preserving food.
   4. To preserve foods Nicolas Appert put them into sealed jars to let them dry up.

## Section IV Structure and Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the words which best complete the sentences. Put your choices in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

The photo

1. refreshes
2. brings to mind
3. stimulates
4. reminds myself ANSWER: [B]

happy memories of my early childhood.

1. It was the largest experiment we have ever had; it
   1. ended
   2. finished
   3. was
   4. lasted
2. The gloves were really too small, and it was only by them on.
   1. spreading
   2. squeezing
   3. extending
   4. stretching
3. Although the false banknotes fooled many people, they did not
   1. put up
   2. keep up
   3. stand up to
   4. look up to

six hours.

them that I managed to get

close examination.

1. Today, housework has been made much easier by electrical .
   1. facilities
   2. appliances
   3. instruments
   4. equipment
2. Charles has not the least
   1. intention
   2. idea
   3. play
   4. desire

of giving up his research.

1. That shop doesn't have brown sugar in at the moment, but they expect to have some tomorrow.
   1. storage
   2. stock
   3. sale
   4. demand
2. The country has a system of , most of which date back to the nineteenth century.
   1. watercourses
   2. rivers
   3. canals

* 1. channels

1. The farmers had to wear heavy boots in the winter because the fields were so wet and .
   1. dusty
   2. earthy
   3. soiled
   4. muddy
2. My brother likes eating very much but he isn't very
   1. special
   2. peculiar
   3. particular
   4. unusual

about the food he eats.

1. This is the
   1. actual
   2. genuine
   3. real
   4. original

piano on which the composer created some of his greatest works.

## Section V Error-detection and Correction

Each question consists of a sentence with four underlined parts (words or phrases). These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the brackets on the left. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down the correct word or phrase on the line following the brackets. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

Good manners

A

should be observed whether

B

one C

eats in a restaurant or in

D

home.

ANSWER: [D] at

1. One should not talk about unpleasant subjects for

A

a social gathering. Also, we should avoid

B

any subject that might

C

hurt the feelings of the people you are with.

D

1. When we sit at the table, we must wait for everyone

A

before start

B

eating. Sometimes you

C

have

to wait until the head

D

of the family begins eating.

1. Bob has sat at the table for a couple of

A

hours and drank

B

considerably more

C

wine than is

D

good for his health.

1. If you had gone

A

there to see the match, I'm sure you would have enjoyed

B

to see C

the Chinese

Football Team win.

D

1. The flour, eggs and milk should be well

mixed as

it is poured into the baking

pan.

A B C D

1. The names Jimmy, Billy and Bobby end

A

in 'y' are used especially

B

for children, but they often

continue into

C

adult D

life.

1. This book costs

A

me five yuan. As

B

you have been a good friend to me, you may borrow my book

as far as C

you keep it clean.

D

1. Of all the works of art shown

A

in this exhibition hall the thing I like more

B

is the

needle-work

produced

by the workers of Shanghai.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | C D |  |
| 64. | Because some of the representatives still not there, the conference is put off A B C | until D |
|  | further notice. |  |
| 65. | You've to hurry up if you want to buy something because there's hardly something  A B C | left. D |

## Section VI Verb Forms

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of verbs given in brackets. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

Now our daughter is sitting next to Doris. At this time tomorrow she (sit) next to Betty.

ANSWER: will be sitting

1. A: Is your new bus going O.K.?

B: Oh yes. Couldn't be better. It's the first minibus we (have) and we're all quite satisfied with it.

1. You haven't learnt the word-order in spoken questions yet but I'm sure you (learn) it before the end of this week.
2. Our guest no sooner (take) off his raincoat than it began to rain again.
3. It is highly desirable that a new president

(appoint) for this college.

1. (meet) with an accident, the newspaper correspondent was not able to send a cable.
2. That bad egg wore dark glasses to avoid

(recognize).

1. Rather than (leave) everything to the last minute, he always prefers to start early.
2. Don't come today, I would rather you

(come) tomorrow.

1. Sammy looks as though he never (get) a square meal, but in fact his parents feed him very well.
2. If I had a bike, I

(lend) it to you yesterday.

**Section VII Chinese-English Translation** Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

1. 充分利用自然资源来为人类造福的愿望总有一天会实现。
2. 据我所知，到目前为止，这是他们所能想到的最好方案。
3. 随着科学与技术的普及，电子计算机已越来越广泛地在各个领域中得到应用。
4. 通过深入的调查研究，他们终于取得了大量的第一手资料。
5. 在我们的工作中失败是常事，但我们绝不能因此而灰心丧气。

## Section VIII English-Chinese Translation

Choose either of the following two passages. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)

## (1)

(81) Electricity is such a part of our everyday lives and so much taken for granted nowadays that we rarely think twice when we switch on the light or turn on the radio. At night, roads are brightly lit, enabling people and traffic to move freely. Neon lighting used in advertising has become part of the character of every modern city. In the home, many labour-saving devices are powered by electricity. (82) Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are fat asleep, electricity is working for us, driving our refrigerators, heating our water, or keeping our rooms air-conditioned. Every day, trains, trolley-buses, and trams take us to and from work.

(83) We rarely bother to consider why or how they run until something goes wrong.

One summer something did go wrong with the power plant that provides New York with electricity. For a great many hours, life came almost to a standstill. Trains refused to move and the people in them sat in the dark, powerless to do anything; (84) lifts stopped working, so that even if you were lucky enough not to be trapped between two floors, you had the unpleasant task of finding your way down hundreds of flights of stairs. Famous streets like Broadway and Fifth Avenue in an instant became as gloomy and uninviting as the most remote back streets.

(85) People were afraid to leave their houses, for although the police had been ordered to stand by in case of emergency, they were just as confused and helpless as anybody else.

Meanwhile, similar disorder prevailed in the home. New York can be stifling in the summer and this year was no exception. Cool, air-conditioned apartments became furnaces. Food went bad in refrigerators. Cakes and joints of meat remained uncooked in cooling ovens. (86) People sat impatient and frightened in the dark as if an unseen enemy had landed from Mars. (87) One of the strange things that occurred during the power-cut was that some fifty blind people lead many sighted workers home. (88) When the lights came on again, hardly a person in the city can have turned on a switch without reflecting how great a servant he had at his fingertips.

## (2)

A mineral is a material that is mined, not grown. (89) In other words mineral substances which are found on the earth must be extracted by digging, boring holes, artificial explosions, or similar operations which make them available to us. Some minerals, for example coal and oil, were originally living substances; others, like iron, never had life. (90) Coal and oil are the remains of plants and animals. Crude mineral ores and crude oil must be purified before they can be used.

(91) A stage in human civilization is often called by the name of the substance mainly used at that stage: the Stone Age, the Iron Age, and so on. The level of civilization reached by a society depends on the materials it can use, not only on those which are available. (92) The capacity to use a raw material depends on various factors, such as means of access, methods of extraction, and techniques of processing. In order to be purified, or combined into alloys, metals must be melted. For this purpose they must be placed in containers which can be heated to enormous temperatures. These containers or enclosed spaces are called furnaces. (93) Plants which refine crude ores are often located in countries other than those in which the crude ores are mined.

Although much was known previously about the chemical properties of aluminum and their application to practical uses, (94) it was not until sixty years ago that a method of extracting aluminum ore was found which could lead to a cheap large-scale process.

1. In the past few decades men behaved as if their supplies of minerals were inexhaustible.
2. But now it is realized that supplies of some of them are limited, and it is even possible to give a reasonable estimate of their "expectation of life," the time it will take to exhaust

all known sources and reserves of these materials.

But in the case of minerals it is especially difficult to give a reliable estimate of reserves because surveys have not been completed and it is not certain that all sources are known. Uranium provides a good example of this fact.

1984 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A] | 2. [A] | 3. [B] | 4. [A] | 5. [D] |
| 6. [C] | 7. [D] | 8. [C] | 9. [A] | 10. [C] |
| 11. [A] | 12. [D] | 13. [C] | 14. [D] | 15. [B] |
| 16. [A] | 17. [C] | 18. [D] | 19. [C] | 20. [A] |
| 21. [D] | 22. [B] | 23. [B] | 24. [D] | 25. [C] |
| 26. [D] | 27. [C] | 28. [C] | 29. [B] | 30. [B] |

## Section II: Cloze Test (10 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. [D] | 32. [D] | 33. [B] | 34. [B] | 35. [D] |
| 36. [A] | 37. [B] | 38. [A] | 39. [D] | 40. [A] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | [A] | 42. | [B] | 43. | [C] | 44. | [B] | 45. | [A] |

**Section IV: Structure and Vocabulary (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. [D] | 47. [D] | 48. [C] | 49. [B] | 50. [A] |
| 51. [B] | 52. [C] | 53. [D] | 54. [C] | 55. [A] |

**Section V: Error-detection and Correction (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 56. [A] at | 57. [B] we start |
| 58. [B] drunk | 49. [C] seeing |
| 60. [C] before | 61. [A] ending |
| 62. [C] as long as | 63. [B] most |
| 64. [A] with | 65. [C] anything |

**Section VI: Verb Forms (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 66. have had | 67. will have learned |
| 68. had … taken | 69. (should) be appointed |
| 70. Having met | 71. being recognized |
| 72. leave | 73. came |
| 74. got | 75. would have lent |

**Section VII: Chinese-English Translation (15 points)**

1. The wish of fully utilizing the natural resources for the benefit of mankind will eventually come true.
2. To my knowledge, this is the best program they can conceive of so far.
3. With the popularization of science and technology, computer has found an increasingly wide application in all fields.
4. Through and intensive investigation they have finally obtained abundant first-hand information

1. In our work it's nothing unusual to be confronted with failures but we should in no way be discouraged on that account.

## Section VIII: English-Chinese Translation (20 points)

(1)

1. 电在我们的日常生活中所占的地位是这样的重要，而且现在人们还认为有电是完全理所当然的事， 所以我们在开电灯或开收音机时就很少会再去想一想电是怎么来的。
2. 即使在我们关掉了床头灯深深地进入睡乡时，电也在为我们工作，它帮我们开动冰箱，帮我们烧水或使我们房间里的空调机保持运转。
3. 在车辆出毛病之前，我们就不会去费脑筋想一下它们为什么会开动或怎样开动。
4. 电梯停了，因此即使你幸而没有被困在两个楼层的中间，你也得去完成一项不愉快的任务：即摸黑往下走几百级楼梯。
5. 尽管警察都已接到命令，要作好准备以应付紧急情况，但人们还是不敢出门，因为警察也同其它任何人一样感到不知所措和无能为力。
6. 人们焦急不安、惊惶失措地坐在黑暗中，好象有一名来自火星的看不见的敌人已登上了地球。
7. 停电期间所发生的事件中有过这样一件怪事：大约有五十名盲人给许多有视力的职工带路，把他们送回家。
8. 当电灯再亮时，城里的人在揿电灯开关之前，几乎没有一个人不仔细想一想，他随时都能有一个多么能干的个人来为他服务啊。

(2)

1. 换言之，矿物就是存在于地球上的而且必须经过挖掘、钻孔、人工爆炸或类似作业才能获得的物质。
2. 煤和油是植物和动物的残体。原矿石和原油必须加以精炼才能使用。
3. 人类文明的各个时期通常是根据从们在各个时期所主要使用的物质名称而命名的，例如石器时代、铁器时代，等等。
4. 使用原料的能力大小取决于各种因素，例如，获取原料的手段、开采方法和加工技术。
5. 提炼原矿石的厂房设备通常不是设在开采原矿石的国家而是设在其他国家。
6. 直到六十年前人们才发现一种开采铝矿石的方法，从而有可能从中得出一种成本低廉、大规模提炼的炼铝法。
7. 在过去的几十年间，人们对待矿物的态度是：仿佛他们可以永远不断地得到矿物供应。
8. 可是现在他们认识到，其中有些矿物的蕴藏是很有限的，他们甚至还是可较合理地估计出这些矿石

“可望存在多少年”，也就是说，经过多少时间之后，这些矿物的全部书籍矿源和蕴藏量将被耗尽。

# 1983 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be circled (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

Tom has been unemployed

* 1. after
  2. since
  3. before
  4. while ANSWER: [B]

he lost his job three weeks ago.

1. born in Chicago, the author is most famous for his stories about New York City.
   1. Although
   2. Since
   3. As
   4. When
2. Allen and I are in the same history class, but his assignment is different mine.
   1. with
   2. from
   3. against
   4. to
3. They have all got up, and .
   1. Jack has too
   2. so has Jack
   3. Jack hasn't
   4. also has Jack
4. I am sure that
   1. which
   2. all
   3. this
   4. what

you said is wrong.

5.

four years since John left school.

1. They have been
2. It is

1. It was
2. Those are
3. I have been to the doctor's about my headache. He says there is .
   1. something serious
   2. anything serious
   3. not serious
   4. nothing serious
4. This bicycle is his, not .
   1. their
   2. hers
   3. her
   4. your
5. A good writer is
   1. that
   2. he
   3. one
   4. this

who can express the commonplace in an uncommon way.

1. Those are very pleasant rooms. How much do you
   1. want
   2. demand
   3. ask for
   4. ask
2. His honesty is : nobody can doubt it.
   1. in question
   2. out of the question
   3. beside the question
   4. without question

## Section II Verb Forms

them?

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of verbs given in brackets. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

Will you call them up and tell them we'll start as soon as the rain

ANSWER: stops

(stop)?

1. He tried to avoid

(answer) my questions.

12.

(complete) one task, we started on another one.

1. I wish you

(not hurt) Jim so much. He is still very depressed.

1. In recent years a number of communications satellites (put) into orbit about the earth.
2. She sat at the window

(read) a novel.

1. If you had spoken clearly, you

(understand).

1. We think this house is worth

(renovate).

1. Don't get your schedule

(change); stay with us in this class.

1. I've got a loaf of bread; now I'm looking for a knife

(cut) it with.

1. There's no use

(cry) over spilt milk.

## Section III Error-detection

Each question consists of a sentence with four underlined parts (words or phrases). These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect, and circle the letter of your choice. If you find no mistakes in a sentence, circle the letter E for "No Error". Only one choice is to be circled. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

1. The plant manager, like

A

many workers, were

B

very experienced

C

in safety precautions. D

No Error E

ANSWER: [B]

1. To comprehend well, a

student must

read frequently. No Error

A B C D E

ANSWER: [E]

1. Because of

an election was in progress, voters from all walks

of life were heatedly.

A B C D

No Error E

1. I move

A

that B

he is to be

C

discharged for

D

his serious mistake. No Error

E

1. Some

A

adult novels have been

B

adopted C

for D

young readers. No Error

E

1. A

number of errors

made by

him was suprising. No Error

A B C D E

1. This article deals with

A

the natural phenomenon which are

B

most interesting to

C

everyone.

D

No Error E

1. Often did

A

we ask

B

her not to be

C

late for

D

school. No Error

E

1. The sun warms

A

the earth, this

B

makes it

C

possible for

D

plants to grow. No Error

E

1. Of

the best of

my knowledge, he did very well in

his previous job. No Error

A B C D E

1. While walking

along the street early in

the morning, he heard

someone crying. No Error

A B C D E

1. When

you make a

decision, you must take everything

in account. No Error

A B C D E

## Section IV Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled A, B, C, and

1. Choose the correct one and circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be circled. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

Bill came to work at the University thirty years

* 1. since
  2. before
  3. from
  4. ago ANSWER: [D]

today.

In the 20th century chemists have learned to make 大 31家 of new compounds that never

existed 大 32 家 . Many of them are useful to industry. Industry also found new uses 大 33 家

old, well-known 大 34家 such as mercury, arsenic, and lead. We have learned to use radioactive substances in manufacturing electrical power, and some materials used in medicine. Many of these

substances are poisonous to people. Accidentally or 大 35 家 purpose, many of them are discharged into streams and lakes. Birds and fish are killed by them. In some 大 36 家 people have been killed or 大 37 家 by them. In some countries, many people were killed by eating fish that had lived in water contaminated with mercury; 大 38 家 others were crippled

大 39 家 life. There is no solution at present 大 40 家 the problem of water pollution by

many different kinds of industrial wastes. Ideally, all the wastes should be collected and used again.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 31. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | the thousand  thousands a thousand  one thousand |
| 32. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | earlier early ago before |
| 33. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | for to of with |
| 34. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | things matters substances materials |
| 35. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | in with on for |

1. [A] cases
2. conditions
3. situations
4. environments
5. [A] got sick
6. fell sick
7. became sick
8. made sick
9. [A] more
10. still
11. the
12. most
13. [A] in
14. of
15. for
16. by
17. [A] of
18. in
19. about
20. to

## Section V Reading Comprehension

Each sentence below is followed by four statements. One of the statements is a suggestion which can be made from the information given in the original sentence. Read the sentences carefully and circle your choice. Only one choice is to be circled. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

What is most obvious in this book are all those details of daily living which make Mrs.

Richards anything but common.

1. Mrs. Richards is very obvious.
2. Mrs. Richards is an unusual person.
3. Mrs. Richards is anything she wants to be.
4. Mrs. Richards is quite ordinary. ANSWER: [B]
5. Dr. Smith made a long speech in which he implied that he was a friend of the Dean's.
   1. Dr. Smith was not a friend of the Dean's.
   2. Dr. Smith gave a talk in which he said he was a friend of the Dean's.
   3. Dr. Smith suggested in his speech that he was a friend of the Dean's.

* 1. Dr. Smith made a moving speech in which he said that he was a friend of the Dean's.

1. Reading between the lines, I should say the scientists are disappointed at the outcome of the research project, though they will not openly admit it.
   1. The scientists admit that their research project is a failure.
   2. The scientists are not satisfied with the outcome of the research project.
   3. The scientists deny that the outcome of the research project is a failure.
   4. The outcome of the research project is not a failure.
2. John and I did not see each other very often, but whenever I was in trouble he always came to me and offered his help.
   1. I was often in trouble.
   2. John was a true friend of mine.
   3. John came to see me only when I was in trouble.
   4. Time and again John came to my help.
3. When he entered the room, we all stopped talking and glanced at each other uneasily.
   1. We were all afraid of him.
   2. We all respected him.
   3. He was a friend of ours.
   4. He was an opponent to all of us.
4. It is a tale which holds children from play, and old men from the chimney corner.
   1. The children are player.
   2. The story is fascinating.
   3. The old men are sitting near the chimney corner.
   4. The tale is about children and old men.

## Section VI Structure and Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the words which best complete the meaning of the sentences. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

If the teams were not so evenly matched, it would be easier to

1. precede
2. expect
3. foretell
4. count ANSWER: [C]

the outcome.

1. The twins are so much
   1. similar
   2. equal
   3. like

that it is difficult to tell one from the other.

* 1. alike

1. The photo
   1. refreshed
   2. brings to mind
   3. stimulates
   4. reminds myself

happy memories of my early childhood.

1. This album is
   1. unusual
   2. unique
   3. rare
   4. singular

as it was the only one ever signed by the President.

1. The firemen managed to
   1. extinguish
   2. prevent
   3. stop
   4. suppress

the fire in time.

1. I believe reserves of coal here are
   1. sufficient
   2. efficient
   3. persistent
   4. rich

to last for fifty years.

1. This room is partly
   1. provided
   2. decorated
   3. beautified
   4. furnished

with a few old armchairs.

1. Henry’s news report covering the conference was so that nothing had been omitted.
   1. clear
   2. integrated
   3. comprehensive
   4. understandable
2. These plastic flowers look so
   1. beautiful
   2. natural
   3. comparable

that many people think they are real.

* 1. similar

1. We are now
   1. composing
   2. writing
   3. compiling
   4. creating

a new English-Chinese dictionary.

1. The students their thanks to Professor Davis by presenting him with a parting gift.
   1. revealed
   2. expressed
   3. showed
   4. said

**Section VII Chinese-English Translation** Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

1. 我们不同意他刚才说的话。
2. 在老师再解释一遍后，同学们才听懂这句子的意思。
3. 我们很高兴他如期完成任务
4. 我们对他解决问题的方法很感兴趣。
5. 我们虽然引进新技术和设备，但是我们将主要依靠自己来实现国个现代化。

## Section VIII English-Chinese Translation

Choose either of the following two passages and translate it into Chinese. (25 points)

(1)

Let us suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children to read any book they wanted to without first checking its contents? Would you take your children to see any film without first finding out whether it is suitable for them? If your answer to these questions is ‘yes’, then you are just plain irresponsible. If your answer is ‘no’, then you are exercising your right as a parent to protect your children from what you consider to be undesirable influences. In other words, by acting as an examiner yourself, you are admitting that there is a strong case for censorship.

Now, of course, you will say that it is one thing to exercise censorship where children are concerned and quite another to do the same for adults. Children need protection and it is the parents’ responsibility to provide it. But what about adults? Aren’t they old enough to decide what is good for them? The answer is that many adults are, but don’t make the mistake of thinking that all adults are like yourself. Censorship is for the good of society as a whole. Like the law, it contributes to the common good.

Some people think that it is a shame that a censor should interfere with works of art. But we must bear in mind that the great proportion of books, plays and films which come before the

censor are very far from being ‘works of art’.

When censorship laws are relaxed, dishonest people are given a chance to produce virtually anything in the name of ‘art’. One of the great things that censorship does is to prevent certain people from making fat profits by corrupting the minds of others. To argue in favour of absolute freedom is to argue in favour of anarchy. Society would really be the better if it were protected by correct censorship.

(2)

If the sun has enough power to warm and light the whole earth, it must have enough power to do other things, too. Can we use the sun’s abundant energy to supply electricity, or at least to perform the functions which electricity or other types of power usually perform? The answer is yes.

For example, people have for many years been using the reflected heat of the sun to cook by. Solar cookers have been built with several curved mirrors reflecting the sun and focusing its heat on the cooking element. This apparatus can be used just like a gas or electric stove; it is more expensive to make but it does not need any fuel, and so costs nothing to use. Another possibility of using solar energy is in house-heating.

The form of energy we use most is electricity, and every day more is needed. But electricity has to be made, too, and to make it huge quantities of fuel are required — oil, coal, gas and nowadays even uranium.

The question which worries everyone today is: how long will these fuels last? Nobody knows for sure, but most experts think it will soon be difficult to obtain sufficient electricity from these sources. It is possible that the sun can make a contribution here, too.

Solar power has already been used to produce terrific hat. In Southern France a solar furnace has been built, where temperatures reach more than 3000° Centigrade. This furnace is only used for experiments at present, but could be used to produce steam for a power station.

So it is possible that one day in the near future we will depend on solar furnaces and power stations to provide our electrical needs. Or perhaps each home will have a solar generator to provide power for lighting and heating.

1983 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [A] | 2. [B] | 3. [B] | 4. [D] | 5. [B] |
| 6. [D] | 7. [B] | 8. [C] | 9. [C] | 10. [D] |

## Section II: Verb Forms (10 points)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 11. answering | 12. Having completed |
| 13. had not hurt | 14. have been put |
| 15. reading | 16. would have been understood |
| 17. renovating | 18. changed |
| 19. to cut | 20. crying |

**Section III: Error-detection (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 21. [A] | 22. [C] |
| 23. [C] | 24. [A] |
| 25. [B] | 26. [E] |
| 27. [B] | 28. [A] |
| 29. [E] | 30. [D] |

**Section IV: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. [B] | 32. [D] | 33. [A] | 34. [C] | 35. [C] |
| 36. [A] | 37. [D] | 38. [B] | 39. [C] | 40. [D] |

**Section V: Reading Comprehension (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. | [C] | 42. | [B] | 43. | [B] | 44. | [A] | 45. | [B] |

**Section VI: Structure and Vocabulary (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 46. [D] | 47. [B] | 48. [B] | 49. [A] | 50. [A] |
| 51. [D] | 52. [C] | 53. [B] | 54. [C] | 55. [B] |

**Section VII: Chinese-English Translation (15 points)**

1. We do not agree with what he has just said.
2. The students did not understand the meaning of the sentence until the teacher had explained it a second time.
3. We are very glad that he has fulfilled the task in time.
4. We are interested in the way he solved the problems.
5. Although we import some new techniques and equipment, we will rely mainly on ourselves to realize the four modernizations.

## Section VIII: English-Chinese Translation (25 points)

(1)

让我们假设你处在家长的地位。你会允许你的孩子们随便读他们想读的书而不首先查一下内容吗？ 你会随便带你的孩子去看电影而不首先搞清楚这部片子对他们是否合适吗？假如你对这些问题的回答是“是”的话，那你简直就是不负责任。如果你回答“否”，那你就是在运用你家长的权利来保护你的孩子，使他们免受你认为不良的影响。换句话话，你在作为检查者时已经认定实行审查很有必要。

当然，你会说审查对儿童而言是一回事，但对成人却是另一回事。儿童需要保护，提供这种保护是父母的责任。但是成年人又如何呢？难道他们还不够成熟以判断哪些东西对他们有益吗？回答是许多成年人是能做到的。不过千万别误认为所有的成年人都象你自己一样。审查是为了整个社会的利益。它象法律一样维护公众利益。

有些人认为审查员干涉文艺作品是不光彩的事。可是我们要牢记送到审查员面前的大量书刊、戏剧和电影远非“杰作”。

当审查法放宽时，招摇撞骗之徒就会有机可乘在“艺术”的幌子下什么样的东西都会炮制出来。审查工作的大事之一就是防止某些人靠腐蚀别人的思想以谋取厚利。主张绝对自由就是主张无政府状态。如果社会得到正确审查制度的保护一定会变得更好。

(2)

太阳既然有足够的能量使整个地球变得温暖和明亮，它必定也有足够的能量做出其他的事。我们是否能利用太阳丰富的能源来发电，或至少是用它来做电力或别种动力通常要做的事？回答是肯定的。

例如，多年来人们一直在利用反射太阳光的热量来烧煮食物。太阳炉是用几面曲面镜反射阳光并将其热量聚焦于炊具上制成的。这种装置可以象煤气炉或电炉一样使用；制造成本虽然较高，但它不需用燃料，因而使用就不必花钱。太阳能的另一个可能性是取暖。

我们用得最多的能的形式是电。而且用量与日俱增。但是电也需要生产，要生产电就需要大量燃料， 如石油、煤、可燃气，现在甚至用铀作燃料。

今天人人都担心的问题是：这些燃料能维持多久？谁也无法确知，但是大多数专家认为不需太久就难以靠这些来源提供充足的电力了。太阳倒有可能在这方面作出一定的贡献。

太阳能已被用来提供极高的温度。在法国南部已经建造了一座太阳炉，供热可高达摄氏 3000 度以上。这座太阳炉目前只用于实验工作，但是有可能给发电站提供蒸汽。

所以在不久的将来，我们有可能依靠太阳炉和太阳能发电站来提供我们对电力的需要。或许家家户户都将用太阳能来提供照明和加热用的电力。

# 1982 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each question, decide which of the four choices given will complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be circled (12 points)

EXAMPLE:

* 1. The matter

1. what
2. as
3. whom
4. that ANSWER: [D]

you were arguing about last night has been settled.

* 1. We must not rule

1. away
2. off
3. out
4. up ANSWER: [C]

the possibility of miscalculation.

1. You never told us why you were late for the last meeting, ?
   1. weren’t you
   2. didn’t you
   3. had you
   4. did you
2. I have to get

about the subject before I write the paper.

* 1. a few more informations
  2. a little more information
  3. a few more information
  4. a little more informations

1. Only when you have acquired a good knowledge of grammar
   1. you will
   2. you can
   3. can you
   4. can’t you

write correctly.

4.

1. That

it is you’ve found, you must give it back to the person it belongs to.

1. Because

1. Whatever
2. However
3. Although happened in that developed country sounds like science fiction, it could occur elsewhere in the world.
   1. which
   2. what
   3. how
   4. it
4. He studied hard at school when he was young contributes to his success in later life.
   1. , which
   2. therefore
   3. which
   4. so that
5. He felt it rather difficult to take a stand
   1. against
   2. by
   3. to
   4. in

the opinion of the majority.

1. I need a book dealing
   1. about
   2. on
   3. with
   4. to

anti-pollution problems.

1. He has been asked to account
   1. of
   2. on
   3. about
   4. for

his absence.

1. Science has brought
   1. out
   2. into
   3. about
   4. forward

many changes in our lives.

1. How did it come

that you made a lot of mistakes in your homework?

* 1. about
  2. after
  3. with
  4. to

1. Science has brought
   1. for
   2. to
   3. in
   4. with

many changes in our lives.

## Section II Verb Forms

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of verbs given in brackets. (12 points)

EXAMPLE:

1. Will you call them up and tell them we'll start as soon as the rain

ANSWER: stops

(stop)?

1. (See) from the moon, our Earth looks like a big bright disk. ANSWER: Seen
2. The author gave a detailed description

nature.

(base) on his personal observation of

1. The way he talks is simply intolerable I object to

(treat) like a child.

1. These students are quick at learning. We’ll have them (train) in new methods.
2. Had she been given some information, she

(can answer) the questions.

1. Helen borrowed my dictionary the other day

soon.

(say) that she (return) it

1. Mary always has a lot of letters to write. She (write) letters all afternoon and

she still

(not finish).

1. We promised them to be there by 5 o’clock. Now it’s 4:50 already, and the rain

(pour) down like this. They

(must wait) for us impatiently.

1. Mr. Green ran all the way up to the station only (find) that the train

(leave) fifteen minutes before.

## Section III Error-detection

Each question consists of a sentence with four underlined parts (words or phrases). These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect, and circle the letter of your choice. If you find no mistakes in a sentence, circle the letter E for "No Error". Only one choice is to be circled. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

1. The plant manager, like

A

many workers, were

B

very experienced

C

in safety precautions. D

No Error E

ANSWER: [B]

1. To comprehend well, a

student must

read frequently. No Error

A B C D E

ANSWER: [E]

1. If the policeman would have

A

arrived B

earlier, he would have

C

seen D

the accident. No Error

E

1. The tasks

of the director

are greater than

his assistant. No Error

A B C D E

1. Neither

A

the teacher nor

B

the students were

C

introduced to their

D

dean. No Error

E

1. The visibility became so bad

A

that B

I could not hardly

C

see the man who was walking one foot

D

in front of me. No Error

E

1. She hung

A

up all the clothes that has been B C

laying D

around the room. No Error

E

1. The amount

of hours we spent on

the work was rather

small. No Error

A B C D E

1. The lecturer is a person with

A

great promise

B

and who

C

should be

D

encouraged. No Error

E

1. My name is William, and

most of

my friends call

me Bill for short. No Error

A B C D E

1. We strongly

A

suggest that

B

Smith is told

C

about his

D

physical condition as soon as possible.

No Error E

1. The group is

A

waiting B

for their

C

plane to

D

Beijing. No Error

E

## Section IV Cloze Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled A, B, C, and

D. Choose the correct one and circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be circled. (11 points)

EXAMPLE:

1

the final scene I noticed him 2

his eyes..

1. [A] During
2. While
3. As soon as
4. No sooner than
5. [A] to wipe
6. wiping
7. to be wiped
8. having wiped ANSWER: 1. [A] 2. [B]

大 31 家 before man learned how to build houses, he 大 32 家 natural shelters, as the animals did. He found that he could 大 33 家 himself by climbing up into trees or by crouching

大 34 家 the overhanging edges of cliffs, or by crawling into 大 35家 . The first shelters or homes actually built by man were very simple. For his building 大 36 家 , he used what he could find easily 大 37 家 him: rocks, tree branches, dried grasses, animal skins. It was

大 38 家 , however, before man began to build 大 39 家 shelters because 大 40 家 man learned to farm, he lived by 大 41家 .

31. [A] Epoch

[B] Long

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [C]  [D] | Time Age |
| 32. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | looked after looked about looked for looked into |
| 33. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | protect confine bury cover |
| 34. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | to above into under |
| 35. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | cracks pits caves cavities |
| 36. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | rocks substance materials groundwork |
| 37. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | around above under over |
| 38. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | in time many a time  behind the time a long time |
| 39. | [A]  [B]  [C]  [D] | permanent unchangeable changeable perpetual |

1. [A] if
2. in case
3. until
4. after
5. [A] fishing
6. gaming
7. hunting
8. shooting

## Section V Reading Comprehension

Each sentence or paragraph below is followed by four statements. One of the statements is a suggestion which can be drawn from the information given in the original sentence or paragraph. Read the sentences and paragraph carefully and circle your choice. Only one choice is to be circled. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

Whether the study of the lunar rocks will answer the long debated question of the origin of the moon remains to be seen.

1. The speaker wants to remain behind to see whether the study will throw light on the question.
2. The speaker feels that the study will probably answer the question.
3. The speaker is sure that the study will produce an answer to the question.
4. The speaker is not sure whether the study will answer the question or not. ANSWER: [D]
5. If this book begins with a familiar them — the Indian experience of the last 120 years

— the author brings to it great power and deep understanding.

* 1. This means that the book was written 120 years ago.
  2. This means that the Indian experience of the last 120 years is a familiar experience, and nothing new can be written about it.
  3. This means that the book lacks understanding of the Indian experience.
  4. This means that the writer of this sentence likes the book.

1. I disagreed then as now with many of John Smith’s judgments, but always respected him, and this book is a welcome reminder of his big, honest, friendly, stubborn personality.
   1. The writer of this sentence dislikes John Smith, but agrees with his ideas.
   2. The writer of this sentence considers John Smith to be a disagreeable person.
   3. The writer of this sentence disagrees with John Smith but respects him.
   4. The writer of this sentence disagreed with him then but agrees with him now.
2. Just before his tenth birthday John received a horse from his father; this was the first of a series of expensive gifts intended to create the impression of a loving parent.
   1. John received the horse because he was ten.

* 1. John received the horse because his father loved him.
  2. John received the horse because his father wanted to seem loving.
  3. John received the horse because his father wouldn’t be able to give him expensive gifts in the future.

1. It cannot be doubted that without intelligence and diligence on the part of the students themselves, as indeed without the leadership and the coaching of the teachers, a good examination result will not come.
   1. This sentence means that for a good result of an examination both the intelligence and diligence of the students and the guidance of the teachers must be stressed.
   2. This sentence means that a good result of examination will come without either the students’ effort or that of the teachers.
   3. This sentence means that a good examination result depends chiefly on the correct guidance of the teachers.
   4. This sentence means that a good examination result depends on either the students or the teachers.
2. Industry and commerce are the largest users of electrical energy. Using less electricity would mean a reduced industrial capacity and fewer jobs in the affected industries. Therefore an unfavorable change in our economic structure might result.
   1. This means that decreasing the use of electricity must begin immediately.
   2. This means that decreasing the use of electricity will cause difficulties.
   3. This means that decreasing the use of electricity isn’t important.
   4. This means that decreasing the use of electricity won’t affect industry.

**Section VI Chinese-English Translation** Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

1. 随着时间的过去，他将会懂得我所讲的话。
2. 听说那个地区的工厂比 1970 年增加了两倍。
3. 在这个季节保持蔬菜新鲜可不容易。
4. 只要我们继续努力工作，我们就能提前完成任务。
5. 尽管我们的政治和经济制度存在着巨大差异，我们两国在许多方面有着共同的利益。

## Section VII English-Chinese Translation

Choose either of the following two passages and translate it into Chinese. (30 points)

(1)

In country after country, talk of non-smokers’ right is in the air. While a majority of countries have taken little or no action yet, some 30 nations have introduced legislative steps to control smoking. Many laws have been introduced in other countries to help clear the air for nonsmokers, or to cut cigarette consumption.

In some developed countries the consumption of cigarettes has become more or less stabilized. However, in many developing nations, cigarette smoking is seen as a sign of economic progress

— and is even encouraged. As more tobacco companies go international, new markets are sought to gain new smokers in those countries. For example, great efforts are made by the American tobacco industry to sell cigarettes in the Middle East and North Africa — where U.S. tobacco exports increased by more than 27 percent in 1974.

Smoking is harmful to the health of people. World governments should conduct serious campaigns against it. Restrictions on cigarette advertisements, plus health warnings on packages and bans on public smoking in certain places such as theatres, cinemas and restaurants, are the most popular tools used by nations in support of nonsmokers or in curbing smoking. But world attention also is focusing on another step which will make the smoker increasingly self-conscious and uncomfortable about his habit. Great efforts should be made to inform young people especially of the dreadful consequences of taking up the habit. And cigarette price should be boosted.

In the long run, there is no doubt that everybody would be much better-off if smoking were banned altogether, but people are not ready for such drastic action.

(2)

Nuclear power’s danger to health, safety, and even life itself can be summed up in one word: radiation.

Nuclear radiation has a certain mystery about it, partly because it cannot be detected by human senses. It can’t be seen or heard, or touched or tasted, even though it may be all around us. There are other things like that. For example, radio waves are all around us but we can’t detect them, sense them, without a radio receiver. Similarly, we can’t sense radioactivity without a radiation detector. But unlike common radio waves, nuclear radiation is not harmless to human beings and other living things.

At very high levels, radiation can kill an animal or human being outright by killing masses of cells in vital organs. But even the lowest levels can do serious damage. There is no level of radiation that is completely safe. If the radiation does not hit anything important, the damage many not be significant. This is the case when only a few cells are hit, and if they are killed outright. Your body will replace the dead cells with healthy ones. But if the few cells are only damaged, and if they reproduce themselves, you may be in a deformed way. They can grow into cancer. Sometimes this does not show up for many years.

This is another reason for some of the mystery about nuclear radiation. Serious damage can be done without the victim being aware at the time that damage has occurred. A person can be irradiated and feel fine, then die of cancer five, ten, or twenty years later as a result. Or a child can be born weak or liable to serious illness as a result of radiation absorbed by its grandparents.

Radiation can hurt us. We must know the truth.

1982 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (12 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [D] | 2. [B] | 3. [C] | 4. [C] | 5. [B] |
| 6. [A] | 7. [A] | 8. [C] | 9. [D] | 10. [C] |
| 11. [A] | 12. [C] |  |  |  |

## Section II: Verb Forms (12 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. | based |  |  |  | 14. | being treated |  |  |
| 15. | trained |  |  |  | 16. | could have answered |  |  |
| 17. saying; would return | | | | | 18. | has been writing; has | not | finished |
| 19. | is pouring; | must | be | waiting | 20. | to find; had left |  |  |

**Section III: Error-detection (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 21. [A] | 22. [D] |
| 23. [E] | 24. [C] |
| 25. [D] | 26. [A] |
| 27. [C] | 28. [A] |
| 29. [C] | 30. [C] |

**Section IV: Cloze Test (11 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 31. [B] | 32. [C] | 33. [A] | 34. [D] | 35. [C] |
| 36. [C] | 37. [A] | 38. [D] | 39. [A] | 40. [C] |
| 41. [C] |  |  |  |  |

**Section V: Reading Comprehension (10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 42. | [D] | 43. | [C] | 44. | [C] | 45. | [A] | 46. | [B] |

**Section VII: Chinese-English Translation (15 points)**

1. As time goes on, he will understand what I said.
2. We have been told that there are now three times as many factories in that district as in 1970.
3. It is hard work keeping vegetables fresh in this season.
4. So long as we continue to work hard, we can finish the task ahead of schedule.
5. Despite the great differences between our political and economic systems, our two countries share a wide range of common interest.

## Section VIII: English-Chinese Translation (30 points)

(1)

不吸烟者的权利问题，正在一个又一个国家里开始议论。至今多数国家很少或还没有采取措施，有三十个左右的国家已经采取法律程序控制吸烟。另一些国家则已制订旨在为不吸烟者净化空气或消减纸烟消费量的多种法律。

在某些发达国家中。纸烟的消费量已渐趋稳定。然而在许多发展中国家里，吸烟却被视为经济发展的一种标志——甚至受到鼓励。随着更多的烟草公司走上国际化的道路，它们在这些国家中寻找新的市场，争取更多的吸烟者。例如美国烟草工业就力图在中东和北非推销香烟——在这些地区，美国烟草出口量在 1974 年增加了百分之二十七以上。

吸烟对人民健康有害。世界各国政府应该开展认真的反对吸烟运动。限制香烟广告，每包香烟上加印有害健康的警告，以及禁止在诸如影剧院和餐馆等某些公共场所吸烟，这些都是许多国家用以支持不吸烟者和控制吸烟最常用的办法。同时，人们也正把注意力集中在另一项措施上。这项措施将使吸烟者越来越意识到自己的不良习惯并为此感到不安。应该作出巨大努力告诉青年人抽烟的危害性，特别是养成抽烟习惯的可怕后果。而且香烟价格应予提高。

从长远观点看，毫无疑问，如果能完全禁止吸烟，那么每个人的境况将得到很大的改善。但对于采取这种极端措施，人们尚无准备。

(2)

核能对健康、安全甚至对生命本身构成的危险可以用一个词来概括：辐射。

核辐射这种现象多少有点神秘，其部分原因是人类的官能无法觉察到它的存在。尽管我们周围可能都是辐射线，可是我们看不风它，听不到它， 摸不着它，也辨别不出它的味道。还有一些和它相类似的东西。例如，我们四周到处都是无线电波，但如果没有无线电接收器，我们就不能探测到或感觉到它的存在。同样，如果不用辐射探测器，我们也不能感觉到放射现象。但核辐射不同于普通的无线电波，它对人类以及其他生物不是无害的。

能级非常高的辐射线能摧毁重要器官里的大量细胞从而把动物或人立即杀死。即使是最低能级的辐射线也能造成严重的损害。不存在任何绝对安全的辐射能级。如果辐射线没有击中任何重要的东西，造成的损害可能不太大。当辐射线只击中少数细胞并且立即摧毁它们的时候，情况就是这样。你的身体能以健康的细胞代替死亡的细胞。但如果这些少数的细胞只受到损坏，而这些细胞又自行繁殖，那你就会遇到麻烦。它们进行畸形繁殖。它们有可能演变成癌，这种情况有时在许多年之后才能显示出来。

这是核辐射现象带有某些神秘色彩的另一个原因。它可能在损害已经发生而受害者意识不到的情况下造成严重损害。一个人在受到照射时可能感觉良好，结果在五年、十年或二十年后死于癌症。或者小孩一生下来就体弱或易于感染严重的疾病，原因是他的祖父母曾吸收过辐射线。

辐射线能伤害我们。我们应该知道真相。

# 1981 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Structure and Vocabulary

In each question, decide which of the five choices given would most suitably complete the sentence. Circle the letter before your choice. Only one choice is to be circled (14 points)

EXAMPLE:

The guests said that they wouldn’t mind .

* 1. to have a little light music
  2. having a little light music
  3. have a little light music
  4. if they have a little light music
  5. that they have a little light music ANSWER: [B]

1. She has been working in this factory .
   1. after 1968
   2. in 1968
   3. since 1968
   4. for 1968
   5. until 1968
2. We can’t understand why he avoided
   1. to speak
   2. speech
   3. having spoken
   4. speaking
   5. to have spoken

to us.

1. I am interested in
   1. which
   2. all that
   3. all what
   4. that
   5. everything of which

you have told me.

1. It is because she is too inexperienced

situation.

* 1. so
  2. that
  3. so that
  4. therefore

she does not know how to deal with the

* 1. that is why

1. He was afraid he would have to
   1. refute
   2. refuse
   3. return
   4. ignore
   5. decline

her invitation to the party.

1. She wants to know whether the measures have been agreed .
   1. to
   2. with
   3. about
   4. upon
   5. over
2. Since she is angry, we .
   1. had better leaving her alone
   2. should leave her alone
   3. might as well leave her alone
   4. had rather leave her alone
   5. must leave her alone
3. I wish I
   1. went
   2. did go
   3. could go
   4. have gone

to the movies with you last night.

* 1. could have gone

1. Scarcely had they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre the curtain went up.
   1. than
   2. when
   3. before
   4. as soon as
   5. as
2. Write clearly
   1. since
   2. for
   3. because

your teacher can understand you correctly.

* 1. so that
  2. then

1. If the doctor had been available, the child .
   1. would not die
   2. would not have died
   3. could not die
   4. could not have died
   5. should not have died
2. I’d just as soon
   1. that you won’t speak
   2. your not speaking
   3. you not speak
   4. you hadn’t spoken
   5. you didn’t speak

rudely to her.

1. Ten years had elapsed. I found she had .
   1. a little white hair
   2. some white hair
   3. much white hair
   4. a few white hair
   5. a few white hairs
2. The electric shaver
   1. needs repairing
   2. requires to be repaired
   3. should be in repair
   4. has to be repairable
   5. must repair

before it can be used.

## Section II Error-detection

Each question consists of a sentence with five underlined parts (words or phrases). These parts are labeled [A], [B], [C], [D] and [E]. Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect and circle the letter of your choice. Only one choice is to be marked. (8 points)

EXAMPLE:

We did

the research as good

as we could; howerver, it did not turn out

to be satisfactory.

A B C D E

ANSWER: [B]

1. The president of the colledge, together with

the deans, are

planning a conference for

A B C D

the purpose of laying down

E

certain regulations.

1. In order to

A

convince the director to agree with

B

their plan, they brought forth

C

a number

of reports xhich

D

supported E

their argument.

1. His method of

A

doing B

research work is hardly

C

appreciated; he feels

D

inferior than

E

others.

1. A series of debates

A

between B

the lecturers were

C

scheduled for

D

the next weekend.

E

1. The automobile industry is manufacturing

A

a new type B

of a motor C

that will consume less

D

gasoline and cause

E

much less pollution.

1. When his plane arrives

on the airport in Shanghai , I shall already have left

for

A B C D E

Beijing.

1. The industrial trend

A

is in B C

the direction of more

D

machines and less

E

people.

1. The workers were

A

already B

to work long

C

before he

D

arrived.

E

## Section III Sentence Making

Combine the given words and phrases into sentences. (4 points) EXAMPLE:

His sons / he / their grandmother / to see / just before his last birthday / take ANSWER:

Just before his last birthday he took his sons to see their grandmother.

1. last month / in Europe / travel / she / since
2. the decision / as final / frankly / should / not consider
3. to the stranger / talk / there / stand / a while ago / he
4. this kind of / can / get used to / I / never / food / eat

## Section IV Verb Forms

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verb given in parentheses. (14 points) EXAMPLE:

“Those,” he said, (point) to the books (pile) on the desk, “ (need) over there now.”

ANSWER: pointing; piled; are needed

Thousands of years (pass) since then; but people still (like) (tell) the story of Leonidas and the brave three hundred who (dedicate) their lives to their country.

ANSWER: have passed; like; to tell; dedicated

1. The public demanded that the prices

(reduce).

1. With the guide

(lead) the way, we set off on foot into the dark night.

1. I need that book badly. If you go to the bookshop this afternoon, please remember \_ (buy) a copy for me.

30.

(arrive) home at daybreak, he felt dead tired. He

(work) all night.

31.

(exhaust) by his work, he lay down on the bed to take a rest.

1. We’ll have to take a roundabout course, for the road

(repair).

1. No decision

(make) about that matter yet. We

(still consider) it.

34.

(meet) Tom earlier today, I don’t need to see him again.

1. If you

(go) on at the present rate, you

(use) up all the petroleum by

the end of the month.

1. The building is said

(destroy) in a fire two years ago.

1. The car

(go) at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at

about ten o’clock tonight.

## Section V Cloze Test

Fill in the blanks with proper words (10 points)

In recent years television has become the most popular form of entertainment. It does not

look as if it will be 大 38 家 popular in the world of the future. In fact it looks as if television will become more popular than ever. New systems of television have been made possible

大 39 家 the discovery of the laser. A laser is a beam of light that has many strange qualities. By using a laser, it is possible to throw every large and very clear television pictures on

大 40 家 a screen. These pictures may be as large as three meters 大 41 家 . Many people could watch this kind of television together.

Laser beams have also made very thin television sets 大 42 家 . These sets can be hung on the wall of a room like a large picture. Another development in the future will be three

dimensional television; the picture will look more ‘real’ 大 43 家 it will have depth as well as height and length.

In the near future you will be able to buy your favourite television programmes already

大 44 家 on tapes. They will be like the tapes 大 45 家 are used in small cassette tape recorders today. You will also be able to record television programmes and play them 大 46家later. The laser beam will make 大 47 家 possible.

**Section VI Chinese-English Translation** Translate the following into English. (10 points)

1. 这门课我们越学越喜欢。
2. 这家工厂只能供应我们所需要的百分之三十。
3. 他们一直谈到入睡。
4. 许多人以为电是燃料，但事实上并非如此。
5. 我国的社会主义现代化是一项我们必须努力完成的任务。

## Section VII English-Chinese Translation

Choose one of the following three passages and translate it into Chinese. (40 points)

(1)

The United Kingdom is a monarchical (君主政体的) State. It is one of the independent members of the Commonwealth (the Queen is recognized as head of the Commonwealth), and a member of the European Community.

The origins and traditions of the United Kingdom are to be found in each of the four parts that make up the country: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England was united

as a kingdom a thousand years ago, and Wales became part of the kingdom during the middle ages. The thrones (王位) of England and Scotland were united in 1603, and in 1707 legislation passed in the two countries provided for the establishment of a single Parliament of Great Britain with supreme authority both in England and Wales and in Scotland. Ireland had had links with the kingdom of England since the thirteenth century, and in 1800 the creation of the United Kingdom was completed by a union joining the Irish Parliament to that of Great Britain. In 1922 Southern Ireland (now the Irish Republic) became a self-governing country. The six counties of Northern Ireland had in 1920 been given their own subordinate Parliament, and voted to remain within the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom Parliament at Westminster in London — with an elected chamber comprising members from English, Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland constituencies (选举区 ) — therefore represents people sharing very varied backgrounds and traditions. It has ultimate authority for government and law-making, but administrative arrangements have developed in such a way as to take account of the particular needs of different areas.

England and Wales on the one hand and Scotland on the other have different systems of law, different court systems, different education systems, different systems of local government and, for most domestic matters, different government departments.

(2)

As more people live closer together, and as they use machines to produce leisure, they find that their leisure, and even their working hours, become spoilt by a by-product of their machines

— namely, noise. Noise is nowadays in the news; it has acquired political status, and public opinion is demanding, more and more insistently, that something must be done about it.

To control noise is to demand much self-discipline (annoyance arises often from lack of common courtesy), a sense of proportion (there is usually a conflict of interest if a noise is to be stopped), the expenditure of money (and it is far more economical to do this early rather that late), and finally, technical knowledge.

Technical difficulties often arise from the subjective-objective nature of the problem. You can define the excessive speed of a motor-car in terms of a pointer reading on a speedometer. But can you define excessive noise in the same way? You find that with any existing simple “noise-meter”, vehicles which are judged to be equally noisy may show considerable difference on the meter.

Though the ideal cure for noise is to stop it at its source, this may in many cases be impossible. The next remedy is to absorb it on its way to the ear.

Domestic noises may perhaps be controlled by forethought and courtesy, and industrial noises by good planning and technical improvement. But if we are going to allow fast motor-cycles and heavy diesel lorries to pass continuously trough residential and business districts, the community must decide on the control it needs to exercise, for in the long run it has got to pay for it. And if a nation is to take part in modern air transport, it must enter into international agreements on the noise control measures it will impose at its airports — and here the cost of any real control is to be measured in millions of dollars.

About 350 years ago Galileo made a telescope and looked through it at the sun. What he saw both surprised and frightened him, for he saw dark spots on the sun which at once suggested to him that God had not made the world quite as perfect as he had previously believed. He hesitated to make his discovery known. Meanwhile other scientists noticed the same lack of solar perfection and proclaimed (宣布) the fact.

But Galileo continued his observations and was soon rewarded with another discovery. Fixing his attention on a single sunspot (太阳黑子) group, he noticed that in a few days it had moved in position, just as if the sun itself were turning. Afterwards he found a sunspot group which lived long enough to disappear from view on the western limb (边缘) of the sun, to re-appear on its eastern limb, and finally to regain its old position. This led him to conclude that the sun itself was rotating and that the time it took to make one complete turn was about twenty-five to twenty-seven days. Actually we know from the drawings which Galileo made of sunspots that there must have been quite a lot of them at the time of his observations in the years 1611 and 1612. If he had gone on making his drawings in the years that immediately followed, we know that he would almost certainly have noticed that sunspots were becoming fewer and smaller. But he became interested in other things and so he failed to recognize that there is a kind of long-term cycle in sunspot activity, the sunspots increasing and decreasing as the years go on. Later this discovery of the sunspot activity was made by one of the most patient observers in the history of science, a German chemist, Charles Schwabe.

1981 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (14 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. [C] | 2. [D] | 3. [B] | 4. [B] | 5. [E] |
| 6. [D] | 7. [C] | 8. [E] | 9. [B] | 10. [D] |
| 11. [B] | 12. [E] | 13. [E] | 14. [A] |  |

## Section II: Error-detection (8 points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. [C] | 16. [B] | 17. [E] | 18. [C] | 19. [C] |
| 20. [B] | 21. [E] | 22. [B] |  |  |

**Section III: Sentence Making (4 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. | She has been | travelling | in Europe since | last | month. |
| 24. Frankly, the decision should not be considered as final. | | | | | |
| 25. He stood there talking to the stranger a while ago. / Standing there, he talked  to the stranger a while ago. | | | | | |
| 26. | I can never | get used to | eating this kind | of | food |

**Section IV: Verb Forms (14points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 27. be reduced | 28. leading |
| 29. to buy | 30. Arriving, had been working |
| 31. Exhausted | 32. is being repaired |
| 33. has been made, are still considering | 34. Having met |
| 35. go, will have used | 36. to have been destroyed |
| 37. will be going |  |

**Section V: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 38. less | 39. by |
| 40. to | 41. by |
| 42. possible | 43. because |
| 44. recorded | 45. that / which |
| 46. back | 47. this |

**Section VI: Chinese-English Translation (10 points)**

1. The more I study the subject, the more I like it.
2. The factory can only supply thirty percent of what we need.
3. They did not stop talking until they fell asleep.
4. Many people think that electricity is a fuel; but, as a matter of fact, it is not.
5. The socialist modernization of our country is an important task that we must strive to fulfill.

## Section VIII: English-Chinese Translation (40 points)

(1)

联合王国是一个君主政体的国家。它是英联邦内独立的国家之一（女王被承认是英联邦的首脑）， 也是欧洲共同体的成员国。

联合王国的起源和传统可从组成它的四个部分——英格兰、威尔士、苏格兰和北爱尔兰——的各个部分找到。英格兰在一千年前统一为一个王国，威尔士则于中世纪时成为这王国的一个组成部分。一六〇三年，英格兰与苏格兰的王位合而为一；一七〇七年两国通过立法，规定设立一个单一的、在英格兰和威尔士以及在苏格兰均享有最高权力的大不列颠国会。爱尔兰与英格兰王国自十三世纪起已有联系； 一八〇〇年由于爱尔兰国会并入大不列颠国会，联合王国的创建便告完成。一九二二年，南爱尔兰（现在的爱尔兰共和国）成为一个自主的国家。北爱尔兰的六个郡已于一九二〇年被授权成立自己的、在联合王国国会之下的议会，并投票表决留在联合王国内。

在伦敦威斯敏斯特的联合王国国会——它有一个选举出来的、由英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士和北爱尔兰各地选区所产生的议员组成的议院——因此代表具有十分不同的背景和传统的人民。它具有最高的政府权力和立法权，但在行政管理方面已作出了安排以照顾不同地区的特殊需要。

英格兰和威尔士以及苏格兰两者各有不同的法律制度，不同的法院系统，不同的教育制度，不同的地方政府制度，并且设有不同的政府部门来处理大部分的内部事务。

(2)

随着更多的人住得更近，随着他们使用各种机器而获得闲暇，他们发现他们的空暇，甚至他们的工作时间都受到他们机器的一个副产品——即噪音——的严重影响。现在新闻报导中经常谈论噪音；它已取得了政治地位，公众舆论也越来越坚持要求采取一定措施来对付噪音。

要控制噪音就得要求很大程度的自我约束（使人烦恼的事常常是由于缺乏普通的礼貌引起的），一种均衡感（如果要制止噪音，通常会引起利害冲突），化钱（早化钱比晚化钱经济得多），最后还有技术知识。

技术往往是由于问题的主客观性质引起的。你可以根据速度计上指针所指的读数来确定一辆汽车的超速。可是，你能用同样的方法来确定超量的噪音吗？你会发现，被认为噪音相同的车辆，在任何现有的简单“噪音计”上显示的读数可能大不相同。

虽然消除噪音的最理想方法是产生的根源处消灭它，但在很多情况下，这也许是不可能的。其次的补救办法是将混音在它到达耳朵的过程中吸收掉。

家里的噪音或许可能通过事先的考虑与谦让加以控制，工业噪音则可能通过良好的规划与技术的改进加以控制。但是，如果我们允许高速摩托车与重型内燃机卡车经常不断地通过住宅区与商业区，那么这些地区的全体居民就必须决定他们需要实行的控制措施，因为从长远的观点来看，他们必须为些付出代价。如果一个国家要有现代化的空中运输，它必须参加国际噪音控制措施协定，这些措施它必须责成它的机场予以执行——而在这个问题上，任何真正控制措施的费用要以百万美元来计算。

(3)

大约在三百五十年前，伽利略制造了台望远镜，并用它来观察太阳。他所看到的景象使他感到既吃惊又害怕，因为他看到太阳上有一些黑点，这使他立刻联想到上帝创造的世界并不象他以前所相信的那么完美。他犹豫不决，不敢把他的发现公布于世。与此同时，其他的科学家也注意到太阳的这个缺陷， 并宣布了这个事实。

但是，伽利略继续进行观测，不久，他的努力获得了另一发现。他把注意力集中在一群太阳黑子上， 他发现，在几天内，这群黑子的位置起了变化，宛如太阳本身在转动。后来，他发现有一群黑子在太阳西部的边缘上停留了一段时间才消失，然后在太阳的东部边缘上最后回复原位。此种现象导致他得出这样的结论：太阳本身在旋转，旋转一周约需二十五到二十七天。直，我们从伽利略所画的太阳黑子图中知道，在一六一一和一六一二年他观察太阳期间，一定曾出现过大量的太阳黑子。如果在随后的几年中， 他继续把这些太阳黑子描画下来，我们相信，他大概一定会发现太阳黑子正在变得愈来愈少和愈来愈小。可是，那时候，他却对其他事物发生的兴趣，因此，他看不到在太阳黑子的活动中存在着一种长期的周期，随着岁月的消逝，太阳黑子会时多时少。后来，发现太阳黑子活动周期的是人是科学史上最有耐心的观察者之一——德国化学家查尔斯·许伟勃。

# 1980 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of Prepositions

1

在所给的介词中选择一个适当的填入空白：（本大题共 5 分，每题

2

分）（注意：各题只能填写一个答案，

多填答案不得分）

to, at, instead of, from, of, with, on, among, between, because of, about, for into, with regard to, over

1. The findings are far

satisfactory.

1. We shall divide the work

us research workers.

1. The rainy season in that country varies
2. - 4 months.
3. They have never heard

such an invention.

1. We must pay attention

the latest development of the situation.

1. The newly-installed control computer will soon be put

use.

1. The news which I am going to tell you

is rather serious.

1. The engineer seemed to know what the sign stood .
2. The machine tool went out of control

mishandling.

1. Don’t be satisfied

what you have achieved. **Section II Verb Tenses**

用所给动词的适当时态语态填入空白：（本大题共 10 分，第 7 题 2 分，其余各题均 1 分）（注意：各题只能填写一个答案，多填答案不得分）

1. Those who’d like to visit the exhibition

(sign) your names here.

1. A great number of small power stations (set up) in their county since liberation.
2. He asked me whether my brother

(fly) to Beijing.

1. He fell asleep immediately last night; he must

(be) very tired.

1. “Have you moved into the new flat?”

“Not yet. The rooms

(paint).”

1. The director recommended that she

(study) more English before going abroad.

1. The teacher told them since light (travel) faster than sound, lightning

(appear) to go before thunder.

1. How long

they

(dig) the ditch?

1. He refused to tell us whether he

(undertake) the job.

## Section III Verb Forms

1

用所给动词的适当形式（不定式、分词、动名词）填入空白：（本大题共 15 分，每题1

2

分）（注意：各

题只能填写一个答案，多填答案不得分）

1. Matter is the name

(give) to everything which has weight and occupies space.

1. I shall never forget

factory.

(meet) the late Premier Zhou during his inspection of our

1. I wonder if he could get it

(do) before tomorrow.

1. Night

(fall), we hurried home.

1. A beam of light will not bend round corners unless (make) to do so with the help of a reflecting device.
2. We were busy

(get) things ready for the trial production when he phoned us.

1. Some molecules are large enough

(see) under the electronic microscope.

1. The floor does not look so bad when

(sweep) clean.

28.

(fail) several times, they need some encouragement.

29.

(catch) in the rain, he was wet to the skin.

## Section IV Structure and Vocabulary

选择填空：（本大题共 15 分，每题 1 分）在每题下面的[A], [B], [C], [D]四个答案中，将你认为最合适的答案画个“〇”。（注意：各题只能填写一个答案，多填答案不得分）

EXAMPLE:

He

* 1. spoke
  2. said
  3. talked
  4. told ANSWER: [D]

me that he decided to leave on Monday.

1. This test

a number of multiple choice questions.

* 1. composes of
  2. composes in
  3. consists of
  4. consists in

1. She writes as
   1. clear
   2. more clear
   3. clearly
   4. most clearly
2. I prefer this diagram
   1. than
   2. more than
   3. rather than
   4. to

as her sister.

that one.

1. I have been studying here for four years, by next summer I .
   1. shall graduate
   2. shall be graduated
   3. shall be graduating
   4. shall have graduated
2. Hardly had he finished his speech
   1. and
   2. when
   3. than
   4. as

the audience started cheering.

1. I wish you
   1. don’t talk
   2. won’t talk
   3. wouldn’t talk
   4. not to talk

like that.

1. Only when you have obtained sufficient data
   1. can you
   2. would you
   3. you will
   4. you can

come to a sound conclusion.

1. I found

to answer all the questions within the time given.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | [A] | no possibility |
| [B] | there was impossibility |
| [C] | impossible |
| [D] | it impossible |
| 38. | You [A] | go now. It’s getting late. had rather |
|  | [B] | would rather |
|  | [C] | had better |
|  | [D] | would better |
| 39. | Hot [A] | metal as it grows cooler. contracts |
|  | [B] | reduces |
|  | [C] | condenses |
|  | [D] | compresses |

1. Wood does not conduct electricity; .
   1. so doesn’t rubber
   2. also doesn’t rubber
   3. nor does rubber
   4. nor rubber does
2. Comrade Li
   1. mustn’t
   2. can’t
   3. may not
   4. isn’t able to

be in Beijing because I saw him in town only a few minutes ago.

1. I know it isn’t important but I can’t help
   1. but to think
   2. thinking
   3. think
   4. to think
2. The more we looked at the picture, .
   1. the less we liked it
   2. we like it less
   3. better we liked it
   4. it looked better
3. To succeed in a scientific research project .

about it.

* 1. one needs to be persistent
  2. persistence is needed
  3. one needs be a persistent person
  4. persistence is what one needs

## Section V Error-detection

认辩错误：（本大题共 5 分，每题 1 分）下面句子中有 [A], [B], [C], [D]四处划线部分，在你认为是错误的一处画上“○”。（注意：各题只能填写一个答案，多填答案不得分）

EXAMPLE:

It is very kind of

A

you to supply me with

B

so many informations. C D

ANSWER: [D]

1. Never before has

A

so many B

people in

C

our country been interested in

D

athletic sports.

1. Those

A

of us who

B

work C

in that chemical plant should have their

D

lungs X-rayed.

1. After

A

the traffic accident he laid

B

in bed for two weeks, waiting for

C

his wound to heal.

D

1. We advice

A

him to give up

B

smoking and do

C

a lot of exercises.

D

1. The principal

A

reason for the great number

B

of smoke is that there are

C

too many

D

factories

in the city.

**Section VI Chinese-English Translation** 将下列句子译成英语：（本大题共 20 分，第 1 题 2 分，其余各题均 3 分）

1. 水一煮沸请立即把开关关掉。
2. 在八十年代，中国人民将以更大的步伐向前迈进。
3. 我们都同意李同志已作出的决定。
4. 这个结果比我们预期的要好得多。

1. 在过去的三年中，在恢复我国国民经济方面做了大量的工作。
2. 我们把英语作为学习西方先进科学技术的一种工具。
3. 没有党的领导，我国的社会主义现代化是不可能实现的。

## Section VII English-Chinese Translation

将下列短文译成汉语：（本大题 30 分）（文科各类专业译第 1 段，理、工、医、农、体各类专业译第 2 段）

(1)

The life of Albert Einstein is a model in many ways for both natural and political scientists.

First of all, he always employed the scientific method of seeking truth from facts. He firmly believed as he put it, that “there is nothing incomprehensible about the universe,” and through painstaking work, explained many of the phenomena thought to be “incomprehensible” in his day. Einstein was also never afraid to admit mistakes when facts proved his theories wrong.

Second, Einstein’s contributions showed the great importance of theoretical work to scientific effort. Although he himself rarely worked in laboratories, the concepts he developed led to many of the scientific advances which have shaped modern technology.

Third, Einstein believed very deeply that scientists must have a moral and social consciousness. In this way, he provided inspiration for a whole generation of scientists who became active in the Communist movement.

Einstein is often portrayed in bourgeois writings as a “genius” whose theories are so complicated that no one but a few best scientists can understand them. But he himself rejected the efforts to put him in a position far above other people. He was well known for his humble manner and often stressed to interviewers that his accomplishments would certainly have been achieved by others had he never lived.

Actually, Einstein’s theory of relativity and his other scientific works are not that hard to understand with a little study. But beyond learning Einstein’s theories, his overall attitude towards science as a tool to liberate humanity is something from which everyone can and should learn.

(2)

Between now and the end of the century, there will be many exciting developments and also many difficult problems to deal with. Perhaps the most urgent problem is to provide enough food. The world’s population is expected to reach 7,000 million by the year 2000, but already scientists have produced new and better varieties of wheat and rice and animal. They have also been experimenting with techniques of cultivating plants by using mixtures of chemical compounds and water only, and then there will be no need for ordinary soil. Another problem which the world will face is to get rid of refuse (废料). One solution is to burn refuse at very high temperatures in incinerators (焚化炉). A development of this, which may prove very useful in the future, is to use these incinerators to generate steam power. In fact, any new source of energy will be very welcome, as there is already a shortage of petroleum. To solve the energy problem, scientists will probably also try to make more use of solar energy.

The possible effects of some scientific fields, such as lasers and cryogenics (低温学), are difficult to imagine and both already have a number of uses. The supercooling effects of the cryogenics which convert liquid helium (液态氦) and other gases into “superfluids” and metals into “superconductors”, making them non-resistant to electricity, could change the

world in a number of ways. The laser, with its beam of strong light, can drill a hole in a diamond, and yet can be so well controlled that it can be used in delicate eye operations. The question is whether it will be most used for peaceful purposes or as a deadly weapon.

But perhaps the most remarkable developments will occur in space flight. One of the difficulties in the past has been the high cost, but now the space shuttle is being developed, and can be used a large number of times instead of only once. Already man has been to the moon. Perhaps by the end of the century he will have had a close-up view of Venus (金星) or Mars (火星).

1980 年考研英语真题答案**Section I: Use of Prepositions (5 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. from | 2. among |
| 3. between | 4. of |
| 5. to | 6. to, into |
| 7. about | 8. for |
| 9. because of | 10. with |

## Section II: Verb Tenses (10 points)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 11. sign | 12. have been set up |
| 13. had flown | 14. have been |
| 15. are being painted | 16. study |
| 17. travels, appears | 18. have … been digging |
| 19. would undertake |  |

**Section III: Verb Forms (15 points)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 20. given | 21. meeting |
| 22. done | 23. falling |
| 24. made | 25. getting |
| 26. to be seen | 27. swept |
| 28. Having failed | 29. Caught (Having been caught, Being  caught) |

**Section IV: Structure and Vocabulary (15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30. [C] | 31. [C] | 32. [D] | 33. [D] | 34. [B] |
| 35. [C] | 36. [A] | 37. [D] | 38. [C] | 39. [A] |
| 40. [C] | 41. [B] | 42. [B] | 43. [C] | 44. [A] |

**Section V: Error-detection (5 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 45. | [A] | 46. | [D] | 47. | [B] | 48. | [A] | 49. | [B] |

**Section VI: Chinese-English Translation (20 points)**

1. Please turn off the switch (switch off) as soon as the water boils.
2. The Chinese people will forge ahead (march on, march onward, march forward) with greater strides in 1980’s.
3. We all agree to the decision comrade Li has made (made).
4. The result is much (far) better than we expected.
5. During the past three years a lot (of work) has been done in the recovery (restoration) of our national economy (in recovering our national economy; in restoring our national economy).

1. We use English as a tool in learning Western advanced science and technology.
2. It is impossible to accomplish (carry out, fulfill, materialize) the socialist modernization of our country (our socialist modernization) without the leadership of the Party.

## Section VII: English-Chinese Translation (30 points)

(1)

阿伯特·爱因斯坦的一生在许多方面，无论是对自然科学家，还是政治科学家，都是一个范例。

首先，他总是运用从事实中寻求真理的地。正如他所说的，他坚信“关于宇宙没有东西是不可知的，”并经过艰苦的劳动，了许多在他那个时代被认为是“不可知”的种种现象。而且，当事实证明他的理论是错误的时候，爱因斯坦也从不害怕承认错误。

其次，爱因斯坦的贡献说明理论工作对科学成就的巨大的重要性。虽然他自己很少在实验室工作， 他所发展的各种概念使科学取得了许多进展，从而形成了现代技术。

第三，爱因斯坦深信科学家必须具有道德和社会意识。这样，他鼓舞了整个一代的科学家，使他们积极参加共产主义运动。

爱因斯坦在资产阶级的笔下被描绘为一个“天才”，他的理论是如此地难于理解，以致只有少数最杰出的科学家才能懂得。但是，他本人不同意别人把他高置于他人之上的那些做法。他的谦逊态度是众所周知的，他常常对来访者强调说，如果没有他的话，别人也肯定能够取得他那样的成就。

事实上，爱因斯坦的相对论以及他的其他科学论著稍加研究是不难懂得的。但是除了学习爱因斯坦的理论外，他对于利用科学作为一种工具来解放人类的总的态度是每个人能够学习的，而且也是应该学习的。

(2)

从现在到本世纪末，将有许多令人兴奋的发展，同样也有许多困难的问题，需要加以处理。也许最为迫切的问题是提供足够的粮食。到 2000 年世界人口预期将达到 70 亿，但是科学家们已经培育出各种小麦、稻谷和牲畜的优良品种。他们还在实验只用化合物和水的混合剂来培植作物的技术，到那里就可不需一般的土壤了。世界将面对着的另一问题是处理废物。有一个解决办法就是在焚化炉中用高温的废物烧掉。这种方法的一个新发展，可能在将来证明极为有用，即是以这些焚火炉来产生蒸汽动力。事实是，任何新的能源都将是非常受欢迎的，因为石油已感不足。要解决能源问题，科学家们也许会高潮更多地利用太阳能。

诸如激光学和低温学，某些科学领域的可能作用是难以想象的，它们两者已经有若干用途。低温学的过冷作用将液态氦及某些气体变成“超流体”，将某些金属变成“超导体”，使它们没有电阻，从而可以在好些方面改变世界面貌。激光，以它强烈的光束，可在金刚石上钻孔，也可以很好地加以控制来进行难做的眼科手术。问题是它将被大量用于和平的目的呢，还是用途致使的武器。

但最惊人的发展也许将出现在宇宙飞行方面。过去的困难之一在于代价太高。但现在航天飞机正在发展，这种航天飞机可以使用多次而不是仅仅一次而已。人类已经到过月球。也许到本世纪末人类对金星或火星等将有一个精细的观察。