2003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).

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 1 to how they can best \_\_\_2\_\_ such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 3 but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 4

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 5 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 6 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 7 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers,\_\_\_8 , publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews,\_\_\_9 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide 10 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 11 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 12 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 13 visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have \_l±\_\_attention spans.

A variety of activities should be organized 15 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 16 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants l1\_\_\_. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 18 they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 19 for roles that are within their 20 and their attention spans and by ha、ing clearly stated rules.

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

2. [A] strengthen [B] accommod~~a~~te [C] stimulate [D] enh~~an~~ce

3. [A] care [B] n~~u~~trition [C] exercise [D] leisure

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

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

6. [A] claimed [B] admired [C] ignored [D] su~~rp~~assed

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

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

9. [A] displaying [B] describing [C] creating **[D]** exchanging

10. [A] durable [B] excessive [C] su~~rp~~lus **[D]** ~~m~~ultiple

11. [A] gro~~u~~p [B] individual [C] personnel **[D]** corporation

12. [A] consent [B] insu~~ran~~ce [C] admission [D] security

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

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

15. [A] ifonly [B] now that [C] so that [D] even if

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

17. [A] off [B] down [C] o~~u~~t [D] alone

18. [A] On the co~~ntrar~~y [B] On the average [C] On the whole [D] On the other h~~an~~d

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

20. [A] capability [B] responsibility [C] proficiency [D] efficiency

**Section II Reading Comprehension**

**PartA**

**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)

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**Text 1**

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Inter net. 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 the 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 Intemational. Many of its predictions are available online at www.Straitford.com.

Straiford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both inﬁormation collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his ﬁrm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far comers of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new intemet 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 eams its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 m 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.

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21. The eme~~rg~~ence of theNet has \_\_\_\_\_\_ ·

[A] received s~~u~~pport from fans like Donovan [B] remolded the intelligence services

[C] restored man~~y~~ common pastimes

[D] revived spying as a profession

22. Donov~~an~~'s story is mentioned in the text to\_\_\_\_.

[A] introduce the topic of online spying

[B] show how he fou~~g~~ht for the US

[C] give an episode of the information war

[D] honor his u~~niq~~ue services to the CIA

23. The phrase "m~~a~~king the biggest splash" (line !,p~~aragrap~~h 3) most probably means\_\_\_\_.

[A] ca~~u~~sing the biggest tro~~u~~ble

[B] exerting the greatest effort

[C] achieving the greatest success

[D] enjoying the widest popularity

24. It can be learned from p~~aragrap~~h 4 that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ·

[A] straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true

[B] straitford gu~~aran~~tees the truthfulness of its information [C] straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability [D] straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information

25. Straitford is most proud of its\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [A] official status

[B] nonconformist image

[C] efficie~~n~~t staff

[D] military backgro~~u~~nd

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**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 h即pen 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 uninﬁormed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

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26. The ~~a~~uthor begins his article with Ed~~m~~und Bu~~r~~ke's words to\_\_\_\_\_\_ ·

[A] call on scientists to take some actions

[B] criticize the misguided cause of animal ri~~g~~hts

[C] warn of the doom of biomedical research

[D] show the triu~~mp~~h of the ~~an~~imal ri~~g~~hts movement

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

[A] cruel but natural

[B] inhuman and u~~n~~accept~~able~~

[C] inevitable b~~u~~t vicious

[D] poi~~n~~tless and wasteful

28. The example of the grandmotherly wom~~an~~ is used to show the public's\_\_\_\_\_\_ ·

[A] discontent with animal research

[B] igno~~ra~~nce about medical science

[C] indifference to epidemics

[D] ~~an~~xiety about animal ri~~ghts~~

29. The author believes that, m face of the challenge from ~~an~~imal ri~~g~~hts advocates, scientists should---

[A] communicate more with the public

[B] employ hi-tech means in research

[C] feel no sh~~am~~e for their c~~a~~use

[D] strive to develop new cures

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

[A] a well-kno~~wn hu~~manist

[B] a medical practitioner

[C] .an enth~~u~~siast in animal rights

[D] a su~~p~~porter of animal research

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**Text 3**

In recent years, railroads ha~~v~~e been combining with each other, merging into s~~u~~persystems, causing heightened concerns about monopol~~y~~. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads acco~~u~~nted 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 carners.

Supporters of the new s~~u~~persystems argue that these mergers will allow for s~~u~~bstantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopol~~y~~, they argue, is removed by ﬁerce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for hea~~vy~~ bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore ha~~v~~e 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 ~~w~~ho feel they are being overcharged ha~~v~~e 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 c~~ap~~tive shippers on the grou~~n~~ds that in the long ~~r~~un it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same a~~v~~erage rate, they argue, shippers ~~w~~ho ha~~v~~e the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, lea~~v~~ing remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping ~~u~~p the line. It's theory to which many economists s~~u~~bscribe, b~~u~~t in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining ~~w~~hich 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 la~~wy~~er who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a ro~~u~~nd of h~~u~~ge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its bri~~g~~htening fortuning fortu~~n~~es, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it ~~m~~ust invest to keep u~~p~~ with its su~~r~~ging 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 ye~~ar~~. Conrail's net railway ope~~ra~~ting income in 1996 was just $427 million, less th~~an~~ half of the c~~a~~rrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to p~~a~~y for the rest of the bill? M~~an~~y c~~ap~~tive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern ~~an~~d CSX increase their grip on the market.

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31. According to those who su~~p~~port me~~r~~gers, railway monopoly is u~~n~~likely because\_\_\_\_\_二

[A] cost reduction is based on competition.

[B] services call for cross-trade coordination.

[C] o~~u~~tside competitors will continue to exist.

[D] shippers will h~~a~~ve the railway by the throat.

32. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

[A] Indifferent.

[B] Su~~p~~portive.

[C] Indignant.

[D] A~~p~~prehensive.

33. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that\_\_\_\_\_,\_

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

[B] there will soon be only one railroad co~~mpan~~y nationwide.

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

[D] a government bo~~ar~~d ensures fair play in railway business.

34. The word "~~ar~~biters"(line 6,paragraph 4)most probably refers to those\_\_\_\_\_二

[A] ~~w~~ho work as coordinators.

[B] who function as judges.

[C] who s~~u~~pervise transactions.

[D] who dete~~rm~~ine the price.

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

[A] the co~~ntin~~uing ac~~q~~uisition.

[B] the growing traffic.

[C] the cheering ~~Wa~~ll Street.

[D] the shrinking market.

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**Text 4**

It is said th~~a~~t in England de~~a~~th is pressing, in C~~an~~ada inevit~~a~~ble and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life e~~x~~pectancy has nearly do~~u~~bled 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 ye~~ar~~s ago. But not even a great health-care system can cu~~r~~e de~~a~~th-~~an~~d our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we ~~ar~~e genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all ~~u~~nderstand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-p~~a~~rty p~~a~~yers from the cost of our c~~ar~~e, 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-frust~~ra~~ted by their in~~a~~bility to cure the disease ~~an~~d fe~~a~~ring loss of hope in the patient-too

often offer aggressive treatment far beyond ~~w~~hat is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the US spent $12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be $1,540 billion.

An~~y~~one can see this trend is ~~u~~nsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a gove~~rnmen~~t with finite resources should si~~mp~~ly stop p~~a~~ying for medical c~~ar~~e that sustains life beyond a certain age-sa~~y~~ 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been ~~q~~uoted as saying that the old and infirm "h~~a~~ve a duty to die and get out of the w~~a~~y", so that you~~n~~ger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Ene~~r~~getic people now routinely wo~~r~~k through their 60s and beyond, ~~an~~d remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Su~~p~~reme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Co~~nn~~or is in her 70s, ~~an~~d former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-~~u~~p 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 measu~~r~~es m~~a~~y 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 h~~a~~ve. As a nation, we m~~a~~y be overfunding the quest for unlikely cu~~r~~es while underfunding rese~~ar~~ch on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

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36. What is i~~mp~~lied in the first sentence?

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

[B] Americans enjoy a hi~~g~~her life ~~q~~uality than ever before.

[C] Americans are over-confident oftheir medical technology.

[D] A~~m~~eric~~ans ta~~ke a vain pride in their long life ex~~pectan~~cy.

37. The ~~a~~uthor uses the example ofcancer patients to show that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[A] medical resources are often wasted

[B] doctors ~~ar~~e helpless against fatal diseases

[C] some treatments are too aggressive

[D] medical costs ~~ar~~e becoming unaffordable

38. The author's attitude tow~~ar~~d Richard Lamm's remark is one of .

[A] strong disapproval

[B] reserved consent

[C] slight contempt

[D] enthusiastic su~~p~~port

39. In contras to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical c~~ar~~e .

[A] more flexibly

[B] more extr~~a~~vag~~an~~tly

[C] more ca~~u~~tiously

[D] more reason~~a~~bly

40. The text intends to e~~x~~press the idea that .

[A]medicine will further prolong people's lives

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

[C]death should be accepted as a fact oflife

[D]excessive demands increase the cost ofhealth care

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**Part B**

**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then t~~ran~~slate the u~~n~~derlined segments into Chinese. Your

translation should be ~~w~~ritten 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 curiosit~~y~~. ( 41) Furthermore, h~~u~~mans ha~~v~~e the ability to modify the environment in ~~w~~hich 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 h~~u~~mankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. ( 42) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study hu~~mans an~~d their endeavors in the s~~am~~e reasoned, orderly, systematic9 ·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 u~~p~~on the study of hu~~man~~ity. Anth~~ro~~pology is a field-study orie~~n~~ted discipline which makes extensive use of the co四arative method in analysis. ( 43) ·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 ~~u~~pon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achieveme~~n~~ts of 19th ce~~n~~tury science. ( 44) Tylor defined cultu~~r~~e as "...that co~~mp~~lex whole which includes belief, art, morals, l~~a~~w9 ·custom, and any other capabilities ~~an~~d h~~a~~bits ac~~q~~uired by m~~an~~ as a me~~m~~ber of society." This insi~~g~~ht, so profou~~n~~d in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new w~~a~~y of perceiving and understanding hum~~an~~ life. I~~mp~~licit within Tylor's definition is the concept th~~a~~t cultu~~r~~e is learned. shared, and patterned behavior.

( 45) Thus, the ~~an~~thropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is ~~an~~ abstract concept which m~~a~~kes possible immense amou~~n~~ts of concrete research and u~~n~~derstanding.

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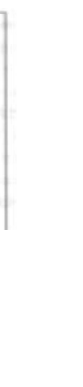
**Section III Writing**

**46. Directions:**

Study the following set ofdrawings carefully and write an essay entitled in which you should

1) describe the set ofdrawings, 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)

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