2004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).

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 \_1\_\_on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 2 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through \_3\_\_\_with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in \_4\_\_to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, ----=5'--\_\_\_as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, \_§ the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes \_\_\_7 lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are 8 to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly 9 juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that 10 to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment .ll\_ make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in \_\_n lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also 13 changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; 14 , children are likely to have less supervision at home 15 was common in the traditional family 16 . This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other 17 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 18 of drugs and alcohol, and the growing 19 of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 2Q\_\_\_a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

1. [A] acting [B] relying [C] centering [D] co~~mm~~enting

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

3. [A] i~~n~~teraction [B] assimilation [C] coope~~ra~~tion [D] consultation

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

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

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

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

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

9. [A] affect [B] reduce [C] chock [D] reflect

10. [A] point [B] lead [C] come [D] amo~~u~~nt

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

12. [A] case [B] short [C] tum [D] essence

13. [A] su~~r~~vived [B] noticed [C] undertaken [D] experienced

14.[A] contrarily [B] consequently [C] similarly [D] sim~~u~~ltaneously

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

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

17. [A] assess~~a~~ble [B] identifi~~a~~ble [C] negligible [D] incredible

18. [A] e~~x~~pense [B] restriction [C] allocation [D] a~~v~~ailability

19. [A] incidence [B] awareness [C] ex~~p~~osu~~r~~e [D] popularity

20. [A] provided [B] since [C] although [D] s~~u~~pposing

**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)

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**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 prom1smg openmgs can he 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 ti卫 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.

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21. How did Redmon find his job?

[A] By searching openings in a job database.

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

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

[D] By E-mailing his resu~~m~~e to a database.

22. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of se~~ar~~ch agents?

[A] Lack of co~~u~~nseling.

[B] Limited ~~num~~ber of visits.

[C] Lower efficiency.

[D] Fewer successful matches.

23. The expression "tip service" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) most prob~~a~~bly me~~an~~s\_\_\_\_.

[A] advisory.

[B] co~~mp~~ens~~a~~tion.

[C] interaction.

[D] re~~m~~inder.

24. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

[A] To focus on better job matches.

[B] To attract more returning visits.

[C] To reserve space for more messages.

[D] To increase the ~~ra~~te of success.

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

[A] Personal se~~ar~~ch agents are indispens~~a~~ble to job-hu~~n~~ters.

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

[C] Personal se~~ar~~ch age~~nts ar~~e also hel~~p~~ful to those already e~~mp~~loyed.

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

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**Text 2**

Over the past ce~~ntur~~y, all kinds of u~~n~~fairness and discrimination have been conde~~mn~~ed or made illegal. B~~u~~t one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet una~~w~~are of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surn~~am~~es begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

It has long been known th~~a~~t a taxi firm called AAAA c~~ar~~s has a big advantage over Zodiac c~~ar~~s ~~w~~hen customers th~~u~~mb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoe Zysm~~an~~. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people ha~~v~~e surnames beginning with letters between AandK.

Thus the American president and vice-president ha~~ve su~~rnames starting with B and C respectively; ~~an~~d 26 of Geo~~rg~~e 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 ~~ar~~e alph~~a~~betically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Ch~~r~~etien and Koizumi). The world’s three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the al~~pha~~bet, even if one of them really uses Japanese ch~~ara~~cters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

Can this merely be coincidence? One theo~~r~~y, dreamt up in all the ~~spar~~e 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 pu~~p~~ils alph~~a~~betically from the front, to make it easier to reme~~m~~ber their names. So short-sighted Zysman j~~u~~nior gets stuck in the back ro~~w~~, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alph~~a~~betically disadvantaged may think they h~~a~~ve had a lucky escape. Yet the result ma~~y~~ be worse qualifications, beca~~u~~se they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking p~~u~~blicly.

The humiliation co~~ntin~~ues. At university graduation ceremonies, theABCs proudly get their

a~~w~~ards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job i~~n~~terviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be dr~~awn~~ ~~u~~p alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

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26. What does the ~~a~~uthor intend to illustrate with AAAA c~~ars an~~d Zodiac c~~ar~~s?

[A] A kind of overlooked inequality.

[B] A type of conspicuous bias.

[C] A type of personal prejudice.

[D] A kind of brand discrimination.

27. What can we infer from the first th~~r~~ee p~~aragrap~~hs?

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

[B] The alphabet is to blame for the failu~~r~~e of Zoe Zysm~~an~~.

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

[D] Some form of discrimin~~a~~tion is too subtle to recognize.

28. The 4th paragraph suggests that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ·

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

[B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often esc~~ap~~e from class

[C] teachers should pa~~y~~ attention to all of their students

[D] students should be se~~a~~ted according to their eyesi~~g~~ht

29. What does the ~~a~~uthor me~~an~~ by "most people ~~ar~~e literally having a **ZZZ"** (Lines 2, P~~aragrap~~h 5)?

[A] They are getting impatient.

[B] They ~~ar~~e noisily dozing off.

[C] They are feeling h~~u~~miliated.

[D] They are busy with word puzzles.

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

[A] People with surn~~am~~es begi~~nn~~ing with N to Z ~~ar~~e often ill-treated.

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

[C] The campaign to eliminate alph~~a~~betism still has a long way to go.

[D] P~~u~~tting things alphabetically may lead to ~~u~~nintentional bias.

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**Text 3**

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen S卫ero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't c~~u~~tting, filing 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 ~~u~~p. Spero blames the softening econom~~y~~. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service th~~a~~t people can do without when they're concerned about s~~a~~ving some dollars." So Spero is do~~w~~nscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her s~~u~~burban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients ~~ar~~e going to abandon me, too," she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of wo~~r~~king folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From c~~ar~~ dealerships to G~~ap~~ outlets, sales ha~~v~~e been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, ~~w~~ho last year took in 24 perce~~n~~t of their reve~~n~~ue between Th~~a~~nksgiving and Christmas, the cautious ~~ap~~proach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sou~~nd an~~y alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, ~~an~~d many say they remain optimistic abo~~u~~t the econom~~y~~'s long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-ti~~g~~htening.

Consumers say the~~y~~'re not in despair beca~~u~~se, despite the dreadful headlines, their o~~w~~n 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 Corco~~ran~~. In S~~an Fran~~cisco, prices ~~ar~~e 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-est~~a~~te broker. A~~n~~d most folks still feel pretty comfort~~a~~ble about their ability to find and keep a job.

Man~~y~~ folks see silver linings to this slowdo~~w~~n. Potential home b~~u~~yers would cheer for lower i~~n~~terest ~~ra~~tes. E~~mp~~loyers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. M~~an~~y consu~~m~~ers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, ~~w~~hich in~~v~~estors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see ~~an up~~side, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not an~~y~~more. For that, Greenspan & Co. ma~~y~~ still be worth toasting.

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31. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragr~~ap~~h 1), the author means\_\_\_\_.

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business.

[B] Spero is too ~~m~~uch engaged in her wo~~r~~k.

[C] Spero has grown o~~u~~t of her bad habit.

[D] Spero is not in a despe~~ra~~te situation.

32. How do the public feel about the cu~~rr~~ent economic situ~~a~~tion?

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

33. When mentioning "the $4 million to $10 million range"(Lines 3, Paragraph 3), the author is talking

about ---·

[A] gold market.

[B] real estate.

[C] stock exchange.

[D] ve~~n~~ture i~~n~~vestment.

34. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown?

[A] They would benefit in certain ways.

[B] The stock m~~ar~~ket shows signs of recove~~r~~y.

[C] Such a slowdo~~w~~n usually precedes a boom.

[D] The pu~~r~~chasing power would be enh~~an~~ced.

35. To which of the following is the ~~a~~uthor likely to agree?

[A] Anew boom, on the horizon.

[B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.

[C] Caution all ri~~g~~ht, panic not.

[D] The more ventures, the more chances.

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**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 ~~w~~here we send our children to get a practical

education-not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. S~~y~~mptoms of pervasive

anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

"Schools ha~~v~~e alwa~~y~~s been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," sa~~y~~s

education writer Diane Ra~~v~~itch. "Schools could be a counterbalance." Ravitch's latest book. Left Back: A Century ofFailed School Reforms, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything b~~u~~t 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 e~~x~~ploitation 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, sa~~ys w~~riter Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will ha~~v~~e a less civil societ~~y~~."

"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," ~~w~~rites historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in Anti-intellectualism in American Life, a Pulitzer-Prize winning book on the roots of ~~anti~~-~~in~~tellectualism 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 ha~~v~~e 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 restrai~~n~~ts on children: "We are shut u~~p~~ in schools and college recit~~a~~tion

rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing."Mark

~~Tw~~ain's Huckleberry Finn exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero a~~v~~oids 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 reluct~~an~~tly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while i~~n~~tellect ex~~am~~ines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes, ~~an~~d 1magmes.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter s~~a~~ys our cou~~n~~try's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and milit~~an~~tly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children ~~w~~ho show the least intellectual promise."

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36. What do A~~m~~erican parents expect their children to ac~~q~~uire in school?

[A] The habit of thinking independently.

[B] Profound knowledge of the world.

[C] Practical abilities for future career.

[D] The confidence in i~~n~~tellectual pursuits.

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

[A] undervaluing intellect.

[B] favoring intellectualism.

[C] s~~u~~pporting school reform.

[D] su~~p~~pressing native intelligence.

38. The views of R~~a~~viteh ~~an~~d Emerson on schooling are \_\_\_\_\_ ·

[A] identical.

[B] similar.

[C] complementary.

[D] opposite.

39. Emerson, according to the text, is probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ·

**[A**] a pioneer o**f** education refor**m**.

**[**B] an opponent **of** i~~n~~tellect**u**alis**m**.

**[**C] a sch**o**lar in ~~fav~~**o**r **of** intellect.

**[**D] ~~an~~ adv**o**c~~a~~te **of** reg**u**l~~ar~~ sch**oo**l**i**ng.

40. What d**o**es the a**~~u~~**th**or** th**i**nk **of i**ntelle**c**t**?**

**[A**] It **i**s se**co**nd t**o i**ntell**i**ge**nc**e.

**[B]** It ev**o**lves fr**om co**m**mon** se**n**se.

**[**C**]** It **i**s t**o b**e p**ur**s**u**ed.

**[**D**]** It **~~u~~n**de**r**l**i**es p**ow**e**r**

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**Part B**

**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the ~~u~~nderlined 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. (41) ·The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the 卫rocess of thought2 which took root in Euro卫e long before 卫eo卫le realized how diverse l~~an~~guages could be.·

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from

their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, F~~ran~~z Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century. (42) We are obliged to them bec~~a~~use some of these languages h~~a~~ve since vanished2 as the 卫eo卫les who s卫oke them died o~~u~~t or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier p~~a~~rt of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from "exotic"

language, were not alwa~~y~~s so grateful. (43) ·The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied l~~an~~guages of Euro卫e and Southeast Asia th~~a~~t some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different, so

much so in fact that N~~ava~~jo could be used by the US milit~~ar~~y as a code during World War II to send secret messages.

S~~ap~~ir's pu~~p~~il, Benjamin Lee Whorf, co~~ntin~~ued the study of Americ~~an~~ Indian languages. (44) Being interested in the relationshi卫 of language and thought2 Whorf develo卫ed the idea that the ·structu~~r~~e of l~~an~~guage determines the structu~~r~~e 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. (45) Whorf c~~am~~e to believe in a sort of ·linguistic determinism which2 in its strongest form2 states that language i~~mp~~risons the mind2 ~~an~~d that the grammatical 卫atterns in a language can 卫roduce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a ·society. L~~ater~~, this idea became to be known as the S~~ap~~ir-Whorf h~~yp~~othesis, but this term is somewh~~a~~t

inappropriate. Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself

never explicitly su~~p~~ported the notion of linguistic dete~~rm~~inism.

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**Section III Writing**

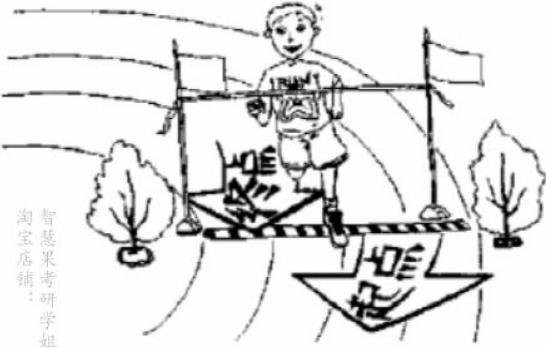
**46. Directions:**

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

1. describe the drawing,

2. interpret its meaning, and support your view with examples.

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



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