

# 1986—2017 年历年考研英语真题集

## 2017 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)

Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? The answer may be a resounding "yes!" \_\_\_1\_\_\_ helping you feel close and \_\_\_2\_\_\_ to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a \_\_\_3\_\_\_ of health benefits to your body and mind. Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you \_\_\_4\_\_\_ getting sick this winter.

In a recent study \_\_\_5\_\_\_ over 400 healthy adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs \_\_\_6\_\_\_ the participants' susceptibility( 敏感性 ) to developing the common cold after being \_\_\_7\_\_\_ to the virus. People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come \_\_\_8\_\_\_ with a cold, and the researchers \_\_\_9\_\_\_ that the stress-reducing effects of hugging \_\_\_10\_\_\_ about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. \_\_\_11\_\_\_ among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe \_\_\_12\_\_\_.

"Hugging protects people who are under stress from the \_\_\_13\_\_\_ risk for colds that's usually \_\_\_14\_\_\_ with stress," notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie. Hugging "is a marker of intimacy and helps \_\_\_15\_\_\_ the feeling that others are there to help \_\_\_16\_\_\_ difficulty."

Some experts \_\_\_17\_\_\_ the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin ( 后叶催产素 ), often called "the bonding hormone" \_\_\_18\_\_\_ it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mothers and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it \_\_\_19\_\_\_ in the brain, where it \_\_\_20\_\_\_ mood, behavior and physiology.

1. [A]Besides [B]Unlike [C]Throughout [D]Despite
2. [A]equal [B]restricted [C]connected [D]inferior
3. [A]view [B]host [C]lesson [D]choice
4. [A]avoid [B]forget [C]recall [D]keep
5. [A]collecting [B]affecting [C]guiding [D]involving
6. [A]on [B]in [C]at [D]of
7. [A]devoted [B]attracted [C]lost [D]exposed
8. [A]along [B]across [C]down [D]out
9. [A]imagined [B]denied [C]doubted [D]calculated
10. [A]served [B]restored [C]explained [D]required
11. [A]Thus [B]Still [C]Rather [D]Even
12. [A]defeats [B]symptoms [C]errors [D]tests
13. [A]highlighted [B]increased [C]controlled [D]minimized
14. [A]presented [B]equipped [C]associated [D]compared

15. [A]assess [B]generate [C]moderate [D]record
16. [A]in the name of [B] in the form of [C] in the face of [D] in the way of
- 17.[A]attribute [B]commit [C]transfer [D]return
- 18.[A]unless [B]because [C]though [D]until
- 19.[A]remains [B]emerges [C]vanishes [D]decreases 20.[A]experiences  
[B]combines [C]justifies [D]influences

## 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

First two hours, now three hours — this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U.S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security protocols in return for increased safety. The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

Last year, the Transportation Security Administration(TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons — both fake and real — past airport security nearly every time they tried. Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving economy and low oil prices, have resulted in long waits at major airports such as Chicago's O'Hare International. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become — but the lines are obvious.

Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA to focus on travelers who are higher risk, saving time for everyone involved. TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock: Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other

ways.

The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. It is long past time to make the program work.

21. The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804 is mentioned to\_\_\_\_\_
- [A] explain American’s tolerance of current security checks.  
 [B] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide.  
 [C] highlight the necessity of upgrading major U.S. airports.  
 [D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection.
22. Which of the following contributes to long waits at major airports?
- [A] New restrictions on carry-on bags.  
 [B] The declining efficiency of the TSA.  
 [C] An increase in the number of travellers.  
 [D] Frequent unexpected secret checks.
23. The word “expedited” (Liner 4, Para. 5) is closet in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_
- [A] quieter.  
 [B] cheaper.  
 [C] wider.  
 [D] faster.
24. One problem with the PreCheck program is \_\_\_\_\_
- [A] a dramatic reduction of its scale.  
 [B] its wrongly-directed implementation.  
 [C] the government’s reluctance to back it.  
 [D] an unreasonable price for enrollment.
25. Which of the following would be the best for the text?
- [A] Less Screening for More Safety  
 [B] PreCheck – a Belated Solution  
 [C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines  
 [D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

#### Text 2

“The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers,” wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii’s last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity’s view of the cosmos.

At issue is the TMT’s planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko, that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world’s most powerful telescopes. Rested in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea’s peak rises above the bulk of our planet’s dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and

environmentalists have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is not the only way of understanding the world. They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the islands' inhabitants.

Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past ; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens. Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] her conservative view on the historical role of astronomy.
- [B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society.
- [C]the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times.
- [D] her appreciation of star watchers' feats in her time.

27. Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] its geographical features.
- [B] its protective surroundings.
- [C] its religious implications.
- [D] its existing infrastructure.

28. The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life.
- [B] it reminds them of a humiliating history.
- [C] their culture will lose a chance of revival.
- [D] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea.

29. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today's astronomy\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians.
- [B] helps spread Hawaiian culture across the world.
- [C] may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture.
- [D] will eventually soften Hawaiians' hostility.

30. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] severe criticism.
- [B] passive acceptance.
- [C] slight hesitancy.
- [D] full approval.

Text 3

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and miss things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western World, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so so well, then why did over 17million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvement for its citizens. Rather than just focusing on GDR over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society; income equality and the environment.

This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

So what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental equality or education outcomes - all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth. But policymaker who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he\_\_\_\_\_

- [A]praised the UK for its GDP.
- [B]identified GDP with happiness.
- [C]misinterpreted the role of GDP.
- [D]had a low opinion of GDP.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that\_\_\_\_\_

- [A]the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern.
- [B]the UK will contribute less to the world economy.
- [C]GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK.
- [D]policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP.

33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study?

- [A]It excludes GDP as an indicator.
- [B]It is sponsored by 163 countries.
- [C]Its criteria are questionable.
- [D]Its results are enlightening.

34. In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that\_\_\_\_\_

- [A]the UK is preparing for an economic boom.
- [B]high GDP foreshadows an economic decline.
- [C]it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP.
- [D]it requires caution to handle economic issues.

35. Which of the following is the best??for the text?

- [A]High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK lesson
- [B]GDP figures, a Window on Global Economic Health
- [C] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP
- [D]Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

#### Text 4

In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari Automobile from a company seeking access to government.

The high court's decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts," or the former governor's decisions on "specific" and "unsettled" issues related to his duties.

Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty." But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation. Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an "official act."

The court's ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution of bribery. "The basic compact underlying representative government," wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, "assumes that public officials will hear from their constituents and act on their concerns."

But the ruling reinforces the need for citizens and their elected representatives, not the courts, to ensure equality of access to government. Officials must not be allowed to play favorites in providing information or in arranging meetings simply because an individual or group provides a campaign donation or a personal gift. This type of integrity requires will-enforced laws in government transparency, such as records of official meetings, rules on lobbying, and information about each elected leader's source of wealth.

Favoritism in official access can fan public perceptions of corruption. But it is not always corruption. Rather officials must avoid double standards, or different types of access for average people and the wealthy. If connections can be bought, a basic premise of democratic society – that all are equal in

treatment by government- is undermined. Good government rests on an understanding of the inherent worth of each individual.

The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against both corruption and official favoritism.

36. The underlined sentence(Para.1) most probably shows that the court\_\_\_\_\_

[A] avoided defining the extent of McDonnell's duties.

[B] made no compromise in convicting McDonnell.

[C] was contemptuous of McDonnell's conduct.

[D] refused to comment on McDonnell's ethics.

37. According to Paragraph 4, an official act is deemed corruptive only if it involves\_\_\_\_\_

[A] concrete returns for gift-givers.

[B] sizable gains in the form of gifts.

[C] leaking secrets intentionally.

[D] breaking contracts officially.

38. The court's ruling is based on the assumption that public officials are\_\_\_\_\_

[A] allowed to focus on the concerns of their supporters.

[B] qualified to deal independently with bureaucratic issues.

[C] justified in addressing the needs of their constituents.

[D] exempt from conviction on the charge of favoritism.

39. Well-enforced laws in government transparency are needed to\_\_\_\_\_

[A] awaken the conscience of officials.

[B] guarantee fair play in official access.

[C] allow for certain kinds of lobbying.

[D] inspire hopes in average people.

40. The author's attitude toward the court's ruling is\_\_\_\_\_

[A] sarcastic.

[B] tolerant.

[C] skeptical.

[D] supportive.

## 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 article by choosing from the list A-G to filling them into the numbered box. Paragraphs B and D have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A]The first published sketch, "A Dinner at Poplar Walk" brought tears to Dickens's eyes when he discovered it in the pages of The Monthly Magazine. From then on his sketches ,which appeared under the pen name "Boz" in The Evening Chronicle, earned him a modest reputation.

[B]The runaway success of The Pickwick Papers, as it is generally known today, secured Dickens's fame. There were Pickwick coats and Pickwick cigars, and the plump, spectacled hero, Samuel Pickwick, became a national figure.

[C] Soon after *Sketches by Boz* appeared, a publishing firm approached Dickens to write a story in monthly installments, as a backdrop for a series of woodcuts by the ten-famous artist Robert Seymour, who had originated the idea for the story. With characteristic confidence, Dickens successfully insisted that Seymour's pictures illustrate his own story instead. After the first installment, Dickens wrote to the artist and asked him to correct a drawing Dickens felt was not faithful enough to his prose. Seymour made the change, went into his backyard, and expressed his displeasure by committing suicide. Dickens and his publishers simply pressed on with a new artist. The comic novel, *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*, appeared serially in 1836 and 1837, and was first published in book form in 1837.

[D] Charles Dickens is probably the best-known and, to many people, the greatest English novelist of the 19th century. A moralist, satirist, and social reformer. Dickens crafted complex plots and striking characters that capture the panorama of English society.

[E] Soon after his father's release from prison, Dickens got a better job as errand boy in law offices. He taught himself shorthand to get an even better job later as a court stenographer and as a reporter in Parliament. At the same time, Dickens, who had a reporter's eye for transcribing the life around him especially anything comic or odd, submitted short sketches to obscure magazines.

[F] Dickens was born in Portsmouth, on England's southern coast. His father was a clerk in the British navy pay office - a respectable position, but with little social status. His paternal grandparents, a steward and a housekeeper possessed even less status, having been servants, and Dickens later concealed their background. Dickens's mother supposedly came from a more respectable family. Yet two years before Dickens's birth, his mother's father was caught stealing and fled to Europe, never to return. The family's increasing poverty forced Dickens out of school at age 12 to work in Warren's Blacking Warehouse, a shoe-polish factory, where the other working boys mocked him as "the young gentleman." His father was then imprisoned for debt. The humiliations of his father's imprisonment and his labor in the blacking factory formed Dickens's greatest wound and became his deepest secret. He could not confide them even to his wife, although they provide the unacknowledged foundation of his fiction.

[G] After *Pickwick*, Dickens plunged into a bleaker world. In *Oliver Twist*, he traces an orphan's progress from the workhouse to the criminal slums of London. *Nicholas Nickleby*, his next novel, combines the darkness of *Oliver Twist* with the sunlight of *Pickwick*. The popularity of these novels consolidated Dickens' as a nationally and internationally celebrated man of letters.

D → 41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → B → 45.

### 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)

The growth of the use of English as the world's primary language for international communication has obviously been continuing for several decades.

(46) But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

Complex international, economic, technological and culture change could start to diminish the leading position of English as the language of the world market, and UK interests which enjoy advantage from the breath of English usage would consequently face new pressures. Those realistic possibilities are highlighted in the study presented by David Graddol

(47) His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generation of the United Kingdom do not need



additional language capabilities.

David Graddol concludes that monoglot English graduates face a bleak economic future as qualified multilingual youngsters from other countries are proving to have a competitive advantage over their British counterparts in global companies and organizations. Alongside that,(48)many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

If left to themselves, such trends will diminish the relative strength of the English language in international education markets as the demand for educational resources in languages, such as Spanish ,Arabic or Mandarin grows and international business process outsourcing in other language such as Japanese, French and German, spreads.

(49)The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to UK`s providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors. The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly &1.3 billion for the UK in invisible exports and our other education related explores earn up to &10 billion a year more. As the international education market expands, the recent slowdown in the number of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries is likely to continue, especially if there are no effective strategic policies to prevent such slippage.

The anticipation of possible shifts in demand provided by this study is significant:(50) It gives a basis to all organization which seek to promote the learning and use of English,a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment.That is a necessary and practical approach. In this as in much else, those who wish to influence the future must prepare for it.

46、 But even as the number of English speakers expands further there are signs that the global predominance of the language may fade within the foreseeable future.

(47)His analysis should therefore end any self-contentedness among those who may believe that the global position of English is so stable that the young generation of the United Kingdom do not need additional language capabilities.

(48)many countries are introducing English into the primary-school curriculum but British schoolchildren and students do not appear to be gaining greater encouragement to achieve fluency in other languages.

(49)The changes identified by David Graddol all present clear and major challenges to UK`s providers of English language teaching to people of other countries and to broader education business sectors.

(50) It gives a basis to all organization which seek to promote the learning and use of English,a basis for planning to meet the possibilities of what could be a very different operating environment.

### **Section III Writing**

#### **Part A**

##### 51.direction

You are to write an email to James Cook,a newly-arrived Australia professor,recommending some tourist attraction in your city .Please give reason for your recommendation.

You should write nearly on the answer/sheet.

Dot not sign your own name at the end of the email .use "li ming"instead

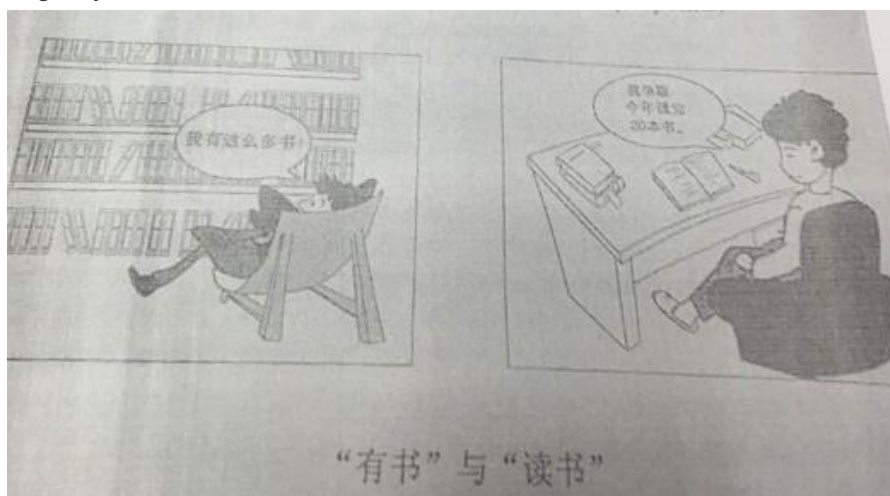
Do not write the address.(10 points)

#### **Part B**

52.Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following pictures. In y essay. You should

- 1) describe the pictures briefly.
- 2) interpret the meaning,and
- 3) give your comments.



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

## 2016 年全国硕士研究生考试英语试题

### 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. (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 this 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 the bride's and groom's wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

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 |
| 2.[A]adapt to  | [B]provide for  | [C]compete with | [D]decide on      |
| 3.[A]close     | [B]renew        | [C]arrange      | [D]postpone       |
| 4.[A]Above all | [B]In theory    | [C]In time      | [D]For example    |
| 5.[A]Although  | [B]Lest         | [C]After        | [D]Unless         |
| 6.[A]into      | [B]within       | [C]from         | [D]through        |
| 7.[A]since     | [B]but          | [C]or           | [D]so             |
| 8.[A]copy      | [B]test         | [C]recite       | [D]create         |
| 9.[A]folding   | [B]piling       | [C]wrapping     | [D]tying          |
| 10.[A]passing  | [B]lighting     | [C]hiding       | [D]serving        |
| 11. [A]meeting | [B]collection   | [C]association  | [D]union          |

- |                  |              |              |             |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 12. [A]grow      | [B]part      | [C]deal      | [D]live     |
| 13. [A]whereas   | [B]until     | [C]if        | [D]for      |
| 14. [A]obtain    | [B]follow    | [C]challenge | [D]avoid    |
| 15. [A]isolated  | [B]persuaded | [C]viewed    | [D]exposed  |
| 16. [A]whatever  | [B]however   | [C]whenever  | [D]wherever |
| 17. [A]changed   | [B]brought   | [C]shaped    | [D]pushed   |
| 18. [A]withdrawn | [B]invested  | [C]donated   | [D]divided  |
| 19. [A]breaks    | [B]warms     | [C]shows     | [D]clears   |
| 20. [A]so        | [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 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.

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 (CFW), 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.

21. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?

- [A]New runways would be constructed.
- [B]Physical beauty would be redefined.
- [C]Websites about dieting would thrive.
- [D]The fashion industry would decline.

22. The phrase "impinging on" (Line2, Para.2) is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]heightening the value of.
- [B]indicating the state of.
- [C]losing faith in.
- [D]doing harm to.

23. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry?

- [A]New standards are being set in Denmark.
- [B]The French measures have already failed.
- [C]Models are no longer under peer pressure.
- [D]Its inherent problems are getting worse.

24. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]pursuing perfect physical conditions.
- [B]caring too much about models' character.
- [C]showing little concern for health factors.
- [D]setting a high age threshold for models.

25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?

- [A]A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals
- [B]A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France
- [C]Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty
- [D]The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry

## 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 Nation

nal 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 pressures 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.

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

The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where the infrastructure is in place. The London agents StirlingAckroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt. 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.

26. Britain’s public sentiment about the countryside\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]didn’t start till the Shakespearean age.
- [B]has brought much benefit to the NHS.
- [C]is fully backed by the royal family.
- [D]is not well reflected in politics.

27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being\_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A]gradually destroyed.
- [B]effectively reinforced.
- [C]largely overshadowed.
- [D]properly protected.

28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

- [A]Labour is under attack for opposing development.
- [B]The Conservatives may abandon “off-plan” building.
- [C]The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.
- [D]Ukip may gain from its support for rural conservation.

29. The author holds that George Osborne’s preference\_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A]highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure.
- [B]shows his disregard for the character of rural areas.
- [C]stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis.
- [D]reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas.

30. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of\_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A]the size of population in Britain.
- [B]the political life in today’s Britain.
- [C]the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain.
- [D]the town-and-country planning in Britain.

### Text 3

“There is one and only one social responsibility of business,” wrote Milton Friedman,a Nobel prize-winning economist “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” But even if you accept Fiedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders money,things may not be absolutely clear-cut.New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for c ompanies –at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

The largest firms is America and Britain together spend more than \$15 billion a year on CSR , according t o 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 is helps. And third, throu gh a more diffuse “halo effect,” whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and other s.

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 Forei gn 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 comprehensiveCSR programmes tend

ed 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 not 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 bribing foreign officials," says one researcher.

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 have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win

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31. The author views Milton Friedman's statement about CSR with\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] tolerance
- [B] skepticism
- [C] uncertainty
- [D] approval

32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] winning trust from consumers.
- [B] guarding it against malpractices.
- [C] protecting it from being defamed.
- [D] raising the quality of its products.

33. The expression "more lenient" (Line 2, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] more effective.
- [B] less controversial.
- [C] less severe.
- [D] more lasting.

34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company's CSR record\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] has an impact on their decision.



[B] comes across as reliable evidence.

[C] increases the chance of being penalized.

[D] constitutes part of the investigation.

35. Which of the following is true of CSR, according to the last paragraph ?

[A] Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked.

[B] The necessary amount of companies' spending on it is unknown.

[C] Companies' financial capacity for it has been over estimated.

[D] 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 truck—isn't just expensive; it's excessive at a time when online-only competition doesn't have the same set financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print away, and although print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

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

Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, 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 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 year to end print," he said. "I would raise and make it into more of a legacy product."

The most loyal customer 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 rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue." In other words, if you're going to print product, 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 much 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 a less aggressive."

36. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the high cost of operation.
- [B] the pressure from its investors.
- [C] the complaints from its readers
- [D] the increasing online ad sales.

37. Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, the Times should \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] seek new sources of readership.
- [B] end the print edition for good.
- [C] aim for efficient management.
- [D] make strategic adjustments.

38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a "legacy product" \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] helps restore the glory of former times.
- [B] is meant for the most loyal customers.
- [C] will have the cost of printing reduced.
- [D] expands the popularity of the paper

39. Peretti believes that, in a changing world, \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] legacy businesses are becoming outdated.
- [B] cautiousness facilitates problem-solving.
- [C] aggressiveness better meets challenges.
- [D] traditional luxuries can stay unaffected.

40. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

- [A] Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once
- [B] Cherish the Newspapers Still in Your Hand
- [C] Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good
- [D] Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion

## 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. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] Create a new image of yourself
- [B] Have confidence in yourself
- [C] Decide if the time is right
- [D] Understand the context
- [E] Work with professionals

[F]Mark it efficient

[G]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 likeability 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 other not so much. Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social-media services like LinkedIn. Chances are, your headshots are seen much more often now than a 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:

41.	
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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.

42.	
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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.)

43.	
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Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. What are the norms of your environment? What c

conveys status? Who are your most important audience? How do the people you respect and look up to prevent themselves? The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

44.	
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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 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.

45.	
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The point of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain or to spend more time discussing over what to wear. Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue. Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to opinions. Buy all your clothes once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing 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 or 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 form of innate or unlearned optimism. (48) Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles with kindness if 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 IV Writing

### Part A

51. 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 notice. Use "LI Ming" instead. Do not write the address. (10 points)

### Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

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



## 2015 年全国硕士研究生考试英语试题

### 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. (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) 1,932 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 exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now, (10), as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more (11) it. There could be many mechanisms working together that (12) us in choosing genetically similar friends (13) “functional Kinship” of being friends with (14)!

One of the remarkable findings of the study was the similar genes seem to be evolution (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 explain people’s (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.

1. [A] when [B] why [C] how [D] what
2. [A] defended [B] concluded [C] withdrawn [D] advised
3. [A] for [B] with [C] on [D] by
4. [A] compared [B] sought [C] separated [D] connected
5. [A] tests [B] objects [C] samples [D] examples
6. [A] insignificant [B] unexpected [C] unbelievable [D] incredible

7. [A] visit [B] miss [C] seek [D] know
8. [A] resemble [B] influence [C] favor [D] surpass
9. [A] again [B] also [C] instead [D] thus
10. [A] Meanwhile [B] Furthermore [C] Likewise [D] Perhaps
11. [A] about [B] to [C]from [D]like
12. [A] drive [B] observe [C] confuse [D]limit
13. [A] according to [B] rather than [C] regardless of [D] along with
14. [A] chances [B]responses [C]missions [D]benefits
15. [A] later [B]slower [C] faster [D] earlier
16. [A]forecast [B]remember [C]understand [D]express
17. [A] unpredictable [B]contributory [C] controllable [D] disruptive
18. [A] endeavor [B]decision [C]arrangement [D] tendency
19. [A] political [B] religious [C] ethnic [D] economic
20. [A] see [B] show [C] prove [D] tell

## 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. (40 points)

#### Text 1

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they dare in their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican 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 lifestyle?

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

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity polarized. And

also, the Middle East excepted, 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 warning 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 Europe’s 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 monarchy’s 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 monarchy’s worst enemies.

21. According to the first two Paragraphs, King Juan Carlos of Spain

- [A] used turn enjoy high public support
- [B] was unpopular among European royals
- [C] cased his relationship with his rivals
- [D]ended his reign in embarrassment

22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly

- [A] owing to their undoubted and respectable status
- [B] to achieve a balance between tradition and reality
- [C] to give voter more public figures to look up to
- [D]due to their everlasting political embodiment



23. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?

[A] Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth

[B] The role of the nobility in modern democracies

[C] The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families

[D] The nobility's adherence to their privileges

24. The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles

[A] takes a rough line on political issues

[B] fails to change his lifestyle as advised

[C] takes republicans as his potential allies

[D] fails to adapt himself to his future role

25. 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] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs

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

## 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 assumption 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 California's advice. Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smart phone — a vast storehouse of digital information — is similar to, say, rifling through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they sift through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smart phone is more like entering his or her home. A smart

phone may contain an arrestee’s 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.

Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution’s prohibition on unreasonable searches.

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn’t ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly onerous for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while a warrant is pending. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

But the justices should not swallow California’s argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution’s 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 virtual 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.

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to

- [A] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.
- [B] search for suspects’ mobile phones without a warrant.
- [C] check suspects’ phone contents without being authorized.
- [D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.

27. The author’s attitude toward California’s argument is one of

- [A] disapproval.
- [B] indifference.
- [C] tolerance.
- [D] cautiousness.

28. The author believes that exploring one’s phone contents is comparable to

- [A] getting into one’s residence.
- [B] handling one’s historical records.
- [C] scanning one’s correspondences.

[D] going through one's wallet.

29. The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to

[A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed.

[B] the court is giving police less room for action.

[C] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected.

[D] phones are used to store sensitive information.

30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that

[A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.

[B] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.

[C] California's argument violates principles of the Constitution.

[D] principles of the Constitution should never be altered

### Text 3

The journal *Science* is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many 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 editors (SBoRE). Manuscript will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal's internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers. The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts.

Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: "The creation of the 'statistics board' was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of *Science*'s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish."

Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, a member of the SBoRE group. He says he expects the board to "play primarily an 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 forward” and “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 *Science*’s idea to pass some papers to statisticians “has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify ‘the papers that need scrutiny’ in the first place”.

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that

- [A] *Science* intends to simplify their peer-review process.
- [B] journals are strengthening their statistical checks.
- [C] few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis.
- [D] lack of data analysis is common in research projects.

32. The phrase “flagged up” (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to

- [A] found.
- [B] marked.
- [C] revised.
- [D] stored.

33. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may

- [A] pose a threat to all its peers.
- [B] meet with strong opposition.
- [C] increase *Science*’s circulation.
- [D] set an example for other journals.

34. David Vaux holds that what *Science* is doing now

- [A] adds to researchers’ workload.
- [B] diminishes the role of reviewers.

[C] has room for further improvement.

[D] is to fail in the foreseeable future

35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

[A] Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers.

[B] Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect

[C] Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors' Desks

[D] Statisticians Are Coming Back with Science

#### Text 4

Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch's daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the "unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions" Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market. But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit".

Driving her point home, she continued: "It's increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous foals for capitalism and freedom." This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

As the hacking trial concludes – finding guilty ones-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge – the wider issue of dearth of integrity still standstill, 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 today's 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.

36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by

- [A] the consequences of the current sorting mechanism
- [B] companies' financial loss due to immoral practices.
- [C] governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues.
- [D] the wide misuse of integrity among institutions.

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that

- [A] Glem Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime
- [B] more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.
- [C] Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.
- [D] phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.

38. The author believes the Rebekah Books's deference

- [A] revealed a cunning personality
- [B] centered on trivial issues
- [C] was hardly convincing
- [D] was part of a conspiracy

39. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows

- [A] generally distorted values
- [B] unfair wealth distribution
- [C] a marginalized lifestyle
- [D] a rigid moral code

40. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?

- [A] The quality of writing is of primary importance.

[B] Common humanity is central news reporting.

[C] Moral awareness matters in exciting a newspaper.

[D] Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.

## 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. 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 explicit 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 of comprehension. But they show comprehension to consist not just passive assimilation but of active engagement inference and problem-solving. You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp by presenting you with specific evidence and cues (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 clocked for accuracy, or some timeless relation of the text to the world. (43) \_\_\_\_\_

Such background material inevitably reflects who we are, (44) \_\_\_\_\_ This doesn't, 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 read 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 doesn't then necessarily follow that one kind of reading is fuller, more advanced or more worthwhile than another. Ideally, different kinds 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.

[A] Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfils 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.

[B] Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretation but at the same time obscure or even close off others.

[C] 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.

[D] 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.

[E] 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.

[F] In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts.

[G] Rather, we ascribe meanings to text on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

## **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)

Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration— one of 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 people 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 attempt to transplant their habits and traditions to 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, has 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." The colonists" first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods. (50) The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was as 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.

## **Section IV Writing**

### **Part A**

51. Directions:

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

You should state reasons for your recommendation.

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)

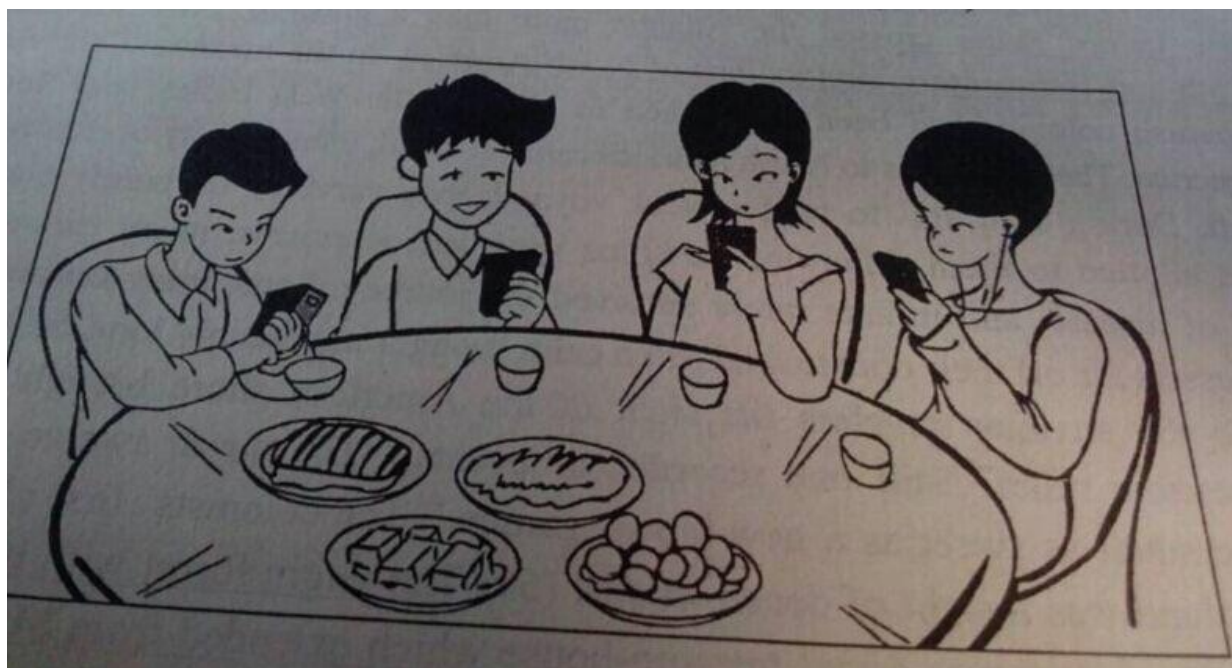
**Part B**

52. Directions:

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

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

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



## 2014 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 the ANSWER SHEET.(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 (n) \_\_\_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

## 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

In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency” George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre 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 stay 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 subsidises 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; your 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

- [A] A desire to secure a better life for all.
- [B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.
- [C] An urge to be generous to the claimants.
- [D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.

24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel

- [A] uneasy
- [B] enraged.
- [C] insulted.
- [D] guilty.

25. 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 in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law 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 many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30.In this text, the author mainly discusses

[A]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.

31. The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as

[A]a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth.

[B]a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes.

[C]an example of bankers' investments.

[D]a handsome reward for researchers.

32. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit

[A]the profit-oriented scientists.

[B]the founders of the new awards.

[C]the achievement-based system.

[D]peer-review-led research.

33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves

[A]controversies over the recipients' status.

[B]the joint effort of modern researchers.

[C]legitimate concerns over the new prizes.

[D]the demonstration of research findings.

34. 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.

35.The author believes that the now 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 and 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.

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

- [A] Critical
- [B] Appreciative
- [C] Contemptuous
- [D] Tolerant

37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to

- [A] retain people's interest in liberal education
- [B] define the government's role in education
- [C] keep a leading position in liberal education
- [D] safeguard individuals' rights to education

38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests

- [A] an exclusive study of American history
- [B] a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects
- [C] the application of emerging technologies
- [D] funding for the study of foreign languages

39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are

- [A] supportive of free markets
- [B] cautious about intellectual investigation
- [C] conservative about public policy
- [D] biased against classical liberal ideas

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Ways to Grasp “The Heart of the Matter”
- [B] Illiberal Education and “The Heart of the Matter”
- [C] The AAAS’s Contribution to Liberal Education
- [D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

## 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. Paragraphs A and E have been correctly placed Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET (10 points)

[A] 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, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found

by a butterfly hunter who literally 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.

[B] In another case, American archaeologists Rene Millon 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 world. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.

[C] 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.

[D] Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copan, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages 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 AD 500 and 850, when Copan collapsed.

[E] 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.

[F] 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 Tutankhamun existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evans's interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knossós) on the island of Crete, in 1900.

[G] 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 amount 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 detectors. 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.

### 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)

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 intense crescendo 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.

### **Section III Writing**

#### **Part A**

51. 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)

#### **Part B**

52. Directions:



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

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

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



## 2013 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)

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 probation 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] grant [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]stupid [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 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 the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scold 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 feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion". In the last decades 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 turnrounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. Those labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposal—— 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 all 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 2300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage, overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amount 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 SKB, who, since 2008 has make 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 to it.

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her
- [A] poor bargaining skill.
  - [B] insensitivity to fashion.
  - [C] obsession with high fashion.
  - [D] lack of imagination.
22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to
- [A] combat unnecessary waste.
  - [B] shut out the feverish fashion world.
  - [C] resist the influence of advertisements.
  - [D] shop for their garments more frequently.
23. The word “indictment” (Line 3, Para.2) is closest in meaning to
- [A] accusation.
  - [B] enthusiasm.
  - [C] indifference.
  - [D] tolerance.
24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- [A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
  - [B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
  - [C] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.
  - [D] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.
25. What is the subject of the text?
- [A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
  - [B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
  - [C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
  - [D] 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 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 windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

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 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?

26. It is suggested in paragraph 1 that "behavioural" ads help advertisers to:

- [A] ease competition among themselves
- [B] lower their operational costs
- [C] avoid complaints from consumers
- [D] provide better online services

27. "The industry" (Line 6,Para.3) refers to:

- [A] online advertisers
- [B] e-commerce conductors
- [C] digital information analysis
- [D] internet browser developers

28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default

- [A] many cut the number of junk ads
- [B] fails to affect the ad industry
- [C] will not benefit consumers
- [D] goes against human nature

29. which of the following is true according to Paragraph.6?

- [A] DNT may not serve its intended purpose
- [B] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT
- [C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers
- [D] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads

30. The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of:

- [A] indulgence
- [B] understanding
- [C] appreciation
- [D] 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 fulfillment 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 organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has its flagship project a medical 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.

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by
- [A] our desire for lives of fulfillment
  - [B] our faith in science and technology
  - [C] our awareness of potential risks
  - [D] our belief in equal opportunity
32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggest that human being are
- [A] a sustained species
  - [B] a threaten to the environment
  - [C] the world's dominant power
  - [D] a misplaced race
33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?
- [A] Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies.
  - [B] Technology offers solutions to social problem.
  - [C] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.
  - [D] Our Immediate future is hard to conceive.
34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to
- [A] explore our planet's abundant resources
  - [B] adopt an optimistic view of the world
  - [C] draw on our experience from the past
  - [D] curb our ambition to reshape history
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Uncertainty about Our Future
  - [B] Evolution of the Human Species
  - [C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind
  - [D] 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 Justice-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.

36. Three provisions of Arizona’s plan were overturned because they

- [A] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.
- [B] disturbed the power balance between different states.
- [C] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.
- [D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree,according to Paragraph4?

- [A] Federal officers’ duty to withhold immigrants’information.
- [B] States’ independence from federal immigration law.
- [C] States’ legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
- [D] Congress’s intervention in immigration enforcement.

38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts

- [A] violated the Constitution.
- [B] undermined the states’ interests.



[C] supported the federal statute.

[D] stood in favor of the states.

39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement

[A] outweighs that held by the states.

[B] is dependent on the states' support.

[C] is established by federal statutes.

[D] rarely goes against state laws.

40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

[A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.

[B] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.

[C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.

[D] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.

## 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 blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. 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 changed” 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.

[A] 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 policy briefs.

[B] 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.

[C] the idea is to force social to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change food security, marine research and the bio-economy, clear, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

[D] the solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.

[E] 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.

[F] 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 .

[G] 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: (10 points)

### Section III Translation

46. Directions: Translate the following text from English to Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET2. (10 points)

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 need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an impossible 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 garden 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 had 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 gardens, 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 from 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 into a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in garden and feel the expression 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 arrangement of materials, an institution of colors, small pool 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

### Party A

51 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.

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: (20 points)

### Part B

52 Directions:

Write an essay of about 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)



## 2012 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 ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot \_1\_ its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law \_2\_ justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that \_3\_ the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be \_4\_ as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not \_5\_ by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself \_6\_ to the code of conduct that \_7\_ to the rest of the federal judiciary.

This and other similar cases \_8\_ the question of whether there is still a \_9\_ between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law \_10\_ having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions \_11\_ they would be free to \_12\_ those in power and have no need to \_13\_ political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely \_14\_.

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social \_15\_ like liberty and property. When 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.

The justices must \_18\_ doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves \_19\_ to the code of conduct. That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, \_20\_, convincing as law.

- |                  |                |                |                |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 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]loads       | [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]though      | [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]conceptions |
| 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

Come on—Everybody’s doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex. 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.

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. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as *LoveLife* recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology.” *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. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *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. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it’s presented here is that it doesn’t work very well for very long. *Rage Against the Haze* failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the *LoveLife* program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

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

every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. 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.

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as

[A] a supplement to the social cure

[B] a stimulus to group dynamics

[C] an obstacle to school progress

[D] a cause of undesirable behaviors

22. Rosenberg holds that public advocates should

[A] recruit professional advertisers

[B] learn from advertisers' experience

[C] stay away from commercial advertisers

[D] recognize the limitations of advertisements

23. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to

[A] adequately probe social and biological factors

[B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure

[C] illustrate the functions of state funding

[D] produce a long-lasting social effect

24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors

[A] is harmful to our networks of friends

[B] will mislead behavioral studies

[C] occurs without our realizing it

[D] can produce negative health habits

25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is

[A] harmful

[B] desirable

[C] profound

[D] questionable

## Text 2

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

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. It's a stunning move.

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

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

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn’t foresee what would happen next. A 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. Enraged by Entergy’s behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

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. The 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 that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company’s application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

26. The phrase “reneging on”(Line 3.para.1) is closest in meaning to

- [A] condemning.
- [B] reaffirming.
- [C] dishonoring.
- [D] securing.

27. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to

- [A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators.
- [B] seek favor from the federal legislature.
- [C] acquire an extension of its business license .
- [D] get permission to purchase a power plant.

28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its

- [A] managerial practices.
- [B] technical innovativeness.
- [C] financial goals.
- [D] business vision

29. In the author’s view, the Vermont case will test

- [A] Entergy’s capacity to fulfill all its promises.



[B] the mature of states' patchwork regulations.

[C] the federal authority over nuclear issues .

[D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that

[A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected.

[B] the authority of the NRC will be defied.

[C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application.

[D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged.

### Text 3

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. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

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

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within 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. 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.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not 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. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Azent-Gyorgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In 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. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete

each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason.”

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its

- [A] uncertainty and complexity.
- [B] misconception and deceptiveness.
- [C] logicality and objectivity.
- [D] systematicness and regularity.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires

- [A] strict inspection.
- [B] shared efforts.
- [C] individual wisdom.
- [D] persistent innovation.

33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it

- [A] has attracted the attention of the general public.
- [B] has been examined by the scientific community.
- [C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers.
- [D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists.

34. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that

- [A] scientific claims will survive challenges.
- [B] discoveries today inspire future research.
- [C] efforts to make discoveries are justified.
- [D] scientific work calls for a critical mind.

35. Which of the following would be the best title of the test?

- [A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.
- [B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.
- [C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science.
- [D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science.

#### **Text 4**

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

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

At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute

of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

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

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even 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.

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

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. 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. 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.

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that

- [A] Teamsters still have a large body of members.
- [B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant.
- [C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership.
- [D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists.

37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?

- [A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
- [B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.
- [C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
- [D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.

38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is

- [A] illegally secured.
- [B] indirectly augmented.
- [C] excessively increased.
- [D] fairly adjusted.

39. 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.

40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of

- [A]disapproval.
- [B]appreciation.
- [C]tolerance.
- [D]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. (42)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.

[A] 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.

[B] 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.

[C] 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.

[D] 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.

[E] 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.

[F] 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 frame work.

(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 it 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.

(49)The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many language 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 lire age-specific and not governed by universals [NxtPage]

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

51. Directions:

Some internationals 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 SHEET2.Do not sign your name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address(10 points)

#### Part B

52. Directions: write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay you should

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

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET2.(20 points)



## 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:

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health.” But --- some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to , a good laugh is unlikely to have benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the , studies dating back to the 1930’s indicate that laughter. muscles,

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

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

Although sadness also tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile – or with their lips, which would produce a (n) expression. Those forced to exercise their enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around , 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]mentl [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]supresses
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

The 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. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. “Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. 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.” As 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.

For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To 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. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For 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. 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. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert’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.” But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra’s repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America’s oldest orchestra and the new audience it hops to attract.

21. We learn from Para.1 that Gilbert’s appointment has

[A]incurred criticism. [B]raised suspicion. [C]received acclaim. [D]aroused curiosity.

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is

[A]influential. [B]modest. [C]respectable. [D]talented.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. Regarding Gilbert’s role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels



[A]doubtful. [B]enthusiastic. [C]confident. [D]puzzled.

## Text 2

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather 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.” Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. 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.

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

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. 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. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. 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.”

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

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

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being  
[A]arrogant. [B]frank. [C]self-centered. [D]impulsive.

27. 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.

28. The word “poached” (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means  
[A]approved of. [B]attended to. [C]hunted for. [D]guarded against.

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that  
[A]top performers used to cling to their posts. [B]loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated.  
[C]top performers care more about reputations. [D]it’s safer to stick to the traditional rules.

30. 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

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional “paid” media – such as television commercials and print advertisements – still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. The way consumers now approach the broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. 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. We 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. This 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. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides 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.

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. Such 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. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company’s response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. 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.

31. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are

- [A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites.
- [B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them.
- [C] eager to help their friends promote quality products.
- [D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products.

32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature

- [A] a safe business environment.
- [B] random competition.
- [C] strong user traffic.
- [D] flexibility in organization.

33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media

- [A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers.
- [B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing.
- [C] may be responsible for fiercer competition.
- [D] deserve all the negative comments about them.

34. Toyota Motor’s experience is cited as an example of

- [A] responding effectively to hijacked media.
- [B] persuading customers into boycotting products.
- [C] cooperating with supportive consumers.
- [D] taking advantage of hijacked media.

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about ?

- [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media. [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.  
[C] Dominance of hijacked media. [D] Popularity of owned media.

#### Text 4

It'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. 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. Even 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."

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

In 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? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the children. 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.

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. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. 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.

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. But 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.

36. 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

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is

- [A] soothing. [B] ambiguous. [C] compensatory. [D] misleading.

40. 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 to filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs E and G have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

[A] No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities. You can, Mr Menand points out, become 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.

[B] 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 possess. 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.

[C] 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 1970-71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students requires fewer teachers. So, at the end of a decade of theses-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

[D] 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 education 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.

[E] 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.

[F] 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.

[G] 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.

G → 41. → 42. → E → 43. → 44. → 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)

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

##### 51. 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 letter. User “LI MING” instead.

Do not write the address.(10 points)

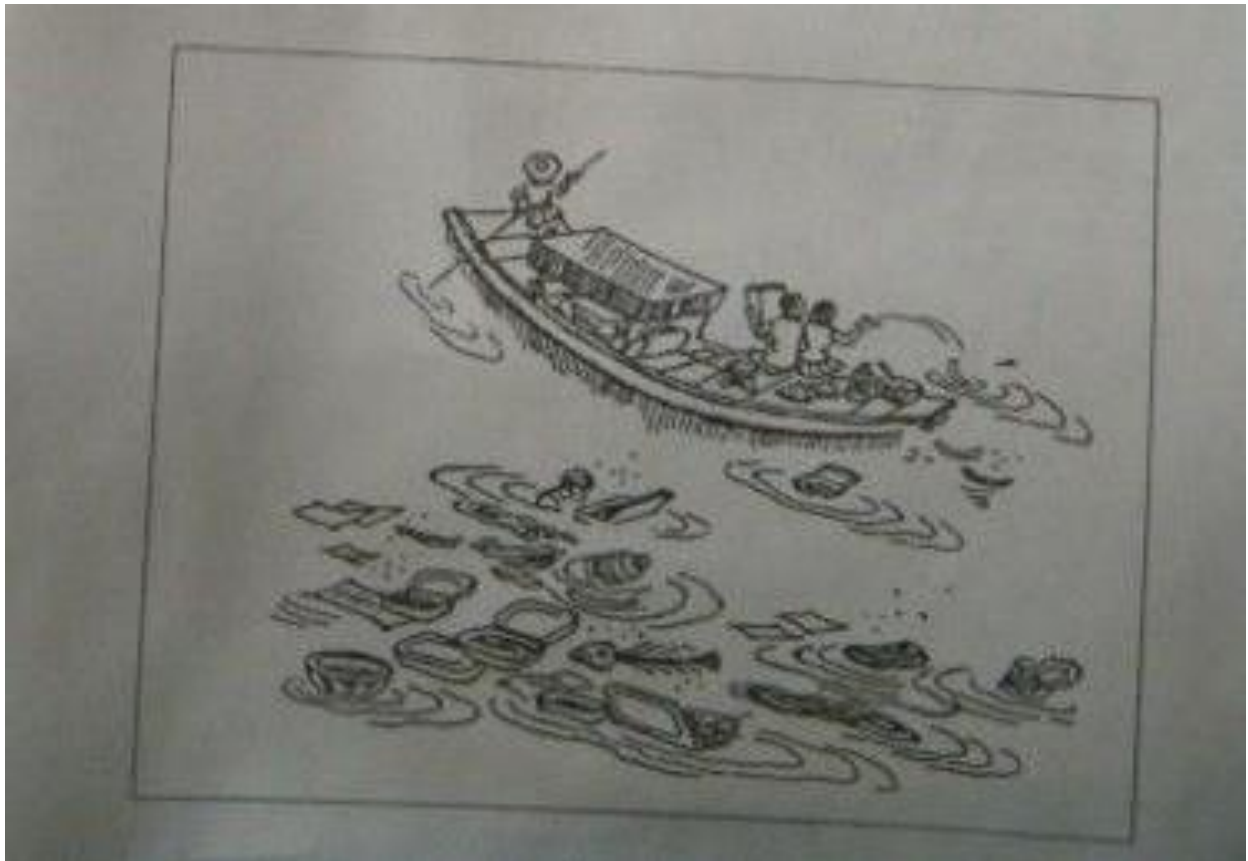
## Part B

### 52. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain it's intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



## 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 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very 3 to being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

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

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric the analysis. Hawthorne experiments has another surprise store 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 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 14 interpretation of what happed. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Monday, workers 19

to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 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
15. [A] In contrast [B] For example [C] In consequence [D] As usual
16. [A] duly [B] accidentally [C] unpredictably [D] suddenly
18. [A] Therefore [B] Furthermore [C] However [D] Meanwhile
19. [A] attempted [B] tended [C] chose [D] intended
20. [A] breaking [B] climbing [C] surpassing [D] hitting



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## 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

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21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that
- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
  - [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
  - [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
  - [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.
22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by
- [A] free themes.
  - [B] casual style.
  - [C] elaborate layout.
  - [D] radical viewpoints.
23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?
- [A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
  - [B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
  - [C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
  - [D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.
24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?
- [A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
  - [B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
  - [C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
  - [D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.
25. What would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days
  - [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
  - [C] Mournful Decline of Journalism
  - [D] 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 its 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, more 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 firms 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.

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

- [A] their limited value to business
- [B] their connection with asset allocation
- [C] the possible restriction on their granting
- [D] the controversy over their authorization

27. Which of the following is true of the *Bilski* case?

- [A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions
- [B] It involves a very big business transaction
- [C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit
- [D] It may change the legal practices in the U.S.

28. The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para 3) most probably means

- [A] loss of good will
- [B] increase of hostility
- [C] change of attitude
- [D] enhancement of dignity

- 
29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents
- [A] are immune to legal challenges
  - [B] are often unnecessarily issued
  - [C] lower the esteem for patent holders
  - [D] increase the incidence of risks
30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
- [A] A looming threat to business-method patents
  - [B] Protection for business-method patent holders
  - [C] A legal case regarding business-method patents
  - [D] 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, 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

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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. Our work shows 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.

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

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to
- [A] follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules
  - [B] collect payments from third parties
  - [C] cooperate with the price managers
  - [D] reevaluate some of their assets.
37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in
- [A] the diminishing role of management
  - [B] the revival of the banking system
  - [C] the banks' long-term asset losses

- 
- [D] the weakening of its independence
38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to
- [A] keep away from political influences.
- [B] evade the pressure from their peers.
- [C] act on their own in rule-setting.
- [D] take gradual measures in reform.
39. The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they
- [A] misinterpreted market price indicators
- [B] exaggerated the real value of their assets
- [C] neglected the likely existence of bad debts.
- [D] denied booking losses in their sale of assets.
40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of
- [A] satisfaction.
- [B] skepticism.
- [C] objectiveness
- [D] 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)

[A] 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.

[B] 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.

[C] 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.

[D] 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.

[E] 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 too 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.

[F] 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.

[G] 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

##### 51. 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.

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**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

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

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

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



文化“火锅”，既美味又营养

## 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. 1 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 2 to live shorter lives. This suggests that 3 bulbs burn longer, that there is an 4 in not being too terrifically bright.

Intelligence, it 5 out, is a high-priced option. It takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow 6 the starting line because it depends on learning — a gradual 7 — instead of instinct. Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to 8.

Is there an adaptive value to 9 intelligence? That's the question behind this new research. I like it. Instead of casting a wistful glance 10 at all the species we've left in the dust I.Q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real 11 of our own intelligence might be. This is 12 the mind of every animal I've ever met.

Research on animal intelligence also makes me wonder what experiments animals would 13 on humans if they had the chance. Every cat with an owner, 14, is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning. We believe that 15 animals ran the labs, they would test us to 16 the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for terrain. They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really 17, not merely how much of it there is. 18, they would hope to study a 19 question: Are humans actually

aware of the world they live in? 20 the results are inconclusive.

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

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## 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 implication.

So it seems paradoxical 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 paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

Rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead direct our own change by consciously developing new habits. In fact, the more new things we try—the more we step outside our comfort zone—the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives.

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 1960s discovered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. At the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

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.

- 
21. The Wordsworth's view, "habits" is claimed by being \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. casual      B. familiar      C. mechanical      D. changeable
22. Brain researchers have discovered that the formation of new habits can be \_\_\_\_\_
- A. predicted      B. regulated      C. traced      D. guided
23. The word "ruts"( Line 1, Paragraph 4) is closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. tracks      B. series      C. characteristics      D. connections
24. Dawna Markova would most probably agree that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ideas are born of a relaxing mind
- B. innovativeness could be taught
- C. decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas
- D. curiosity activates creative minds
25. Ryan's comments suggest that the practice of standardized 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

## 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 \$2,500.

Among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing , which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for adoption. DNA testing is also the latest rage among passionate genealogists—and supports businesses that offer to search for a family's geographic roots .

Most tests require collecting cells by swabbing 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 is 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 have a lot of data from some regions and not others, so a person's test results may differ depending on the company that processes the results. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

26. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] easy availability
  - [B] flexibility in pricing
  - [C] successful promotion
  - [D] popularity with households
27. PTK is used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] locate one's birth place
  - [B] promote genetic research
  - [C] identify parent-child kinship
  - [D] choose children for adoption
28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] trace distant ancestors
  - [B] rebuild reliable bloodlines
  - [C] fully use genetic information
  - [D] achieve the claimed accuracy
29. In the last paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] disorganized data collection
  - [B] overlapping database building
  - [C] excessive sample comparison
  - [D] lack of patent evaluation
30. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] For and Againsts of DNA testing
  - [B] DNA Testing and It's Problems
  - [C] DNA Testing Outside the Lab
  - [D] Lies Behind DNA Testing

### Text 3

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 building 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 radically 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 recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak. The U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the 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 increased as well. When the competitive environment pushed our ancestors to achieve that 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 foreseeable future. On the contrary, constraints on improving productivity explain why education isn't developing more quickly there than it is.

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

- [A] is subject groundless doubts
- [B] has fallen victim of bias
- [C] is conventional downgraded
- [D] has been overestimated



- 
32. It is stated in Paragraph 1 that construction of a new education system \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] challenges economists and politicians
  - [B] takes efforts of generations
  - [C] demands priority from the government
  - [D] requires sufficient labor force
33. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S workforces is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the Japanese workforce is better disciplined
  - [B] the Japanese workforce is more productive
  - [C] the U.S workforce has a better education
  - [D] the U.S workforce is more organize
34. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] when people had enough time
  - [B] prior to better ways of finding food
  - [C] when people on longer went hung
  - [D] as a result of pressure on government
35. According to the last paragraph , development of education \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] results directly from competitive environments
  - [B] does not depend on economic performance
  - [C] follows improved productivity
  - [D] cannot afford political changes

#### **Text 4**

The most thoroughly studied intellectuals 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 importance 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 means 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. These 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 craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. Their 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 came 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 churches.

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

36. The author notes that in the seventeenth-century New England\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] Puritan tradition dominated political life.
  - [B] intellectual interests were encouraged.
  - [C] Politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors.
  - [D] intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment.
37. It is suggested in paragraph 2 that New Englanders\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] experienced a comparatively peaceful early history.
  - [B] brought with them the culture of the Old World
  - [C] paid little attention to southern intellectual life
  - [D] were obsessed with religious innovations
38. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] were famous in the New World for their writings
  - [B] gained increasing importance in religious affairs
  - [C] abandoned high positions before coming to the New World
  - [D] created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England
39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often\_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] influenced by superstitions

- [B] troubled with religious beliefs
- [C] puzzled by church sermons
- [D] frustrated with family earnings

40. The text suggests that early settlers in New England\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] were mostly engaged in political activities
- [B] were motivated by an illusory prospect
- [C] came from different backgrounds.
- [D] 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.

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

## Part C

### Directions:

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

There is a marked difference between the education which 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

##### 51. Directions:

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

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

##### 52. Directions:

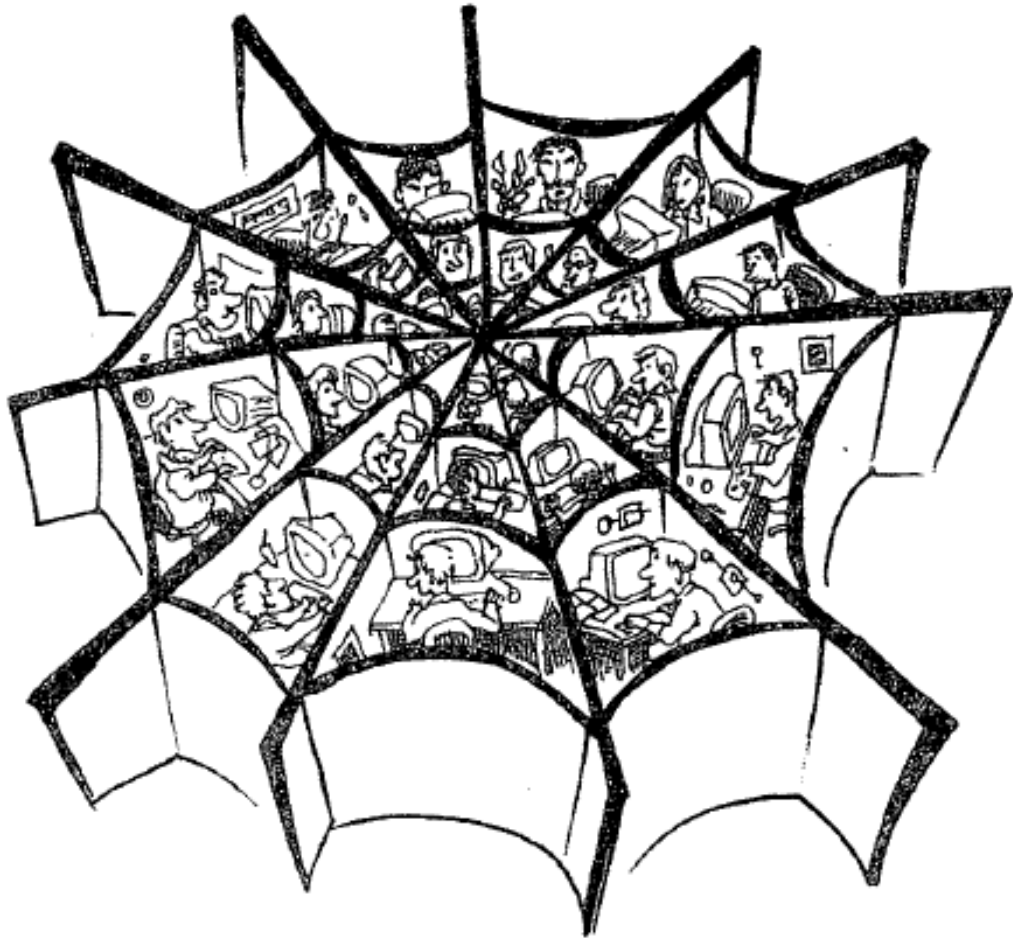
In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) explain its intended meaning, and then

3) give your comments.

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



网络的“近”与“远”

## 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   1   to say it anyway. He is that   2   bird, a scientist who works independently   3   any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not   4   thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

  5   he, however, might tremble at the   6   of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only   7   that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in   8   are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test,   9   12-15 points above the   10   value of 100, and have contributed   11   to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the   12   of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists,   13  . They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts,   14  , have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been   15   to social effects, such as a strong tradition of   16   education. The latter was seen as a (an)   17   of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately   18  . His argument is that the unusual history of these people has   19   them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this   20   state of affairs.

1. [A] selected                      [B] prepared                      [C] obliged                      [D] pleased

- 
2. [A] unique [B] particular [C] special [D] rare
3. [A] of [B] with [C] in [D] against
4. [A] subsequently [B] presently [C] previously [D] lately
5. [A] Only [B] So [C] Even [D] Hence
6. [A] thought [B] sight [C] cost [D] risk
7. [A] advises [B] suggests [C] protests [D] objects
8. [A] progress [B] fact [C] need [D] question
9. [A] attaining [B] scoring [C] reaching [D] calculating
10. [A] normal [B] common [C] mean [D] total
11. [A] unconsciously [B] disproportionately  
[C] indefinitely [D] unaccountably
12. [A] missions [B] fortunes [C] interests [D] careers
13. [A] affirm [B] witness [C] observe [D] approve
14. [A] moreover [B] therefore [C] however [D] meanwhile
15. [A] given up [B] got over [C] carried on [D] put down
16. [A] assessing [B] supervising [C] administering [D] valuing
17. [A] development [B] origin [C] consequence [D] instrument
18. [A] linked [B] integrated [C] woven [D] combined
19. [A] limited [B] subjected [C] converted [D] directed
20. [A] paradoxical [B] incompatible [C] inevitable [D] continuous



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## 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.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

[A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.

[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.

- 
- [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.  
 [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.
22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women
- [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.  
 [B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.  
 [C] are more capable of avoiding stress.  
 [D] are exposed to more stress.
23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be
- [A] domestic and temporary.  
 [B] irregular and violent.  
 [C] durable and frequent.  
 [D] trivial and random.
24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that
- [A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.  
 [B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses.  
 [C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.  
 [D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?  
 [B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference  
 [C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say  
 [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

## Text 2

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

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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.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses
- [A] the background information of journal editing.
  - [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports.
  - [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers.
  - [D] the traditional process of journal publication.
27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
- [A] It criticizes government-funded research.
  - [B] It introduces an effective means of publication.
  - [C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
  - [D] It benefits scientific research considerably.
28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that
- [A] it provides an easier access to scientific results.
  - [B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers.
  - [C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge.
  - [D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research.
29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to
- [A] cover the cost of its publication.

- [B] subscribe to the journal publishing it.
- [C] allow other online journals to use it freely.
- [D] complete the peer-review before submission.

30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

- [A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
- [B] A new mode of publication is emerging.
- [C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
- [D] Publication is rendered easier by online service.

### Text 3

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.”

31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to
- [A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players.
  - [B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S..
  - [C] compare different generations of NBA players.
  - [D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players.
32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?
- [A] Genetic modification.
  - [B] Natural environment.
  - [C] Living standards.
  - [D] Daily exercise.
33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
- [A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
  - [B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
  - [C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
  - [D] Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.
34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future
- [A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size.
  - [B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged.
  - [C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen.
  - [D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable.
35. The text intends to tell us that
- [A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern.
  - [B] human height is becoming even more predictable.
  - [C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit.
  - [D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered.

#### Text 4

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.

36. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to

- [A] show the primitive medical practice in the past.
- [B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
- [C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.
- [D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

37. We may infer from the second paragraph that

- [A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.
- [B] in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.
- [C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life.
- [D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.

38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?

- [A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
- [B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
- [C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.

[D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

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

[A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.

[B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.

[C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.

[D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

40. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his

[A] moral considerations.

[B] military experience.

[C] financial conditions.

[D] political stand.

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following 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)\_\_\_\_\_

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

(43)\_\_\_\_\_ Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

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

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

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

### Part C

#### Directions:

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

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating



advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the “Origin of Species” is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that “I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree.” (49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully.”

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said: “Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music.” (50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

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

- 1) make an apology, and
- 2) suggest a solution.

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

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

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

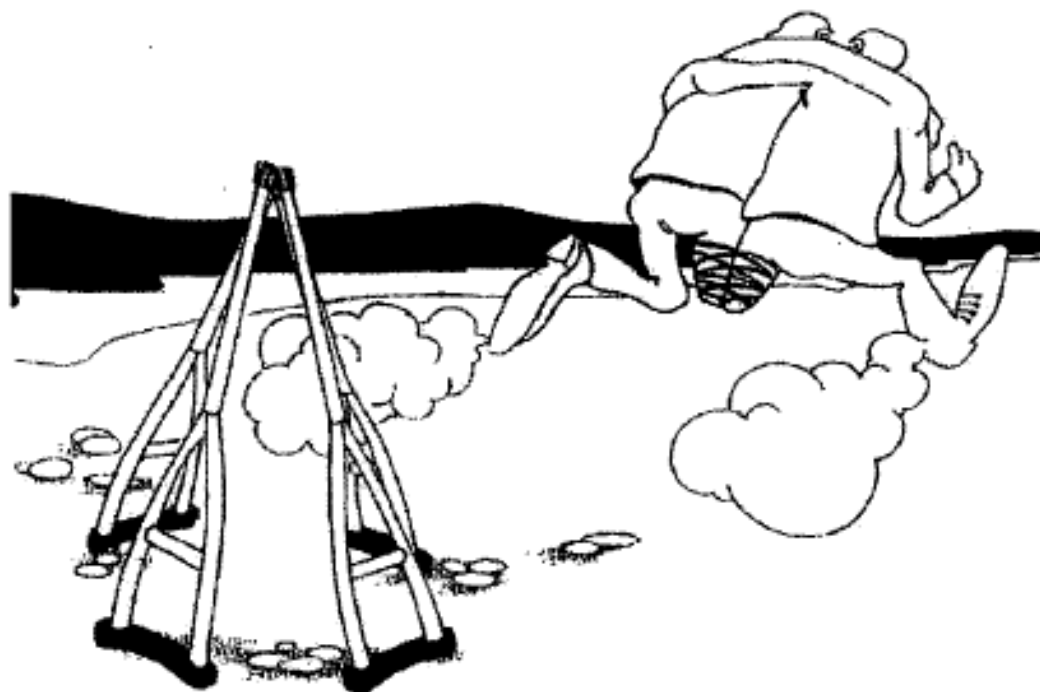
**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

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

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

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



你一条腿,我一条腿;  
你我一起,走南闯北。



## 2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

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

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

On the issue of 8 of religion and the position of the church, 9, there was less agreement 10 the leadership. Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one 11 by the Spanish crown. 12 most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism 13 the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the 14 of other faiths. The defense of the Church became a rallying 15 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 16 in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's 17 colonies. Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much 18 because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies 19. Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was 20 self-rule and democracy.

1. [A] natives

- [B] inhabitants
  - [C] peoples
  - [D] individuals
2. [A] confusedly
- [B] cheerfully
  - [C] worriedly
  - [D] hopefully
3. [A] shared
- [B] forgot
  - [C] attained
  - [D] rejected
4. [A] related
- [B] close
  - [C] open
  - [D] devoted
5. [A] access
- [B] succession
  - [C] right
  - [D] return
6. [A] Presumably
- [B] Incidentally
  - [C] Obviously
  - [D] Generally
7. [A] unique
- [B] common
  - [C] particular
  - [D] typical
8. [A] freedom
- [B] origin
  - [C] impact
  - [D] reform

9. [A] therefore  
[B] however  
[C] indeed  
[D] moreover
10. [A] with  
[B] about  
[C] among  
[D] by
11. [A] allowed  
[B] preached  
[C] granted  
[D] funded
12. [A] Since  
[B] If  
[C] Unless  
[D] While
13. [A] as  
[B] for  
[C] under  
[D] against
14. [A] spread  
[B] interference  
[C] exclusion  
[D] influence
15. [A] support  
[B] cry  
[C] plea  
[D] wish
16. [A] urged  
[B] intended  
[C] expected

- 
- [D] promised
17. [A] controlling  
[B] former  
[C] remaining  
[D] original
18. [A] slower  
[B] faster  
[C] easier  
[D] tougher
19. [A] created  
[B] produced  
[C] contributed  
[D] preferred
20. [A] puzzled by  
[B] hostile to  
[C] pessimistic about  
[D] unprepared for

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

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.

21. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to
- [A] stress the importance of professional training.
  - [B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup.
  - [C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance.
  - [D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others.
22. The word “mania” (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means
- [A] fun.
  - [B] craze.
  - [C] hysteria.
  - [D] excitement.
23. According to Ericsson, good memory
- [A] depends on meaningful processing of information.
  - [B] results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises.
  - [C] is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors.
  - [D] requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration.



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24. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that
- [A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success.
  - [B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.
  - [C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked.
  - [D] high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.
25. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?
- [A] “Faith will move mountains.”
  - [B] “One reaps what one sows.”
  - [C] “Practice makes perfect.”
  - [D] “Like father, like son.”

## Text 2

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.

26. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?
- [A] Answering philosophical questions.
  - [B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
  - [C] Telling the differences between certain concepts.
  - [D] Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.
27. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?
- [A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
  - [B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
  - [C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
  - [D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.
28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant’s because
- [A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.
  - [B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.
  - [C] vos Savant’s case is an extreme one that will not repeat.
  - [D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.
29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that
- [A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one’s ability.
  - [B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.
  - [C] testing involves a lot of guesswork.
  - [D] traditional test are out of date.
30. What is the author’s attitude towards IQ tests?
- [A] Supportive.
  - [B] Skeptical.
  - [C] Impartial.
  - [D] 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.

31. Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that
- [A] the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared.
  - [B] their chances of being laid off have greatly increased.
  - [C] they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics.
  - [D] they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance.
32. As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have
- [A] a higher sense of security.
  - [B] less secured payments.
  - [C] less chance to invest.
  - [D] a guaranteed future.
33. According to the author, health-savings plans will
- [A] help reduce the cost of healthcare.

- 
- [B] popularize among the middle class.  
 [C] compensate for the reduced pensions.  
 [D] increase the families' investment risk.
34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
- [A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.  
 [B] the middle class may face greater political challenges.  
 [C] financial problems may bring about political problems.  
 [D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.
35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?
- [A] The Middle Class on the Alert  
 [B] The Middle Class on the Cliff  
 [C] The Middle Class in Conflict  
 [D] The Middle Class in Ruins

#### **Text 4**

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

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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 17<sup>th</sup>, 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.

36. The statement "It never rains but it pours" is used to introduce
- [A] the fierce business competition.
  - [B] the feeble boss-board relations.
  - [C] the threat from news reports.
  - [D] the severity of data leakage.
37. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out
- [A] whether there is any weak point.
  - [B] what sort of data has been stolen.
  - [C] who is responsible for the leakage.
  - [D] how the potential spies can be located.
38. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that
- [A] shareholders' interests should be properly attended to.
  - [B] information protection should be given due attention.
  - [C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security.
  - [D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized.
39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to
- [A] see the link between trust and data protection.
  - [B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data.
  - [C] realize the high cost of data restoration.
  - [D] appreciate the economic value of trust.
40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that
- [A] data leakage is more severe in Europe.
  - [B] FTC's decision is essential to data security.
  - [C] California takes the lead in security legislation.
  - [D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage.

**Part B**

**Directions:**

You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from the list A—G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (41-45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

- A. Set a Good Example for Your Kids
- B. Build Your Kids' Work Skills
- C. Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities
- D. Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis
- E. Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies
- F. Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are
- G. Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

How Can a Parent Help?

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. Here are a few measures, drawn from my book *Ready or Not, Here Life Comes*, that parents can take to prevent what I call "work-life unreadiness."

41

You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

42

Kids need a range of authentic role models – as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying "I have no idea." They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

43

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework

deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities.

44

Playing video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

45

They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

What about the son or daughter who is grown but seems to be struggling and wandering aimlessly through early adulthood? Parents still have a major role to play, but now it is more delicate. They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child. They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledging adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future. Most of all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them.

## Part C

### Directions:

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

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such

ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be. (49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. 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

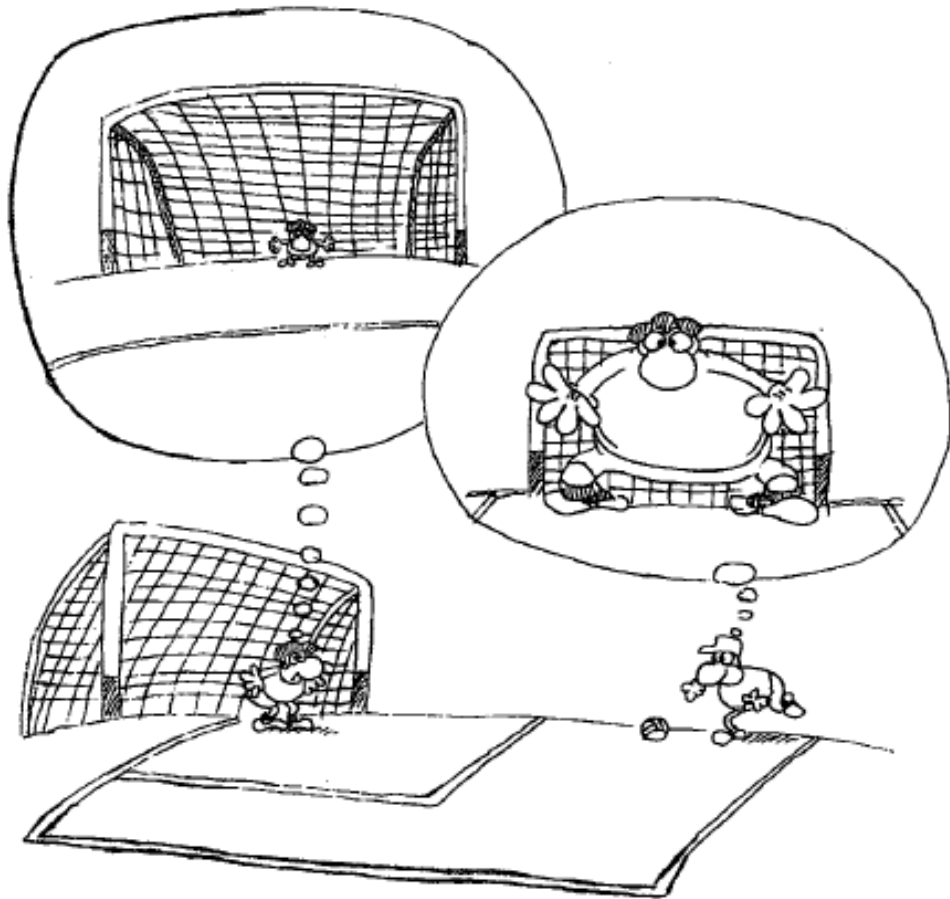
##### 52. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) support your view with an example/examples.

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





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## 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

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

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

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

Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. 11 when homeless individuals manage to find a 12 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day 13 the street. 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, 14 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills needed to turn their lives 16. *Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless. 18 Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19 it, "There has to be 20 of programs. What's needed is a package deal."

1. [A] Indeed  
[B] Likewise  
[C] Therefore  
[D] Furthermore
2. [A] stand  
[B] cope  
[C] approve  
[D] retain
3. [A] in  
[B] for  
[C] with  
[D] toward
4. [A] raise  
[B] add  
[C] take  
[D] keep
5. [A] generally  
[B] almost  
[C] hardly  
[D] not
6. [A] cover  
[B] change  
[C] range  
[D] differ
7. [A] Now that  
[B] Although  
[C] Provided  
[D] Except that
8. [A] inflating  
[B] expanding  
[C] increasing

- [D] extending
9. [A] predicts  
[B] displays  
[C] proves  
[D] discovers
10. [A] assist  
[B] track  
[C] sustain  
[D] dismiss
11. [A] Hence  
[B] But  
[C] Even  
[D] Only
12. [A] lodging  
[B] shelter  
[C] dwelling  
[D] house
13. [A] searching  
[B] strolling  
[C] crowding  
[D] wandering
14. [A] when  
[B] once  
[C] while  
[D] whereas
15. [A] life  
[B] existence  
[C] survival  
[D] maintenance
16. [A] around  
[B] over

- 
- [C] on  
[D] up
17. [A] complex  
[B] comprehensive  
[C] complementary  
[D] compensating
18. [A] So  
[B] Since  
[C] As  
[D] Thus
19. [A] puts  
[B] interprets  
[C] assumes  
[D] makes
20. [A] supervision  
[B] manipulation  
[C] regulation  
[D] coordination

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

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.

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

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

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

- [A] played a role in the spread of popular culture
- [B] became intimate shops for common consumers
- [C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite
- [D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

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

- [A] are resistant to homogenization
- [B] exert a great influence on American culture

[C] are hardly a threat to the common culture

[D] constitute the majority of the population

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

[A] To prove their popularity around the world.

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

[C] To give examples of successful immigrants.

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

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

[A] rewarding

[B] successful

[C] fruitless

[D] harmful

## Text 2

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.

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue
  - [B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
  - [C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
  - [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism
27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately
  - [B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers
  - [C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers
  - [D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater
28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2-3, Paragraph 4), the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects
  - [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties
  - [C] the town is not really short of money
  - [D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid
29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending
  - [B] the company is financially ill-managed
  - [C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable
  - [D] the theatre attendance is on the rise
30. From the text we can conclude that the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] is supportive of both sides
  - [B] favors the townsfolk's view
  - [C] takes a detached attitude
  - [D] is sympathetic to the RSC



### Text 3

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.

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

- [A] large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment
- [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared
- [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today
- [D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

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

- [A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%
- [B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago
- [C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount

- [D] the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old
33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly  
 [B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded  
 [C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss  
 [D] the data collected so far are out of date
34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time  
 [B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass  
 [C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level  
 [D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] management efficiency  
 [B] biomass level  
 [C] catch-size limits  
 [D] technological application

#### Text 4

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.

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music
  - [B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings
  - [C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness
  - [D] artists have changed their focus of interest
37. The word "bummer" (Line 5, paragraph 5) most probably means something \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] religious
  - [B] unpleasant
  - [C] entertaining
  - [D] commercial
38. In the author's opinion, advertising \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art
  - [B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public
  - [C] replaces the church as a major source of information
  - [D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself
39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness
  - [B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing
  - [C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied
  - [D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

40. Which of the following is true of the text?
- [A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
  - [B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
  - [C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.
  - [D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following 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.

- [A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.
- [B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?
- [C] By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.
- [D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.
- [E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.
- [F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.
- [G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written 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

##### 51. Directions

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

Write your letter in no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "Li Ming" instead.

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

## Part B

### 52. Directions:

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

1. describe the photos briefly,
2. interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them, and
3. give your point of view.

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



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。





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## 2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

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

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

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

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

1. [A] although  
[B] as  
[C] but  
[D] while
2. [A] above  
[B] unlike  
[C] excluding  
[D] besides
3. [A] limited  
[B] committed  
[C] dedicated  
[D] confined
4. [A] catching  
[B] ignoring  
[C] missing  
[D] tracking
5. [A] anyway  
[B] though  
[C] instead  
[D] therefore
6. [A] even if  
[B] if only  
[C] only if  
[D] as if
7. [A] distinguishing  
[B] discovering  
[C] determining  
[D] detecting
8. [A] diluted  
[B] dissolved  
[C] dispersed

- [D] diffused
9. [A] when  
[B] since  
[C] for  
[D] whereas
10. [A] unusual  
[B] particular  
[C] unique  
[D] typical
11. [A] signs  
[B] stimuli  
[C] messages  
[D] impulses
12. [A] at first  
[B] at all  
[C] at large  
[D] at times
13. [A] subjected  
[B] left  
[C] drawn  
[D] exposed
14. [A] ineffective  
[B] incompetent  
[C] inefficient  
[D] insufficient
15. [A] introduce  
[B] summon  
[C] trigger  
[D] create
16. [A] still  
[B] also

- [C] otherwise  
[D] nevertheless
17. [A] sure  
[B] sick  
[C] aware  
[D] tired
18. [A] tolerate  
[B] repel  
[C] neglect  
[D] notice
19. [A] available  
[B] reliable  
[C] identifiable  
[D] suitable
20. [A] similar to  
[B] such as  
[C] along with  
[D] aside from

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

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

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] posing a contrast
  - [B] justifying an assumption
  - [C] making a comparison
  - [D] explaining a phenomenon
22. The statement “it is all too monkey” (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals
  - [B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys’ nature
  - [C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other
  - [D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions
23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] more inclined to weigh what they get
  - [B] attentive to researchers’ instructions
  - [C] nice in both appearance and temperament
  - [D] more generous than their male companions

- 
24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] prefer grapes to cucumbers
  - [B] can be taught to exchange things
  - [C] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated
  - [D] are unhappy when separated from others
25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- [A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
  - [B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
  - [C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
  - [D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

## Text 2

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.

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death
  - [B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant
  - [C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life
  - [D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense
27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a protector
  - [B] a judge
  - [C] a critic
  - [D] a guide
28. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Last line, Paragraph 4)?
- [A] Endless studies kill action.
  - [B] Careful investigation reveals truth.
  - [C] Prudent planning hinders progress.
  - [D] Extensive research helps decision-making.
29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
- [A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.
  - [B] Raise public awareness of conservation.
  - [C] Press for further scientific research.
  - [D] Take some legislative measures.
30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] they both suffered from the government’s negligence
  - [B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former
  - [C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former
  - [D] both of them have turned from bad to worse

### Text 3

Of all the components of a good night’s sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise” -- the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind’s emotional thermostat,

regulating moods while the brain is “off-line.” And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better, “It’s your dream,” says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago’s Medical Center. “If you don’t like it, change it.”

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

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

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

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

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] can be modified in their courses
  - [B] are susceptible to emotional changes
  - [C] reflect our innermost desires and fears
  - [D] are a random outcome of neural repairs
32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] its function in our dreams
  - [B] the mechanism of REM sleep
  - [C] the relation of dreams to emotions
  - [D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex
33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] aggravate in our unconscious mind



- [B] develop into happy dreams  
 [C] persist till the time we fall asleep  
 [D] show up in dreams early at night
34. Cartwright seems to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams  
 [B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control  
 [C] dreams should be left to their natural progression  
 [D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious
35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?
- [A] Lead your life as usual.  
 [B] Seek professional help.  
 [C] Exercise conscious control.  
 [D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

#### Text 4

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

Blaming the permissive 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.

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] is inevitable in radical education reforms
  - [B] is but all too natural in language development
  - [C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture
  - [D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s
37. The word “talking” (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] modesty
  - [B] personality
  - [C] liveliness
  - [D] informality
38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?
- [A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
  - [B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.
  - [C] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.
  - [D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.
39. The description of Russians’ love of memorizing poetry shows the author’s \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] interest in their language
  - [B] appreciation of their efforts
  - [C] admiration for their memory
  - [D] contempt for their old-fashionedness
40. According to the last paragraph, “paper plates” is to “china” as \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] “temporary” is to “permanent”
  - [B] “radical” is to “conservative”
  - [C] “functional” is to “artistic”
  - [D] “humble” is to “noble”

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## 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.

- [A] Quebec’s resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec’s Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!
- [B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby’s report: “the substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies.”
- [C] What does “national” mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.
- [D] The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.
- [E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.
- [F] So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.
- [G] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn’t like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

## Part C

### Directions:

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

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one’s impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. 46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed -- and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind

we can begin to analyze the European television scene. 47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

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

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

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

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

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

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

Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

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

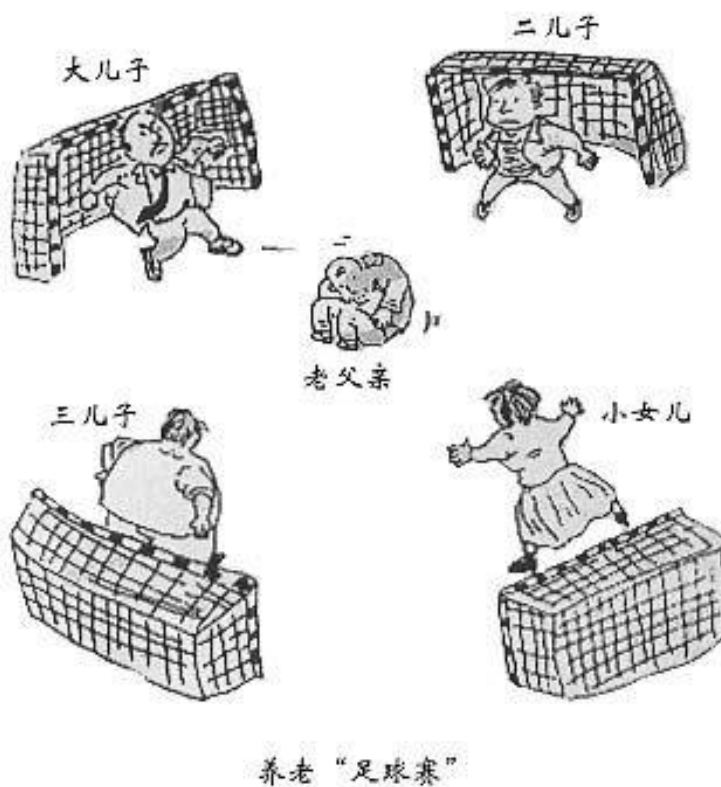
**You do not** need to write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

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

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



## 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°C
	high	_____°C
		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.

11. What do we often do with the things we love?

[A] Ask for their names.

[B] Name babies after them.

[C] Put down their names.

[D] Choose names for them.

12. The unpleasant meaning of an old family name is often overlooked if \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the family tree is fairly limited

[B] the family tie is strong enough



- 
- [C] the name is commonly used
  - [D] nobody in the family complains

13. Several months after a baby's birth, its name will \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] show the beauty of its own
  - [B] develop more associations
  - [C] lose the original meaning
  - [D] 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.

14. How many matches did Moore play during his professional career?
- [A] 90
  - [B] 108
  - [C] 180
  - [D] 668
15. In 1964, Bobby Moore was made \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] England's footballer of the year
  - [B] a soccer coach in West Germany
  - [C] a medalist for his sportsmanship
  - [D] a number of the Order of the British Empire
16. After Moore retired from playing, the first thing he did was \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] editing Sunday Sport
  - [B] working for Capital Radio
  - [C] managing professional soccer teams
  - [D] 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.

17. Belfast has long been famous for its \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] oil refinery
  - [B] linen textiles
  - [C] food products
  - [D] deepwater port

18. Which of the following does Belfast chiefly export?

- [A] Soap
- [B] Grain
- [C] Steel
- [D] Tobacco

19. When was Belfast founded?

- [A] In 1177
- [B] In 1315
- [C] In the 16th century
- [D] In the 17th century

20. What happened in Belfast in the late 18th century?

- [A] French refugees arrived.
- [B] The harbor was destroyed.
- [C] Shipbuilding began to flourish.
- [D] 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], [C] or [D] on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

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

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, 26 the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter

may commit crimes 27 lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are 28 to criticism.

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

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

21. [A] acting  
 [B] relying  
 [C] centering  
 [D] commenting
22. [A] before  
 [B] unless  
 [C] until  
 [D] because
23. [A] interaction  
 [B] assimilation  
 [C] cooperation  
 [D] consultation

24. [A] return  
[B] reply  
[C] reference  
[D] response
25. [A] or  
[B] but rather  
[C] but  
[D] or else
26. [A] considering  
[B] ignoring  
[C] highlighting  
[D] discarding
27. [A] on  
[B] in  
[C] for  
[D] with
28. [A] immune  
[B] resistant  
[C] sensitive  
[D] subject
29. [A] affect  
[B] reduce  
[C] check  
[D] reflect
30. [A] point  
[B] lead  
[C] come  
[D] amount
31. [A] in general  
[B] on average  
[C] by contrast

- [D] at length
32. [A] case  
[B] short  
[C] turn  
[D] essence
33. [A] survived  
[B] noticed  
[C] undertaken  
[D] experienced
34. [A] contrarily  
[B] consequently  
[C] similarly  
[D] simultaneously
35. [A] than  
[B] that  
[C] which  
[D] as
36. [A] system  
[B] structure  
[C] concept  
[D] heritage
37. [A] assessable  
[B] identifiable  
[C] negligible  
[D] incredible
38. [A] expense  
[B] restriction  
[C] allocation  
[D] availability
39. [A] incidence  
[B] awareness

- [C] exposure  
[D] popularity

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

### Section III Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

##### Directions:

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

##### Text 1

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

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

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

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

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them

---

to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. “You always keep your eyes open,” he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

41. How did Redmon find his job?
- [A] By searching openings in a job database.
  - [B] By posting a matching position in a database.
  - [C] By using a special service of a database.
  - [D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.
42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?
- [A] Lack of counseling.
  - [B] Limited number of visits.
  - [C] Lower efficiency.
  - [D] Fewer successful matches.
43. The expression “tip service” (Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] advisory
  - [B] compensation
  - [C] interaction
  - [D] reminder
44. Why does CareerSite’s agent offer each job hunter only three job options?
- [A] To focus on better job matches.
  - [B] To attract more returning visits.
  - [C] To reserve space for more messages.
  - [D] To increase the rate of success.
45. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- [A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.
  - [B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.
  - [C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.
  - [D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

## Text 2

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

with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

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

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

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

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

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

- [A] A kind of overlooked inequality.
- [B] A type of conspicuous bias.
- [C] A type of personal prejudice.
- [D] A kind of brand discrimination.

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

- [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.
- [B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
- [C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
- [D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

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

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



- [B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class  
 [C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students  
 [D] students should be seated according to their eyesight
49. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a ZZZ” (Lines 2-3, Paragraph 5)?
- [A] They are getting impatient.  
 [B] They are noisily dozing off.  
 [C] They are feeling humiliated.  
 [D] They are busy with word puzzles.
50. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.  
 [B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.  
 [C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.  
 [D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

### Text 3

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

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

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

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

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Lines 1-2, Paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business
  - [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work
  - [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit
  - [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation
52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?
- [A] Optimistic.
  - [B] Confused.
  - [C] Carefree.
  - [D] Panicked.
53. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (Lines 3-4, Paragraph 3) the author is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] gold market
  - [B] real estate
  - [C] stock exchange
  - [D] venture investment
54. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown?
- [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
  - [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
  - [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
  - [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.
55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
- [A] A new boom, on the horizon.
  - [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
  - [C] Caution all right, panic not.
  - [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

---

**Text 4**

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."

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

- [A] The habit of thinking independently.
- [B] Profound knowledge of the world.
- [C] Practical abilities for future career.
- [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] undervaluing intellect  
[B] favoring intellectualism  
[C] supporting school reform  
[D] suppressing native intelligence
58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] identical  
[B] similar  
[C] complementary  
[D] opposite
59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a pioneer of education reform  
[B] an opponent of intellectualism  
[C] a scholar in favor of intellect  
[D] an advocate of regular schooling
60. What does the author think of intellect?
- [A] It is second to intelligence.  
[B] It evolves from common sense.  
[C] It is to be pursued.  
[D] It underlies power.

## Part B

### Directions:

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

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

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century. 62) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from “exotic” language, were not always so grateful. 63) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and

Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different, so much so in fact that Navajo could be used by the US military as a code during World War II to send secret messages.

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

61. \_\_\_\_\_

62. \_\_\_\_\_

63. \_\_\_\_\_

64. \_\_\_\_\_

65. \_\_\_\_\_

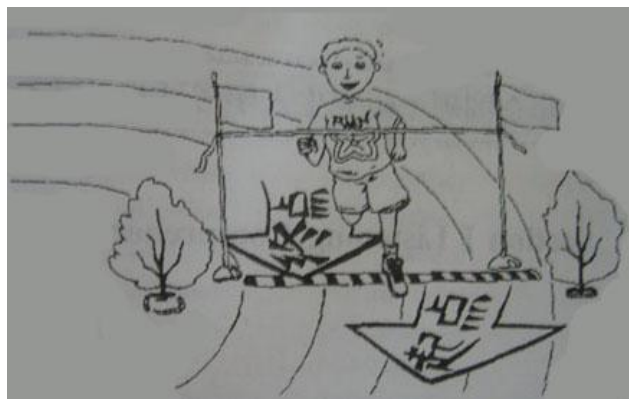
#### Section IV Writing

##### 66. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the drawing,
- 2) interpret its meaning, and
- 3) support your view with examples.

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





## 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 (m <sup>2</sup> )		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.

11. Children under five have abundant energy partly because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] sleep in three distinct parts
- [B] have many five-minute naps
- [C] sleep in one long block
- [D] take one or two naps daily

12. According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] its genes
- [B] its habit
- [C] its mental state
- [D] its physical condition



- 
13. The talk suggests that, if you feel sleepy through the day, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] take some refreshment
  - [B] go to bed early
  - [C] have a long rest
  - [D] 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.

14. Why did Sherman Alexie only take day jobs?
- [A] He could bring unfinished work home.
  - [B] He might have time to pursue his interests.
  - [C] He might do some evening teaching.
  - [D] He could invest more emotion in his family.

15. What was his original goal at college?
- [A] to teach in high school
  - [B] to write his own books
  - [C] to be a medical doctor
  - [D] to be a mathematician

16. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?
- [A] To follow his father.
  - [B] For an easy grade.
  - [C] To change his specialty.
  - [D] 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.

17. What is the most important thing in public speaking?
- [A] Confidence.
  - [B] Preparation.
  - [C] Informativeness.
  - [D] Organization.
18. What does the speaker advise us to do to capture the audience's attention?
- [A] Gather abundant data.
  - [B] Organize the idea logically.

- [C] Develop a great opening.  
[D] Select appropriate materials.

19. If you don't start working for the presentation until the day before, you will feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] uneasy  
[B] uncertain  
[C] frustrated  
[D] depressed

20. Who is this speech most probably meant for?

- [A] Those interested in the power of persuasion.  
[B] Those trying to improve their public images.  
[C] Those planning to take up some public work.  
[D] 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], [C] or [D] on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

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

Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 32 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 33 visible in the background.

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

21. [A] thought  
[B] idea  
[C] opinion  
[D] advice
22. [A] strengthen  
[B] accommodate  
[C] stimulate  
[D] enhance
23. [A] care  
[B] nutrition  
[C] exercise  
[D] leisure
24. [A] If  
[B] Although  
[C] Whereas  
[D] Because
25. [A] assistance  
[B] guidance  
[C] confidence

- [D] tolerance
26. [A] claimed  
[B] admired  
[C] ignored  
[D] surpassed
27. [A] improper  
[B] risky  
[C] fair  
[D] wise
28. [A] in effect  
[B] as a result  
[C] for example  
[D] in a sense
29. [A] displaying  
[B] describing  
[C] creating  
[D] exchanging
30. [A] durable  
[B] excessive  
[C] surplus  
[D] multiple
31. [A] group  
[B] individual  
[C] personnel  
[D] corporation
32. [A] consent  
[B] insurance  
[C] admission  
[D] security
33. [A] particularly  
[B] barely

- [C] definitely  
[D] rarely
34. [A] similar  
[B] long  
[C] different  
[D] short
35. [A] if only  
[B] now that  
[C] so that  
[D] even if
36. [A] everything  
[B] anything  
[C] nothing  
[D] something
37. [A] off  
[B] down  
[C] out  
[D] alone
38. [A] On the contrary  
[B] On the average  
[C] On the whole  
[D] On the other hand
39. [A] making  
[B] standing  
[C] planning  
[D] taking
40. [A] capabilities  
[B] responsibilities  
[C] proficiency  
[D] efficiency

---

### 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.

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

[A] received support from fans like Donovan

[B] remolded the intelligence services

- 
- [C] restored many common pastimes  
 [D] revived spying as a profession
42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] introduce the topic of online spying  
 [B] show how he fought for the U.S.  
 [C] give an episode of the information war  
 [D] honor his unique services to the CIA
43. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (Line 1, Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] causing the biggest trouble  
 [B] exerting the greatest effort  
 [C] achieving the greatest success  
 [D] enjoying the widest popularity
44. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true  
 [B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information  
 [C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability  
 [D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information
45. Straitford is most proud of its \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] official status  
 [B] nonconformist image  
 [C] efficient staff  
 [D] military background

## Text 2

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

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that 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.

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke’s words to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] call on scientists to take some actions
  - [B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights
  - [C] warn of the doom of biomedical research
  - [D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement
47. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] cruel but natural
  - [B] inhuman and unacceptable
  - [C] inevitable but vicious
  - [D] pointless and wasteful
48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public’s \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] discontent with animal research
  - [B] ignorance about medical science
  - [C] indifference to epidemics
  - [D] anxiety about animal rights



- 
49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] communicate more with the public
  - [B] employ hi-tech means in research
  - [C] feel no shame for their cause
  - [D] strive to develop new cures
50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a well-known humanist
  - [B] a medical practitioner
  - [C] an enthusiast in animal rights
  - [D] a supporter of animal research

### Text 3

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into 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.

51. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] cost reduction is based on competition
  - [B] services call for cross-trade coordination
  - [C] outside competitors will continue to exist
  - [D] shippers will have the railway by the throat
52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?
- [A] Indifferent.
  - [B] Supportive.
  - [C] Indignant.
  - [D] Apprehensive.
53. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad
  - [B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide
  - [C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief
  - [D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business
54. The word "arbiters" (Line 7, Paragraph 4) most probably refers to those \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] who work as coordinators
  - [B] who function as judges
  - [C] who supervise transactions
  - [D] who determine the price
55. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the continuing acquisition
  - [B] the growing traffic
  - [C] the cheering Wall Street
  - [D] the shrinking market

#### Text 4

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 C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

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

56. What is implied in the first sentence?
- [A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
  - [B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.
  - [C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.
  - [D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.
57. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] medical resources are often wasted
  - [B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
  - [C] some treatments are too aggressive
  - [D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable

58. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] strong disapproval  
 [B] reserved consent  
 [C] slight contempt  
 [D] enthusiastic support
59. In contrast to the U.S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] more flexibly  
 [B] more extravagantly  
 [C] more cautiously  
 [D] more reasonably
60. The text intends to express the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] medicine will further prolong people's lives  
 [B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living  
 [C] death should be accepted as a fact of life  
 [D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care

## Part B

### Directions:

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

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

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

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

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

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study

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

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

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

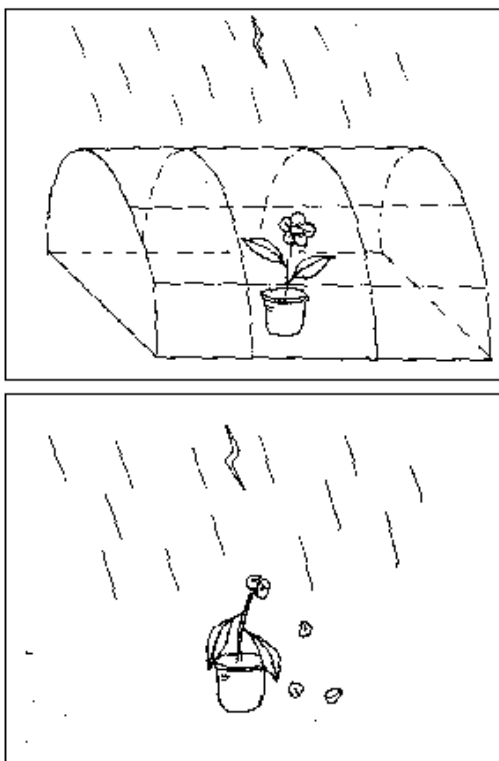
#### Section IV Writing

##### 66. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning, and
- 2) point out its implications in our life.

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



温室花朵经不起风雨

## 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下的 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
<i>Growing Up In New Guinea</i> 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

One reporter got to the speaker's apartment pretending to pay.  7

The speaker believed the reporter wanted a picture of her looking  8

Where is a correction to a false story usually placed?  9

According to the speaker, the press will lose readers unless the editors and the news directors  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 a report about children's healthy development. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11-13.

11. What unusual question may doctors ask when giving kids a checkup next time? [A] How much exercise they get every day.  
[B] What they are most worried about.  
[C] How long their parents accompany them daily.  
[D] What entertainment they are interested in.
  
12. The academy suggests that children under age two \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] get enough entertainment  
[B] have more activities  
[C] receive early education  
[D] have regular checkups
  
13. According to the report, children's bedrooms should \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] be no place for play  
[B] be near a common area  
[C] have no TV sets  
[D] 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.

14. According to the speaker, what should one pay special attention to if he wants to save up?  
[A] Family debts.  
[B] Bank savings.  
[C] Monthly bills.  
[D] Spending habits.
  
15. 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.



- 
16. What should one do before paying monthly bills, if he wants to accumulate wealth?
- [A] Invest into a mutual fund.
  - [B] Use the discount tickets.
  - [C] Quit his eating-out habit.
  - [D] Use only paper bills and save coins.

Questions 17-20 are based on an interview with Herbert A. Gliberman, a domestic-relations lawyer. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17-20.

17. Which word best describes the lawyer's prediction of the change in divorce rate?
- [A] Fall
  - [B] Rise
  - [C] V-shape
  - [D] Zigzag
18. What do people nowadays desire to do concerning their marriage?
- [A] To embrace changes of thought.
  - [B] To adapt to the disintegrated family life.
  - [C] To return to the practice in the '60s and '70s.
  - [D] To create stability in their lives.
19. Why did some people choose not to divorce 20 years ago?
- [A] They feared the complicated procedures.
  - [B] They wanted to go against the trend.
  - [C] They were afraid of losing face.
  - [D] they were willing to stay together.
20. Years ago a divorced man in a company would have \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] been shifted around the country.
  - [B] had difficulty being promoted.
  - [C] enjoyed a happier life.
  - [D] 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], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

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

It is generally recognized, 29, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 30 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 31 its impact on the media was not immediately 32. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became “personal” too, as well as

\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_, with display becoming sharper and storage \_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_ increasing. They were thought of, like people, \_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_ generations, with the distance between generations much \_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_.

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

21. [A] between  
[B] before  
[C] since  
[D] later
22. [A] after  
[B] by  
[C] during  
[D] until
23. [A] means  
[B] method  
[C] medium  
[D] measure
24. [A] process  
[B] company  
[C] light  
[D] form
25. [A] gathered  
[B] speeded  
[C] worked  
[D] picked

26. [A] on  
[B] out  
[C] over  
[D] off
27. [A] of  
[B] for  
[C] beyond  
[D] into
28. [A] concept  
[B] dimension  
[C] effect  
[D] perspective
29. [A] indeed  
[B] hence  
[C] however  
[D] therefore
30. [A] brought  
[B] followed  
[C] stimulated  
[D] characterized
31. [A] unless  
[B] since  
[C] lest  
[D] although
32. [A] apparent  
[B] desirable  
[C] negative  
[D] plausible
33. [A] institutional  
[B] universal  
[C] fundamental

- [D] instrumental
34. [A] ability  
[B] capability  
[C] capacity  
[D] faculty
35. [A] by means of  
[B] in terms of  
[C] with regard to  
[D] in line with
36. [A] deeper  
[B] fewer  
[C] nearer  
[D] smaller
37. [A] context  
[B] range  
[C] scope  
[D] territory
38. [A] regarded  
[B] impressed  
[C] influenced  
[D] effected
39. [A] competitive  
[B] controversial  
[C] distracting  
[D] irrational
40. [A] above  
[B] upon  
[C] against  
[D] with

---

### Section III Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

[A] take advantage of different kinds of audience

[B] make fun of the disorganized people

- 
- [C] address different problems to different people  
 [D] show sympathy for your listeners
42. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] impolite to new arrivals  
 [B] very conscious of their godlike role  
 [C] entitled to some privileges  
 [D] very busy even during lunch hours
43. It can be inferred from the text that public services \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] have benefited many people  
 [B] are the focus of public attention  
 [C] are an inappropriate subject for humor  
 [D] have often been the laughing stock
44. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] in well-worded language  
 [B] as awkwardly as possible  
 [C] in exaggerated statements  
 [D] as casually as possible
45. The best title for the text may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] Use Humor Effectively  
 [B] Various Kinds of Humor  
 [C] Add Humor to Speech  
 [D] Different Humor Strategies

## Text 2

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.

46. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the use of machines to produce science fiction
  - [B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry
  - [C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work
  - [D] the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work
47. The word "gizmos" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] programs
  - [B] experts
  - [C] devices
  - [D] creatures
48. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery
  - [B] interact with human beings verbally
  - [C] have a little common sense
  - [D] respond independently to a changing world
49. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also \_\_\_\_\_.



- 
- [A] make a few decisions for themselves  
[B] deal with some errors with human intervention  
[C] improve factory environments  
[D] cultivate human creativity
50. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure  
[B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately  
[C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information  
[D] best used in a controlled environment

### Text 3

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-80, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom 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%.

- 
51. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] global inflation
  - [B] reduction in supply
  - [C] fast growth in economy
  - [D] Iraq's suspension of exports
52. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] price of crude rises
  - [B] commodity prices rise
  - [C] consumption rises
  - [D] oil taxes rise
53. The estimates in *Economic Outlook* show that in rich countries \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive
  - [B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices
  - [C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed
  - [D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP
54. We can draw a conclusion from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now
  - [B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks
  - [C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices
  - [D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry
55. From the text we can see that the writer seems \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] optimistic
  - [B] sensitive
  - [C] gloomy
  - [D] scared

#### Text 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- [A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain
- [B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
- [C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
- [D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

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

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

- [B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.  
 [C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.  
 [D] A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.
58. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] prolonged medical procedures  
 [B] inadequate treatment of pain  
 [C] systematic drug abuse  
 [D] insufficient hospital care
59. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (Line 3, Paragraph 7)?
- [A] Bold  
 [B] Harmful  
 [C] Careless  
 [D] Desperate
60. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] manage their patients incompetently  
 [B] give patients more medicine than needed  
 [C] reduce drug dosages for their patients  
 [D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

## Part B

### Directions:

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

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. 61) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. 62) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it selects, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze. 63) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be

understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional prescientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. 64) They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning “values.” Who will use a technology and to what ends? 65) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

#### Section IV Writing

##### 66. Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled “Cultures -- National and International”.

In the essay you should

- 1) describe the picture and interpret its meaning, and
- 2) give your comment on the phenomenon.

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



An American girl in traditional Chinese costume (服装)

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 1979.

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

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

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] [■]

1. If I were in movie, then it would be about time that I \_\_\_\_\_ my head in my hands for a cry.
  - [A] bury
  - [B] am burying
  - [C] buried
  - [D] would bury
  
2. Good news was sometimes released prematurely, with the British recapture of the port \_\_\_\_\_ half a day before the defenders actually surrendered.
  - [A] to announce
  - [B] announced
  - [C] announcing
  - [D] was announced
  
3. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent, so one \_\_\_\_\_ wait instead of searching for it.
  - [A] would rather

- 
- [B] had to  
 [C] cannot but  
 [D] had best
4. She felt suitably humble just as she \_\_\_\_\_ when he had first taken a good look at her city self, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed.  
 [A] had  
 [B] had had  
 [C] would have and  
 [D] has had
5. There was no sign that Mr. Jospin, who keeps a firm control on the party despite \_\_\_\_\_ from leadership of it, would intervene personally.  
 [A] being resigned  
 [B] having resigned  
 [C] going to resign  
 [D] resign
6. So involved with their computers \_\_\_\_\_ that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.  
 [A] became the children  
 [B] become the children  
 [C] had the children become  
 [D] do the children become
7. The individual TV viewer invariably senses that he or she is \_\_\_\_\_ an anonymous, statistically insignificant part of a huge and diverse audience.  
 [A] everything except  
 [B] anything but  
 [C] no less than  
 [D] nothing more than
8. One difficulty in translation lies in obtaining a concept match. \_\_\_\_\_ this is meant that a concept in one language is lost or changed in meaning in translation.  
 [A] By  
 [B] In  
 [C] For  
 [D] With

9. Conversation becomes weaker in a society that spends so much time listening and being talked to \_\_\_\_\_ it has all but lost the will and the skill to speak for itself.
- [A] as  
[B] which  
[C] that  
[D] what
10. *Church* as we use the word refers to all religious institutions, \_\_\_\_\_ they Christian, Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.
- [A] be  
[B] being  
[C] were  
[D] are

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.

- [A] vanished  
[B] scattered  
[C] abandoned  
[D] rejected

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

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [■][D]

11. He is too young to be able to \_\_\_\_\_ between right and wrong.
- [A] discard  
[B] discern  
[C] disperse  
[D] disregard
12. It was no \_\_\_\_\_ that his car was seen near the bank at the time of the robbery.
- [A] coincidence



- 
- [B] convention  
[C] certainty  
[D] complication
13. One of the responsibilities of the Coast Guard is to make sure that all ships \_\_\_\_\_ follow traffic rules in busy harbors.  
[A] cautiously  
[B] dutifully  
[C] faithfully  
[D] skillfully
14. The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ the welfare of his animals.  
[A] critical about  
[B] indignant at  
[C] indifferent to  
[D] subject to
15. The chairman of the board \_\_\_\_\_ on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.  
[A] compelled  
[B] posed  
[C] pressed  
[D] tempted
16. It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] for long  
[B] in and out  
[C] once for all  
[D] by nature
17. Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in \_\_\_\_\_ and lack of unity in style.  
[A] conflict  
[B] confrontation  
[C] disturbance  
[D] disharmony

- 
18. The Timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] thrived  
[B] swelled  
[C] prospered  
[D] flourished
19. However, growth in the fabricated metals industry was able to \_\_\_\_\_ some of the decline in the iron and steel industry.
- [A] overturn  
[B] overtake  
[C] offset  
[D] oppress
20. Because of its intimacy, radio is usually more than just a medium; it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] firm  
[B] company  
[C] corporation  
[D] enterprise
21. When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognizes it as \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] novel  
[B] remote  
[C] distant  
[D] foreign
22. My favorite radio song is the one I first heard on a thick 1923 Edison disc I \_\_\_\_\_ at a garage sale.
- [A] trifled with  
[B] scraped through  
[C] stumbled upon  
[D] thirsted for
23. Some day software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] descend  
[B] decline  
[C] deteriorate

- 
- [D] depress
24. Equipment not \_\_\_\_\_ official safety standards has all been removed from the workshop.
- [A] conforming to  
[B] consistent with  
[C] predominant over  
[D] providing for
25. As an industry, biotechnology stands to \_\_\_\_\_ electronics in dollar volume and perhaps surpass it in social impact by 2020.
- [A] contend  
[B] contest  
[C] rival  
[D] strive
26. The authors of the United States Constitution attempted to establish an effective national government while preserving \_\_\_\_\_ for the states and liberty for individuals.
- [A] autonomy  
[B] dignity  
[C] monopoly  
[D] stability
27. For three quarters of its span on Earth, life evolved almost \_\_\_\_\_ as microorganisms.
- [A] precisely  
[B] instantly  
[C] initially  
[D] exclusively
28. The introduction of gunpowder gradually made the bow and arrow \_\_\_\_\_, particularly in Western Europe.
- [A] obscure  
[B] obsolete  
[C] optional  
[D] overlapping
29. Whoever formulated the theory of the origin of the universe, it is just \_\_\_\_\_ and needs proving.
- [A] spontaneous  
[B] hypothetical

- [C] intuitive  
[D] empirical

30. The future of this company is \_\_\_\_\_: many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.

- [A] at odds  
[B] in trouble  
[C] in vain  
[D] at stake

## 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 31 the trial of Rosemary West.

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

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

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

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

their families.

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

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

31. [A] as to  
 [B] for instance  
 [C] in particular  
 [D] such as
32. [A] tightening  
 [B] intensifying  
 [C] focusing  
 [D] fastening
33. [A] sketch  
 [B] rough  
 [C] preliminary  
 [D] draft
34. [A] illogical  
 [B] illegal  
 [C] improbable  
 [D] improper
35. [A] publicity  
 [B] penalty  
 [C] popularity  
 [D] peculiarity
36. [A] since  
 [B] if  
 [C] before

- [D] as
37. [A] sided  
[B] shared  
[C] complied  
[D] agreed
38. [A] present  
[B] offer  
[C] manifest  
[D] indicate
39. [A] Release  
[B] Publication  
[C] Printing  
[D] Exposure
40. [A] storm  
[B] rage  
[C] flare  
[D] flash
41. [A] translation  
[B] interpretation  
[C] exhibition  
[D] demonstration
42. [A] better than  
[B] other than  
[C] rather than  
[D] sooner than
43. [A] changes  
[B] makes  
[C] sets  
[D] turns

44. [A] binding  
[B] convincing  
[C] restraining  
[D] sustaining
45. [A] authorized  
[B] credited  
[C] entitled  
[D] qualified
46. [A] with  
[B] to  
[C] from  
[D] by
47. [A] impact  
[B] incident  
[C] inference  
[D] issue
48. [A] stated  
[B] remarked  
[C] said  
[D] told
49. [A] what  
[B] when  
[C] which  
[D] that
50. [A] assure  
[B] confide  
[C] ensure  
[D] guarantee

### **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.

51. The growth of specialization in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] sociology and chemistry
  - [B] physics and psychology
  - [C] sociology and psychology



[D] physics and chemistry

52. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] there is little distinction between specialization and professionalisation  
 [B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science  
 [C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community  
 [D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones
53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the process of specialization and professionalisation  
 [B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study  
 [C] the change of policies in scientific publications  
 [D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs
54. The direct reason for specialization is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the development in communication  
 [B] the growth of professionalisation  
 [C] the expansion of scientific knowledge  
 [D] 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.

55. Digital divide is something \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] getting worse because of the Internet
  - [B] the rich countries are responsible for
  - [C] the world must guard against
  - [D] considered positive today
56. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] offers economic potentials
  - [B] can bring foreign funds
  - [C] can soon wipe out world poverty
  - [D] connects people all over the world
57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] providing financial support overseas
  - [B] preventing foreign capital's control
  - [C] building industrial infrastructure
  - [D] accepting foreign investment
58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] how well-developed it is electronically
  - [B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
  - [C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern
  - [D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

### 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.

59. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] needs of the readers all over the world
- [B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers
- [C] origins of the declining newspaper industry
- [D] aims of a journalism credibility project

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

- [A] quite trustworthy
- [B] somewhat contradictory
- [C] very illuminating
- [D] rather superficial

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

- [A] working attitude
- [B] conventional lifestyle

- [C] world outlook  
[D] educational background

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

- [A] failure to realize its real problem  
[B] tendency to hire annoying reporters  
[C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting  
[D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

#### 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?

- 
63. What is the typical trend of businesses today?
- [A] to take in more foreign funds
  - [B] to invest more abroad
  - [C] to combine and become bigger
  - [D] to trade with more countries
64. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the greater customer demands
  - [B] a surplus supply for the market
  - [C] a growing productivity
  - [D] the increase of the world's wealth
65. From Paragraph 4 we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
  - [B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
  - [C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous
  - [D] the Standard Oil Trust might have threatened competition
66. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] optimistic
  - [B] objective
  - [C] pessimistic
  - [D] biased

### 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 downshiffters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

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

67. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 1?
- [A] Full-time employment is a new international trend.
  - [B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.
  - [C] “A lateral move” means stepping out of full-time employment.
  - [D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.
68. The writer’s experiment shows that downshifting \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] enables her to realize her dream
  - [B] helps her mold a new philosophy of life
  - [C] prompts her to abandon her high social status
  - [D] leads her to accept the doctrine of *She* magazine
69. “Juggling one’s life” probably means living a life characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] non-materialistic lifestyle
  - [B] a bit of everything
  - [C] extreme stress
  - [D] anti-consumerism
70. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the quick pace of modern life

- [B] man's adventurous spirit  
 [C] man's search for mythical experiences  
 [D] the economic situation

#### 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

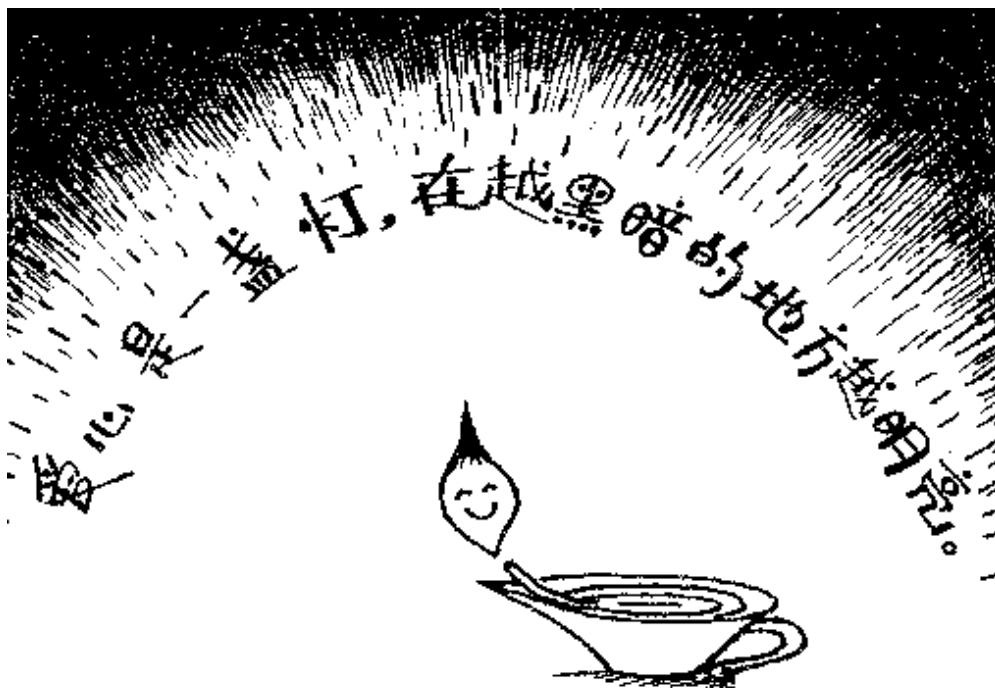
76. **Directions:**

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

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

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

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





## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 1979.

[A] from

[B] after

[C] for

[D] since

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

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] [■]

1. As I'll be away for at least a year, I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ from you now and then telling me how everyone is getting along.

[A] hearing

[B] to hear

[C] to be hearing

[D] having heard

2. Greatly agitated, I rushed to the apartment and tried the door, \_\_\_\_\_ to find it locked.

[A] just

[B] only

[C] hence

[D] thus

3. Doctors see a connection between increase amounts of leisure time spent \_\_\_\_\_ and the increased number of cases of skin cancer.

[A] to sunbathe

[B] to have sunbathed

- 
- [C] having sunbathed  
[D] sunbathing
4. Unless you sign a contract with the insurance company for your goods, you are not entitled \_\_\_\_\_ a repayment for the goods damaged in delivery.  
[A] to  
[B] with  
[C] for  
[D] on
5. On a rainy day I was driving north through Vermont \_\_\_\_\_ I noticed a young man holding up a sign reading "Boston".  
[A] which  
[B] where  
[C] when  
[D] that
6. Christie stared angrily at her boss and turned away, as though \_\_\_\_\_ out of the office.  
[A] went  
[B] gone  
[C] to go  
[D] would go
7. The roles expected \_\_\_\_\_ old people in such a setting give too few psychological satisfactions for normal happiness.  
[A] of  
[B] on  
[C] to  
[D] with
8. Talk to anyone in the drug industry, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll soon discover that the science of genetics is the biggest thing to hit drug research since penicillin was discovered.  
[A] or  
[B] and  
[C] for  
[D] so
9. It wasn't so much that I disliked her \_\_\_\_\_ that I just wasn't interested in the whole business.

[A] rather

[B] so

[C] than

[D] as

10. Countless divorced politicians would have been elected out of office years ago had they even thought of a divorce, let alone \_\_\_\_\_ one.

[A] getting

[B] to get

[C] gotten

[D] get

### 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]

11. Having isolated on a remote island, with little work to occupy them, the soldiers suffered

A

B

C

from boredom and low spirits.

D

12. If the letter to be mailed was placed on the writing table an hour ago, it is certain being

A

B

C

D

there now.

13. The ruling party could even lose its majority in the lower house of parliament, started a

A

B

C

period of prolonged struggling.

D

14. The mechanisms at work are manifest in the tendency for such physical activity to  
 A B C  
 utilize the potential harmful constituents of the stress response.  
 D
15. In the long run, however, this hurry to shed full-time staff may be more harmful to  
 A B C  
 industry as it is to the workforce.  
 D
16. See to it that you include in the examination paper whatever questions they didn't know  
 A B C  
the answer last time.  
 D
17. Most newspapers, while devoting the major part of its space to recent events, usually  
 A B  
 manage to find room on the inside pages for articles on some interesting topics.  
 C D
18. One sign by which you are making progress in an art such as painting or photography is  
 A B  
that you begin to realize how much there is to learn.  
 C D
19. The ideal listener stays both inside and outside the music at the moment it is played and  
 A  
enjoying it almost as much as the composer at the moment he composes.  
 B C D
20. Continued exposure to stress has been linked to worsened functioning of the immune  
 A B  
 system, leaving a person more liable for infection.  
 C D

### 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 \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.

- [A] vanished
- [B] scattered
- [C] abandoned
- [D] rejected

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

Sample Answer

- [A] [B]  [D]

21. He spoke so \_\_\_\_\_ that even his opponents were won over by his arguments.
- [A] bluntly
  - [B] convincingly
  - [C] emphatically
  - [D] determinedly
22. France's \_\_\_\_\_ of nuclear testing in the South Pacific last month triggered political debates and mass demonstrations.
- [A] assumption
  - [B] consumption
  - [C] presumption
  - [D] resumption
23. The 215-page manuscript, circulated to publishers last October, \_\_\_\_\_ an outburst of interest.
- [A] flared
  - [B] glittered
  - [C] sparked
  - [D] flashed
24. His efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the two Parties \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] came off
  - [B] came on
  - [C] came round
  - [D] came down
25. The system was redesigned to embrace the network and eventually \_\_\_\_\_ it in a profitable direction.
- [A] adapt

- 
- [B] control  
 [C] install  
 [D] steer
26. The capital intended to broaden the export base and \_\_\_\_\_ efficiency gains from international trade was channeled instead into uneconomic import substitution.  
 [A] secure  
 [B] extend  
 [C] defend  
 [D] possess
27. It is announced that a wallet has been found and can be \_\_\_\_\_ at the manager's office.  
 [A] declared  
 [B] obtained  
 [C] reclaimed  
 [D] recognized
28. When I \_\_\_\_\_ my senses, I found myself wrapped up in bed in my little room, with Grandma bending over me.  
 [A] woke up  
 [B] took to  
 [C] picked up  
 [D] came to
29. The American society is \_\_\_\_\_ an exceedingly shaky foundation of natural resources, which is connected with the possibility of a worsening environment.  
 [A] established on  
 [B] affiliated to  
 [C] originated from  
 [D] incorporated with
30. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ with my roommate but I have to share the room with her, because I have nowhere else to live.  
 [A] concerned  
 [B] compatible  
 [C] considerate  
 [D] complied
31. At first, the \_\_\_\_\_ of color pictures over a long distance seemed impossible, but, with

painstaking efforts and at great expense, it became a reality.

- [A] transaction
- [B] transmission
- [C] transformation
- [D] transition

32. When the committee \_\_\_\_\_ to details, the proposed plan seemed impractical.

- [A] got down
- [B] set about
- [C] went off
- [D] came up

33. \_\_\_\_\_ to some parts of South America is still difficult, because parts of the continent are still covered with thick forests.

- [A] Orientation
- [B] Access
- [C] Procession
- [D] Voyage

34. Mr. Smith had an unusual \_\_\_\_\_: he was first an office clerk, then a sailor, and ended up as a school teacher.

- [A] profession
- [B] occupation
- [C] position
- [D] career

35. The mayor is a woman with great \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore deserves our political and financial support.

- [A] intention
- [B] instinct
- [C] integrity
- [D] intensity

36. The English weather defies forecast and hence is a source of interest \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone.

- [A] speculation
- [B] attribution
- [C] utilization
- [D] proposition

- 
37. The fact that the golden eagle usually builds its nest on some high cliffs \_\_\_\_\_ it almost impossible to obtain the eggs or the young birds.
- [A] renders  
[B] reckons  
[C] regards  
[D] relates
38. To impress a future employer, one should dress neatly, be \_\_\_\_\_, and display interest in the job.
- [A] swift  
[B] instant  
[C] timely  
[D] punctual
39. You don't have to install this radio in your new car, it's an \_\_\_\_\_ extra.
- [A] excessive  
[B] optional  
[C] additional  
[D] arbitrary
40. We were pleased to note that the early morning delivery didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to the traffic jam of the busy city.
- [A] aid  
[B] amount  
[C] add  
[D] attribute

## 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 41 consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 42 he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 43 the



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unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to  
44 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 45 the soil. He  
 may also need money to construct irrigation 46 and improve his farm in other ways. If no  
 surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47. He must either sell some of his property or  
48 extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low  
49 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 50 obtainable.

41. [A] other than  
 [B] as well as  
 [C] instead of  
 [D] more than
42. [A] only if  
 [B] much as  
 [C] long before  
 [D] ever since
43. [A] for  
 [B] against  
 [C] of  
 [D] towards
44. [A] replace  
 [B] purchase  
 [C] supplement  
 [D] dispose
45. [A] enhance  
 [B] mix  
 [C] feed  
 [D] raise
46. [A] vessels  
 [B] routes  
 [C] paths

- 
- [D] channels
47. [A] self-confident  
 [B] self-sufficient  
 [C] self-satisfied  
 [D] self-restrained
48. [A] search  
 [B] save  
 [C] offer  
 [D] seek
49. [A] proportion  
 [B] percentage  
 [C] rate  
 [D] ratio
50. [A] genuinely  
 [B] obviously  
 [C] presumably  
 [D] frequently

### 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."

51. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
  - [B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before
  - [C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors
  - [D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy
52. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
  - [B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
  - [C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
  - [D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market
53. What can be inferred from the passage?
- [A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
  - [B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
  - [C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
  - [D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.
54. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] turning of the business cycle
- [B] restructuring of industry
- [C] improved business management
- [D] success in education

## 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 past 100,000 years -- even the past 100 years -- our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they "look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension." No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

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

- [A] A lack of mates.
- [B] A fierce competition.
- [C] A lower survival rate.
- [D] A defective gene.

56. What does the example of India illustrate?

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

- [B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.  
 [C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.  
 [D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

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

- [A] life has been improved by technological advance  
 [B] the number of female babies has been declining  
 [C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution  
 [D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

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

- [A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution  
 [B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution  
 [C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature  
 [D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere

### 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?

- 
59. This passage is mainly \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a survey of new approaches to art
  - [B] a review of Futurist poetry
  - [C] about merits of the Futurist movement
  - [D] about laws and requirements of literature
60. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] determine its purposes
  - [B] ignore its flaws
  - [C] follow the new fashions
  - [D] accept the principles
61. Futurists claim that we must \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] increase the production of literature
  - [B] use poetry to relieve modern stress
  - [C] develop new modes of expression
  - [D] avoid using adjectives and verbs
62. The author believes that Futurist poetry is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] based on reasonable principles
  - [B] new and acceptable to ordinary people
  - [C] indicative of basic change in human nature
  - [D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature

#### 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.

63. In the Westerner’s eyes, the postwar Japan was \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] under aimless development
  - [B] a positive example
  - [C] a rival to the West
  - [D] on the decline
64. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?
- [A] Women’s participation in social activities is limited.
  - [B] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.
  - [C] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.
  - [D] The life-style has been influenced by Western values.
65. Which of the following is true according to the author?
- [A] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.
  - [B] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
  - [C] More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
  - [D] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.
66. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life
  - [B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.

[C] the Japanese endure more than ever before

[D] 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.

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

[A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices

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

[C] its goals are spiritual rather than material

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

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

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



- [B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out  
 [C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal  
 [D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition
69. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] they think of it as immoral  
 [B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth  
 [C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits  
 [D] they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible
70. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] secretly and vigorously  
 [B] openly and enthusiastically  
 [C] easily and momentarily  
 [D] verbally and spiritually

#### 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.

73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, 74) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the

process of industrialization -- with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed -- was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. 75) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements -- themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

## Section V Writing

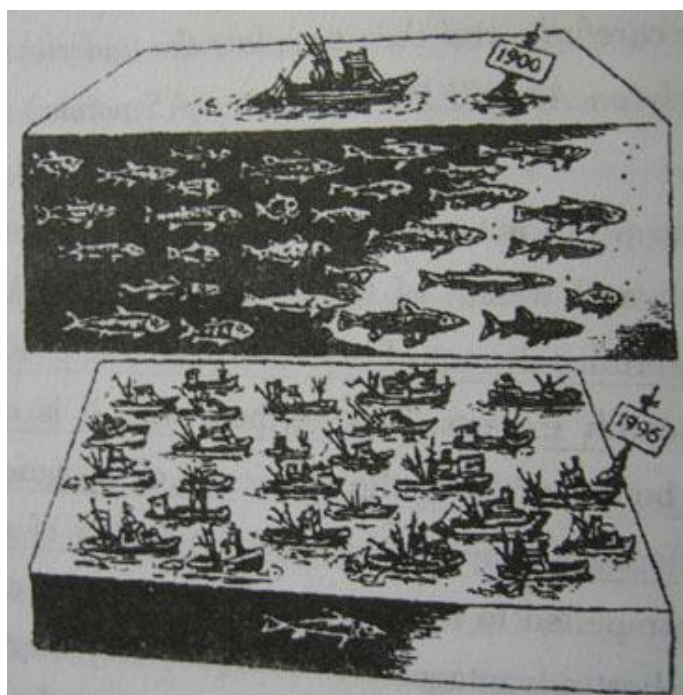
### 76. Directions:

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

[B] Your essay must be written neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

[C] 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.



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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ just around the corner was untrue.  
[A] would be  
[B] to be  
[C] was  
[D] being
2. Smoking is so harmful to personal health that it kills \_\_\_\_\_ people each year than automobile accidents.  
[A] seven more times  
[B] seven times more  
[C] over seven times  
[D] seven times
3. It's easy to blame the decline of conversation on the pace of modern life and on the vague changes \_\_\_\_\_ place in our ever-changing world.  
[A] taking  
[B] to take  
[C] take  
[D] taken
4. This is an exciting area of study, and one \_\_\_\_\_ which new applications are being discovered almost daily.  
[A] from  
[B] by  
[C] in  
[D] through

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

[C] existing

[D] to exist

**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)

11. Your math instructor would have been happy to give you a makeup examination  
A  
had you gone and explained that your parents had been ill at the time.  
B C D
12. As the children become financially independent of the family, the emphasis on family  
A B C  
financial security will shift from protection to save for the retirement years.  
D
13. Were the Times Co. to purchase another major media company, there is no doubt that it  
A  
could dramatically transform a family-ran enterprise that still gets 90% of its revenues  
B C D  
from newspapers.
14. Symposium talks will cover a wide range of subjects from over-fishing to physical and  
A B  
environment factors that affect the populations of different species.  
C D
15. Conversation calls for a willingness to alternate the role of speaker with one of listener,  
A B C  
and it calls for occasional 'digestive pauses' by both.  
D
16. If two theories are equal to their ability to account for a body of data, the theory that  
A B  
does so with the smaller number of assumptions is to be preferred.  
C D
17. The Committee adopted a resolution requiring the seven automakers selling the most cars  
A B

in the state making 2 percent of those vehicles emissions-free by 1998.  
C D

18. As long as poor people, who in general are colored, are in conflict with richer people, who  
A B  
in general are lighter skin, there's going to be a constant racial conflict in the world.  
C D

19. All those left undone may sound greatly in theory, but even the truest believer has great  
A B C  
difficulty when it comes to specifics.  
D

20. Even if automakers modify commercially produced cars to run on alternative fuels, the  
A B C  
cars won't catch on in a big way when drivers can fill them up at the gas station.  
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)

21. An important property of a scientific theory is its ability to \_\_\_\_\_ further research and further thinking about a particular topic.

[A] stimulate

[B] renovate

[C] arouse

[D] advocate

22. Although architecture has artistic qualities, it must also satisfy a number of important practical \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] obligations

[B] regulations

[C] observations

[D] considerations

23. Life insurance is financial protection for dependents against loss \_\_\_\_\_ the bread-winner's death.

[A] at the cost of

- 
- [B] on the verge of  
[C] as a result of  
[D] for the sake of
24. In education there should be a good \_\_\_\_\_ among the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgment.  
[A] distribution  
[B] balance  
[C] combination  
[D] assignment
25. The American dream is most \_\_\_\_\_ during the periods of productivity and wealth generated by American capitalism.  
[A] plausible  
[B] patriotic  
[C] primitive  
[D] partial
26. Poverty is not \_\_\_\_\_ in most cities although, perhaps because of the crowded conditions in certain areas, it is more visible there.  
[A] rare  
[B] temporary  
[C] prevalent  
[D] segmental
27. People who live in small towns often seem more friendly than those living in \_\_\_\_\_ populated areas.  
[A] densely  
[B] intensely  
[C] abundantly  
[D] highly
28. As a way of \_\_\_\_\_ the mails while they were away, the Johnsons asked the cleaning lady to send little printed slips asking the senders to write again later.  
[A] picking up  
[B] coping with  
[C] passing out  
[D] getting across

- 
29. Tom's mother tried hard to persuade him to \_\_\_\_\_ from his intention to invest his savings in stock market.
- [A] pull out  
 [B] give up  
 [C] draw in  
 [D] back down
30. An increasing proportion of our population, unable to live without advanced medical \_\_\_\_\_, will become progressively more reliant on expensive technology.
- [A] interference  
 [B] interruption  
 [C] intervention  
 [D] interaction
31. These causes produced the great change in the country that modernized the \_\_\_\_\_ of higher education from the mid-1860's to the mid-1880's.
- [A] branch  
 [B] category  
 [C] domain  
 [D] scope
32. Nobody yet knows how long and how seriously the \_\_\_\_\_ in the financial system will drag down the economy.
- [A] shallowness  
 [B] shakiness  
 [C] scantiness  
 [D] stiffness
33. Crisis would be the right term to describe the \_\_\_\_\_ in many animal species.
- [A] minimization  
 [B] restriction  
 [C] descent  
 [D] decline
34. The city is an important railroad \_\_\_\_\_ and industrial and convention center.
- [A] conjunction  
 [B] network  
 [C] junction



- 
- [D] link
35. Prof. White, my respected tutor, frequently reminds me to \_\_\_\_\_ myself of every chance to improve my English.
- [A] assure  
[B] inform  
[C] avail  
[D] notify
36. Researchers discovered that plants infected with a virus give off a gas that \_\_\_\_\_ disease resistance in neighboring plants.
- [A] contracts  
[B] activates  
[C] maintains  
[D] prescribes
37. Corporations and labor unions have \_\_\_\_\_ great benefits upon their employees and members as well as upon the general public.
- [A] conferred  
[B] granted  
[C] flung  
[D] submitted
38. The movement of the moon conveniently provided the unit of month, which was \_\_\_\_\_ from one new moon to the next.
- [A] measured  
[B] reckoned  
[C] judged  
[D] assessed
39. The judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible on the grounds that it was \_\_\_\_\_ to the issue at hand.
- [A] irrational  
[B] unreasonable  
[C] invalid  
[D] irrelevant
40. Fuel scarcities and price increases \_\_\_\_\_ automobile designers to scale down the largest models and to develop completely new lines of small cars and trucks.

- [A] persuaded
- [B] prompted
- [C] imposed
- [D] enlightened

## 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 41 low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 42 and active. When the work is well done, a 43 of accident-free operations is established 44 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

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

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

41. [A] at  
[B] in  
[C] on  
[D] with
42. [A] alive  
[B] vivid  
[C] mobile  
[D] diverse

43. [A] regulation  
[B] climate  
[C] circumstance  
[D] requirement
44. [A] where  
[B] how  
[C] what  
[D] unless
45. [A] alter  
[B] differ  
[C] shift  
[D] distinguish
46. [A] constituting  
[B] aggravating  
[C] observing  
[D] justifying
47. [A] Some  
[B] Many  
[C] Even  
[D] Still
48. [A] comes off  
[B] turns up  
[C] pays off  
[D] holds up
49. [A] claims  
[B] reports  
[C] declarations  
[D] proclamations
50. [A] an advantage  
[B] a benefit  
[C] an interest

---

[D] a profit

### 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.

51. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?

- [A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.
- [B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.

- 
- [C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.  
 [D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.
52. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products  
 [B] become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products  
 [C] make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability  
 [D] feel obliged to view customers' safety as their first concern
53. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] some injury claims were no longer supported by law  
 [B] helmets were not designed to prevent injuries  
 [C] product labels would eventually be discarded  
 [D] some sports games might lose popularity with athletes
54. The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] biased  
 [B] indifferent  
 [C] puzzling  
 [D] objective

## 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.

55. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] has been striving to expand its market
  - [B] intended to follow a fanciful fashion
  - [C] tried but in vain to control the market
  - [D] has been booming for one year or so
56. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the technology is popular with many Web users
  - [B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions
  - [C] there is a radical change in strategy
  - [D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners
57. In the view of Net purists, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] there should be no marketing messages in online culture
  - [B] money making should be given priority to on the Web
  - [C] the Web should be able to function as the television set
  - [D] there should be no online commercial information without requests
58. We learn from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce
  - [B] interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers
  - [C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago
  - [D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

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**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.

59. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] far-reaching
- [B] dubiously oriented
- [C] self-contradictory
- [D] radically reformatory

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

#### 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."

63. We can learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans
  - [B] the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning
  - [C] NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique
  - [D] the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning
64. The panel agreed on all of the following except that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
  - [B] the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control
  - [C] it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
  - [D] it would be against ethical values to clone a human being
65. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] embryo research is just a current development of cloning
  - [B] the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
  - [C] an embryo's life will not be endangered in embryo research
  - [D] the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law
66. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
  - [B] a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time
  - [C] privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal
  - [D] the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

### 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."

67. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
- [B] science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
- [C] scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
- [D] unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

68. The author asserts that scientists \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] shouldn't replace "scientific method" with imaginative thought
- [B] shouldn't neglect to speculate on unpredictable things

[C] should write more concise reports for technical journals

[D] should be confident about their research findings

69. It seems that some young scientists \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] have a keen interest in prediction

[B] often speculate on the future

[C] think highly of creative thinking

[D] stick to “scientific method”

70. The author implies that the results of scientific research \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] may not be as profitable as they are expected

[B] can be measured in dollars and cents

[C] rely on conformity to a standard pattern

[D] are mostly underestimated by management

#### 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)

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

72) Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world. 73) During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession. 74) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of “tunnel method,” frequently fall victim to the “technicist fallacy.” Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts

of its technical implementation.

75) It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

**Section V Writing**

**76. Directions:**

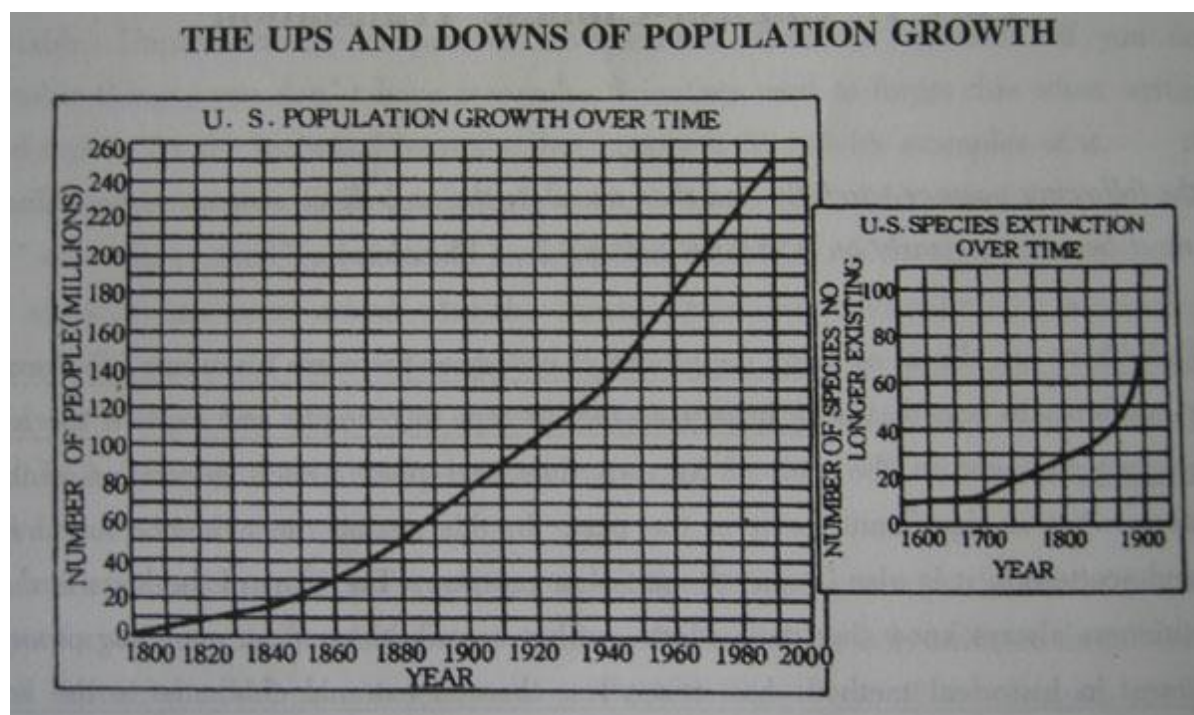
[A] Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words.

[B] Your essay must be written neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

[C] Your essay should cover these three points:

1. effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife
2. possible reason for the effect
3. your suggestion for wildlife protection

**THE UPS AND DOWNS OF POPULATION GROWTH**



## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 1979.

[A] from

[B] after

[C] for

[D] since

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

1. I worked so late in the office last night that I hardly had time \_\_\_\_\_ the last bus.

[A] to have caught

[B] to catch

[C] catching

[D] having caught

2. As it turned out to be a small house party, we \_\_\_\_\_ so formally.

[A] needn't dress up

[B] did not need have dressed up

[C] did not need dress up

[D] needn't have dressed up

3. I apologize if I \_\_\_\_\_ you, but I assure you it was unintentional.

[A] offend

[B] had offended

[C] should have offended

[D] might have offended

4. Although a teenager, Fred could resist \_\_\_\_\_ what to do and what not to do.

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







- 
- [A] amending  
 [B] fitting  
 [C] mending  
 [D] renovating
22. There were many people present and he appeared only for a few seconds, so I only caught a \_\_\_\_\_ of him.  
 [A] glance  
 [B] glimpse  
 [C] look  
 [D] sight
23. I don't think it's wise of you to \_\_\_\_\_ your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.  
 [A] show up  
 [B] show out  
 [C] show in  
 [D] show off
24. The returns in the short \_\_\_\_\_ may be small, but over a number of years the investment will be well repaid.  
 [A] interval  
 [B] range  
 [C] span  
 [D] term
25. A thorough study of biology requires \_\_\_\_\_ with the properties of trees and plants, and the habit of birds and beasts.  
 [A] acquisition  
 [B] discrimination  
 [C] curiosity  
 [D] familiarity
26. She worked hard at her task before she felt sure that the results would \_\_\_\_\_ her long effort.  
 [A] justify  
 [B] testify  
 [C] rectify  
 [D] verify

- 
27. I'm very glad to know that my boss has generously agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ my debt in return for certain services.
- [A] take away  
[B] cut out  
[C] write off  
[D] clear up
28. Some journalists often overstate the situation so that their news may create a great \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] explosion  
[B] sensation  
[C] exaggeration  
[D] stimulation
29. According to what you have just said, am I to understand that his new post \_\_\_\_\_ no responsibility with it at all?
- [A] shoulders  
[B] possesses  
[C] carries  
[D] shares
30. Sometimes the student may be asked to write about his \_\_\_\_\_ to a certain book or article that has some bearing on the subject being studied.
- [A] comment  
[B] reaction  
[C] impression  
[D] comprehension
31. Please \_\_\_\_\_ yourself from smoking and spitting in public places, since the law forbids them.
- [A] restrain  
[B] hinder  
[C] restrict  
[D] prohibit
32. Without telephone it would be impossible to carry on the functions of \_\_\_\_\_ every business operation in the whole country.
- [A] practically  
[B] preferably

- 
- [C] precisely  
[D] presumably
33. Preliminary estimation puts the figure at around \$110 billion, \_\_\_\_\_ the \$160 billion the President is struggling to get through the Congress.  
[A] in proportion to  
[B] in reply to  
[C] in relation to  
[D] in contrast to
34. He is planning another tour abroad, yet his passport will \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of this month.  
[A] expire  
[B] exceed  
[C] terminate  
[D] cease
35. All the off-shore oil explorers were in high spirits as they read \_\_\_\_\_ letters from their families.  
[A] sentimental  
[B] affectionate  
[C] intimate  
[D] sensitive
36. Several international events in the early 1990s seem likely to \_\_\_\_\_, or at least weaken, the trends that emerged in the 1980s.  
[A] revolt  
[B] revolve  
[C] reverse  
[D] revive
37. I was unaware of the critical points involved, so my choice was quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] arbitrary  
[B] rational  
[C] mechanical  
[D] unpredictable
38. The local people were joyfully surprised to find the price of vegetables no longer \_\_\_\_\_ according to the weather.  
[A] altered

- [B] converted
- [C] fluctuated
- [D] modified

39. The pursuit of leisure on the part of the employees will certainly not \_\_\_\_\_ their prospect of promotion.
- [A] spur
  - [B] further
  - [C] induce
  - [D] reinforce
40. In what \_\_\_\_\_ to a last minute stay of execution, a council announced that emergency funding would keep alive two aging satellites.
- [A] applies
  - [B] accounts
  - [C] attaches
  - [D] amounts

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ man. But they insisted that its \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ of the English population. \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ history and economics, have \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

41. [A] admitted  
[B] believed  
[C] claimed  
[D] predicted
42. [A] plain  
[B] average  
[C] mean  
[D] normal
43. [A] momentary  
[B] prompt  
[C] instant  
[D] immediate
44. [A] bulk  
[B] host  
[C] gross  
[D] magnitude
45. [A] On  
[B] With  
[C] For  
[D] By
46. [A] broadly  
[B] thoroughly  
[C] generally  
[D] completely
47. [A] however  
[B] meanwhile  
[C] therefore  
[D] moreover
48. [A] at  
[B] in  
[C] about

[D] for

49. [A] manifested

[B] approved

[C] shown

[D] speculated

50. [A] noted

[B] impressed

[C] labeled

[D] marked

### 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.

51. The third sentence of Paragraph 1 implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality
  - [B] the blind could be happier than the sighted
  - [C] over-excited people tend to neglect vital things
  - [D] fascination makes people lose their eyesight
52. In Paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] areas short of electricity
  - [B] dams without power stations
  - [C] poor countries around India
  - [D] common people in the Narmada Dam area
53. What is the myth concerning giant dams?
- [A] They bring in more fertile soil.
  - [B] They help defend the country.
  - [C] They strengthen international ties.
  - [D] They have universal control of the waters.
54. What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] "It's no use crying over spilt milk"
  - [B] "More haste, less speed"
  - [C] "Look before you leap"
  - [D] "He who laughs last laughs best"

## 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.”

55. According to the author, the American economic situation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] not as good as it seems
  - [B] at its turning point
  - [C] much better than it seems
  - [D] near to complete recovery
56. The official statistics on productivity growth \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle
  - [B] fall short of businessmen’s anticipation
  - [C] meet the expectation of business people
  - [D] fail to reflect the true state of economy
57. The author raises the question “what about pain without gain?” because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] he questions the truth of “no gain without pain”
  - [B] he does not think the productivity revolution works
  - [C] he wonders if the official statistics are misleading
  - [D] he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses
58. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?



- [A] Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.  
 [B] New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.  
 [C] The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.  
 [D] The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

### 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."

59. The word "schism" (Line 4, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] confrontation

- [B] dissatisfaction  
 [C] separation  
 [D] contempt
60. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] discuss the cause of the decline of science's power  
 [B] show the author's sympathy with scientists  
 [C] explain the way in which science develops  
 [D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities
61. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- [A] Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.  
 [B] Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.  
 [C] The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-science.  
 [D] Tagging environmentalists as "anti-science" is justifiable.
62. The author's attitude toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] impartial  
 [B] subjective  
 [C] biased  
 [D] puzzling

#### 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.

63. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history
  - [B] witnessed a southwestern shift of population
  - [C] underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
  - [D] brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II
64. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution
  - [B] it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants
  - [C] it reveals the Americans' new pursuit of spacious living
  - [D] it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday's "baby boom"
65. We can see from the available statistics that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US
  - [B] the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West
  - [C] cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration

[D] Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population

66. The word “demographers” (Line 1, Paragraph 8) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] people in favor of the trend of democracy
- [B] advocates of migration between states
- [C] scientists engaged in the study of population
- [D] conservatives clinging to old patterns of life

### 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).

67. The author believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth’s interior
- [B] the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true
- [C] the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions
- [D] the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart

68. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that

\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the two continents are still moving in opposite directions
- [B] they have been found to share certain geological features
- [C] the African plate has been stable for 30 million years
- [D] over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe

69. The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the structure of the African plates
- [B] the revival of dead volcanoes
- [C] the mobility of the continents
- [D] the formation of new oceans

70. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the features of volcanic activities
- [B] the importance of the theory about drifting plates
- [C] the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies
- [D] the process of the formation of volcanoes

#### 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, planets and eventually, even humans.

Cobe is designed to see just the biggest structures, but astronomers would like to see much smaller hot spots as well, the seeds of local objects like clusters and superclusters of galaxies.

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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

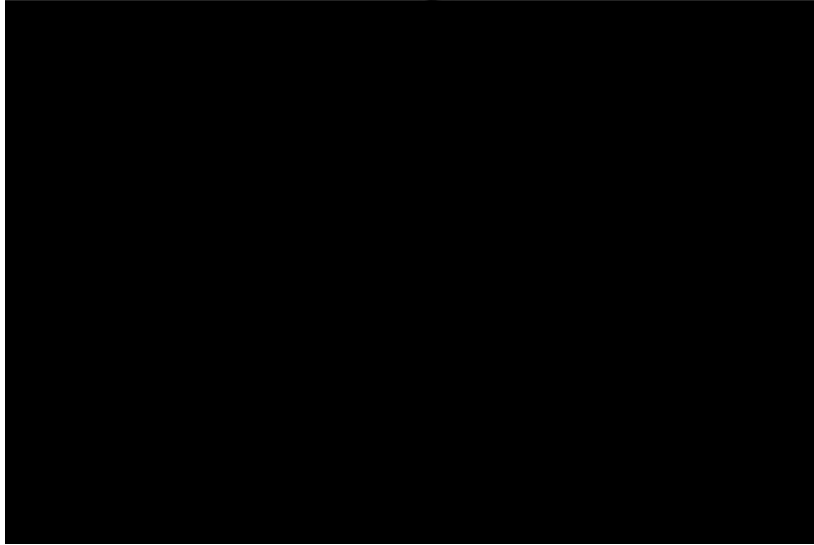
### Directions:

[A] Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words.

[B] Your essay must be written clearly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

[C] Your essay should meet the requirements below:

1. Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon.
2. Give your comments.



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





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, \_\_\_\_\_ could go penniless by next year.  
 [A] the larger one  
 [B] the larger of which  
 [C] the largest one  
 [D] the largest of which
  
2. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always \_\_\_\_\_ with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.  
 [A] combined  
 [B] having combined  
 [C] combine  
 [D] being combined
  
3. Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the picnic, \_\_\_\_\_ to the family's disappointment.  
 [A] much  
 [B] more  
 [C] too much  
 [D] much more
  
4. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I \_\_\_\_\_ fully occupied the whole of last week.  
 [A] were  
 [B] had been  
 [C] have been  
 [D] was
  
5. Help will come from the UN, but the aid will be \_\_\_\_\_ near what's needed.

- 
- [A] everywhere  
[B] somewhere  
[C] nowhere  
[D] anywhere
6. The chief reason for the population growth isn't so much a rise in birth rates \_\_\_\_\_ a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.  
[A] and  
[B] as  
[C] but  
[D] or
7. He claims to be an expert in astronomy, but in actual fact he is quite ignorant on the subject. \_\_\_\_\_ he knows about it is out of date and inaccurate.  
[A] What little  
[B] So much  
[C] How much  
[D] So little
8. Although we feel dissatisfied with the election results, we have to become reconciled \_\_\_\_\_ the decision made by our fellow countrymen.  
[A] for  
[B] on  
[C] to  
[D] in
9. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone \_\_\_\_\_ to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out.  
[A] adding  
[B] to have added  
[C] to add  
[D] added
10. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] noticed  
[B] to be noticed  
[C] being noticed  
[D] to notice

## 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 foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition which they saw  
 A B C 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].

11. Although Professor Green's lectures usually ran over the fifty-minute period, but none  
 A B C  
 of his students even objected as they found his lectures both informative and interesting.  
 D
12. When Edison died, it was proposed that the American people turned off all power in their  
 A B C  
 homes, streets, and factories for several minutes in honor of this great man.  
 D
13. They pointed out the damage which they supposed that had been done by last night's  
 A B C D  
 storm.
14. Because of the recent accidents, our parents forbid my brother and me from swimming in  
 A B  
 the river unless someone agrees to watch over us.  
 C D
15. A great many teachers firmly believe that English is one of the poorest-taught subjects  
 A B C  
 in high schools at present.  
 D
16. In this way these insects show an efficient use of their sound-produced ability, organizing  
 A B  
 two sounds delivered at a high rate as one call.  
 C D

17. I thought the technician was to blame for the blowing of the fuse, but I see now how I  
 A B C  
was mistaken.  
 D
18. For him to be re-elected what is essential is not that his policy works, but that the public  
 A B C  
 believe that it is.  
 D
19. As far as I am concerned, his politics are rather conservative compared with other  
 A B C  
politicians.  
 D
20. I'd say whenever you are going after something that is belonging to you, anyone who  
 A B  
is depriving you of the right to have it is criminal.  
 C 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 \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.

[A] vanished

[B] scattered

[C] abandoned

[D] rejected

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

21. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] off  
 [B] aside  
 [C] out  
 [D] down

- 
22. The wealth of a country should be measured \_\_\_\_\_ the health and happiness of its people as well as the material goods it can produce.
- [A] in line with  
 [B] in terms of  
 [C] in regard with  
 [D] by means of
23. He has failed me so many times that I no longer place any \_\_\_\_\_ on what he promises.
- [A] faith  
 [B] belief  
 [C] credit  
 [D] reliance
24. My students found the book \_\_\_\_\_: it provided them with an abundance of information on the subject.
- [A] enlightening  
 [B] confusing  
 [C] distracting  
 [D] amusing
25. Nobody yet knows how long and how seriously the shakiness in the financial system will \_\_\_\_\_ down the economy.
- [A] put  
 [B] settle  
 [C] drag  
 [D] knock
26. In this factory the machines are not regulated \_\_\_\_\_ but are jointly controlled by a central computer system.
- [A] independently  
 [B] individually  
 [C] irrespectively  
 [D] irregularly
27. Every chemical change either results from energy being used to produce the change, or causes energy to be \_\_\_\_\_ in some form.
- [A] given off  
 [B] put out  
 [C] set off

- 
- [D] used up
28. If businessmen are taxed too much, they will no longer be motivated to work hard, with the result that incomes from taxation might actually \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] shrink  
[B] delay  
[C] disperse  
[D] sink
29. American companies are evolving from mass-production manufacturing to \_\_\_\_\_ enterprises.
- [A] moveable  
[B] changing  
[C] flexible  
[D] varying
30. If you know what the trouble is, why don't you help them to \_\_\_\_\_ the situation?
- [A] simplify  
[B] modify  
[C] verify  
[D] rectify
31. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ what has happened to the vegetables, for they were freshly picked this morning.
- [A] figure out  
[B] draw out  
[C] look out  
[D] work out
32. I tried very hard to persuade him to join our group but I met with a flat \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] disapproval  
[B] rejection  
[C] refusal  
[D] decline
33. From this material we can \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of what you may call direct products.
- [A] derive  
[B] discern  
[C] diminish

- 
- [D] displace
34. She had clearly no \_\_\_\_\_ of doing any work, although she was very well paid.
- [A] tendency  
[B] ambition  
[C] intention  
[D] willingness
35. What seems confusing or fragmented at first might well become \_\_\_\_\_ a third time.
- [A] clean and measurable  
[B] notable and systematic  
[C] pure and wholesome  
[D] clear and organic
36. The public opinion was that the time was not \_\_\_\_\_ for the election of such a radical candidate as Mr. Jones.
- [A] reasonable  
[B] ripe  
[C] ready  
[D] practical
37. Hudson said he could not kill a living thing except for the \_\_\_\_\_ of hunger.
- [A] sensation  
[B] cause  
[C] purpose  
[D] motive
38. For the new country to survive, \_\_\_\_\_ for its people to enjoy prosperity, new economic policies will be required.
- [A] to name a few  
[B] let alone  
[C] not to speak  
[D] let's say
39. Foreign disinvestment and the \_\_\_\_\_ of South Africa from world capital markets after 1985 further weakened its economy.
- [A] displacement  
[B] elimination  
[C] exclusion

[D] exception

40. When a number of people \_\_\_\_\_ together in a conversational knot, each individual expresses his position in the group by where he stands.

[A] pad

[B] pack

[C] squeeze

[D] cluster

## 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 41 into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day's work for a day's pay. One day at a time. 42 industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive 43 reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

44 its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part-timers and temporary workers. This "45" work force is the most important 46 in American business today, and it is 47 changing the relationship between people and their jobs. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive 48 avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens 49 by employment rules, healthcare costs and pension plans. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of 50 that came from being a loyal employee.

41. [A] swarm

[B] stride

[C] separate

[D] slip

42. [A] For



- [B] Because  
[C] As  
[D] Since
43. [A] from  
[B] in  
[C] on  
[D] by
44. [A] Even though  
[B] Now that  
[C] If only  
[D] Provided that
45. [A] durable  
[B] disposable  
[C] available  
[D] transferable
46. [A] approach  
[B] flow  
[C] fashion  
[D] trend
47. [A] instantly  
[B] reversely  
[C] fundamentally  
[D] sufficiently
48. [A] but  
[B] while  
[C] and  
[D] whereas
49. [A] imposed  
[B] restricted  
[C] illustrated  
[D] confined

50. [A] excitement  
 [B] conviction  
 [C] enthusiasm  
 [D] importance

### 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.

51. From the second paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries

- 
- [B] physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia  
 [C] changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law  
 [D] it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage
52. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia  
 [B] similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries  
 [C] observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes  
 [D] the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop
53. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia  
 [B] experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient  
 [C] have an intense fear of terrible suffering  
 [D] undergo a cooling off period of seven days
54. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] opposition  
 [B] suspicion  
 [C] approval  
 [D] indifference

## 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.

55. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
  - [B] small-minded officials deserve a serious comment
  - [C] Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
  - [D] most Americans are ready to offer help
56. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
  - [B] courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
  - [C] various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
  - [D] social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions
57. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] to improve their hard life
  - [B] in view of their long-distance travel
  - [C] to add some flavor to their own daily life
  - [D] out of a charitable impulse
58. The tradition of hospitality to strangers \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] tends to be superficial and artificial
  - [B] is generally well kept up in the United States
  - [C] is always understood properly
  - [D] has something to do with the busy tourist trails

### 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.

59. "Substance abuse" (Line 5, Paragraph 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used
  - [B] "drug abuse" is only related to a limited number of drug takers
  - [C] alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine
  - [D] many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous
60. The word "pervasive" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) might mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] widespread
  - [B] overwhelming
  - [C] piercing
  - [D] fashionable
61. Physical dependence on certain substances results from \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time
  - [B] exclusive use of them for social purposes
  - [C] quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases

[D] careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms

62. From the last paragraph we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] stimulants function positively on the mind

[B] hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health

[C] depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances

[D] the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups

#### 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."

63. Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for \_\_\_\_\_.

- 
- [A] its raising of the corporate stock price  
 [B] its self-examination of soul  
 [C] its neglect of social responsibility  
 [D] its emphasis on creative freedom
64. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?  
 [A] Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner.  
 [B] Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.  
 [C] Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate.  
 [D] Steve Ross is no longer alive.
65. In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression  
 [B] softened his tone and adopted some new policy  
 [C] changed his attitude and yielded to objection  
 [D] received more support from the 15-member board
66. The best title for this passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] A Company under Fire  
 [B] A Debate on Moral Decline  
 [C] A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture  
 [D] A Form of Creative Freedom

### 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.

67. From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates
  - [B] economy will always follow certain models
  - [C] the economic situation is better than expected
  - [D] economists had foreseen the present economic situation
68. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- [A] Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car
  - [B] An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation
  - [C] A high unemployment rate will result from inflation
  - [D] Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy
69. The sentence "This is no flash in the pan" (Line 5, Paragraph 3) means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the low inflation rate will last for some time
  - [B] the inflation rate will soon rise
  - [C] the inflation will disappear quickly
  - [D] there is no inflation at present
70. The passage shows that the author is \_\_\_\_\_ the present situation.
- [A] critical of
  - [B] puzzled by
  - [C] disappointed at
  - [D] amazed at

#### 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

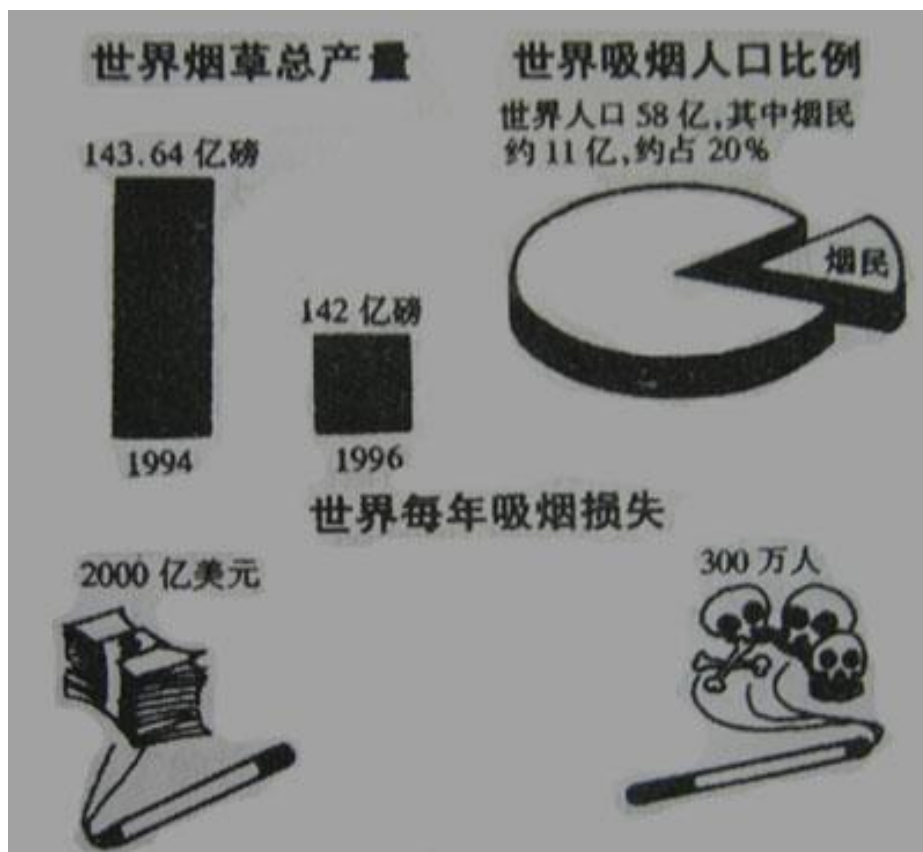
### Directions:

[A] Study the following set of pictures carefully and write an essay in no less than 120 words.

[B] Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

[C] Your essay should cover all the information provided and meet the requirements below:

1. Interpret the following pictures.
2. Predict the tendency of tobacco consumption and give your reasons.





## 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.  
 [A] as good as  
 [B] as good  
 [C] good  
 [D] good as
  
2. My pain \_\_\_\_\_ apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically: "Are you feeling all right?"  
 [A] must be  
 [B] had  
 [C] must have been  
 [D] had to be
  
3. The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me \_\_\_\_\_ she could remember who last borrowed it.  
 [A] ever since  
 [B] much as  
 [C] even though  
 [D] if only
  
4. Observations were made \_\_\_\_\_ the children at the beginning and at the end of preschool and first grade.  
 [A] towards  
 [B] of  
 [C] on  
 [D] with

- 
5. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each \_\_\_\_\_ one major point in contrast with the other.
- [A] makes  
[B] made  
[C] is to make  
[D] making
6. A safety analysis \_\_\_\_\_ the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done.
- [A] would identify  
[B] will identify  
[C] would have identified  
[D] will have identified
7. The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] of last year's  
[B] those of last year's  
[C] of those of last year's  
[D] that of last year's
8. For there \_\_\_\_\_ successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present.
- [A] is  
[B] to be  
[C] will be  
[D] being
9. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently \_\_\_\_\_ what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.
- [A] giving  
[B] gave  
[C] to give  
[D] given
10. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything \_\_\_\_\_ going on in the world.
- [A] it is  
[B] as is  
[C] there is

[D] what is

**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)

11. I'd rather you would go by train, because I can't bear the idea of your being in an airplane in such bad weather.  
A B C D
12. It's essential that people be psychological able to resist the impact brought about by the transition from planned economy to market economy.  
A B C D
13. Some bosses dislike to allow people to share their responsibilities; they keep all important matters tightly in their own hands.  
A B C D
14. Each cigarette which a person smokes does some harm, and eventually you may get a serious disease from its effect.  
A B C D
15. On the whole, ambitious students are much likely to succeed in their studies than are those with little ambition.  
A B C D
16. Despite much research, there are still certain elements in the life cycle of the insect that is not fully understood.  
A B C D
17. In 1921 Einstein won the Nobel Prize, and was honored in Germany until the rise of Nazism then he was driven from Germany because he was a Jew.  
A B C D



- 
24. He does not \_\_\_\_\_ as a teacher of English as his pronunciation is terrible.
- [A] equal  
[B] match  
[C] qualify  
[D] fit
25. Dozens of scientific groups all over the world have been \_\_\_\_\_ the goal of a practical and economic way to use sunlight to split water molecules.
- [A] pursuing  
[B] chasing  
[C] reaching  
[D] winning
26. The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that \_\_\_\_\_ the speakers stopped for refreshments.
- [A] at large  
[B] at intervals  
[C] at ease  
[D] at random
27. When travelling, you are advised to take travellers' checks, which provide a secure \_\_\_\_\_ to carrying your money in cash.
- [A] substitute  
[B] selection  
[C] preference  
[D] alternative
28. I never trusted him because I always thought of him as such a \_\_\_\_\_ character.
- [A] gracious  
[B] suspicious  
[C] unique  
[D] particular
29. Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this \_\_\_\_\_ produces artificial cold surrounding it.
- [A] absorption  
[B] transition  
[C] consumption



- 
- [D] interaction
30. I didn't say anything like that at all. You are purposely \_\_\_\_\_ my ideas to prove your point.
- [A] revising  
[B] contradicting  
[C] distorting  
[D] distracting
31. Language, culture, and personality may be considered \_\_\_\_\_ of each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.
- [A] indistinctly  
[B] separately  
[C] irrelevantly  
[D] independently
32. Watching me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the Irish milkmaid fought hard to \_\_\_\_\_ her laughter.
- [A] hold back  
[B] hold on  
[C] hold out  
[D] hold up
33. The manager gave one of the salesgirls an accusing look for her \_\_\_\_\_ attitude toward customers.
- [A] impartial  
[B] mild  
[C] hostile  
[D] opposing
34. I \_\_\_\_\_ with thanks the help of my colleagues in the preparation of this new column.
- [A] express  
[B] confess  
[C] verify  
[D] acknowledge
35. It is strictly \_\_\_\_\_ that access to confidential documents is denied to all but a few.
- [A] secured  
[B] forbidden

- 
- [C] regulated  
[D] determined
36. The pollution question as well as several other issues is going to be discussed when the Congress is in \_\_\_\_\_ again next spring.  
[A] assembly  
[B] session  
[C] conference  
[D] convention
37. Christmas is a Christian holy day usually celebrated on December 25th \_\_\_\_\_ the birth of Jesus Christ.  
[A] in accordance with  
[B] in terms of  
[C] in favor of  
[D] in honor of
38. Since it is too late to change my mind now, I am \_\_\_\_\_ to carrying out the plan.  
[A] obliged  
[B] committed  
[C] engaged  
[D] resolved
39. It was a bold idea to build a power station in the deep valley, but it \_\_\_\_\_ as well as we had hoped.  
[A] came off  
[B] went off  
[C] brought out  
[D] made out
40. To survive in the intense trade competition between countries, we must \_\_\_\_\_ the qualities and varieties of products we make to the world-market demand.  
[A] improve  
[B] enhanced  
[C] guarantee  
[D] gear

## 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)

Vitamins are organic compounds necessary in small amounts in the diet for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man.

They do not provide energy, 41 do they construct or build any part of the body. They are needed for 42 foods into energy and body maintenance. There are thirteen or more of them, and if 43 is missing a deficiency disease becomes 44.

Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements -- usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 45 nitrogen. They are different 46 their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin 47 one or more specific functions in the body.

48 enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for 49 vitamins. Many people, 50, believe in being on the "safe side" and thus take extra vitamins. However, a well-balanced diet will usually meet all the body's vitamin needs.

41. [A] either  
 [B] so  
 [C] nor  
 [D] never
42. [A] shifting  
 [B] transferring  
 [C] altering  
 [D] transforming
43. [A] any  
 [B] some  
 [C] anything  
 [D] something
44. [A] serious  
 [B] apparent  
 [C] severe

- 
- [D] fatal
45. [A] mostly  
[B] partially  
[C] sometimes  
[D] rarely
46. [A] in that  
[B] so that  
[C] such that  
[D] except that
47. [A] undertakes  
[B] holds  
[C] plays  
[D] performs
48. [A] Supplying  
[B] Getting  
[C] Providing  
[D] Furnishing
49. [A] exceptional  
[B] exceeding  
[C] excess  
[D] external
50. [A] nevertheless  
[B] therefore  
[C] moreover  
[D] meanwhile

### 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.

51. What do the elders mean when they say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get."?
- [A] You'll certainly get what you want.  
 [B] It's no use dreaming.  
 [C] You should be dissatisfied with what you have.  
 [D] It's essential to set a goal for yourself.
52. A blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is used in this passage as \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] an illustration of how to write an application for a job  
 [B] an indication of how to secure a good job  
 [C] a guideline for job description  
 [D] a principle for job evaluation
53. According to the passage, one must write an account of himself before starting to find a job because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] that is the first step to please the employer  
 [B] that is the requirement of the employer

- [C] it enables him to know when to sell his services  
 [D] it forces him to become clearly aware of himself

54. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] definite to offer  
 [B] imaginary to provide  
 [C] practical to supply  
 [D] desirable to present

## 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.

55. The world famous BBC now faces \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the problem of new coverage  
 [B] an uncertain prospect  
 [C] inquiries by the general public

- 
- [D] shrinkage of audience
56. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is NOT mentioned as the key issue?
- [A] Extension of its TV service to Far East.  
 [B] Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate.  
 [C] Potentials for further international cooperations.  
 [D] Its existence as a broadcasting organization.
57. The BBC's "royal charter" (Line 4, Paragraph 4) stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the financial support from the royal family  
 [B] the privileges granted by the Queen  
 [C] a contract with the Queen  
 [D] a unique relationship with the royal family
58. The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the emergence of commercial TV channels  
 [B] the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government  
 [C] the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs  
 [D] the challenge of new satellite channels

### 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.

59. It’s true of the old family firms that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] they were spoiled by the younger generations
  - [B] they failed for lack of individual initiative
  - [C] they lacked efficiency compared with modern companies
  - [D] they could supply adequate services to the taxpayers
60. The growth of limited liability companies resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the separation of capital from management
  - [B] the ownership of capital by managers
  - [C] the emergence of capital and labour as two classes
  - [D] the participation of shareholders in municipal business
61. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the shareholders were unaware of the needs of the workers
  - [B] the old firm owners had a better understanding of their workers
  - [C] the limited liability companies were too large to run smoothly
  - [D] the trade unions seemed to play a positive role
62. The author is most critical of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] family firm owners
  - [B] landowners
  - [C] managers
  - [D] shareholders



#### 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.

63. According to the author, the great outburst of major inventions in early America was in a large part due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] elementary schools
- [B] enthusiastic workers
- [C] the attractive premium system
- [D] a special way of thinking

- 
64. It is implied that adaptiveness and inventiveness of the early American mechanics \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] benefited a lot from their mathematical knowledge
  - [B] shed light on disciplined school management
  - [C] was brought about by privileged home training
  - [D] owed a lot to the technological development
65. A technologist can be compared to an artist because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] they are both winners of awards
  - [B] they are both experts in spatial thinking
  - [C] they both abandon verbal description
  - [D] they both use various instruments
66. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] Inventive Mind
  - [B] 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.

67. "Creationism" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] evolution in its true sense as to the origin of the universe
  - [B] a notion of the creation of religion
  - [C] the scientific explanation of the earth formation
  - [D] the deceptive theory about the origin of the universe
68. Kitcher's book is intended to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] recommend the views of the evolutionists
  - [B] expose the true features of creationists
  - [C] curse bitterly at this opponents
  - [D] launch a surprise attack on creationists
69. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] reasoning has played a decisive role in the debate
  - [B] creationists do not base their argument on reasoning
  - [C] evolutionary theory is too difficult for non-specialists
  - [D] creationism is supported by scientific findings
70. This passage appears to be a digest of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a book review
  - [B] a scientific paper
  - [C] a magazine feature
  - [D] a newspaper editorial

#### 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

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to time, questions will arise which will require specific scientific answers. It is therefore generally valuable to treat the scientific establishment as a resource or machine to be kept in functional order. 73) This seems mostly effectively done by supporting a certain amount of research not related to immediate goals but of possible consequence in the future.

This kind of support, like all government support, requires decisions about the appropriate recipients of funds. Decisions based on utility as opposed to lack of utility are straightforward. But a decision among projects none of which has immediate utility is more difficult. The goal of the supporting agencies is the praisable one of supporting “good” as opposed to “bad” science, but a valid determination is difficult to make. Generally, the idea of good science tends to become confused with the capacity of the field in question to generate an elegant theory. 74) However, the world is so made that elegant systems are in principle unable to deal with some of the world’s more fascinating and delightful aspects. 75) New forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought must arise in the future as they have in the past, giving rise to new standards of elegance.

## Section V Writing

### 76. Directions:

[A] Title: GOOD HEALTH

[B] Time limit: 40 minutes

[C] Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)

[D] Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: “The desire for good health is universal.”

[E] Your composition should be written neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

#### OUTLINE:

1. Importance of good health
2. Ways to keep fit
3. My own practices



## 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 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] had produced  
 [B] have been produced  
 [C] would have produced  
 [D] had been produced
  
2. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than \_\_\_\_\_ in the public mind today.  
 [A] exists  
 [B] exist  
 [C] existing  
 [D] existed
  
3. The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds \_\_\_\_\_ his argument in favor of the new theory.  
 [A] which to base on  
 [B] on which to base  
 [C] to base on which  
 [D] which to be based on
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ can help but be fascinated by the world into which he is taken by the science fiction.  
 [A] Everybody  
 [B] Anybody  
 [C] Somebody  
 [D] Nobody

- 
5. How many of us \_\_\_\_\_, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?
- [A] attended  
 [B] attending  
 [C] to attend  
 [D] have attended
6. Hydrogen is the fundamental element of the universe \_\_\_\_\_ it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.
- [A] so that  
 [B] but that  
 [C] in that  
 [D] provided that
7. We are taught that a business letter should be written in a formal style \_\_\_\_\_ in a personal one.
- [A] rather than  
 [B] other than  
 [C] better than  
 [D] less than
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally accepted, economical growth is determined by the smooth development of production.
- [A] What  
 [B] That  
 [C] It  
 [D] As
9. It is believed that today's pop music can serve as a creative force \_\_\_\_\_ stimulating the thinking of its listeners.
- [A] by  
 [B] with  
 [C] at  
 [D] on
10. Just as the soil is a part of the earth, \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere.
- [A] as it is  
 [B] the same as  
 [C] so is







- 
- [A] supply  
 [B] assurance  
 [C] provision  
 [D] adjustment
24. The newly-built Science Building seems \_\_\_\_\_ enough to last a hundred years.  
 [A] spacious  
 [B] sophisticated  
 [C] substantial  
 [D] steady
25. It is well-known that the retired workers in our country are \_\_\_\_\_ free medical care.  
 [A] entitled to  
 [B] involved in  
 [C] associated with  
 [D] assigned to
26. The farmers were more anxious for rain than the people in the city because they had more at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] danger  
 [B] stake  
 [C] loss  
 [D] threat
27. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ to death because I could make nothing of the chairman's speech.  
 [A] fatigued  
 [B] tired  
 [C] exhausted  
 [D] bored
28. When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] wrong  
 [B] trouble  
 [C] fault  
 [D] difficulty
29. Your advice would be \_\_\_\_\_ valuable to him, who is at present at his wit's end.

- 
- [A] exceedingly  
 [B] excessively  
 [C] extensively  
 [D] exclusively
30. He failed to carry out some of the provisions of the contract, and now he has to \_\_\_\_\_ the consequences.  
 [A] answer for  
 [B] run into  
 [C] abide by  
 [D] step into
31. The river is already \_\_\_\_\_ its banks because of excessive rainfall; and the city is threatened with a likely flood.  
 [A] parallel to  
 [B] level in  
 [C] flat on  
 [D] flush with
32. People \_\_\_\_\_ that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today.  
 [A] convinced  
 [B] anticipated  
 [C] resolved  
 [D] assured
33. 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.  
 [A] adapted  
 [B] acknowledged  
 [C] assembled  
 [D] appointed
34. The mother said she would \_\_\_\_\_ her son washing the dishes if he could finish his assignment before supper.  
 [A] let down

- 
- [B] let alone  
[C] let off  
[D] let out
35. We should always keep in mind that \_\_\_\_\_ decisions often lead to bitter regrets.  
[A] urgent  
[B] hasty  
[C] instant  
[D] prompt
36. John complained to the bookseller that there were several pages \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.  
[A] missing  
[B] losing  
[C] dropping  
[D] leaking
37. In the past, most foresters have been men, but today, the number of women \_\_\_\_\_ this field is climbing.  
[A] engaging  
[B] devoting  
[C] registering  
[D] pursuing
38. The supervisor didn't have time so far to go into it \_\_\_\_\_, but he gave us an idea about his plan.  
[A] at hand  
[B] in turn  
[C] in conclusion  
[D] at length
39. Their demand for a pay raise has not the slightest \_\_\_\_\_ of being met.  
[A] prospect  
[B] prediction  
[C] prosperity  
[D] permission
40. It's usually the case that people seldom behave in a \_\_\_\_\_ way when in a furious state.  
[A] stable

[B] rational

[C] legal

[D] 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. 41 kind of sleep is at all well-understood, but REM sleep is 42 to serve some restorative function of the brain. The purpose of non-REM sleep is even more 43. The new experiments, such as those 44 for the first time at a recent meeting of the Society for Sleep Research in Minneapolis, suggest fascinating explanations 45 of non-REM sleep.

For example, it has long been known that total sleep 46 is 100 percent fatal to rats, yet, 47 examination of the dead bodies, the animals look completely normal. A researcher has now 48 the mystery of why the animals die. The rats 49 bacterial infections of the blood, 50 their immune systems -- the self-protecting mechanism against disease -- had crashed.

41. [A] Either

[B] Neither

[C] Each

[D] Any

42. [A] intended

[B] required

[C] assumed

[D] inferred

43. [A] subtle

- [B] obvious  
[C] mysterious  
[D] doubtful
44. [A] maintained  
[B] described  
[C] settled  
[D] afforded
45. [A] in the light  
[B] by virtue  
[C] with the exception  
[D] for the purpose
46. [A] reduction  
[B] destruction  
[C] deprivation  
[D] restriction
47. [A] upon  
[B] by  
[C] through  
[D] with
48. [A] paid attention to  
[B] caught sight of  
[C] laid emphasis on  
[D] cast light on
49. [A] develop  
[B] produce  
[C] stimulate  
[D] induce
50. [A] if  
[B] as if  
[C] only if  
[D] if only

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### 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.

51. By the first sentence of the passage the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] he is fairly familiar with the cost of advertising
- [B] everybody knows well that advertising is money consuming
- [C] advertising costs money like everything else
- [D] it is worthwhile to spend money on advertising

- 
52. In the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of advertising?
- [A] Securing greater fame.
  - [B] Providing more jobs.
  - [C] Enhancing living standards.
  - [D] Reducing newspaper cost.
53. The author deems that the well-known TV personality is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] very precise in passing his judgment on advertising
  - [B] interested in nothing but the buyers' attention
  - [C] correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information
  - [D] obviously partial in his views on advertising
54. In the author's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing information
  - [B] advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over
  - [C] there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer
  - [D] 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



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protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making.

55. A person is generally believed to achieve personal growth when \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] he has given up his smoking habit
  - [B] he has made great efforts in his work
  - [C] he is keen on leaning anything new
  - [D] he has tried to determine where he is on his journey
56. In the author's eyes, one who views personal growth as a process would \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] succeed in climbing up the social ladder
  - [B] judge his ability to grow from his own achievements
  - [C] face difficulties and take up challenges
  - [D] aim high and reach his goal each time
57. When the author says "a new way of being" (Line 2~3, Para. 3) he is referring to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a new approach to experiencing the world
  - [B] a new way of taking risks
  - [C] a new method of perceiving ourselves
  - [D] a new system of adaptation to change
58. For personal growth, the author advocates all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] curiosity about more chances
  - [B] promptness in self-adaptation
  - [C] open-mindedness to new experiences
  - [D] 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.

59. The word "it" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the lack of stable communities
  - [B] the breakdown of informal information channels
  - [C] the increased mobility of families
  - [D] the growing number of people moving from place to place
60. The main problem people may encounter today arises from the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] they have to learn new things consciously
  - [B] they lack the confidence of securing reliable and trustworthy information
  - [C] they have difficulty obtaining the needed information readily
  - [D] they can hardly carry out casual communications with an extended family
61. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] electronic mail will soon play a dominant role in transmitting messages
  - [B] it will become more difficult for people to keep secrets in an information era
  - [C] people will spend less time holding meetings or conferences
  - [D] events will be reported on the spot mainly through satellites

62. We can learn from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] it is necessary to obtain as much knowledge as possible
  - [B] people should make the best use of the information accessible
  - [C] we should realize the importance of accumulating information
  - [D] 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.

63. According to the passage, A-type individuals are usually \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] impatient
  - [B] considerate
  - [C] aggressive
  - [D] agreeable
64. The author is strongly opposed to the practice of examinations at schools because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the pressure is too great on the students
  - [B] some students are bound to fail

- [C] failure rates are too high  
 [D] the results of examinations are doubtful

65. The selection of medical professionals is currently based on \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] candidates' sensitivity  
 [B] academic achievements  
 [C] competitive spirit  
 [D] surer values

66. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the personality of a child is well established at birth  
 [B] family influence dominates the shaping of one's characteristics  
 [C] the development of one's personality is due to multiple factors  
 [D] 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.

67. From the evolutionary point of view, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] forgetting for lack of practice tends to be obviously inadapative
  - [B] if a person gets very forgetful all of a sudden he must be very adaptive
  - [C] the gradual process of forgetting is an indication of an individual's adaptability
  - [D] sudden forgetting may bring about adaptive consequences
68. According to the passage, if a person never forgot, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] he would survive best
  - [B] he would have a lot of trouble
  - [C] his ability to learn would be enhanced
  - [D] the evolution of memory would stop
69. From the last paragraph we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] forgetfulness is a response to learning
  - [B] the memory storage system is an exactly balanced input-output system
  - [C] memory is a compensation for forgetting
  - [D] the capacity of a memory storage system is limited because forgetting occurs
70. In this article, the author tries to interpret the function of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] remembering
  - [B] forgetting
  - [C] adapting
  - [D] 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:

[A] Title: THE "PROJECT HOPE"

[B] Time limit: 40 minutes

[C] Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)

[D] Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: "Education plays a very important role in the modernization of our country."

[E] Your composition must be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

### OUTLINE:

1. Present situation
2. Necessity of the project
3. My suggestion



## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe for two weeks.  
 [A] shall stay  
 [B] have stayed  
 [C] will have stayed  
 [D] have been staying
  
2. I appreciated \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.  
 [A] having been given  
 [B] having given  
 [C] to have been given  
 [D] to have given
  
3. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, \_\_\_\_\_ obtaining water is not the least.  
 [A] of which  
 [B] for what  
 [C] as  
 [D] whose
  
4. The heart is \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent than the stomach, for they are both controlled by the brain.  
 [A] not so  
 [B] not much  
 [C] much more  
 [D] no more
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that his initial experiments had failed, Prof. White persisted in his research.



- 
- [A] Because of  
 [B] As to  
 [C] In spite of  
 [D] In view of
6. Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it \_\_\_\_\_ in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference.  
 [A] is to be analyzed  
 [B] has been analyzed  
 [C] be analyzed  
 [D] should have been analyzed
7. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, \_\_\_\_\_ all practical value by the time they were finished.  
 [A] could lose  
 [B] would have lost  
 [C] might lose  
 [D] ought to have lost
8. No bread eaten by man is so sweet as \_\_\_\_\_ earned by his own labour.  
 [A] one  
 [B] that  
 [C] such  
 [D] what
9. It isn't cold enough for there \_\_\_\_\_ a frost tonight, so I can leave Jim's car out quite safely.  
 [A] would be  
 [B] being  
 [C] was  
 [D] to be
10. Scientists generally agree that the Earth's climate will warm up over the next 50 to 100 years \_\_\_\_\_ it has warmed in the 20,000 years since the Ice Age.  
 [A] as long as  
 [B] as much as  
 [C] as soon as  
 [D] as well as



a medicine that can block the fundamental process of aging seems very remote.

D

19. When I consider how talented he is as a painter, I cannot help but believing that

A

B

C

the public will appreciate his gift.

D

20. Allen has stated that he has always had a great interest and admiration for the work of

A

B

C

D

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)

21. Please do not be \_\_\_\_\_ by his bad manners since he is merely trying to attract attention.

[A] disregarded

[B] distorted

[C] irritated

[D] intervened

22. Craig assured his boss that he would \_\_\_\_\_ all his energies in doing this new job.

[A] call forth

[B] call at

[C] call on

[D] call off

23. Too much \_\_\_\_\_ to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.

[A] disclosure

[B] exhibition

[C] contact

[D] exposure

24. When confronted with such questions, my mind goes \_\_\_\_\_, and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.

- [A] dim  
[B] blank  
[C] faint  
[D] vain
25. It is well known that knowledge is that \_\_\_\_\_ condition for expansion of mind.  
[A] incompatible  
[B] incredible  
[C] indefinite  
[D] indispensable
26. More than two hundred years ago the United States \_\_\_\_\_ from the British Empire and become an independent country.  
[A] got off  
[B] pulled down  
[C] broke away  
[D] dropped off
27. Care should be taken to decrease the length of time that one is \_\_\_\_\_ loud continuous noise.  
[A] subjected to  
[B] filled with  
[C] associated with  
[D] attached to
28. Some of the most important concepts in physics \_\_\_\_\_ their success to these mathematical systems.  
[A] oblige  
[B] owe  
[C] contribute  
[D] attribute
29. As your instructor advised, you ought to spend your time on something \_\_\_\_\_ researching into.  
[A] precious  
[B] worth  
[C] worthy  
[D] valuable

- 
30. As a defense against air-pollution damage, many plants and animals \_\_\_\_\_ a substance to absorb harmful chemicals.
- [A] relieve  
 [B] release  
 [C] dismiss  
 [D] discard
31. Without the friction between their feet and the ground, people would \_\_\_\_\_ be able to walk.
- [A] in no time  
 [B] by all means  
 [C] in no way  
 [D] on any account
32. While typing, Helen has a habit of stopping \_\_\_\_\_ to give her long and flowing hair a smooth.
- [A] occasionally  
 [B] simultaneously  
 [C] eventually  
 [D] promptly
33. One reason for the successes of Asian immigrants in the U.S. is that they have taken great \_\_\_\_\_ to educate their children.
- [A] efforts  
 [B] pains  
 [C] attempts  
 [D] endeavours
34. If any man here does not agree with me, he should \_\_\_\_\_ his own plan for improving the living conditions of these people.
- [A] put on  
 [B] put out  
 [C] put in  
 [D] put forward
35. I support your decision, but I should also make it clear that I am not going to be \_\_\_\_\_ to it.

- 
- [A] connected  
 [B] fastened  
 [C] bound  
 [D] stuck
36. The English language contains a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.  
 [A] altitude  
 [B] latitude  
 [C] multitude  
 [D] attitude
37. In my opinion, you can widen the \_\_\_\_\_ of these improvements through your active participation.  
 [A] dimension  
 [B] volume  
 [C] magnitude  
 [D] scope
38. Your improper words will give \_\_\_\_\_ to doubts concerning your true intentions.  
 [A] rise  
 [B] reason  
 [C] suspicion  
 [D] impulse
39. The news item about the fire is followed by a detailed report made \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] on the spot  
 [B] on the site  
 [C] on the location  
 [D] on the ground
40. The remarkable \_\_\_\_\_ of life on the Galapagos Islands inspired Charles Darwin to establish his theory of evolution.  
 [A] classification  
 [B] variety  
 [C] density  
 [D] 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 41 the utmost importance. Proper selection will eliminate one source of 42 breakdown in the communication cycle. Too often, careless use of words 43 a meeting of the minds of the speaker and listener. The words used by the speaker may 44 unfavorable reactions in the listener 45 interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down.

46, inaccurate or indefinite words may make 47 difficult for the listener to understand the 48 which is being transmitted to him. The speaker who does not have specific words in his working vocabulary may be 49 to explain or describe in a 50 that can be understood by his listeners.

41. [A] of  
 [B] at  
 [C] for  
 [D] on
42. [A] inaccessible  
 [B] timely  
 [C] likely  
 [D] invalid
43. [A] encourages  
 [B] prevents  
 [C] destroys  
 [D] offers
44. [A] pass out

- 
- [B] take away  
[C] back up  
[D] stir up
45. [A] who  
[B] as  
[C] which  
[D] what
46. [A] Moreover  
[B] However  
[C] Preliminarily  
[D] Unexpectedly
47. [A] that  
[B] it  
[C] so  
[D] this
48. [A] speech  
[B] sense  
[C] message  
[D] meaning
49. [A] obscure  
[B] difficult  
[C] impossible  
[D] unable
50. [A] case  
[B] means  
[C] method  
[D] 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.

51. In Line 8, Paragraph 1, “the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes” means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
- [B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes
- [C] Americans want to have their incomes increased
- [D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

52. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production
- [B] consumers can express their demands through producers
- [C] producers decide the prices of products
- [D] supply and demand regulate prices

- 
53. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] private property and rights concerned
  - [B] manpower and natural resources control
  - [C] ownership of productive resources
  - [D] free contracts and prices
54. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] how American goods are produced
  - [B] how American consumers buy their goods
  - [C] how American economic system works
  - [D] 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.

55. According to the passage, the credit card enables its owner to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes
  - [B] obtain more convenient services than other people do
  - [C] enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper
  - [D] cash money wherever he wishes to

- 
56. From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] in the future all the Americans will use credit cards
  - [B] credit cards are mainly used in the United States today
  - [C] nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash
  - [D] it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before
57. The phrase “ring up sales” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- [A] make an order of goods
  - [B] record sales on a cash register
  - [C] call the sales manager
  - [D] keep track of the goods in stock
58. What is this passage mainly about?
- [A] Approaches to the commercial use of computers.
  - [B] Conveniences brought about by computers in business.
  - [C] Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.
  - [D] 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.

59. In Paragraph 2, the author cites the example of the leading actor on the stage to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the growth of exceptional children has much to do with their family and the society
  - [B] exceptional children are more influenced by their families than normal children are
  - [C] exceptional children are the key interest of the family and society
  - [D] the needs of the society weigh much heavier than the needs of the exceptional children
60. The reason that the exceptional children receive so much concern in education is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] they are expected to be leaders of the society
  - [B] they might become a burden of the society
  - [C] they should fully develop their potential
  - [D] disabled children deserve special consideration
61. This passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the differences of children in their learning capabilities
  - [B] the definition of exceptional children in modern society
  - [C] the special educational programs for exceptional children
  - [D] the necessity of adapting education to exceptional children
62. From this passage we learn that the educational concern for exceptional children \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] is now enjoying legal support
  - [B] disagrees with the tradition of the country
  - [C] was clearly stated by the country's founders
  - [D] 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.”

63. The example of Pasteur in the passage is used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] predict that the secret of cancer will be disclosed in a decade
  - [B] indicate that the prospects for curing cancer are bright
  - [C] prove that cancer will be cured in fifty to sixty years
  - [D] warn that there is still a long way to go before cancer can be conquered
64. The author implies that by the year 2000, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] there will be a drastic rise in the five-year survival rate of skin-cancer patients
  - [B] 90 percent of the skin-cancer patients today will still be living
  - [C] the survival statistics will be fairly even among patients with various cancers
  - [D] there won't be a drastic increase of survival rate of all cancer patients
65. Oncogenes are cancer-causing genes \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] that are always in operation in a healthy person
  - [B] which remain unharmed so long as they are not activated
  - [C] that can be driven out of normal cells
  - [D] which normal cells can't turn off
66. The word “dormant” in the third paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] dead
  - [B] ever-present
  - [C] inactive
  - [D] 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.

67. What does the author probably mean by “untaught mind” in the first paragraph?
- [A] A person ignorant of the hard work involved in experimentation.  
 [B] A citizen of a society that restricts personal creativity.  
 [C] A person who has had no education.  
 [D] An individual who often comes up with new ideas by accident.
68. According to the author, what distinguishes innovators from non-innovators?
- [A] The variety of ideas they have.  
 [B] The intelligence they possess.  
 [C] The way they deal with problems.  
 [D] The way they present their findings.
69. The author quotes Rudolph Flesch in Paragraph 3 because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] Rudolph Flesch is the best-known expert in the study of human creativity  
 [B] the quotation strengthens the assertion that creative individuals look for new ways of doing things

- [C] the reader is familiar with Rudolph Flesch's point of view  
 [D] the quotation adds a new idea to the information previously presented

70. The phrase "march to a different drummer" (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] diligent in pursuing their goals  
 [B] reluctant to follow common ways of doing things  
 [C] devoted to the progress of society  
 [D] 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:

- [A] Title: ON MAKING FRIENDS

[B] Time limit: 40 minutes

[C] Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)

[D] Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: “As a human being, one can hardly do without a friend.”

[E] 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





## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ right away.  
 [A] had to be printed  
 [B] should have been printed  
 [C] must be printed  
 [D] should be printed
  
2. The local health organization is reported \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-five years ago when Dr. Audon became its first president.  
 [A] to be set up  
 [B] being set up  
 [C] to have been set up  
 [D] having been set up
  
3. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers \_\_\_\_\_ for.  
 [A] be demonstrating  
 [B] demonstrate  
 [C] had been demonstrating  
 [D] have demonstrated
  
4. Ted has told me that he always escapes \_\_\_\_\_ as he has got a very fast sports car.  
 [A] to fine  
 [B] to be fined  
 [C] being fined  
 [D] having been fined
  
5. More than one third of the Chinese in the United States live in California, \_\_\_\_\_ in San Francisco.  
 [A] previously  
 [B] predominantly  
 [C] practically  
 [D] permanently

- 
6. Prof. Lee's book will show you \_\_\_\_\_ can be used in other contexts.  
 [A] that you have observed  
 [B] that how you have observed  
 [C] how that you have observed  
 [D] how what you have observed
7. All flights \_\_\_\_\_ because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train.  
 [A] were canceled  
 [B] had been canceled  
 [C] having canceled  
 [D] having been canceled
8. The new secretary has written a remarkably \_\_\_\_\_ report only in a few pages but with all the details.  
 [A] concise  
 [B] clear  
 [C] precise  
 [D] elaborate
9. With prices \_\_\_\_\_ so much, it's hard for the company to plan a budget.  
 [A] fluctuating  
 [B] waving  
 [C] swinging  
 [D] vibrating
10. Experts say walking is one of the best ways for a person to \_\_\_\_\_ healthy.  
 [A] preserve  
 [B] stay  
 [C] maintain  
 [D] reserve
11. Expected noises are usually more \_\_\_\_\_ than unexpected ones of the like magnitude.  
 [A] manageable  
 [B] controllable  
 [C] tolerable  
 [D] perceivable
12. It isn't so much whether he works hard; the question is whether he works \_\_\_\_\_.

- 
- [A] above all  
[B] in all  
[C] at all  
[D] after all
13. There is an incorrect assumption among scientists and medical people that everyone agrees \_\_\_\_\_ what constitutes a benefit to an individual.  
[A] on  
[B] with  
[C] to  
[D] in
14. All the information we have collected in relation to that case \_\_\_\_\_ very little.  
[A] makes up for  
[B] adds up to  
[C] comes up with  
[D] puts up with
15. A really powerful speaker can \_\_\_\_\_ the feelings of the audience to the fever of excitement.  
[A] work out  
[B] work over  
[C] work at  
[D] work up
16. Before the students set off, they spent much time setting a limit \_\_\_\_\_ the expenses of the trip.  
[A] to  
[B] about  
[C] in  
[D] for
17. According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom comes from the \_\_\_\_\_ of maturity.  
[A] fulfillment  
[B] achievement  
[C] establishment

- 
- [D] accomplishment
18. From the tears in Nedra's eyes we can deduce that something sad \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] must have occurred  
 [B] would have occurred  
 [C] might be occurring  
 [D] should occur
19. You can arrive in Beijing earlier for the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ you don't mind taking the night train.
- [A] provided  
 [B] unless  
 [C] though  
 [D] until
20. Hardly a month goes by without \_\_\_\_\_ of another survey revealing new depths of scientific illiteracy among U.S. citizens.
- [A] words  
 [B] a word  
 [C] the word  
 [D] word
21. If you \_\_\_\_\_ Jerry Brown until recently, you'd think the photograph on the right was strange.
- [A] shouldn't contact  
 [B] didn't contact  
 [C] weren't to contact  
 [D] hadn't contacted
22. Some teenagers harbor a generalized resentment against society, which \_\_\_\_\_ them the rights and privileges of adults, although physically they are mature.
- [A] deprives  
 [B] restricts  
 [C] rejects  
 [D] denies
23. I must go now. \_\_\_\_\_, if you want that book I'll bring it next time.
- [A] Incidentally  
 [B] Accidentally

- 
- [C] Occasionally  
[D] Subsequently
24. There is no reason they should limit how much vitamin you take, \_\_\_\_\_ they can limit how much water you drink.  
[A] much more than  
[B] no more than  
[C] no less than  
[D] any more than
25. Though \_\_\_\_\_ in San Francisco, Dave Mitchell had always preferred to record the plain facts of small-town life.  
[A] raised  
[B] grown  
[C] developed  
[D] cultivated
26. Most electronic devices of this kind, \_\_\_\_\_ manufactured for such purposes, are tightly packed.  
[A] that are  
[B] as are  
[C] which is  
[D] it is
27. As for the winter, it is inconvenient to be cold, with most of \_\_\_\_\_ furnace fuel is allowed saved for the dawn.  
[A] what  
[B] that  
[C] which  
[D] such
28. Achieving a high degree of proficiency in English as a foreign language is not a mysterious \_\_\_\_\_ without scientific basis.  
[A] process  
[B] practice  
[C] procedure  
[D] program
29. We cannot always \_\_\_\_\_ the wind, so new windmills should be so designed that they

can also be driven by water.

- [A] hang on
- [B] count on
- [C] hold on
- [D] come on

30. The storm sweeping over this area now is sure to cause \_\_\_\_\_ of vegetables in the coming days.

- [A] rarity
- [B] scarcity
- [C] invalidity
- [D] 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.

31. The purpose of Frederick II's experiment was \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] to prove that children are born with the ability to speak
  - [B] to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech
  - [C] to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak
  - [D] to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language
32. The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] they are incapable of learning language rapidly
  - [B] they are exposed to too much language at once
  - [C] their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak
  - [D] their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them
33. What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] he is born with the capacity to speak
  - [B] he has a brain more complex than an animal's
  - [C] he can produce his own sentences
  - [D] he owes his speech ability to good nursing
34. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?
- [A] The faculty of speech is inborn in man.
  - [B] Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.
  - [C] The child's brain is highly selective.
  - [D] Most children learn their language in definite stages.
35. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will in future \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] have a high IQ
  - [B] be less intelligent



[C] be insensitive to verbal signals

[D] 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.

36. By “a well-oiled cog in the machinery” the author intends to render the idea that man is \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a necessary part of the society though each individual's function is negligible

[B] working in complete harmony with the rest of the society

[C] an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of the society, though functioning smoothly

[D] a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly

37. The real cause of the anxiety of the workers and employees is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- 
- [A] they are likely to lose their jobs  
 [B] they have no genuine satisfaction or interest in life  
 [C] they are faced with the fundamental realities of human existence  
 [D] they are deprived of their individuality and independence
38. From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] who are at the bottom of the society  
 [B] who are higher up in their social status  
 [C] who prove better than their fellow-competitors  
 [D] who could keep far away from this competitive world
39. To solve the present social problems the author suggests that we should \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] resort to the production mode of our ancestors  
 [B] offer higher wages to the workers and employees  
 [C] enable man to fully develop his potentialities  
 [D] take the fundamental realities for granted
40. The author's attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] approval  
 [B] dissatisfaction  
 [C] suspicion  
 [D] 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.

41. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] an approach to patents
  - [B] the application for patents
  - [C] the use of patents
  - [D] the access to patents
42. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- [A] When a patent becomes out of effect, it can be re-patented or extended if necessary.
  - [B] It is necessary for an inventor to apply for a patent before he makes his invention public.
  - [C] A patent holder must publicize the details of his invention when its legal period is over.
  - [D] One can get all the details of a patented invention from a library attached to the patent office.
43. George Valensi’s patent lasted until 1971 because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] nobody would offer any reward for his patent prior to that time
  - [B] his patent could not be put to use for an unusually long time
  - [C] there were not enough TV stations to provide colour programmes
  - [D] the colour TV receiver was not available until that time
44. The word “plagiarize” (Line 8, Para. 5) most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_.”
- [A] steal and use
  - [B] give reward to
  - [C] make public
  - [D] take and change
45. From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] an invention will not benefit the inventor unless it is reduced to commercial practice
  - [B] products are actually inventions which were made a long time ago

[C] it is much cheaper to buy an old patent than a new one

[D] 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 46 in a single large building.

The importance of interior design becomes 47 when we realize how much time we 48 surrounded by four walls. Whenever we need to be indoors, we want our surroundings to be 49 attractive and comfortable as possible. We also expect 50 place to be appropriate to its use. You would be 51 if the inside of your bedroom were suddenly changed to look 52 the inside of a restaurant. And you wouldn't feel 53 in a business office that has the appearance of a school.

It soon becomes clear that the interior designer's most important basic 54 is the function of the particular 55. For example, a theater with poor sight lines, poor sound-shaping qualities, and 56 few entries and exits will not work for 57 purpose, no matter how beautifully it might be 58. Nevertheless, for any kind of space, the designer has to make many of the same kind of 59. He or she must coordinate the shapes, lighting and decoration of everything from ceiling to floor. 60 addition, the designer must usually select furniture or design built-in furniture, according to the functions that need to be served.

46. [A] consisted  
 [B] contained  
 [C] composed  
 [D] comprised

47. [A] obscure  
[B] attractive  
[C] appropriate  
[D] evident
48. [A] spend  
[B] require  
[C] settle  
[D] retain
49. [A] so  
[B] as  
[C] thus  
[D] such
50. [A] some  
[B] any  
[C] this  
[D] each
51. [A] amused  
[B] interested  
[C] shocked  
[D] frightened
52. [A] like  
[B] for  
[C] at  
[D] into
53. [A] correct  
[B] proper  
[C] right  
[D] suitable
54. [A] care  
[B] concern

- 
- [C] attention  
[D] intention
55. [A] circumstance  
[B] environment  
[C] surroundings  
[D] space
56. [A] too  
[B] quite  
[C] a  
[D] far
57. [A] their  
[B] its  
[C] those  
[D] that
58. [A] painted  
[B] covered  
[C] ornamented  
[D] decorated
59. [A] solutions  
[B] conclusions  
[C] decisions  
[D] determinations
60. [A] For  
[B] In  
[C] As  
[D] 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 foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition which they saw  
 A B C 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 [C] and write the correction "where" on the line.

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [●] [D] where

61. He cannot tell the difference between true praise and flattering statements making only  
 A B C  
 to gain his favor.  
 D

62. They want to expose those educational disadvantaged students to creative, enriching  
 A B  
 educational experiences for a five-year period.  
 C D

63. The changes that took place in air travel during the last sixty years would have seemed  
 A B C  
 completely impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 19th century.  
 D

64. I don't think it advisable that he will be assigned to the job since he has no experience  
 A B C  
whatsoever.  
 D

65. Beethoven, the great musician, wrote nine symphonies in his life, most of them  
 A  
were written after he had lost his hearing.  
 B C D

66. Mr. Jankin regretted to blame his secretary for the mistake, for he later discovered it  
 A B C D  
 was his own fault.

67. As for the influence of computerization, nowhere we have seen the results more clearly  
 A B  
 than in the U.S., which really have surprised us all.  
 C D





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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:**

[A] Title: ADVERTISEMENT ON TV

[B] Time limit: 40 minutes

[C] Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)

[D] Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: "Today more and more advertisements are seen on the TV screen."

[E] Your composition must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

### **OUTLINE:**

1. Present state
2. Reasons
3. My comments



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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ wants to have it.  
[A] whomever  
[B] someone  
[C] whoever  
[D] anyone
2. After having gone \_\_\_\_\_ far, George did not want to turn back.  
[A] enough  
[B] much  
[C] such  
[D] that
3. \_\_\_\_\_ all our kindness to help her, Sarah refused to listen to us.  
[A] At  
[B] For  
[C] In  
[D] On
4. Richard doesn't think he could ever \_\_\_\_\_ what is called "free-style" poetry.  
[A] take on  
[B] take over  
[C] take to  
[D] take after
5. In the past men generally preferred that their wives \_\_\_\_\_ in the home.  
[A] worked  
[B] would work  
[C] work  
[D] were working
6. I don't want to lend any more money to him; he's already in debt \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
[A] to

- 
- [B] for  
[C] of  
[D] with
7. The business of each day, \_\_\_\_\_ selling goods or shipping them, went quite smoothly.  
[A] it being  
[B] be it  
[C] was it  
[D] it was
8. Carey didn't go to the party last night because she \_\_\_\_\_ the baby for her sister until 9:30.  
[A] must have looked after  
[B] would have to look after  
[C] had to look after  
[D] should have looked after
9. \_\_\_\_\_, he does get irritated with her sometimes.  
[A] As he likes her much  
[B] Much though he likes her  
[C] Though much he likes her  
[D] Much as he likes her
10. Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and \_\_\_\_\_ by the same federal laws.  
[A] stand  
[B] conform  
[C] abide  
[D] sustain
11. The vocabulary of any technical discussion may include words which are never used outside the subject or field \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] in view  
[B] in question  
[C] in case  
[D] in effect
12. The long-awaited Hubble Space Telescope, \_\_\_\_\_ to orbit the Earth next March, will observe some of the oldest stars in the sky.

- 
- [A] subject  
[B] owing  
[C] available  
[D] due
13. \_\_\_\_\_ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.  
[A] To be free  
[B] Freeing  
[C] To free  
[D] Freed
14. The patient has been \_\_\_\_\_ of the safety of the operation.  
[A] assured  
[B] guaranteed  
[C] entrusted  
[D] confirmed
15. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ this passage to see if there is any misprint?  
[A] look up  
[B] go over  
[C] dwell on  
[D] work out
16. The patients believe that the doctor knows exactly how to put them \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] correct  
[B] straight  
[C] right  
[D] well
17. Although he thought he was helping us prepare the dinner, he was actually \_\_\_\_\_ the way.  
[A] in  
[B] by  
[C] off  
[D] on
18. If we believe something is good and true we should \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
[A] hold up

- 
- [B] keep on  
[C] hold on  
[D] keep up
19. \_\_\_\_\_, more than 200 houses and buildings are heated by solar energy, not to mention the big cities in the region.  
[A] Alone in the small town  
[B] In the small alone town  
[C] In the alone small town  
[D] In the small town alone
20. The bank is reported in the local newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in broad daylight yesterday.  
[A] to be robbed  
[B] robbed  
[C] to have been robbed  
[D] having been robbed
21. The engineers are going through with their highway project, \_\_\_\_\_ the expenses have risen.  
[A] even though  
[B] just because  
[C] now that  
[D] as though
22. Although we had told them not to keep us waiting, they made no \_\_\_\_\_ to speed up deliveries.  
[A] trial  
[B] attempt  
[C] action  
[D] progress
23. Water will continue to be \_\_\_\_\_ it is today -- next in importance to oxygen.  
[A] how  
[B] which  
[C] as  
[D] what
24. Had Paul received six more votes in the last election, he \_\_\_\_\_ our chairman now.  
[A] must have been

- 
- [B] would have been  
[C] were  
[D] would be
25. Stressful environments lead to unhealthy behaviors such as poor eating habits, which \_\_\_\_\_ increase the risk of heart disease.  
[A] in turn  
[B] in return  
[C] by chance  
[D] by turns
26. The tourist is prevented from entering a country if he does not have \_\_\_\_\_ passport.  
[A] an operative  
[B] a valid  
[C] an efficient  
[D] an effective
27. I like to go to the cinema when I am in the \_\_\_\_\_ for it.  
[A] motive  
[B] mind  
[C] mood  
[D] notion
28. The project requires more labor than \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] has been put in  
[B] have been put in  
[C] being put in  
[D] to be put in
29. Circus tigers, although they have been tamed, can \_\_\_\_\_ attack their trainer.  
[A] unexpectedly  
[B] deliberately  
[C] reluctantly  
[D] subsequently
30. There seemed little hope that the explorer, \_\_\_\_\_ in the tropical forest, would find his way through it.  
[A] to be deserted

- [B] having deserted
- [C] to have been deserted
- [D] having been deserted

## 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.

31. According to this passage, troubles on the road are primarily caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] people's attitude towards the road-hog
  - [B] the rhythm of modern life
  - [C] the behavior of the driver



- 
- [D] traffic conditions
32. The sentence “You might tolerate the odd road-hog... the rule.” (Para. 1) implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] our society is unjust towards well-mannered motorists  
 [B] rude drivers can be met only occasionally  
 [C] the well-mannered motorist cannot tolerate the road-hog  
 [D] nowadays impolite drivers constitute the majority of motorists
33. By “good sense,” the writer means \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the driver’s ability to understand and react reasonably  
 [B] the driver’s prompt response to difficult and severe conditions  
 [C] the driver’s tolerance of rude or even savage behavior  
 [D] the driver’s acknowledgement of politeness and regulations
34. Experts have long pointed out that in the face of car-ownership explosion, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] road users should make more sacrifice  
 [B] drivers should be ready to yield to each other  
 [C] drivers should have more communication among themselves  
 [D] drivers will suffer great loss if they pay no respect to others
35. In the writer’s opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] strict traffic regulations are badly needed  
 [B] drivers should apply road politeness properly  
 [C] rude drivers should be punished  
 [D] 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°C 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.

36. It can be concluded that a concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] prevent the sun’s rays from reaching the earth’s surface
- [B] mean a warming up in the Arctic
- [C] account for great changes in the climate in the northern hemisphere
- [D] raise the temperature of the earth’s surface

37. The article was written to explain \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the greenhouse effect
- [B] the solar effects on the earth
- [C] the models of solar-weather interactions
- [D] the causes affecting weather

38. Although the fuel consumption is greater in the northern hemisphere, temperatures there seem to be falling. This is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] mainly because the levels of carbon dioxide are rising

- 
- [B] possible because the ice caps in the poles are melting  
 [C] exclusively due to the effect of the inertia of the earth's climate  
 [D] partly due to variations in the output of solar energy
39. On the basis of their models, scientists are of the opinion that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the climate of the world should be becoming cooler  
 [B] it will take thousands of years for the inertia of the earth's climate to take effect  
 [C] the man-made warming effect helps to increase the solar effects  
 [D] the new Ice Age will be delayed by the greenhouse effect
40. If the assumption about the delay of a new Ice Age is correct, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the best way to overcome the cooling effect would be to burn more fuels  
 [B] ice would soon cover the northern hemisphere  
 [C] the increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could warm up the earth even more quickly  
 [D] 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 in a 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.

41. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] created goodwill between the nations
  - [B] bred only false national pride
  - [C] barely showed any international friendship
  - [D] led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred
42. What did the manager mean by saying, "... Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished"?
- [A] His team would no longer take part in international games.
  - [B] Hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions.
  - [C] There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation.
  - [D] The Federation should be dissolved.
43. The basketball example implied that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] too much patriotism was displayed in the incident
  - [B] the announcement to prolong the match was wrong
  - [C] the appeal jury was too hesitant in making the decision
  - [D] the American team was right in rejecting the silver medals
44. The author gives the two examples in Paragraphs 2 and 3 to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] how false national pride led to undesirable incidents in international games
  - [B] that sportsmen have been more obedient than they used to be
  - [C] that competitiveness in the games discourages international friendship
  - [D] that unfair decisions are common in Olympic Games
45. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
- [A] The organization of the Olympic Games must be improved.
  - [B] Athletes should compete as individual in the Olympic Games.
  - [C] Sport should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game.
  - [D] 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. 46 it, astronauts will acquire a workhouse vehicle 47 of flying into space and returning many times. 48 by reusable rockets that can lift a load of 65,000 pounds, the shuttle will carry devices for scientific inquiry, as 49 as a variety of military hardware. 50 more significantly, it will 51 materials and machines into space for industrial purposes 52 two decades ago when “sputnik” (artificial satellite) was 53 to the vocabulary. In short, the 54 importance of the shuttle lies in its 55 as an economic tool.

What makes the space shuttle 56 is that it takes off like a rocket but lands like an airplane. 57, when it has accomplished its 58, it can be ready for 59 trip in about two weeks.

The space shuttle, the world’s first true spaceship, is a magnificent step 60 making the impossible possible for the benefit and survival of man.

46. [A] In  
 [B] On  
 [C] By  
 [D] With

47. [A] capable  
 [B] suitable  
 [C] efficient  
 [D] fit

48. [A] Served  
 [B] Powered  
 [C] Forced  
 [D] Reinforced

49. [A] far  
 [B] well

- [C] much  
[D] long.
50. [A] Then  
[B] Or  
[C] But  
[D] So
51. [A] supply  
[B] introduce  
[C] deliver  
[D] transfer
52. [A] unimagined  
[B] unsettled  
[C] uncovered  
[D] unsolved
53. [A] attributed  
[B] contributed  
[C] applied  
[D] added
54. [A] general  
[B] essential  
[C] prevailing  
[D] ultimate
55. [A] promise  
[B] prosperity  
[C] popularity  
[D] priority
56. [A] exceptional  
[B] strange  
[C] unique  
[D] rare
57. [A] Thus







The other thing we have to notice is that the assessment of the intelligence of any subject is essentially a comparative affair.

(73) 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:

- [A] Title: FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD
- [B] Time limit: 40 minutes
- [C] Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
- [D] Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence.
- [E] 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



## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ made matters worse was that night began to fall.  
 [A] that  
 [B] it  
 [C] what  
 [D] which
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ my return, I learned that Professor Smith had been at the Museum and would not be back for several hours.  
 [A] At  
 [B] On  
 [C] With  
 [D] During
  
3. Anyone who has spent time with children is aware of the difference in the way boys and girls respond to \_\_\_\_\_ situations.  
 [A] similar  
 [B] alike  
 [C] same  
 [D] likely
  
4. There is not much time left; so I'll tell you about it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] in detail  
 [B] in brief  
 [C] in short  
 [D] in all
  
5. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] admitted  
 [B] acknowledged  
 [C] absorbed  
 [D] considered

- 
6. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, \_\_\_\_\_ a sudden loud noise.
- [A] being there  
 [B] should there be  
 [C] there was  
 [D] there having been
7. By the year 2000, scientists probably \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for cancer.
- [A] will be discovering  
 [B] are discovering  
 [C] will have discovered  
 [D] have discovered
8. Jim isn't \_\_\_\_\_, but he did badly in the final exams last semester.
- [A] gloomy  
 [B] dull  
 [C] awkward  
 [D] tedious
9. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents' \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] command  
 [B] conviction  
 [C] consent  
 [D] compromise
10. He had \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject.
- [A] a rather strong opinion  
 [B] rather strong opinion  
 [C] rather the strong opinion  
 [D] the rather strong opinion
11. When Jane fell off the bike, the other children \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] were not able to help laughter  
 [B] could not help but laughing  
 [C] could not help laughing  
 [D] could not help to laugh

- 
12. It is better to die on one's feet than \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] living on one's knees  
 [B] live on one's knees  
 [C] on one's knees  
 [D] to live on one's knees
13. The most important \_\_\_\_\_ of his speech was that we should all work wholeheartedly for the people.
- [A] element  
 [B] spot  
 [C] sense  
 [D] point
14. This watch is \_\_\_\_\_ to all the other watches on the market.
- [A] superior  
 [B] advantageous  
 [C] super  
 [D] beneficial
15. In a typhoon, winds \_\_\_\_\_ a speed greater than 120 kilometers per hour.
- [A] assume  
 [B] accomplish  
 [C] attain  
 [D] assemble
16. \_\_\_\_\_ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.
- [A] In spite of  
 [B] But for  
 [C] Because of  
 [D] As for
17. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.
- [A] has received  
 [B] ought to have received  
 [C] couldn't have received  
 [D] shouldn't have received
18. \_\_\_\_\_ to speak when the audience interrupted him.

- 
- [A] Hardly had he begun  
 [B] No sooner had he begun  
 [C] Not until he began  
 [D] Scarcely did he begin
19. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely \_\_\_\_\_ to the outside world.  
 [A] being lost  
 [B] having lost  
 [C] losing  
 [D] lost
20. The policemen went into action \_\_\_\_\_ they heard the alarm.  
 [A] promptly  
 [B] presently  
 [C] quickly  
 [D] directly
21. The lost car of the Lees was found \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.  
 [A] vanished  
 [B] abandoned  
 [C] scattered  
 [D] rejected
22. Dress warmly, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll catch cold.  
 [A] on the contrary  
 [B] or rather  
 [C] or else  
 [D] in no way
23. Our research has focused on a drug which is so \_\_\_\_\_ as to be able to change brain chemistry.  
 [A] powerful  
 [B] influential  
 [C] monstrous  
 [D] vigorous
24. Bob was completely \_\_\_\_\_ by the robber's disguise.  
 [A] taken away

- 
- [B] taken down  
 [C] taken to  
 [D] taken in
25. Difficulties and hardships have \_\_\_\_\_ the best qualities of the young geologist.  
 [A] brought out  
 [B] brought about  
 [C] brought forth  
 [D] brought up
26. Our modern civilization must not be thought of as \_\_\_\_\_ in a short period of time.  
 [A] being created  
 [B] to have been created  
 [C] having been created  
 [D] to be created
27. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, \_\_\_\_\_ at the other store.  
 [A] anyone  
 [B] the others  
 [C] that  
 [D] the ones
28. The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to \_\_\_\_\_ the investment plan within a week.  
 [A] work out  
 [B] put out  
 [C] make out  
 [D] set out
29. He knows little of mathematics, and \_\_\_\_\_ of chemistry.  
 [A] even more  
 [B] still less  
 [C] no less  
 [D] still more
30. The students expected there \_\_\_\_\_ more reviewing classes before the final exam.  
 [A] is

- [B] being  
 [C] have been  
 [D] to be

## 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.

31. What the wise man said suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.



- 
- [A] it's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil  
 [B] it's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it  
 [C] it's only natural for virtue to defeat evil  
 [D] it's desirable for good men to keep away from evil
32. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime, \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] society is to be held responsible  
 [B] modern civilization is responsible for it  
 [C] the criminal himself should bear the blame  
 [D] the standards of living should be improved
33. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] less self-discipline  
 [B] better sense of discipline  
 [C] more mutual respect  
 [D] less effective government
34. The writer is sorry to have noticed that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] people in large cities tend to excuse criminals  
 [B] people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards  
 [C] today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty  
 [D] people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities
35. The key point of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families  
 [B] more good examples should be set for people to follow  
 [C] more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior  
 [D] 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.

36. The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the definition of maturity has changed
  - [B] the industrialized society is more developed
  - [C] more education is provided and laws against child labor are made
  - [D] ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance
37. Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have given place to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] graduations from schools and colleges
  - [B] social recognition
  - [C] socio-economic status
  - [D] certain behavioral changes
38. No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood privileges until he is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] eleven years old
  - [B] sixteen years old
  - [C] twenty-one years old

---

[D] between twelve and twenty-one years old

39. Starting from 22, \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] one will obtain more basic rights

[B] the older one becomes, the more basic rights he will have

[C] one won't get more basic rights than when he is 21

[D] one will enjoy more rights granted by society

40. According to the passage, it is true that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] in the late 19th century in the United States the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer existed

[B] no one can marry without the permission of his parents until the age of twenty-one

[C] one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver's license

[D] 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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°F, 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).

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41. A growing plant needs water for all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] forming sugars
  - [B] sustaining woody stems
  - [C] keeping green
  - [D] producing carbon dioxide
42. The essential function of photosynthesis in terms of plant needs is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] to form sugars
  - [B] to derive energy from light
  - [C] to preserve water
  - [D] to combine carbon dioxide with water
43. The second paragraph uses facts to develop the essential idea that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a plant efficiently utilizes most of the water it absorbs
  - [B] carbon dioxide is the essential substance needed for plant development
  - [C] a plant needs more water than is found in its composition
  - [D] the stronger the wind, the more the water vapor loss
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- [A] The mineral elements will not be absorbed by the plant unless they are dissolved in its root.
  - [B] The woody stems contain more water than the leaves.
  - [C] Air existing around the leaf is found to be saturated.
  - [D] Only part of the carbon dioxide in the plants is synthesized.
45. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the functions of carbon dioxide and water
  - [B] the role of water in a growing plant
  - [C] the process of simple sugar formation
  - [D] 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 46 themselves to the new medium were technical.

When working 47 radio, for example, they had become 48 to seeing on behalf of the listener.

This 49 of seeing for others means that the commentator has to be very good at talking. 50 all, he has to be able to 51 a continuous sequence of visual images which 52 meaning to the sounds which the listener hears. In the 53 of television, however, the commentator sees everything with the viewer. His role, therefore, is 54 different. He is there to make 55 that the viewer does not miss some point of interest, to help him 56 on particular things, and to 57 the images on the television screen. 58 his radio colleague, he must know the 59 of silence and how to use it at those moments 60 the pictures speak for themselves.

46. [A] turn  
 [B] adapt  
 [C] alter  
 [D] modify
47. [A] on  
 [B] at  
 [C] with  
 [D] behind
48. [A] experienced  
 [B] determined  
 [C] established  
 [D] accustomed
49. [A] efficiency  
 [B] technology  
 [C] art  
 [D] performance
50. [A] Of

- [B] For
  - [C] Above
  - [D] In
51. [A] inspire
- [B] create
  - [C] cause
  - [D] perceive
52. [A] add
- [B] apply
  - [C] affect
  - [D] reflect
53. [A] occasion
- [B] event
  - [C] fact
  - [D] case
54. [A] equally
- [B] completely
  - [C] initially
  - [D] hardly
55. [A] definite
- [B] possible
  - [C] sure
  - [D] clear
56. [A] focus
- [B] attend
  - [C] follow
  - [D] insist
57. [A] exhibit
- [B] demonstrate
  - [C] expose

[D] interpret

58. [A] Like  
 [B] Unlike  
 [C] As  
 [D] For
59. [A] purpose  
 [B] goal  
 [C] value  
 [D] intention
60. [A] if  
 [B] when  
 [C] which  
 [D] 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)

61. These is a delicate balance of nature which many square miles of ocean and vegetation  
 A B  
 and clean air are needed to maintain only a relatively few human beings.  
 C D
62. The idea that learning is a lifelong process has expressed by philosophers and  
 A B C  
 educationalists throughout the centuries.  
 D
63. Nobody beside little children thinks that a trip by bus is exciting.  
 A B C D
64. Just outside the ruins are a magnificent building surrounded by tall trees.  
 A B C D
65. In the teaching of mathematics, the way of instruction is generally traditional, with  
 A B

teachers presenting formal lectures and students take notes.  
C D

66. The teacher asked them who had completed their tests to leave the room as quietly as possible.  
A B C D

67. He wanted more out of life, not just working at high-paid jobs or spending nights on the streets playing games.  
A B C D

68. Man has used metals for centuries in gradual increasing quantities, but it was not until the Industrial Revolution that they came to be employed in real vast quantities.  
A B C D

69. If you want your film to properly process, you'll have to wait and pick it up on Friday, which is the day after tomorrow.  
A B C D

70. A man cannot be really happy if that he enjoys doing is ignored by society as of no value or importance.  
A B C D

### 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.

(72) 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.

(73) The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we



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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:

[A] Title: WHERE TO LIVE -- IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY?

[B] Time limit: 40 minutes

[C] Word limit: 120-150 words (not including the given opening sentence)

[D] Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence.

[E] 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



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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the rain yesterday.

[A] in

[B] by

[C] with

[D] at

ANSWER: [A]

1. Those two families have been quarrelling \_\_\_\_\_ each other for many years.  
[A] to  
[B] between  
[C] against  
[D] with
2. There are many things whose misuse is dangerous, but it is hard to think of anything that can be compared \_\_\_\_\_ tobacco products.  
[A] in  
[B] with  
[C] among  
[D] by
3. "How often have you seen cases like this?" one surgeon asked another. "Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ times, I guess," was the reply.  
[A] hundred of  
[B] hundreds  
[C] hundreds of  
[D] hundred
4. Give me your telephone number \_\_\_\_\_ I need your help.  
[A] whether  
[B] unless  
[C] so that

- 
- [D] in case
5. You sang well last night. We hope you'll sing \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] more better  
[B] still better  
[C] nicely  
[D] best
6. Those people \_\_\_\_\_ a general understanding of the present situation.
- [A] lack of  
[B] are lacking of  
[C] lack  
[D] are in lack
7. Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt \_\_\_\_\_ lonely.
- [A] nothing but  
[B] anything but  
[C] all but  
[D] everything but
8. Grace \_\_\_\_\_ tears when she heard the sad news.
- [A] broke in  
[B] broke into  
[C] broke off  
[D] broke through
9. She refused to \_\_\_\_\_ the car keys to her husband until he had promised to wear his safety belt.
- [A] hand in  
[B] hand out  
[C] hand down  
[D] hand over
10. Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes \_\_\_\_\_ to American audiences.
- [A] around  
[B] over  
[C] across

[D] down

11. The book contained a large \_\_\_\_\_ of information.

[A] deal

[B] amount

[C] number

[D] sum

12. Nowadays advertising costs are no longer in reasonable \_\_\_\_\_ to the total cost of the product.

[A] proportion

[B] correlation

[C] connection

[D] correspondence

13. When she saw the clouds she went back to the house to \_\_\_\_\_ her umbrella.

[A] carry

[B] fetch

[C] bring

[D] reach

14. We must \_\_\_\_\_ that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible.

[A] assure

[B] secure

[C] ensure

[D] issue

15. He was knocked down by a car and badly \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] injured

[B] damaged

[C] harmed

[D] 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 “Magellan,” 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) that passes for air is a layer of clouds, perhaps 10 to 20 miles thick, whose little drops consist mostly of sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). 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.

16. Venus is similar to Earth in \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] size and density
  - [B] distance from the sun
  - [C] having atmosphere
  - [D] all of the above
17. The greatest value in studying Venus should be to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] allow us to visit there
  - [B] understand Earth better
  - [C] find a new source of energy
  - [D] promote a new space program
18. The main idea of this passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] problems of space travel
  - [B] scientific methods in space exploration
  - [C] the importance of Venus to Earth
  - [D] 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.

19. The expression “snake through central Rome” probably means “to move \_\_\_\_\_
- [A] quietly through central Rome.”
  - [B] violently through central Rome.”
  - [C] in a long winding line through central Rome.”
  - [D] at a leisurely pace through central Rome.”
20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- [A] There are more women than men in Italy.
  - [B] In Italy, women are chiefly employed in services.
  - [C] In Italy, women are still at a disadvantage in employment.
  - [D] In Italy, about two-thirds of the jobs are held by men.
21. About 200,000 women in Rome demonstrated for \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] more job opportunities
  - [B] a greater variety of jobs
  - [C] “equal job, equal pay”

[D] both A and B

22. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] The Role of Women in Society
- [B] Women Demonstrate for Equality in Employment
- [C] Women as Self-employed Professionals
- [D] 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, 1, 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.

23. The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] true in all senses
- [B] refuted by the author
- [C] medically proven
- [D] a belief of the author

24. The survey of bright children was made to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults
- [B] prove that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years
- [C] discover the percentage of those mentally ill among the gifted



[D] prove that talented children never burn themselves out

25. Intelligence tests showed that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy

[B] between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence

[C] talented children were most likely to become gifted adults

[D] 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 26 the future. But the 19th-century French novelist Jules Verne may be called a futurologist in the fullest 27 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 28 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 by a 29 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 30 shops as well as news and entertainment. Videophones will bring pictures as well as 31 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 32 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 33 they do today; also they will have a much wider variety of food available. There will be a change of taste

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towards a more savoury-flavored menu. New synthetic foods will form a 34 part of people's diets.

Foreign travel will 35; 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.

26. [A] in  
[B] of  
[C] about  
[D] for
27. [A] sense  
[B] meaning  
[C] detail  
[D] implication
28. [A] for  
[B] of  
[C] on  
[D] towards
29. [A] today  
[B] nowadays  
[C] present-day  
[D] present
30. [A] near  
[B] nearby  
[C] nearly  
[D] nearer
31. [A] noise  
[B] sound  
[C] tone  
[D] tune
32. [A] to

- [B] away  
[C] off  
[D] over
33. [A] than  
[B] as  
[C] when  
[D] while
34. [A] usual  
[B] popular  
[C] daily  
[D] regular
35. [A] add  
[B] increase  
[C] raise  
[D] 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 there's hardly something  
A B C  
left.  
D

ANSWER: [C] anything

36. Alice was having trouble to control the children because there were so many of them.  
A B C D
37. We were very much surprised that the village was such long way from the road.  
A B C D
38. John's chance of being elected chairman of the committee is far greater than Dick.  
A B C D



- 
50. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) to make an airline reservation, but I didn't.
51. If Greg had tried harder to reach the opposite shore, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) to pick him up in the boat.
52. After twenty years abroad, William came back only \_\_\_\_\_ (find) his hometown severely damaged in an earthquake.
53. The lecture \_\_\_\_\_ (begin), he left his seat so quietly that no one complained that his leaving disturbed the speaker.
54. The children were surprised when the teacher had them \_\_\_\_\_ (close) their books unexpectedly.
55. A new road will be built here, and therefore a number of existing houses \_\_\_\_\_ (have to destroy).

#### Section VI Chinese-English Translation

Translate the following sentences into English (15 points)

56. 你应该仔细核对全部资料，以避免严重错误。
57. 尽管这个实验复杂，他们决心按时把它完成。
58. 一切迹象表明这个人到这里发生的情况毫无所知。
59. 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。
60. 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

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."

(62) Those who support the "nature" side of the conflict believe that our personalities and

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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.



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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the rain yesterday.

[A] in

[B] by

[C] with

[D] at

ANSWER: [A]

1. Modern man faces dangers completely unknown \_\_\_\_\_ his predecessors.  
[A] for  
[B] to  
[C] of  
[D] by
2. The chances of seeing a helicopter in my hometown are one \_\_\_\_\_ a million.  
[A] for  
[B] to  
[C] in  
[D] against
3. \_\_\_\_\_ we have all the materials ready, we should begin the new task at once.  
[A] Since that  
[B] Since now  
[C] By now  
[D] Now that
4. We hope the measures to control prices, \_\_\_\_\_ taken by the government, will succeed.  
[A] when  
[B] as  
[C] since  
[D] after



- 
5. The historical events of that period are arranged \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] in alphabetical order  
 [B] in an alphabetical order  
 [C] in the alphabetical orders  
 [D] in alphabetical orders
6. In some markets there may be only one seller. \_\_\_\_\_ is called a monopoly.
- [A] Situation as this  
 [B] Such kind of situation  
 [C] Such a situation  
 [D] A situation of this
7. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to speak the truth.
- [A] too much of a coward  
 [B] too much a coward  
 [C] so much a coward  
 [D] so much of a coward
8. He always gives \_\_\_\_\_ to his wife's demands and does whatever she tells him to.
- [A] up  
 [B] away  
 [C] in  
 [D] out
9. It's \_\_\_\_\_ in the regulations that you can take 20 kilos of luggage with you.
- [A] laid upon  
 [B] laid out  
 [C] laid up  
 [D] laid down
10. Look at all the corruption that's going on. It's time the city was \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] cleaned out  
 [B] cleaned down  
 [C] cleaned away  
 [D] cleaned up
11. Though he did not say so directly, the inspector \_\_\_\_\_ the man was guilty.
- [A] declared

- 
- [B] implied  
[C] disclosed  
[D] said
12. The Prime Minister refused to \_\_\_\_\_ on the rumour that he had planned to resign.  
[A] explain  
[B] comment  
[C] remark  
[D] talk
13. I asked the tailor to make a small \_\_\_\_\_ to my trousers because they were too long.  
[A] change  
[B] variation  
[C] revision  
[D] alteration
14. Magnificent views over the countryside have often \_\_\_\_\_ people to write poems.  
[A] excited  
[B] inspired  
[C] induced  
[D] attracted
15. The food was divided \_\_\_\_\_ according to the age and size of the children.  
[A] equally  
[B] proportionately  
[C] sufficiently  
[D] adequately

## 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.

16. People who ask the question “Why don’t they get in touch with us... and declare themselves?” think that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] there are no such things as UFOs
- [B] UFOs are visitors from solar system
- [C] there’s no reason for UFOs sooner or later
- [D] we are bound to see UFOs sooner or later

17. According to Dr. Mead, the attitude of beings from outer space toward us is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] unfriendliness
- [B] suspicion
- [C] superiority
- [D] hostility

18. The tone of the writer is that of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] doubt

- [B] warning
- [C] indifference
- [D] 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.

19. More and more people can afford to buy and use cars because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] an increasing number of cars are being produced
  - [B] the cost of cars is getting cheaper with the development of technology
  - [C] lots of countries have become more developed
  - [D] the use of cars has proved to be more economical

- 
20. The advantages of having a car are best experienced in the driver's \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] freedom in choosing his job
  - [B] comfort during the travels
  - [C] enjoyment of his leisure time
  - [D] feeling of self-reliance
21. What is considered by the writer as the greatest menace to the people caused by the widespread use of motor cars?
- [A] air pollution
  - [B] traffic jams
  - [C] fatal diseases
  - [D] 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.

22. From what you have read, would you expect manners to improve among people \_\_\_\_\_?
- [A] who are physically weak or crippled  
 [B] who once lived in a prison-camp during the War  
 [C] who live in big modern cities  
 [D] who live only in metropolitan cities
23. What is the writer's opinion concerning courteous manners towards women?
- [A] Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.  
 [B] It is generally considered old-fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.  
 [C] "Lady First" should be universally practiced.  
 [D] Special consideration ought to be shown them.
24. According to the author communication between human beings would be smoother if \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] people were more considerate towards each other  
 [B] people were not so tired and irritable  
 [C] women were treated with more courtesy  
 [D] public transport could be improved
25. What is the possible meaning of the word "deterioration" in the last paragraph?
- [A] worsening of general situation  
 [B] lowering of moral standards  
 [C] declining of physical constitution  
 [D] 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 26 and provide millions of hectares of land where now nothing grows.

By the end of this century this may not be mere 27. 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 28 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 29 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 30. 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 31 distance, and would melt before they reached a country that needed them anywhere. It would be necessary to locate one that was 32 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, 33 the iceberg was at its destination, more than 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. 34, 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 35, less heat actually gets into the iceberg. The vast frozen centre would be unaffected.

26. [A] come to life  
 [B] come into existence  
 [C] come into activity  
 [D] come round
27. [A] speculation  
 [B] imagination  
 [C] computation  
 [D] expectation
28. [A] above

- [B] of  
[C] upon  
[D] over
29. [A] essential  
[B] potential  
[C] claimable  
[D] obtainable
30. [A] seized  
[B] snatched  
[C] grabbed  
[D] captured
31. [A] much  
[B] any  
[C] some  
[D] certain
32. [A] manageable  
[B] manipulative  
[C] operable  
[D] controllable
33. [A] after  
[B] while  
[C] since  
[D] once
34. [A] Apparently  
[B] Noticeably  
[C] Distinctly  
[D] Notably
35. [A] round  
[B] over  
[C] up  
[D] 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 there's hardly something  
A B C  
left.  
D

ANSWER: [C] anything

36. No bank keeps enough cash paying all its depositors in full at one time.  
A B C D
37. Magazines provide the great variety of advertisements and entertainment as well as  
A B C D  
 information.
38. If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they are  
A B C  
to be survived.  
D
39. This is the most important respect which civilized man can be distinguished from  
A B C  
 primitive communities.  
D
40. As a bad-tempered man, he would not tolerate having his lectures interrupted as if he  
A B C  
 were some obscure candidate making an election speech.  
D
41. If you were awarded a prize of ten thousand dollars, what would you do with it if you  
A B  
had to spend in a day?  
C D
42. The boy is constantly being told not to scratch the paint off the all, but he goes on to do  
A B C

it all the same.

D

43. The parcel you post must be well packed. Inadequate packing can mean delay, damage or

A

B

C

loss at your expenses.

D

44. The radio was of so inferior quality that I took it back and asked for a better one.

A

B

C

D

45. I can listen to Bruckner for hours without getting bored, but if you haven't heard much of

A

B

his music before, you may find it takes some getting used.

C

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 \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) for this college.

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

46. Byron is said \_\_\_\_\_ (live) on vinegar and potatoes.

47. You \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) a note. It was very inconsiderate of you to do so.

48. If the horse won today, he \_\_\_\_\_ (win) thirty races in five years.

49. Upon being questioned he denied \_\_\_\_\_ (write) the article.

50. I was so sick last night that I felt as if the room \_\_\_\_\_ (go) round.

51. Nowadays people usually prefer driving to \_\_\_\_\_ (drive).

52. I hope her health \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) greatly by the time we come back next year.

53. While we were in London that year, the London Bridge \_\_\_\_\_ (repair).

54. Lots of empty bottles were found under the old man's bed. He must have done nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ (drink).

55. Ford tried dividing the labour, each worker \_\_\_\_\_ (assign) a separate task.

## Section VI Chinese-English Translation

Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

56. 请乘客们系好安全带，以防碰伤。
57. 除非安装一条新的装配线，否则提高产量是没有指望的。
58. 有人提出，暑假期间安排一次到海南岛的考察旅行。
59. 为了把课文中的难点解释清楚，他举了许多例子。
60. 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.

(63) 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. (65) 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.

(66) 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

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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.



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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the rain yesterday.

[A] in

[B] by

[C] with

[D] at

ANSWER: [A]

1. I didn't buy the apples; she gave them to me \_\_\_\_\_ nothing.

[A] with

[B] as

[C] for

[D] by

2. It's \_\_\_\_\_ my power to make final decision on the matter.

[A] off

[B] outside

[C] above

[D] beyond

3. I should say Henry is not \_\_\_\_\_ much a writer as a reporter.

[A] that

[B] so

[C] this

[D] as

4. I won't pay 20 for the coat; it's not worth \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] all that much

[B] that much all

[C] that all much

[D] much all that

- 
5. He didn't go into detail on the subject; he spoke \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] in common  
[B] in general  
[C] in particular  
[D] in short
6. 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.
- [A] somehow  
[B] though  
[C] therefore  
[D] otherwise
7. When you are about through the story \_\_\_\_\_, try to make a guess how the plot will develop.
- [A] half  
[B] midway  
[C] halfway  
[D] one-half
8. Though already a teenager, Peter still finds it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ his favorite toys.
- [A] part off  
[B] part with  
[C] part away  
[D] part from
9. Strenuous efforts have been made to \_\_\_\_\_ government expenses to a desirable level.
- [A] cut down  
[B] cut short  
[C] cut out  
[D] cut off
10. When at a party, be sure not to \_\_\_\_\_ from the person who tries to engage you in conversation.
- [A] turn down  
[B] turn away  
[C] turn off  
[D] turn back

- 
11. The survival \_\_\_\_\_ of some wild animals is not very high as they are ruthlessly hunted for their skins.
- [A] rate  
[B] degree  
[C] ratio  
[D] scale
12. He was \_\_\_\_\_ admittance to the theatre for not being properly dressed.
- [A] denied  
[B] rejected  
[C] repelled  
[D] deprived
13. When I ask you a question, I expect a \_\_\_\_\_ answer.
- [A] punctual  
[B] fast  
[C] rapid  
[D] prompt
14. If a man is legally separated from his wife, is he still \_\_\_\_\_ for her debts?
- [A] answerable  
[B] chargeable  
[C] recoverable  
[D] payable
15. At the meeting, Roland argued \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of the proposal.
- [A] severely  
[B] heavily  
[C] forcefully  
[D] warmly

## 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)



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**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.

16. If you cannot remember what you read or study, \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it is no surprise
- [B] it means you have not really learned anything
- [C] it means you have not chosen the right book

- 
- [D] you realize it is of no importance
17. Before you start reading, it is important \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] to make sure why you are reading
- [B] to relate the information to your purpose
- [C] to remember what you read
- [D] to choose an interesting book
18. Reading activity involves \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] only two simultaneous processes
- [B] primarily learning about ideas and evaluating them critically
- [C] merely distinguishing between facts and opinions
- [D] mainly drawing accurate inferences
19. A good reader is one who \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] relates what he reads to his own knowledge about the subject matter
- [B] does lots of thinking in his reading
- [C] takes a critical attitude in his reading
- [D] 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.

20. Noise differs from sound in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] it is sounds that interfere with the task being done
  - [B] it is a special type of loud sound
  - [C] it is usually unavoidable in big cities
  - [D] it can be defined more precisely than the latter
21. One of the harmful effects of noise on human performance is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] it reduces one's sensitivity
  - [B] it renders the victim helpless
  - [C] it deprives one of the enjoyment of music
  - [D] it drowns out conversations at worksites
22. The purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] to define the effects of noise on human behavior
  - [B] to warn people of the danger of noise pollution
  - [C] to give advice as to how to prevent hearing loss
  - [D] 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.

23. The author holds that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the right place for all women, married or otherwise, is the home, not elsewhere
  - [B] all married women should have some occupation outside the home
  - [C] a married woman should give first priority to her duties as a mother
  - [D] it is desirable for uneducated married women to stay at home and take care of the family
24. A house-proud woman \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] would devote her whole life to her family
  - [B] would take her own happiness and that of her family as her chief concern
  - [C] would still need some special training at public expense to help her in her duties as a housewife
  - [D] would take full advantage of modern household appliances
25. According to the author, modern society \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] can operate just as well even without women participation
  - [B] has been greatly hampered in its development by the shortage of women nurses and women teachers
  - [C] cannot operate properly without the contribution of women
  - [D] 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 26. Because of strong winds and severe storms, the *Mayflower* lost its 27. 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. 28 months of starvation, disease, and death were ahead of them. Only the strongest of the pilgrims 29 that winter. Many women gave their own pitiful rations to their children and died for lack of food for themselves. Living 30 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 31 with the warm weather and their better diet.

In the fall, they look back 32 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 33 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. 34, 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 35. 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.

26. [A] in their own style  
 [B] in their own way  
 [C] on their own  
 [D] of their own
27. [A] course  
 [B] route  
 [C] passage  
 [D] channel
28. [A] Uncomfortable

- [B] Bad  
[C] Unfavourable  
[D] Terrible
29. [A] passed  
[B] sustained  
[C] survived  
[D] spent
30. [A] situations  
[B] environments  
[C] conditions  
[D] circumstances
31. [A] strengthened  
[B] regained  
[C] recovered  
[D] improved
32. [A] in  
[B] of  
[C] over  
[D] at
33. [A] on  
[B] behind  
[C] for  
[D] beyond
34. [A] Best of all  
[B] For the best  
[C] To their best  
[D] All in all
35. [A] ashore  
[B] around  
[C] about  
[D] aboard







## Section VI Chinese-English Translation

Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

56. 恶劣的天气使他无法按时动身去北京。
57. 请先把事故的原因查清楚再向主任汇报。
58. 直到演出已经开始，他才匆匆赶到。
59. 经当地政府批准后，他们取消了原定的项目。
60. 他听到这意外消息，吃惊得连一句话也说不出。

## 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

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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.



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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the rain yesterday.

[A] in

[B] by

[C] with

[D] at

ANSWER: [A]

1. The skyscraper stands out \_\_\_\_\_ the blue sky.

[A] in

[B] against

[C] under

[D] beneath

2. They have always been on good \_\_\_\_\_ with their next-door neighbors.

[A] friendship

[B] relations

[C] connection

[D] terms

3. Hello! Is that 21035? Please put me \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager.

[A] across

[B] up

[C] through

[D] over

4. Why do you look so \_\_\_\_\_? You never smile or look cheerful.

[A] miserable

[B] unfortunate

[C] sorry

[D] rude

- 
5. Eggs, though nourishing, have \_\_\_\_\_ of fat content.  
 [A] large number  
 [B] a large number  
 [C] the high amount  
 [D] a high amount
6. Jim always \_\_\_\_\_ his classmates in a debate.  
 [A] backs out  
 [B] backs away  
 [C] backs up  
 [D] backs down
7. Most of the people who \_\_\_\_\_ two world wars are strongly against arms race.  
 [A] have lived out  
 [B] have lived through  
 [C] have lived on  
 [D] have lived off
8. There are many inconveniences that have to be \_\_\_\_\_ when you are camping.  
 [A] put up  
 [B] put up with  
 [C] put off  
 [D] put away
9. Is it true that those old houses are being pulled down \_\_\_\_\_ new office blocks?  
 [A] to accommodate  
 [B] to provide for  
 [C] to increase  
 [D] to make room for
10. Being in no great hurry, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] we went the long route with scenery  
 [B] the long, scenic route was our preference  
 [C] we took the long scenic route  
 [D] our preference was taking the long, scenic route

**Section II Reading Comprehension**

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 conceived 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 uses: deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

11. People expect that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the airliners of today would eventually be replaced by helicopters
  - [B] helicopters would someday be able to transport large number of people from place to place as airliners are now doing
  - [C] the imaginations fired by the Russian engineer's invention would become a reality in the future
  - [D] their fantastic expectations about helicopters could be fulfilled by airliners of today
12. Helicopters work with the aid of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a combination of rotating devices in front and on top
  - [B] a rotating device topside
  - [C] one rotating fan in the center of the aircraft and others at each end
  - [D] a rotating fan underneath for lifting

- 
13. What is said about the development of the helicopter?
- [A] Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.  
 [B] Chinese children were the first to achieve flight in helicopters.  
 [C] Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.  
 [D] Some people thought they would become widely used by average individuals.
14. How has the use of helicopters developed?
- [A] They have been widely used for various purposes.  
 [B] They are taking the place of high-flying jets.  
 [C] They are used for rescue work.  
 [D] They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.
15. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be absolutely essential?
- [A] For overseas passenger transportation.  
 [B] For extremely high altitude flights.  
 [C] For high-speed transportation.  
 [D] 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.

16. In ancient Greece, the Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] were merely national athletic festivals
  - [B] were in the nature of a national event with a strong religious colour
  - [C] had rules which put foreign participants in a disadvantageous position
  - [D] were primarily national events with few foreign participants
17. In the early days of ancient Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] only male Greek athletes were allowed to participate in the games
  - [B] all Greeks, irrespective of sex, religion or social status, were allowed to take part
  - [C] all Greeks, with the exception of women, were allowed to compete in Games
  - [D] all male Greeks were qualified to compete in the Games
18. The order of athletic events at the ancient Olympics \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] has not definitely been established
  - [B] varied according to the number of foreign competitors
  - [C] was decided by Zeus, in whose honor the Games were held
  - [D] was considered unimportant
19. Modern athletes' results cannot be compared with those of ancient runners because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the Greeks had no means of recording the results
  - [B] they are much better
  - [C] details such as the time were not recorded in the past
  - [D] they are much worse
20. Nowadays, the athletes' expenses are paid for \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] out of the prize money of the winners



- [B] out of the funds raised by the competing nations
- [C] by the athletes themselves
- [D] 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.

21. The aim of controlled scientific experiments is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] to explain why things happen
  - [B] to explain how things happen
  - [C] to describe self-evident principles
  - [D] to support Aristotelian science
22. What principles most influenced scientific thought for two thousand years?
- [A] the speculations of Thales
  - [B] the forces of electricity, magnetism, and gravity
  - [C] Aristotle’s natural science
  - [D] Galileo’s discoveries
23. Bertrand Russell’s notion about electricity is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] disapproved of by most modern scientists
  - [B] in agreement with Aristotle’s theory of self-evident principles
  - [C] in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward “how” things happen
  - [D] in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward “why” things happen

- 
24. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] that there are mysterious forces in the universe  
 [B] that man cannot discover what forces “really” are  
 [C] that there are self-evident principles  
 [D] that we can discover why things behave as they do
25. Modern science came into being \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] when the method of controlled experiment was first introduced  
 [B] when Galileo succeeded in explaining how things happen  
 [C] when Aristotelian scientist tried to explain why things happen  
 [D] 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 \_\_\_\_\_ six hours.

- [A] ended  
 [B] finished  
 [C] was  
 [D] lasted

ANSWER: [D]

26. As scheduled, the communications satellite went into \_\_\_\_\_ round the earth.
- [A] circle  
 [B] orbit  
 [C] path  
 [D] course
27. When I saw Jane, I stopped and smiled, but she \_\_\_\_\_ me and walked on.
- [A] refused  
 [B] ignored  
 [C] denied  
 [D] missed
28. It was a good game, and at the end the \_\_\_\_\_ was Argentina 3, West Germany 2.
- [A] mark

- [B] account  
[C] record  
[D] score
29. George took \_\_\_\_\_ of the fine weather to do a day's work in his garden.  
[A] chance  
[B] interest  
[C] advantage  
[D] charge
30. Is there anyone who \_\_\_\_\_ the plans put forward by the committee?  
[A] differs  
[B] opposes  
[C] disagrees  
[D] refuses
31. All too \_\_\_\_\_ it was time to go back to school after the summer vacation.  
[A] often  
[B] quick  
[C] fast  
[D] soon
32. In an accident when two cars run into each other, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] hit  
[B] knock  
[C] strike  
[D] collide
33. The noise was caused by a boy \_\_\_\_\_ a cat through the garden.  
[A] catching  
[B] fighting  
[C] following  
[D] chasing
34. He drove fast and arrived an hour \_\_\_\_\_ of schedule.  
[A] in advance

- [B] ahead
- [C] abreast
- [D] in front

35. This ticket \_\_\_\_\_ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.

- [A] gives
- [B] entitles
- [C] grants
- [D] credits

#### 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 \_\_\_\_\_ huge ventilation problems.

- [A] make
- [B] bring
- [C] raise
- [D] create

ANSWER: [D]

Cheques have 36 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 37 when he accepts a cheques and he is quite 38 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 39. 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 40 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 41 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 42 the wanted to get into serious trouble. 43, the police arrived soon afterwards. They apologized to my friend for the 44, 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 45: "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.

36. [A] exactly  
 [B] really  
 [C] largely  
 [D] thoroughly
37. [A] danger  
 [B] chance  
 [C] risk  
 [D] opportunity
38. [A] within  
 [B] beyond  
 [C] without  
 [D] out of
39. [A] in difficulty  
 [B] in doubt  
 [C] in earnest  
 [D] in question
40. [A] amount  
 [B] stock  
 [C] number  
 [D] store
41. [A] in order  
 [B] in need

- 
- [C] in use  
[D] in common
42. [A] whether  
[B] if  
[C] otherwise  
[D] unless
43. [A] Really  
[B] Sure enough  
[C] Certainly  
[D] However
44. [A] treatment  
[B] manner  
[C] inconvenience  
[D] behaviour
45. [A] read  
[B] told  
[C] wrote  
[D] 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) for this college.

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

46. With all factors \_\_\_\_\_ (consider) we think this program may excel all the others in achieving the goal.
47. They had been working round the clock for a couple of days \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) to get the design out before their competitors did.
48. 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.
49. If we don't start out now, we must risk \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the train.







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(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. (76) 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.



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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the rain yesterday.

[A] in

[B] by

[C] with

[D] at

ANSWER: [A]

1. No doctors could cure the patient \_\_\_\_\_ his strange disease.

[A] with

[B] of

[C] from

[D] off

2. He was \_\_\_\_\_ his wits' end what to do.

[A] in

[B] on

[C] at

[D] of

3. Prior \_\_\_\_\_ his departure, he addressed a letter to his daughter.

[A] to

[B] of

[C] in

[D] from

4. The driving instructor told me to pull \_\_\_\_\_ at the post office.

[A] up

[B] back

[C] round

[D] along

- 
5. When there's a doubt, the chairman's decision is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] right  
[B] definite  
[C] fixed  
[D] final
6. We can rely on William to carry out this mission, for his judgment is always \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] unquestionable  
[B] sound  
[C] subtle  
[D] healthy
7. The noise of the plane died \_\_\_\_\_ in the distance.
- [A] away  
[B] out  
[C] down  
[D] off
8. Hospital doctors don't go out very often as their work \_\_\_\_\_ all their time.
- [A] takes away  
[B] takes in  
[C] takes over  
[D] takes up
9. Attendances at football matches have \_\_\_\_\_ since the coming of television.
- [A] dropped in  
[B] dropped down  
[C] dropped off  
[D] dropped out
10. After the death of their parents, the sisters got well \_\_\_\_\_ and never quarreled.
- [A] away  
[B] in  
[C] along  
[D] out
11. They always give the vacant seats to \_\_\_\_\_ comes first.
- [A] who

- 
- [B] whom  
 [C] whoever  
 [D] whomever
12. Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication \_\_\_\_\_ the advertiser pays for the message to be delivered.  
 [A] in that  
 [B] in which  
 [C] in order that  
 [D] in the way
13. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of an actor.  
 [A] anybody  
 [B] anyone  
 [C] somebody  
 [D] something
14. The captain apologized \_\_\_\_\_ to tell us more about the accident.  
 [A] for to be unable  
 [B] that he was unable  
 [C] to be unable  
 [D] for being unable
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is no reason for discharging her.  
 [A] Because she was a few minutes late  
 [B] Owing to a few minutes being late  
 [C] The fact that she was a few minutes late  
 [D] 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 16 she would walk up and down between the stalls looking at everything, buying here and there, and 17 a sharp lookout for the bargains that were sometimes to be had. And

then, with all the things she needed 18 she would leave the market for the streets of the town to spend another hour 19 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 20 without feeling they had to buy something. Annie hesitated for a moment before stepping through the doorway where, almost at once, she stopped 21 before a green armchair. There was a card on the chair which said: "This fine chair is yours 22 less than a pound a week," and very small at the bottom, "Cash price eighty-nine pounds fifty." A pound a week... 23, she could almost pay that out of her housekeeping money and never miss it! A voice at her shoulder made her 24. "Can I help you, Madam?" She looked round at the assistant who had come softly to her 25.

"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.

16. [A] so  
[B] more  
[C] else  
[D] another
17. [A] taking  
[B] making  
[C] fixing  
[D] keeping
18. [A] buy  
[B] bought  
[C] buying  
[D] to have bought
19. [A] in a way  
[B] by the way  
[C] in the way

- 
- [D] on the way
20. [A] behind  
[B] round  
[C] back  
[D] on
21. [A] doubted  
[B] wondered  
[C] puzzled  
[D] delighted
22. [A] at  
[B] for  
[C] with  
[D] in
23. [A] Why  
[B] When  
[C] How  
[D] What
24. [A] jump  
[B] leap  
[C] laugh  
[D] wonder
25. [A] place  
[B] back  
[C] side  
[D] 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.

26. There is an increasing demand for \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] all round people in their own fields
  - [B] people whose job is to organize other people’s work
  - [C] generalists whose educational background is either technical or professional
  - [D] specialists whose chief concern is to provide administrative guidance to others
27. The specialist is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a man whose job is to train other people
  - [B] a man who has been trained in more than one fields
  - [C] a man who can see the forest rather than the trees
  - [D] a man whose concern is mainly with technical or professional matters
28. The administrator is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a “trained” man who is more a specialist than a generalist
  - [B] a man who sees the trees as well as the forest
  - [C] a man who is very strong in the humanities
  - [D] a man who is an “educated” specialist
29. During your training period, it is important \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] to try to be a generalist



- [B] to choose a profitable job
- [C] to find an organization which fits you
- [D] to decide whether you are fit to be a specialist or a generalist

30. A man's first job \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] is never the right job for him
- [B] should not be regarded as his final job
- [C] should not be changed or people will become suspicious of his ability to hold any job
- [D] 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.

31. The best title for this selection would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Iceland
- [B] Land of Opportunity
- [C] The Unknown Continent
- [D] Utopia at Last

32. At the time this article was written, our knowledge of Antarctica was \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] very limited
- [B] vast
- [C] fairly rich
- [D] nonexistent

- 
33. Antarctica is bordered by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] Pacific Ocean  
 [B] Indian Ocean  
 [C] Atlantic Ocean  
 [D] All three
34. The Antarctic is made uninhabitable primarily by \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] cold air  
 [B] calm seas  
 [C] ice  
 [D] lack of knowledge about the continent
35. According to this article \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] 2,000 people live on the Antarctic Continent  
 [B] a million people live within 2,000 miles of the South Pole  
 [C] weather conditions within a 2,000 mile radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical  
 [D] 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 \_\_\_\_\_ six houses.

- [A] ended  
 [B] finished  
 [C] was  
 [D] lasted

ANSWER: [D]

36. Music often \_\_\_\_\_ us of events in the past.
- [A] remembers  
 [B] memorizes  
 [C] reminds  
 [D] reflects
37. If I take this medicine twice a day it should \_\_\_\_\_ my cold.
- [A] heat

- [B] cure  
[C] treat  
[D] recover
38. I could just see a car in the distance, but I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ what colour it was.  
[A] make out  
[B] look to  
[C] look out  
[D] take in
39. I could tell he was surprised from the \_\_\_\_\_ on his face.  
[A] appearance  
[B] shock  
[C] look  
[D] sight
40. The toy boat turned over and sank to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the pool.  
[A] base  
[B] depth  
[C] ground  
[D] bottom
41. Mary never tells anyone what she does for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] job  
[B] work  
[C] profession  
[D] living
42. That boy is such a good violinist he will probably make quite a \_\_\_\_\_ for himself.  
[A] star  
[B] credit  
[C] name  
[D] character
43. Old photographs give one a brief \_\_\_\_\_ of the past.  
[A] glance  
[B] glimpse  
[C] sight

[D] look

44. The novelist is a highly \_\_\_\_\_ person.

[A] imaginable

[B] imaginative

[C] imaginary

[D] imagined

45. Although the pay is not good, people usually find social work \_\_\_\_\_ in other ways.

[A] payable

[B] respectful

[C] grateful

[D] rewarding

### 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 there's hardly something left.  
A B C D

ANSWER: [C] anything

46. The professor told the economics student that he didn't approve in his taking the  
A B C  
 advanced course before he made a passing mark in Economics 1.  
D

47. Although a great number of houses in that area are still in need of repair there have been  
A B C  
 improvement in the facilities.  
D

48. Mr. Gilmore is one of those men who appears to be friendly however, it is very hard  
A B  
to deal with him.  
C D

49. To understand the situation completely requires more thought than has given thus far.  
A B C D

50. A great many educators firmly believe that English is one of the poorest taught subjects in high schools today.  
A B C D
51. Of all his outdoor activities. Paul likes fishing best of all but he doesn't enjoy cleaning fishing rods afterwards.  
A B C D
52. I should not have recognized the man even you had told me his name.  
A B C D
53. In an hour's time I had done the work with my satisfaction; I got my hat in hall and slipped out unnoticed.  
A B C D
54. The new hotel has erected a beautiful building with recreation areas and conference facilities on the top floor in which the finest view of the city can be obtained.  
A B C D
55. While in Europe, the tourists enjoyed to their heart's content the weather, the food and going to the theatre.  
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 \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) for this college.

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

56. The enemy retreated to the woods after they \_\_\_\_\_ (defeat).
57. I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to him for some time before I realized who he was.
58. One should never lose one's heart when \_\_\_\_\_ (confront) with temporary difficulties.
59. The house suddenly collapsed while it \_\_\_\_\_ (pull) down.
60. On \_\_\_\_\_ (give) an assignment to make a business tour abroad, he gladly accepted it.

61. \_\_\_\_\_ (Get) everything ready, they got down to map out a plan for the construction of a new express way.
62. After Peter grew a beard, even his close friends \_\_\_\_\_ (not recognize) him at first sight.
63. Darkness \_\_\_\_\_ (set) in, the young people lingered on merrymaking.
64. The students were to \_\_\_\_\_ (assemble) at the auditorium before 1:30 p.m., but the lecture was canceled at the last minute.
65. 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)

66. 去年的好收成是由于农场管理的改进和有利的气体条件。
67. 他在科研上取得的成就要比预期的大。
68. 我们现在必须做的是把情况作一番仔细的调查。
69. 很难说哪个方案更为切实可行。
70. 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

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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.

