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全真试题

11

2007 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (NETEM)

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C, and 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 promise 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] Presumable | [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.
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 tests 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 tests 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 has 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 on 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 savings-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 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

002911





- [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 legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of

information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

36. The statement "It never rains but it pours" it 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 interests their fledgling 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 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 SHEET2.(10points)

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 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 some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline 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 reflection 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 your university library, making suggestions for improving its service.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET2

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)





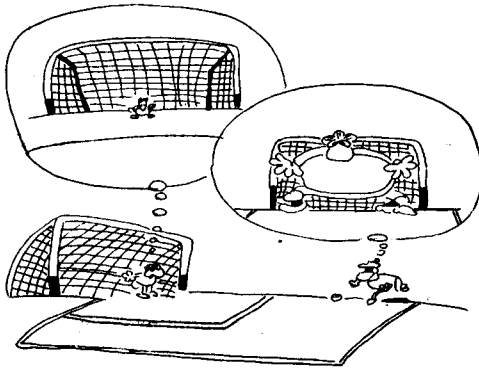
Part B

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)



2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

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 minimum wages, 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 the 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 the 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 1, 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 the 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 per cent 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" (Lines 2, 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 animals 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 large 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 text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. 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 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, these 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 locked 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’ got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams’ 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’ 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 the 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 government.

[E] David Williams' 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 Bruckbergen told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected Americans. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not Americans, 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 Socratic (苏格拉底) way about moral problems. He explores such problem 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 matter 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 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 factors, 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 eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge in one thing, living in “public and industrious thoughts,” as Emerson would say, is something else.





Section III Writing

Part A

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. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

Directions:

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

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

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



图一 把崇拜写在脸上



图二 花 300 元做个“小贝头”

注: Beckham(贝克汉姆): 英国足球明星。



2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

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)

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 question below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (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 other
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 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 answer. 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, voice 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 people 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, 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 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 feeling. Sleep—or rather dream—on it and you'll feel in 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, see the triumph of 1960's 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 speciality is language history and change, and he sees 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 1960's, 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 educational 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 attitude in the 1960s
37. The word “talking” (Line 5, Paragraph 3) denotes _____.
 [A] modesty [B] personality
 [C] liveliness [D] informality
38. To which of following statements would McWhorter likely agree?
 [A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
 [B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.
 [C] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.
 [D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.
39. The description of Russians’ love of memorizing poetry shows the author’s _____.
 [A] interest in their language [B] appreciation of their efforts
 [C] admiration for their memory [D] contempt for their old-fashionedness
40. According to the last paragraph, “paper plates” is to “china” as _____.
 [A] “temporary” is to “permanent” [B] “radical” is to “conservative”
 [C] “functional” is to “artistic” [D] “humble” is to “noble”

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Question 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 answer on ANSWER SHEET. (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 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 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 must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (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 investments bank which 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

Directions:

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

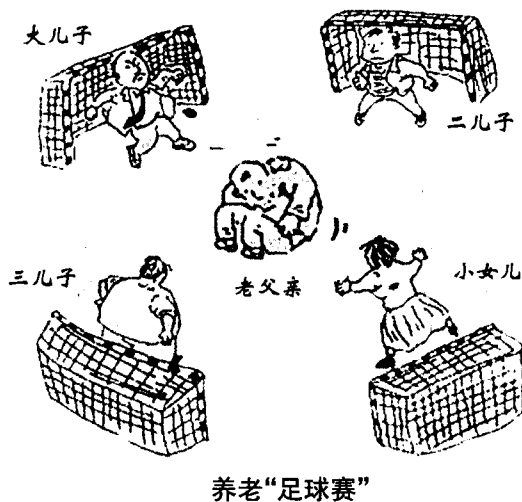
Write your letter with no less than 100 words, write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

Part B

Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing and interpret its meanings, 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考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

Section I Listening Comprehension (略)

Section II Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET . (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 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] interactions | [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] chock | [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 question below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (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 3, 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 Zoe 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, Chr tien 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 Zoe 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" (Line 2, 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 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 Deadly, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant need 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" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means _____.

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business

[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work

[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit

[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

[A] Optimistic.

[B] Confused.





- [C] Carefree. [D] Panicked.
53. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (Lines 3, 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 showdown?
 [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
 [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
 [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
 [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.
55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
 [A] A now boom, on the horizon. [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
 [C] Caution all right, panic not. [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

Text 4

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

"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch. "Schools could be a counterbalance." Razitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society."

"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American life*, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing." Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp,

manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?
[A] The habit of thinking independently.
[B] Profound knowledge of the world.
[C] Practical abilities for future career.
[D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.
57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of _____.
[A] undervaluing intellect [B] favoring intellectualism
[C] supporting school reform [D] suppressing native intelligence
58. The views of Ralph 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 must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (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" languages, 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.

Section IV Writing

Directions:

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

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

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



终点又是新起点



2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

Section I Listening Comprehension (略)

Section II Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET. (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 be 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] ideal | [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 question below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

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

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

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing

<http://bbs.topsage.com>

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 super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still, does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with 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 6, 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 \$1540 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. Ask 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 must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (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.

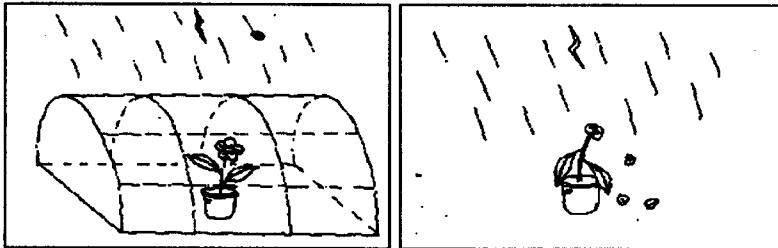
Section IV Writing

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 SHEET2. (20 points)



温室花朵经不起风雨

2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

Section I Listening Comprehension (略)

Section II Use of English

Directions:

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

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

It is generally recognized, 29, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 30 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 31 its impact on the media was not immediately 32. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too as well as 33, with display becoming sharper and storage 34 increasing. They were thought of, like people, 35 generations, with the distance between generations much 36.

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

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





- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 26. [A] on | [B] out | [C] over | [D] off |
| 27. [A] of | [B] for | [C] beyond | [D] into |
| 28. [A] concept | [B] dimension | [C] effect | [D] perspective |
| 29. [A] indeed | [B] hence | [C] however | [D] therefore |
| 30. [A] brought | [B] followed | [C] stimulated | [D] characterized |
| 31. [A] unless | [B] since | [C] lest | [D] although |
| 32. [A] apparent | [B] desirable | [C] negative | [D] plausible |
| 33. [A] institutional | [B] universal | [C] fundamental | [D] instrumental |
| 34. [A] ability | [B] capability | [C] capacity | [D] faculty |
| 35. [A] by means of | [B] in terms of | [C] with regard to | [D] in line with |
| 36. [A] deeper | [B] fewer | [C] nearer | [D] smaller |
| 37. [A] context | [B] range | [C] scope | [D] territory |
| 38. [A] regarded | [B] impressed | [C] influenced | [D] effected |
| 39. [A] competitive | [B] controversial | [C] distracting | [D] irrational |
| 40. [A] above | [B] upon | [C] against | [D] with |

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (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 statement
[D] as casually as possible
45. The best title for the text may be _____.
[A] Use Humor Effectively
[B] Various Kinds of Humor
[C] Add Humor to Speech
[D] Different Humor Strategies

Text 2

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we



barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micromechanics, 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 must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (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

Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled "Cultures—National and International". In your 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考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

Part I Structure and Vocabulary (略)

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 31 the trial of Rosemary West.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 36. [A] since | [B] if | [C] before | [D] as |
| 37. [A] sided | [B] shared | [C] complied | [D] agreed |
| 38. [A] present | [B] offer | [C] manifest | [D] indicate |
| 39. [A] Release | [B] Publication | [C] Printing | [D] Exposure |
| 40. [A] storm | [B] rage | [C] flare | [D] flash |
| 41. [A] translation | [B] interpretation | [C] exhibition | [D] demonstration |
| 42. [A] better than | [B] other than | [C] rather than | [D] sooner than |
| 43. [A] changes | [B] makes | [C] sets | [D] turns |
| 44. [A] binding | [B] convincing | [C] restraining | [D] sustaining |
| 45. [A] authorized | [B] credited | [C] entitled | [D] qualified |
| 46. [A] with | [B] to | [C] from | [D] by |
| 47. [A] impact | [B] incident | [C] inference | [D] issue |
| 48. [A] stated | [B] remarked | [C] said | [D] told |
| 49. [A] what | [B] when | [C] which | [D] that |
| 50. [A] assure | [B] confide | [C] ensure | [D] guarantee |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

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

Passage 1

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile

research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

51. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as _____.
[A] sociology and chemistry [B] physics and psychology
[C] sociology and psychology [D] physics and chemistry
52. We can infer from the passage that _____.
[A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation
[B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
[C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
[D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones
53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate _____.
[A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation
[B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study
[C] the change of policies in scientific publications
[D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs
54. The direct reason for specialisation is _____.
[A] the development in communication
[B] the growth of professionalisation
[C] the expansion of scientific knowledge
[D] the splitting up of academic societies

Passage 2

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people

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

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential. To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated 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



Passage 3

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle-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

Passage 4

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

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U. S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U. S. vs. Microsoft case?

63. What is the typical trend of businesses today?
[A] to take in more foreign funds
[B] to invest more abroad
[C] to combine and become bigger
[D] to trade with more countries

64. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is _____.
 [A] the greater customer demands [B] a surplus supply for the market
 [C] a growing productivity [D] the increase of the world's wealth
65. From paragraph 4 we can infer that _____.
 [A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers
 [B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs
 [C] The costs of the globalization process are enormous
 [D] The Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition
66. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be _____.
 [A] optimistic [B] objective
 [C] pessimistic [D] biased

Passage 5

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of *She* magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of *She* after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life", and making the alternative move into "downshifting" brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time".

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting—also known in America as "voluntary simplicity"—has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anti-consumerism. There are a number of bestselling 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 down shifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

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





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

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

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

In less than 30 years' time the *Star Trek Holodeck* will be 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 car 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, Person is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids. (75) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

Part V Writing

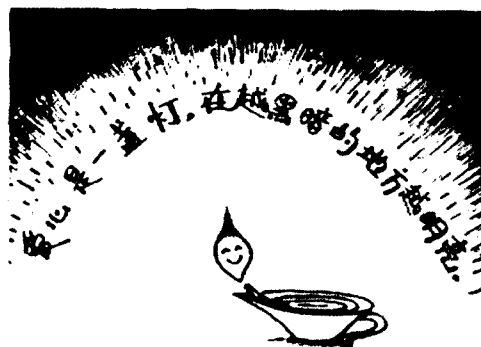
Directions:

Among all the worthy feelings of mankind, love is probably the noblest, but everyone had 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 neatly on ANSWER SHEET2.



2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

Part I Structure and Vocabulary (略)

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain 41 consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 42 he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 43 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 44 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 45 the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation 46 and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47. He must either sell some of his property or 48 extra funds in forms of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 49 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 50 obtainable.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 41. [A] other than | [B] as well as | [C] instead of | [D] more than |
| 42. [A] only if | [B] much as | [C] long before | [D] ever since |
| 43. [A] for | [B] against | [C] of | [D] towards |
| 44. [A] replace | [B] purchase | [C] supplement | [D] dispose |
| 45. [A] enhance | [B] mix | [C] feed | [D] raise |
| 46. [A] vessels | [B] routes | [C] paths | [D] channels |
| 47. [A] self-confident | [B] self-sufficient | [C] self-satisfied | [D] self-restrained |
| 48. [A] search | [B] save | [C] offer | [D] seek |
| 49. [A] proportion | [B] percentage | [C] rate | [D] ratio |
| 50. [A] genuinely | [B] obviously | [C] presumably | [D] frequently |



Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

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

Passage 1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of 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 Cavanaugh, 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, D.C. 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 US 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 US 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 US economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the _____.
[A] turning of the business cycle
[B] restructuring of industry
[C] improved business management
[D] success in education

Passage 2

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved

little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

55. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?
- [A] A lack of mates. [B] A fierce competition.
[C] A lower survival rate. [D] A defective gene.
56. What does the example of India illustrate?
- [A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
[B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
[C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.
[D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.
57. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because ____.
- [A] life has been improved by technological advance
[B] the number of female babies has been declining
[C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
[D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing
58. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- [A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution
[B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution
[C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature
[D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere

Passage 3

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, of 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 a basic change in human nature
[D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature

Passage 4

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hard-working 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 US
[C] the Japanese endure more than ever before
[D] the Japanese appreciate their present life

Passage 5

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards, of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one’s destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition’s behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most





benefited from ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, “Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious.”

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

67. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if _____.
[A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices
[B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power
[C] its goals are spiritual rather than material
[D] it is shared by the rich and the famous
68. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is _____.
[A] customary of the educated to discard ambition in words
[B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out
[C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal
[D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition
69. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because _____.
[A] they think of it as immoral
[B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth
[C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits
[D] they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible
70. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained _____.
[A] secretly and vigorously
[B] openly and enthusiastically
[C] easily and momentarily
[D] verbally and spiritually

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (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 the governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to set up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may co-operate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

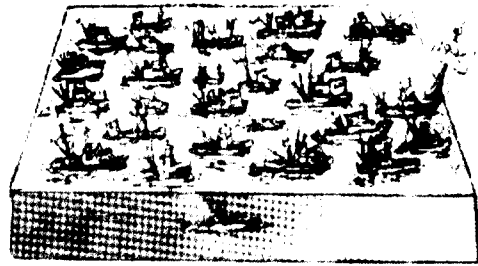
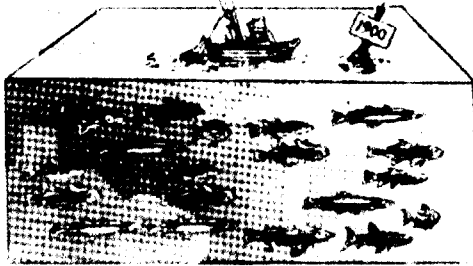
(73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change 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 these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.



Part V Writing

Directions:

- A. Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET2.(15points)
- C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
 1. Describe the pictures.
 2. Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures.
 3. Suggest counter measures.



A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing

1999 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

Part I Structure and Vocabulary (略)

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

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

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

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

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



Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passage below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A],[B],[C] and [D]. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the question. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 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—surprised!—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 business people typically know what product they're looking for.

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

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

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





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

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. Which 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 brining computers into schools, computer-ed advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many

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

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not. Of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story. Basic computer skills take—at the very longest—a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

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

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 would 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



Part 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. (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.

[D] are mostly underestimated by management

[C] rely on conformity to a standard pattern

[B] can be measured in dollars and cents

[A] may not be as profitable as they are expected

70. The author implies that the results of scientific research _____.

[D] stick to "scientific method"

[C] think highly of creative thinking

[B] often speculate on the future

[A] have a keen interest in prediction

69. It seems that some young scientists _____.

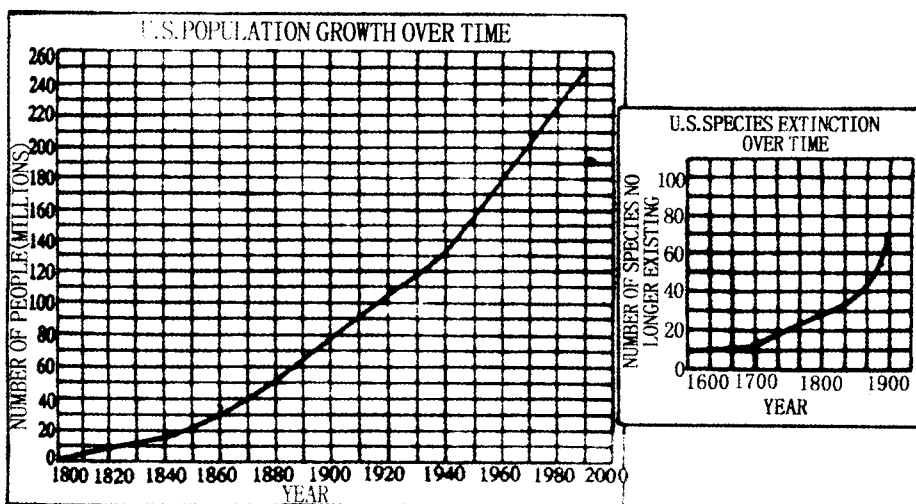
[D] should be confident about their research findings

Part V Writing

Directions:

- A. Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.
- 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 wild life protection

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF POPULATION GROTH



1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

Part I Structure and Vocabulary (略)

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They 41 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the 42 man. But they insisted that its 43 results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the 44 of the English population. 45 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a 46 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, 47, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 48 history and economics, have 49 two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was 50 by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. [A] admitted | [B] believed | [C] claimed | [D] predicted |
| 42. [A] plain | [B] average | [C] mean | [D] normal |
| 43. [A] momentary | [B] prompt | [C] instant | [D] immediate |
| 44. [A] bulk | [B] host | [C] gross | [D] magnitude |
| 45. [A] On | [B] With | [C] For | [D] By |
| 46. [A] broadly | [B] thoroughly | [C] generally | [D] completely |
| 47. [A] however | [B] meanwhile | [C] therefore | [D] moreover |
| 48. [A] at | [B] in | [C] about | [D] for |
| 49. [A] manifested | [B] approved | [C] shown | [D] speculated |
| 50. [A] noted | [B] impressed | [C] labeled | [D] marked |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passage below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the question. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 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 ideal 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 1978-1987 average. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace—all that re-engineering and downsizing—are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bon Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much "re-engineering" has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs



without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability. BBDO's Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish — “the worst sort of ambulance-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 Galileo'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 pretechnological 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 3, paragraph 1) in the context probably means _____.

[A] confrontation

[B] dissatisfaction

[C] separation

[D] contempt

60. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to _____.

[A] discuss the cause of the decline of science's power

[B] show the author's sympathy with scientists

[C] explain the way in which science develops

[D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities

61. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

[A] Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.

[B] Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.

[C] The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-science.

[D] Tagging environmentalists as "anti-science" is justifiable.

62. The author's attitude toward the issue of "science vs. anti-science" is _____.

[A] impartial

[B] subjective

[C] biased

[D] puzzling

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 DC dropping out of the top 10.

Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say. Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too—and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child-bearing years.

Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too. Some instances:

- Regionally, the Rocky Mountain states reported the most rapid growth rate—37.1 percent since 1970 in a vast area with only 5 percent of the US population.
- Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people—about 9 per square mile.

The flight from overcrowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to more bearable climates.

Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. There, California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other state.

In that decade, however, large numbers also migrated from California, mostly to other parts of the West. Often they chose—and still are choosing—somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State.

As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent—little more than two-thirds the 1960s' growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

63. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s _____.
 [A] enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history
 [B] witnessed a southwestern shift of population
 [C] underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
 [D] brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War 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 7) most probably means _____.
 [A] people in favor of the trend of democracy





- [B] advocates of migration between states
- [C] scientists engaged in the study of population
- [D] conservatives clinging to old patterns of life

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 comes to rest over a hot spot, the material rising from deeper layer 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 plates has been stable for 30 million years
[D] over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe
69. The hot-spot theory may prove useful in explaining _____.
[A] the structure of the African plates



- [B] the revival of dead volcanoes
[C] the mobility of the continents
[D] the formation of new oceans

70. The passage is mainly about _____.

- [A] the features of volcanic activities
[B] the importance of the theory about drifting plates
[C] the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies
[D] the process of the formation of volcanoes

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (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, unimaginable 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 super-clusters of galaxies. They shouldn't have long to wait. (73) Astrophysicists working with ground-based detectors at the South Pole and balloon-borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon.

(74) If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory. Inflation says that very early on, the universe expanded in size by more than a trillion trillion trillion trillionfold in much less than a second, propelled by a sort of antigravity. (75) Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary-particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.



Part V Writing

Directions:

- A. Study the following set of pictures carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should cover all the information provided and meet the requirements below:
 1. Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon.
 2. Give your comments.



如此承诺
各行各业兴承诺
欢迎监督不推托
原本皆为分内事
何须高唱“文明歌”



下篇

试题分析

2007 全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析

Section I Use of English

〔内容提要〕

这篇完形总体难度较前两年大得多,与 2001 年的真题考查的侧重点也有所区别。文章分三段,第一段主要讲西班牙和葡萄牙在美洲的殖民地独立后领导人一致认为应该按照现代理念建立新的国度;第二段从反面说在宗教改革方面领导层意见不一致,有的希望天主教继续是惟一的国教,有的寻求多教并存,宗教自由;第三段主要是说平等主义在这些国家进行推广并有一定的阻力。

〔题目解析〕

1. [B] 词义辨析题。native 作名词讲意思是“本族人、土生土长的某国人、土著人”,很多考生选择了这个干扰选项,作为考研的学生理应知道这些西班牙和葡萄牙的殖民国的本土人是中美和南美的印第安人,而此题中的 2000 万显然是第一句中讲的这些殖民者及其后代。People 作为可数名词讲是“民族、部落”之意,不可能是 2000 万的民族。Individual “个人”一般不能用数量词修饰。正确选项是 inhabitants “居民”,具体而言,指从西班牙和葡萄牙原宗主国到中美和南美殖民国的移民和他们的后代。四个选项中只有 inhabitant 最精确地指代了这样的群体。
2. [D] 逻辑 / 词义辨析题。此空如果从脱离下文的逻辑关系看,四个选项都是可以说得通的: confusedly “困惑地”; cheerfully “高兴地”; worriedly “担忧地”; hopefully “满怀希望地”。这种题目一定要结合后面的内容来判断。第一段后面的文字主要是说殖民地的人们对未来国家的建设踌躇满志,所以选 hopefully “满怀希望地”最贴切。
3. [A] 逻辑 / 词义辨析题。此空填动词作句子的谓语,其后的宾语是 the ideas 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, 尽管有 4 和 5 空的干扰,但考生可以从并列的 freedom of commerce “自由贸易”和 a belief in the individual as the basis of society “坚信个人是社会的基础”判断这些 ideas 是现代制度和法律所支持的理念,与这些领导人出身的背景相反。Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian Colonialism “出身于旧政体和伊比利亚殖民主义的危机之中”,所以此空的动词不可能是 forgot “忘却”和 rejected “拒绝”。不少考生选择了 attained “获得”,这个词一般指的是通过不断的努力获得某种知识或达到某个目标。正确选项是 shared “分享”,此处指“达成共识”,相当于 agree with。
4. [C] 词义辨析题。四个选项的意思分别是: related to “相关的”; close to “接近”; open to “公开



- 的、不受限制的”；devoted to “奉献”。此空选 open 最恰当，career open to talent 可以解释为“人尽其才”、“任人唯贤”或“人们可以根据自己的才能去发展自己的职业生涯”等。
5. [C] 固定搭配题。access to “接近、有权使用”；succession to “继承”；right to “有权利做某事或拥有某样东西”；return to “回到、恢复”。虽然每个选项在一定程度上都能后接宾语 private property，但 right to private property “对私有财产的拥有权”最恰当，最合乎英语习惯。
 6. [D] 逻辑题。从上下文的逻辑可知，这里的意思是：大家有一个共识，即相信新的国度应该是主权独立的，大到能获得经济的自我发展并通过法律联合在一起。四个选项的意思分别是：presumably “大概地”；incidentally “偶然地”；obviously “明显地”；generally “总体上地，通常地”，仔细推敲四个选项，generally 最合适，为正确答案。
 7. [B] 常识逻辑题。此处的意思不难看出：这些新兴国家在经济上能独立养活自己，并由一部 ____ 法律结合在一起。从常识上可知，应该是一部“统一的、共同的”法律来完成这样的使命。所以选 common。
 8. [A] 总分结构逻辑题。不看上下文，四个选项填入都说得通，意思分别为：宗教自由、宗教起源、宗教影响和宗教改革。很多考生在做这类题目时很狭隘地从选项角度进行甄选，没有从出题人的思路去考虑，这道题目给未来的考生很好的借鉴：如果题目出现在篇章或是意群（自然段）的中心句（一般在开头），很可能是总分结构逻辑题——应该从后面的分述的内容用归纳的逻辑方式得出正确的答案。所以这道题如果考生将 9—15 题做完并稍作总结，不难得出此空最佳的选项是 freedom “宗教自由”。
 9. [B] 逻辑题。出现在自然段（当然除第一段外）开头的连词几乎都是表示逻辑上的转折，否则没有必要分段。特别是空格前后都用逗号隔开，往往是填 however 或 nevertheless 等，表转折。
 10. [C] 介词题。解这道题的关键是正确理解空格后面 leadership 的含义。Leadership 一般解释为“领导层、领导地位”。纵观上下文不难发现这里的 leadership 是和第一段中的 leaders of independence 以及 12 空后面的 leaders 是对应的指代成分，都是指领导者，所以填 among，表示“在领导层中这些方面的观点就不是那样统一了”。
 11. [A] 词义辨析题。此处选一个动词的过去分词，其动作的发出者（逻辑主语）是 Spanish crown（西班牙王室）。这句话的意思：天主教已经成为国教，并且是西班牙王室所承认的惟一宗教。Preach “布道”和 fund “资助”都不对。虽然 grant 有“授权、承认”的意思，但它往往指“将某物或权力授予某人”，如：The land was granted to her. 所以选 allow “允许、承认”最恰当。
 12. [D] 逻辑题。不难看出这句话的意思大体为：大多数的领导者想继续把天主教作为新独立的国家的官方教，有些领袖正努力结束对其他宗教信仰的 ____。很明显前后句之间的逻辑关系是转折，所以选 while。请广大考生注意，在考研完形中有两个考点的地位是很高的：一是转折逻辑关系，无论是在段与段之间还是在主从句之间，甚至句子内部；二是 while 表示转折关系。
 13. [A] 介词题。见上题的解析。此题较容易。
 14. [C] 逻辑题。这道题是这次完型中颇具水平的考点设计，很好地从逻辑角度测试了考生的思维能力。四个选项的意思大多考生能反应过来：spread “传播”；interference “干涉”；exclusion “排除在外”；influence “影响”。从上文我们知道天主教当时是惟一合法（由王室承认）的国教，说明



对其他宗教信仰都是不接受的(不被承认和排除的)。再结合该空格所在句的意思:大多数的领导者想继续把天主教作为新独立的国家的官方教,有些领袖正努力结束对其他宗教信仰的_____,由此,可以判断此空应该填 exclusion。

15. [B] 固定搭配题。此题属超纲难题, rallying cry 属固定搭配, 这个词相当于 war cry, 解释为“为鼓励士气的战斗口号”。此句的意思:捍卫天主教的统治地位成为保守力量的战斗口号。
16. [D] 词义辨析题。四个选项的意思分别是: urge“激励、催促”; intend“打算、计划”; expect“期望”; promise“承诺”, 考查这句话的意思填入 promised 最恰当, 而且在 18 空所在句出现该词的重现。整句话的意思是:玻利维亚从海地那里获得援助, 并作为回报承诺在他解放的地区取消奴隶制。
17. [C] 词义辨析题。该空格所在句的意思是:到了 1854 年, 奴隶制在西班牙剩余的殖民地之外地区被废除了。所以选 remaining。
18. [A] 词义辨析 / 逻辑题。分析一下该空所在分句的结构: Early promise 作主语, came 是句子的谓语, 是不及物动词, 后跟形容词, 是一种特殊的系表结构。结合后面的原因状语从句来看整句话的逻辑:因为新成立的国家仍然需要这样的制度所带来的财政收入, 所以废除印第安人进贡和对混血民族纳税这样的早期承诺就不能兑现了。Faster 和 easier 不合这样的逻辑, tougher 不能和 promise 构成搭配, 不合语言习惯。所以选 slower, 意为:对诺言的兑现姗姗来迟。
19. [B] 词义辨析题。此句的意思见上题。Create“创造”, 指创造出某种新的东西(抽象和具体的), 不合句意; prefer“更喜欢”也不合句意; 不少考生选择了 contribute“捐赠、贡献”, 这个词一般和 to 连用。其实 produce revenue“带来财政收入”是很地道的英语表述, 常见于原版的经济学教材和权威的词典中。
20. [D] 词义辨析题。四个选项的意思: puzzled by“被迷惑”; hostile to“有敌意的”; pessimistic about“悲观的”; unprepared for“为做好准备”, 结合这句话的意思选 unprepared for 最为恰当:因为担心芸芸大众对于自治和民主为做好准备, 平等主义情绪常常有所缓和。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

〔背景介绍〕

文章类型: 社会科学

本文主要涉及成功取决于什么? 不是天生的, 而是在于不断地练习。这一观点在历年考试中已出现过多次。

〔结构分析〕

本篇文章一共 5 段话, 是非常典型的议论文。

首先第一段用著名运动员通常出生在每年的前几个月的例子作为引子, 接着第二段分析一般





人的四种观点,第三、四段开始通过专家学者 Ericsson 所做的实验得出作者真正的观点,在最后一句进行总结。这类解释性的文章在历年考试中出现过多次,一般结构是现象(引子)—大众的观点—作者的观点。考生一定要抓住核心,即作者观点。

〔题目解析〕

21. [C] 例证题。请问提及著名运动员的生日的目的是什么?第一段是一个引子,作用就是为了引出主题,不是为了说明这个例子的。因此首先就能排除选项[B]和选项[D],因为都出现了 soccer,而选项[A]中的“professional training”是文中未提及的信息。很明显和主题相关的就是[C]“引出文章的主题”。该类题型也是近两年每年必考的题型,考生只要注意答案只和主题相关。因此该种题型是典型的送分题。
22. [B] 词义题。请问“mania”在文中的意思是什么?首先返回原文,在上文中找到 soccer-mad 和 soccer mania 正好对应,因此应该找一个 mad 的同义词。选项[A] fun 没有疯狂的意思;选项[C] hysteria 解释为歇斯底里,明显带有贬义,不符合原文意境;选项[D] excitement 只是兴奋,没有达到疯狂的程度。因此选[B] craze。
23. [A] 细节事实题。根据 Ericsson 的观点,好的记忆如何?根据题干中的 memory,返回原文第四段。选项[B]“源于直觉而不是感觉”与原文四段首句“是感觉而不是直觉”相反;选项[C]“基因而不是心理因素决定”与第四段首句“不是由基因决定”相反;选项[D]中的“high degree”是文中未提及的信息。选项[A]“取决于有目的性的信息过程”对应文中第四段第三句“Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice 有目的性的练习过程”。
24. [D] 细节事实题。请问 Ericsson 和其同事的观点是什么?选项[A]“天赋是获得职业成功的主要因素”与原文末段第三句“我们通常对天赋估计过高”矛盾;选项[B]属于以偏概全,选项中的 biographical data 只是其中的一个部分,而不能理解为选项中的“key 决定性因素”;选项[C]属于单词的替换,文章中出现的是“overrate 过高估计”,而选项换成“overlook 忽视”,与原文意思不符。选项[D]“成功归功于训练”对应原文的末句“好的表现是自己努力的而不是天生的”,[D]为正确答案。
25. [C] 主旨题。请问文章主题是什么?整篇文章在末尾进行了总结,即成功源于不断的练习,而不是天生具备的。因此选项[C]“熟能生巧”为正确答案。

Text 2

〔背景介绍〕

文章类型: 自然科学, 智商测试

本文主要涉及智商测试, 作者认为智商测试结果并不能真正代表一个人的能力。

〔结构分析〕

整篇文章一共四段话, 是一篇非常典型的议论文, 其论证框架结构等同于第一篇。

首先第一段讲述一个现象: 一个小女生智商测试得了 228 的历史最高分, 从而引出整篇文章讨论的核心观点: 智商测试。接着第二段首句直接给出了作者观点, 然后三、四两段进行具体论证, 用了因果论证以及类比论证两种方法。



〔题目解析〕

26. [D] 判断题。请问在智商测试中要求我们做到什么？根据 IQ 测试，返回原文第一段第三句 “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.” 选项[A]“回答一些哲学问题”是一个文中未提及的信息；选项[B]是词义的曲解，原文是想象纸张在折叠或者裁剪后形状，而此选项去除了“envision 想象”的概念；选项[C]“区分特定概念的区别”是一个文中未提及的信息。选项[D]“选择与已给出单词或者图表相类似的那一个”中的 words 对应原文的 verbal, graphs 对应原文中的 visual, similar to 对应原文中的 analogy, 因此[D]为正确答案。
27. [C] 推理题。根据第三段，我们推出智商测试如何？选项[A]“人们不再把 IQ 测试结果作为智商的衡量标准”与原文第三段首句 “The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score(我们还是用智商测试结果来判定一个人的智力)”意思相反；原文第三段第二句阐述现在智力测试只有两个版本 “the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales”，而选项[B]“现在互联网上有更多的智商测试版本”中的 more 为无中生有；选项[D]“科学家已经为人类智商的重要因素下了定义”，文中既没有讲过科学家们定义，也没有讲过重要因素。选项[C]“成人和孩子的智商测试内容是不同的”对应原文第三段第二句中括号里的内容 “both come in adult and children’s version”。
28. [A] 细节事实题。为什么人们不可能再获得像 vos Savant 那样的智商测试高分？对应原文第三段第四句，“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”。选项[A]“智力测试的成绩会用不同的计算方法”是该句的同义替换。选项[B]“今天测试强调创造力而不是分析能力”，该选项与问题毫不相干，而且与原文第四段第二句 “Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge”矛盾；选项[C]“vos Savant 是一个不会再现极端的例子”是属于以事论事，而且也是文中没有提到的信息；选项[D]“智力测试特点的定义已经发生改变”仍属于文中未提及的信息。因此，[A]为正确选项。
29. [A] 细节事实题。根据最后一段，我们得知什么？返回原文末段，选项[B]“智力测试成绩和 SAT 测试结果是高度相关的”属于曲解文章，原文末句 “Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters”讲述的是两种考试，考试技巧都有作用，而并非考试结果相关；选项[C]“考试中涉及大量的猜测工作”，这类选项明显与常识相反，马上可以排除；选项[D]“传统的测试已经过时了”中的 “traditional tests”是文中未提及的信息。选项[A]“智力测试结果可能并不能表征一个人的能力”对应末段首句 “Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life”。
30. [B] 作者态度题。请问作者对于智力测试的态度？根据第二段首句 “Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. 很明显，智力所包含的远远不止测试成绩”其中的 clearly 是明显表征作者观点态度的副词，由此我们判定作者对于智力测试持反对的态度，因此选择[B]“skeptical 怀疑的”。选项[A]“支持的”，选项[C]“中立的”均与原文不符。





Text 3

〔背景介绍〕

文章类型: 社会科学, 经济学

本文主要涉及美国中产阶级当前面临更大经济压力。讲述美国社会中一些经济现象的文章是考研经常涉及的领域, 考生应该今后多加予以关注。

〔结构分析〕

文章一共四段, 第一段总起, 首句就是文章的核心, 最后一段总结, 当中两段分析了两个原因。该种类型的文章在考研中已出现过多次, 其基本框架结构一般为首先介绍当前的一个经济现象, 然后分析原因, 最后得出总结。

〔题目解析〕

31. [C] 细节事实题。为什么今天的双职工家庭会面临更大的经济风险? 根据原文第二段第四、五、六句可知选项[C]“他们更易于受到家庭经济变化的影响”是原文的同义替换, 故为正确答案。选项[A]讲“过去的安全网已经消失了”, disappear 是一个文中未提及的信息; 选项[B]“被解雇的机会增加”属于答非所问; 选项[D]“他们不能享受失业保险”与原文第五句中的“support”明显相反。
32. [B] 细节事实题。由于布什总统的改革, 退休职工可能会如何? 根据题干中的布什总统定位到原文第三段。根据第三段第四句“*For younger families, the picture is not any better. 年轻家庭日子也不会好过*”, 既然年轻人日子也不好过, 马上得知退休职工日子不好过。选项[B]“安全性变差”与原文意思相符。选项[A]“更有安全感”和选项[D]“将来有保证”都说明退休职工过得好, 与原文意思相反; 选项[C]“更少的投资机会”文中未提及退休职工是否投资。
33. [D] 细节事实题。根据作者观点, 健康储蓄账户计划如何? 选项[A]“有利于减少健康护理的成本”属于对词义的曲解, 文中 saving 指的是“储蓄账户”, 而非“减少成本”的概念; 选项[B]“在中产阶级中非常普及”这一信息在文中未提及; 原文第三段第三句中“*their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns*”既然取决于投资, 那么肯定是具有不确定性的, 因此与选项[C]“补偿减少的养老金”意义相反; 而选项[D]“增加了家庭投资的不确定性”是原文的同义替换。
34. [C] 推理题。从最后一段, 我们推断出什么? 根据选项, 很明确应该对应原文末句“*The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind. 经济上的副作用已经显现, 那政治上的副作用可能也不远了。*”选项[A]“经济风险加剧了政治风险”与原文意思相反; 选项[B]“中产阶级会面临更大的政治挑战”是一个无中生有的比较; 选项[D]“经济责任心是政治身份的象征”, 其中的“responsibility 和 status”是文中没有出现过的概念。选项[C]“经济问题可能引发政治问题”为原文的同义替换。
35. [B] 主旨题。文章最好的标题是什么? 选项[A]“on the Alert 警告”, 既然是警告, 说明问题还没出现, 与原文意义相反; 选项[C]“in Conflict 冲突”, 文章中没有讲过冲突的概念; 选项[D]“in Ruins 毁灭”说明中产阶级已经崩溃, 与原文不符。选项[B]“on the Cliff 岌岌可危”符合原文, 选项[B]为正确答案。

〔背景介绍〕

文章类型: 社会科学, 信息泄露

本文主要涉及当前的一个社会现象: 信息泄露。

〔结构分析〕

文章一共五段, 首段提出整篇文章的核心话题: 信息泄露, 接着二、三、四段讲述了信息泄露的严重后果, 可能会威胁到公司的信用, 最后一段提出解决方法: 利用立法的手段。整篇文章是一篇比较典型的问题解决性的文章, 该类文章在考研中一共有两种结构: 问题—原因—解决; 问题—后果—建议。考生还是关键要把握文章的总体结构, 这对于读懂文章, 做对题目都是至关重要的。

〔题目解析〕

36. [D] 例证题。请问“*It never rains but it pours.*”的作用是什么? 这道题目的解题方法等同于第 21 题。题干问的是引子说明什么问题? 正确答案还是整篇文章的主题——数据泄露, 即选项[D]“数据泄露的严重性”。

考点总结: 这类题目通常就是一种问法, 即请问文章当中的例子、引子、冒号后面的或者喻体说明什么? 答案肯定是例子前面或后面的观点陈述、文章或段落的主题、冒号前面的以及本体, 而与其本身无关。

37. [A] 细节事实题。根据第二段, 某些组织检查他们自身的系统是为了什么? 根据题干中的“*find out*”定位到原文第二段的末句中“*in search of potential vulnerabilities*”即为了寻找潜在的薄弱环节。选项[A]“是否有薄弱环节”为原文的同义替换, 因此选项[A]为正确答案。选项[B]“什么类型的数据被泄露了”、选项[C]“谁该为数据泄露负责”以及选项[D]“潜在的间谍是如何被定位的”都是文中未提及的信息。

38. [B] 细节事实题。提到 GASP 这个概念, 作者的目的是什么? 根据题干中的“GASP”定位到原文第三段。选项[A]“应该关注股东的利益”属于张冠李戴, 文中只在第三段第二句讲述董事会代表了股东的利益, 但并不是 GASP 的目的, 而且第三段末句讲述应该是 management (管理者) 关注的事件, 也并非是股东; 选项[C]“商业企业应该提升账目的安全性能”是以偏概全, 原文第三段末句“*Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one.*”中有三个概念: security(安全性), redundancy(备份), and recovery(恢复)。选项[C]只讲述了其中的一个, 是典型的以偏概全; 选项[D]“应该强调顾客数据的市场价值”属于偷换概念, 第三段第二句“*The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value.*”中体现的是保护顾客数据, 而非顾客数据本身, 因此该选项错误。选项[B]“应该首要关注数据保护”与原文第三段末句属于同义替换。

39. [A] 细节事实题。根据第四段, 令作者困惑的那些企业家没有意识到什么? 返回原文第四段首句, “*The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss*”其中的 *should* 用于从句中, 可以表示惊异或者不以为然的情绪, 在这里解释为“居然”。在首句中使得 boss 惊奇的是 *this*, 这里是变相地考查了指代, 向上找到指代第三段末句, 即数据保护; 再看第二句“*Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, ...*”中的 *it* 指代的是 *trust*, 因此很明显正确答案应该和数据保护以及信用这两个核心概念相关。选项[B]和选项[C]只提到了数据, 而选项[D]只提



及了信用,因此这三个选项都属于以偏概全。选项[A]“信用和数据保护的联系”出现了两个核心概念,因此为正确答案。

40. [D] 推理题。从第五段我们能推断出什么?返回原文第五段。本段首句“by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage”说明欧洲有法律处罚措施,而美国没有,由此推出欧洲的情况应该比美国好,因此选项[A]“欧洲的数据泄露情况更加严重”与原文意义明显相反;既然欧洲情况好于美国,由此推出处于立法领导者地位的肯定也是欧洲而非美国,因此选项[C]“加利福尼亚处于领导者地位”与原文意义明显相反;选项[B]“FTC 的裁决对于数据安全是必不可少的”中的“essential”是文中未提及的信息。根据前面的分析,因为欧洲有处罚措施,所以数据泄露情况比美国明显好。由此推断出,立法处罚是解决数据泄露的主要方法。因此选项[D]“立法是解决数据泄露的主要方法”为正确答案。

考点总结:对于没有明显定位信息的题目,最好的方法还是总结文章或者段落的主题。正确答案一般就是主题的同义替换。

Part B

〔宏观阅读〕

此题考查了概括大意题。在一篇长度约为 500 词的文章前面有 6-7 个概括句或者小标题。这些标题是对文章某一部分的概括,要求考生根据文章内容,从这 6-7 个选项中选出最恰当的 5 个标题填入文章的空白处。这种题型本身非常简单,不需要全文通读,只需要概括哪一段读懂哪一段,因此考生要具备概括段落主题的能力。下面就概括主题进行分析:

1. 读文章时重点关注文章的首段和首末句。按照西方人的思维方式和写作习惯,他们惯用的是演绎法:即文章一开始先扔出自己的核心观点,然后具体一步步论证。据统计,每一段的第一句、第二句和最后一句话为本段的主题句的概率分别为 50%、20%、20%,三句话成为主题句的概率接近八成,当然也就成为阅读中的重中之重。
2. 段首句如果是一个判断句,那么必定是统领本段的主题句。
3. 如果主题句含有 show 和 suggest 等词,重点看其后的宾语从句。
4. 关注一篇文章或者一段话中有没有重复出现的词或词组、有没有黑体字或者是斜体字。如果有,通常这就是文章的核心概念。
5. 问句不会是主题句。问句通常作为过渡或者是引子,因此应该忽略,真正的主题应该是这个问题的答案。
6. 关注一些表征强转折关系的连词,如“but, yet, however, in fact, indeed, practically, virtually”等,这些词后面连接的通常都是一段话的主题句。
7. 关注一些表征总结性、结论性的词,如“in brief/short, above/in/after/all in all, conclusion, to sum”等,这些词后面连接的通常也都是一段话的主题句。

〔分析选项〕

首先看提示“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.”从中可以得知整篇文章都是围绕父母教育孩子展开,而所有的选项都以祈使句出现,即表明父母应该怎么办?

- [A] 给孩子树立好榜样(核心概念:树立榜样)