



考研英语全程揭秘

考研英语

全真预测试题

NATIONAL ENTRANCE
TEST OF ENGLISH

考研英语命题研究组 编

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前 言

随着考研竞争日趋激烈,考研英语日益成为考生关注的焦点。很多学生把英语考试想得高深莫测,然而只要掌握了正确的复习方法,英语学习就会突飞猛进。为了帮助广大考生顺利通过研究生入学考试中的英语关,我们根据最新的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》所规定的题型和试卷结构,编写了这本《考研英语全真预测试题》。

本书是在对历年考研试题进行深入分析和研究的基础上,结合大纲最新精神分析答题技巧。本书思路清晰,取材广泛、新颖,实用性强,对广大考生深刻领会大纲精神,进行循序渐进、卓有成效的复习大有裨益。

参加本书编写的作者均具有丰富的英语教学和考研辅导经验。我们本着良好的愿望和认真求实的态度完成了本书的编写工作,力求使本书成为研究生入学考试最为理想的备考用书。

我们的目的是:改进你的学习方法,提高你的应试技巧,增强你的英语实力,使你在英语考场上能够驾轻就熟、游刃有余。

由于时间紧迫,书中错误疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正,以便再版时修订。

预祝您考研成功!

编 者

目 录

考研英语制胜全攻略	1
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	4
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题参考答案及答案详解	16
预测试题	30
试卷一	30
试卷二	40
试卷三	50
试卷四	60
试卷五	70
试卷六	80
试卷七	91
试卷八	102
试卷九	113
试卷十	124
参考答案	136
试卷一	136
试卷二	146
试卷三	156
试卷四	167
试卷五	178
试卷六	190
试卷七	202
试卷八	214
试卷九	225
试卷十	238

考研英语制胜全攻略

考研英语复习是一个全面、长期的系统工程。在这个浩大的工程中,往往包括以下方面:

词汇部分

考研英语作为一种较高级程度的水平考试,它要求全面了解一个词的词义,也就是常说的一词多义和一词多用。而考生们常年养成的习惯是每个词只知道一个意思,到了复习考研时有些同学在思想上仍没有转变,背单词时还停留在一词一义、一词一用的阶段,尽管背了不少单词,做起题来仍然捉襟见肘、处处被动。如 1995 年词汇题第 21 题的 regard 和 2001 年第 20 题中的 company 就是考词的多义,1998 年第 39 题中的 further 就是考词的多用,不了解 regard 除“看待”之外还可表示“尊敬”,不明白 company 除“公司”之外还表示“伙伴”,不知道 further 除作形容词、副词外还可作动词表示“增进、促进”,做起题来当然会有困难。

如果说认词和辨词是掌握词汇的初级阶段和中级阶段,那么用词就是掌握词汇的高级阶段。以翻译和写作为例:翻译就是五句话,句中往往没有生词,考生翻译的中文往往逻辑不通、语义含混;写作中,考生写的往往是些 Chinglish(中式英语)。出现这种情况,其根本原因是对词的用法掌握不够。句子、文章不是词的简单组合,它要求词与词、句与句之间相互协调。背单词固然重要,但背单词的用法更重要。

阅读部分

阅读能力的测试是任何一种考试的重心所在,是决定考研英语成败的关键。《新大纲》中阅读部分没有改变,仍然保持原有的 8 项要求,因为这些要求比较全面,可以考查学生的综合阅读能力。阅读能力是获取信息很重要的途径,也是英语教学的重点,将考研阅读和我们熟悉的六级相比,除了考研阅读明显要难于六级阅读外,我们还可以得出这样的结论:六级是在考阅读速度,而考研则更加侧重于阅读理解的准确性和彻底性。《新大纲》对阅读题材做了明确的规定,对体裁也给了很好的提示,比如一定不会考记叙文。

考研的阅读备考不仅仅是语篇的学习。因为我们常有这样的困惑,即使将文章翻译出来也未必能正确解决所有问题。面对阅读试题的信心,一方面源于实力,另一方面源于技巧。

阅读实力的培养只能靠精读,建议同学们首先按时间要求做完一篇文章(约 15~20 分钟),然后再精读做一遍,看看哪几个做错了。最后查看答案,将没有做对的题的思路更正过来。

阅读新题型部分

《新大纲》的阅读理解 B 部分是新增加的题型。试卷中给出一篇总长度为 500~600 词的文章,其中有 5 段空白,文章后面有 6~7 段文字,要求考生根据文章内容从中选择 5 个分别放进文章中 5 个空白处。主要考查考生对文章篇章结构的整体把握和句子间的内在逻辑关系。

那么考生该如何准备这个部分呢?

首先,抓住文章的主题。通过重点阅读文章第一段和每段首句尾句迅速确定文章的主要内容、核心概念和作者态度等信息。

其次,阅读给出的选项,注意其中的代词、逻辑副词和核心词汇,做出必要的标记,初步预测前后可能的信息。

然后,认真阅读文章内容,把握文章结构。比如,有些文章是按照总分结构展开的,有些文章是按照正反结构展开的。捕捉到这些信息,将对解题有莫大帮助。

最后,仔细研读文中空格前后的句子,洞察行文逻辑上的连贯性和一致性,依靠这些最贴近的信息判断选择最合适的句子。

翻译部分

翻译是两种语言之间的转换,是“在准确理解的基础上,用一种语言把另外一种语言贴切地表达出来”。目前,考生常见的翻译问题主要是:不理解,直接开始表达;理解后,表达不到位。那么,如何克服这些问题呢?

1. 理解的关键是理解句子结构,理清各成分之间的逻辑联系。理解是翻译的前提,只有在准确理解的基础上,才能正确翻译。我们必须纠正那种“一看到英语句子,不是先弄清句子关系,而是先找对等的汉语来翻译”的做法。翻译的时候,首先要做的是理解原文,在弄清句子结构之后,在准确理解的基础上,找合适的汉语来表达。

2. 表达的关键在于根据汉语语言习惯做适当的调整。根据汉语习惯,通过“适当调整”就可以做到“贴切表达”。比如,后置定语可以翻译在中心词前;定语从句如果易于表达、信息量不大,可以提前到先行词前,如果信息量大,放在先行词前表达起来很累赘,可以考虑独立译成一句话;时间、条件和原因状语从句可以翻译在主句之前,等等。在整个翻译的解题过程中,一定要在分析、理清了句子结构之后,在准确理解的基础上用符合汉语语言习惯的句子来翻译。

“There are two basic ways to see growth; one as a product, the other as a process.”这是1995年考研试卷中的一句话,简单而实用。对于无数参加研究生入学考试的莘莘学子来说,结果也许是令人惊喜的,但过程却不堪忍受。于是,我们需要改变,考试不可能被我们改变,我们只有改变自己。我们不要痛苦地捱过考研这段日子,而要让考研变成一种值得体验和回味的生活,这也就需要——

第一、心态放松

有的同学越到考试越烦,吃也吃不下,睡也睡不香,这是正常现象,是进入状态的表现。当年笔者考研的时候也睡不着,因为睡在我上铺的兄弟还没回来,他都还在用功,我怎么好意思睡?于是,虽然已经看不进一个字了,但我还坐在书桌前。为什么会这样呢?因为我们没有抱着一种体验的心态,我们仅仅想捱长一点时间。于是这个过程就真的变得痛苦了。可是只要改变心态,就会进入一种良性循环,成绩也会提高。不仅仅体验学习,更是体验生活,品味孤独。“寂寞让你如此美丽,孤独让你如此强大!”考研如火如荼的季节,正是初冬的时候,夜深时,教学楼周围升起一层薄雾,在通宵教室的灯光照耀之下,有一种朦胧的感觉。这种美丽平时很难感觉到,但在长时间的投入学习之后,当你从书堆中抬起头来,就会不自觉地感动于大自然的美。

第二、学习重点分明

茫茫英语学海,从何学起?很多考研人都把第一着眼点和大量时间放在了背单词记

语法上面,但是研究生英语考试着重考的并不是词汇量,而是实际运用英语的能力,阅读和写作占去了大部分的分值就是一个明证,所以整个考研英语的重点在于阅读和写作。大家一定要合理安排自己的学习重点,要记住:词汇和语法是基础,阅读和写作是核心,所有的词汇记忆都是为提高自己实际的阅读和写作能力。所以只要把大纲要求的语法知识以及 5500 词汇弄熟就完全可以了,要把更多的时间和精力放到阅读和写作上来。

虽然敌人只有一个——统一的考研英语试题,但是,每个考研人都有自己不同的弱项,于是,我们得知已知彼,然后改变自己的答题思路,去适应出题者的出题思路,我们需要——

第三、改变考试方式

当有了一定实力,了解一些技巧之后,考试方式就将发生改变——变被动地应考为主动地应考。如在阅读中,文章类型的选取往往不拘一格,但在教育部考试中心最新的英语考试的参考书当中,出题者把它分成四种类型:信息传播型(Imparting Information Pattern)、分析论说型(Opinion-Reason Pattern)、事实证明型(Substantiated-Facts Pattern)、问题解答型(Question Answer Pattern)。为什么第一次提出这种分类呢?原书是这么说的:“每个作者都有自己的写作目的,为了达到目的,他们往往会采用不同的方式来表达他们的意思,而读者一旦掌握了这些特点,就能对文章内容和结构做出预测,增强对作者意图的理解和对内容的记忆。”那么我们这种改变的关键就是掌握出题者选文的类型,主动预测后文,变被动的阅读过程为主动过程,从而提高阅读效率。

明确复习策略以后,考生应该安排好自己的备考时间,科学地、分阶段地进行复习。我们建议将复习过程分为四个阶段:

基础阶段:(3~5月)

浏览一些真题,把握复习思路,打好语法、词汇基础。

提高阶段:(6~9月)

以阅读训练为主,通过泛读提高语感和词汇量,通过做阅读练习题提高阅读速度和答题的准确率;同时,培养回答阅读题的思维模式;开始熟悉写作,及时调整复习思路和重点。

强化阶段:(10~12月)

单项强化与大量做真题、模拟题并举。注意总结题型和答题规律,并彻底搞明白自己常出错的题目和类型,尽量避免再犯同样的错误。可以通过参加辅导班以求事半功倍。

冲刺阶段:(12~1月)

坚持每天模拟和反复做真题,研究真题,发现并猛攻薄弱环节。复习已学知识,把重点放在提分幅度高的单项上来;坚持每天做新的练习题,保持思维的敏捷,全面做好应考的准备。

我们为每一位考生制定了非常实用的备考策略:

1. 首先要坚定对自己充分的自信,只要大家在考研复习的过程中做了充分准备,就有理由相信自己是完全能够取得好成绩的。每天对自己说一遍:“我一定能考上!”

2. 历年的真题对于准备 2006 年的考试依然有很强的指导作用。尤其是阅读,务必把历年考过的每一篇文章都弄懂弄通。

3. 要大量阅读,多看一些外文杂志、报纸,最好是英文原版。这样可以了解一些英美文化,熟悉地道的英语,培养语感。

下面我们先来看一下 2005 年考研英语真题及解析。

2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| C 1. [A] although | [B] as | [C] but | [D] while |
| B 2. [A] above | [B] unlike | [C] excluding | [D] besides |
| D 3. [A] limited | [B] committed | [C] dedicated | [D] confined |
| C 4. [A] catching | [B] ignoring | [C] missing | [D] tracking |
| B 5. [A] anyway | [B] though | [C] instead | [D] therefore |
| A 6. [A] even if | [B] if only | [C] only if | [D] as if |
| A 7. [A] distinguishing | [B] discovering | [C] determining | [D] detecting |
| C 8. [A] diluted | [B] dissolved | [C] dispersed | [D] diffused |
| D 9. [A] when | [B] since | [C] for | [D] whereas |
| C 10. [A] unusual | [B] particular | [C] unique | [D] typical |
| C 11. [A] signs | [B] stimuli | [C] messages | [D] impulses |

- B12. [A] at first [B] at all [C] at large [D] at times
 A13. [A] subjected [B] left [C] drawn [D] exposed
 C14. [A] ineffective [B] incompetent [C] inefficient [D] insufficient
 D15. [A] introduce [B] summon [C] trigger [D] create
 B16. [A] still [B] also [C] otherwise [D] nevertheless
 C17. [A] sure [B] sick [C] aware [D] tired
 D18. [A] tolerate [B] repel [C] neglect [D] notice
 C19. [A] available [B] reliable [C] identifiable [D] suitable
 B20. [A] similar to [B] such as [C] along with [D] aside from

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either

tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

- C 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.
- B 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.
- B 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.
- B 24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys _____
[A] prefer grapes to cucumbers.
[B] can be taught to exchange things.
[C] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated.
[D] are unhappy when separated from others.
- B 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, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game; by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of "paralysis by analysis."

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research, but research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

- A 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, Paragraph4)?
[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 by-products 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) relatively quiet. “We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us

all day," says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

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

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

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in 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 the morning.

- B 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.
- C 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.
- B 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.
- D 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.
- B 35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?
 [A] Lead your life as usual.

- [B] Seek professional help.
- [C] Exercise conscious control.
- [D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

Text 4

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

Blaming the permissive 1960's 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 the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss 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.

B 36. According to Mcwhorter, the decline of formal English _____

- [A] is inevitable in radical education reforms.
- [B] is but all too natural in language development.

- [C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture.
[D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.

37. The word "talking" (Line 5, Paragraph 3) denotes _____

- [A] modesty.
[B] personality.
[C] liveliness.
[D] informality.

38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter mostly 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 questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1 (10 points)

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial government), 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 components of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41.

G

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. C

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

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. F

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 try to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs.”

45. B

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 percent to 26.8 percent!

[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.”