

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

2007版

考研英语

主编 夏荷荣

MODEL TEST OF ENGLISH

模拟考场

英语考研，
唯有扎实训练，
罗马才能建成！

——夏荷荣

附赠

考研英语大纲低频关键词（现场领取）

考研英语写作冲刺必背30篇（11月20日后领取）

世界图书出版公司



全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

2007版

H31/XJR

英语

模拟考场

主编 夏倚荣

世界图书出版公司

北京·广州·上海·西安

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

2007 版考研英语模拟考场/夏倚荣主编. —北京: 世界图书出版公司北京公司, 2005. 7 (2006 年 7 月修订)

ISBN 7-5062-6497-8

I. 考… II. 夏… III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 033433 号

2007 版 · 考研英语模拟考场

主 编: 夏倚荣
责任编辑: 严 忠 葛银群
装帧设计: 郑宝芬 任关强 林娜娜

出 版: 世界图书出版公司北京公司
发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司
(北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编 100010 电话 010-88861708)
销 售: 各地新华书店
印 刷: 廊坊市华北石油华星印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16
印 张: 24
字 数: 500 千字
版 次: 2006 年 7 月第 3 版 2006 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5062-6497-8/H · 167

定价: 34.80 元

服务热线: 010-88861708

训练,是提高考试成绩的第一要诀

随着7月14日2007版《英语大纲》的发行,考研复习尤其是英语复习,应该进入到全面综合训练为主的阶段。因为,训练才是提高考试成绩的第一要诀。市面上各种类型的供考生训练的书也越来越多,就这类书的质量标准而言,笔者确存杞人之忧。我们有以下三点建议,供考生在甄别选择辅导书时参考:

首先,就题型而言,模拟题必须与2007版《英语大纲》样题完全一致。而目前市场上的绝大多数“模拟试题”,虽不乏出自“名师”之笔,有的题型却与样题完全不符:以写作B节为例,2001-2006年真题考的均是漫画或图表作文,而很多以“模拟试题”自居的资料,却极少有漫画作文,基本上都是很简单的记叙文!这一点考生极易辨别!除此以外,很多书的完型、阅读、翻译等题型的设置也与样题相去甚远,请考生在选择时务必仔细甄别。

其次,就难度而言,是否具有真题价值。已考真题的题干、选项与干扰项均达到相当高的水平,能否深入到这种程度,便是“模拟试题”的真正价值所在了。

再次,看是否有参考译文,解析是否深透。精解和译文之所以绝对必要,这是考研试题的难度所致。因为隐患往往源自于不求甚解!

基于以上思考,并应我所上课的辅导班同学的强烈要求,本人在深入研究近五年已考真题的基础上,对2007版《英语大纲》的样题和新增词汇所反应出来的命题选材导向进行了仔细琢磨,并紧密结合多年来的考研辅导实践和阅卷经验,编写了本套试题集。

旨在帮助考生强化训练题感和速度,并进一步拓展考生的题材接触面。为方便考生使用,将本书特点介绍如下。

题型完全仿真——即在题型方面与7月14日发行的《英语大纲》样题完全保持一致,试题选材尽可能将大纲中新增的词汇涵盖进去。

难度系数略高——即每套试题的难度系数都略高于《英语大纲》样题及历年真题。考生若能完全消化这些题,那么面对明年的考研试卷时,应该会是游刃有余的。

全文精解精译——即每套试题都提供全文参考译文,答案解析也力求全面深透,使做题不仅仅是模拟考场的感觉,更是一次绝好的复习。

一书两用功能——本书仍然特将每套试卷的阅读理解Part B作为独立的一部分单列,以帮助考生进一步适应大纲自去年始新增的这一考试题型。因此本书

不仅可以作为模拟考场使用,同时也可作为全面、重点突破新题型的教材。

在线语音讲解——即全书附有关于 2007 版《英语大纲》的变化透析(尤其是词汇表的变化反应出来的特定题材导向)、应对策略及每套试题的重点、难点内容提示和必须掌握的答题方法,这部分内容以语音讲解的方式登在 www.kaoshi.tv 这一网站上,供所有考生免费下载或收听。

选择高效率的辅导资料,掌握正确的学习方法,并且付出努力,那么成功一定是水到渠成的!考场上面对试题时,只不过是多一次轻松的演习而已!

本书的英语部分由美籍专家 Michael Hughes 先生审阅。本书文章、段落全部选自近年来国内外出版的书籍、报纸及杂志,编者对各位作者的辛勤劳动表示衷心的感谢。

关于各类题型深入细化的专题讲解请参见编者所著的 2007 版《考研英语复习指南》。

夏荷荣

2006.7.16

CONTENTS

目 录

第一部分 模拟考场 10 套

模拟考场(一)

Section I Use of English	(2)
EEC 财政预算	(2)
Section II Reading Comprehension	(3)
Part A	(3)
Text 1 新经济政策	
Text 2 宗教信仰	
Text 3 WTO 在西雅图的失败	
Text 4 Verdi 作品的评价	
Part B	(10)
Part C	(10)
信息传输	
Section III Writing	(11)
Part A	(11)
投诉电脑	
Part B	(11)
盗版问题	

模拟考场(二)

Section I Use of English	(13)
工业革命	(13)
Section II Reading Comprehension	(14)
Part A	(14)
Text 1 幽默感是高贵的品质	
Text 2 艺术作品的审查	
Text 3 房地产对经济的影响	
Text 4 数字化聚合技术的困难	

Part B	(20)
Part C	(21)
美国怎样解决氦的需求	
Section III Writing	(22)
Part A	(22)
外企求职	
Part B	(22)
合作精神	

模拟考场(三)

Section I Use of English	(23)
美国的经济	(23)
Section II Reading Comprehension	(24)
Part A	(24)
Text 1 广告对社会的用途	
Text 2 欧元区财政赤字问题	
Text 3 Hardy 的创作风格	
Text 4 开采石油对美国的好处	
Part B	(30)
Part C	(31)
地球板块的移动	
Section III Writing	(31)
Part A	(31)
抱怨餐馆质量	
Part B	(32)
中国网络发展	

模拟考场(四)

Section I Use of English	(33)
文化思想	(33)

Contents

Section II Reading Comprehension (34)

Part A (34)

Text 1 Botticelli 作品忽略分析

Text 2 疫苗注射的利弊

Text 3 地球磁场变化对气候的影响

Text 4 欧元在英国的情形

Part B (40)

Part C (40)

经济与外交

Section III Writing (41)

Part A (41)

祝贺钢琴表演成功

Part B (42)

团结保护地球家园

模拟考场(五)

Section I Use of English (43)

英才通才教育 (43)

Section II Reading Comprehension (44)

Part A (44)

Text 1 美国老人退休政策问题

Text 2 社会一致意见的重要性

Text 3 睡眠对记忆的好处

Text 4 时装设计的欺骗

Part B (51)

Part C (51)

公众对于各学科领域的了解

Section III Writing (52)

Part A (52)

自荐信英语教师

Part B (52)

邻里关系

模拟考场(六)

Section I Use of English (53)

个人奋斗 (53)

Section II Reading Comprehension (54)

Part A (54)

Text 1 Columbia 飞机调查

Text 2 对政府就抽烟态度的批评

Text 3 美国移民的弊与利

Text 4 当今父母对孩子娇惯

Part B (60)

Part C (61)

硅谷

Section III Writing (62)

Part A (62)

安慰朋友受伤

Part B (62)

放松的艺术

模拟考场(七)

Section I Use of English (63)

社会发展的动力 (63)

Section II Reading Comprehension (64)

Part A (64)

Text 1 科幻小说的作用

Text 2 孩子比老人懂得多

Text 3 厄尔尼诺现象

Text 4 现代医疗与老人死亡问题

Part B (70)

Part C (71)

经济指标

Section III Writing (72)

Part A (72)

英语比赛的通知

CONTENTS

Part B	(72)
活到老,学到老	

模拟考场(八)

Section I Use of English	(73)
孩子地位	(73)
Section II Reading Comprehension	(74)
Part A	(74)
Text 1 英国教师流失的原因	
Text 2 网络诽谤诉讼	
Text 3 废物的回收和利用	
Text 4 老年退休劳动短缺	
Part B	(81)
Part C	(81)
工业化社会的改革举措	
Section III Writing	(82)
Part A	(82)
留学申请	
Part B	(82)
“逃避”或“搏斗”	

模拟考场(九)

Section I Use of English	(84)
人类自我观念变革	(84)
Section II Reading Comprehension	(85)
Part A	(85)
Text 1 对服务行业的批判	
Text 2 从业教师的教学哲学培育	
Text 3 电话网络相似影响	
Text 4 DNA 技术突破道德使用问题	
Part B	(92)
Part C	(92)
无线通讯发展前景	
Section III Writing	(93)
Part A	(93)

接受旅游邀请	
Part B	(93)
房地产的发展	

模拟考场(十)

Section I Use of English	(94)
美国报纸	(94)
Section II Reading Comprehension	(95)
Part A	(95)
Text 1 节食与减肥	
Text 2 对安乐死传统观念的批判	
Text 3 基因医学前景	
Text 4 地表物种多样性消失原因	
Part B	(102)
Part C	(102)
太空旅行争议	
Section III Writing	(103)
Part A	(103)
心得体会书	
Part B	(103)
学历与就业	
模拟考场(一)答案解析及参考译文	(104)
模拟考场(二)答案解析及参考译文	(117)
模拟考场(三)答案解析及参考译文	(129)
模拟考场(四)答案解析及参考译文	(140)
模拟考场(五)答案解析及参考译文	(151)
模拟考场(六)答案解析及参考译文	(163)
模拟考场(七)答案解析及参考译文	(175)
模拟考场(八)答案解析及参考译文	(187)
模拟考场(九)答案解析及参考译文	(200)
模拟考场(十)答案解析及参考译文	(212)

Contents

第二部分 新题型密集训练

Part B (一) (226)

- Sampl One 哲学与所处的时代
- Sampl Two 美国的电视娱乐节目
- Sampl Three 求职新指南
- Sampl Four 信息过载

Part B (二) (233)

- Sampl One 话说神话
- Sampl Two 宇宙中外层空间探索
- Sampl Three 缓解压力的方法
- Sampl Four 枫树的传说

Part B (三) (240)

- Sampl One 教育制度的深思
- Sampl Two 福利制度
- Sampl Three 运动员应如何进行训练
- Sampl Four 整洁人与邋遢人的区别

Part B (四) (248)

- Sampl One 宇宙起源和未来命运
- Sampl Two 东、西方的差异
- Sampl Three 上班族们“解套”的秘诀
- Sampl Four 牛仔褲的来历

Part B (五) (256)

- Sampl One 男女分校与男女同校
- Sampl Two 日本经济衰退
- Sampl Three 预防疾病和提高免疫力的方法
- Sampl Four 海洋资源的开发问题

Part B (六) (264)

- Sampl One 海洋现象的研究
- Sampl Two 股市崩盘
- Sampl Three 大学生的心理问题

Sampl Four 世界妇女扫盲问题

Part B (七) (272)

- Sampl One 新闻工作者
- Sampl Two 保护知识产权
- Sampl Three 全球升温对冰川的影响
- Sampl Four 触觉学的发展动态

Part B (八) (280)

- Sampl One 青少年犯罪的因素
- Sampl Two 复制技术的问题
- Sampl Three 致富的秘诀
- Sampl Four 对幸福的不同理解

Part B (九) (288)

- Sampl One 非语言交流的重要作用
- Sampl Two 预防艾滋病的新发现
- Sampl Three 如何保持年轻
- Sampl Four 话说克林顿

Part B (十) (296)

- Sampl One 城市建设与交通
- Sampl Two 无线通讯领域的现状
- Sampl Three 如何致富
- Sampl Four 物种的起源

Part B (一)答案解析及参考译文 (303)

Part B (二)答案解析及参考译文 (310)

Part B (三)答案解析及参考译文 (318)

Part B (四)答案解析及参考译文 (325)

Part B (五)答案解析及参考译文 (333)

Part B (六)答案解析及参考译文 (340)

Part B (七)答案解析及参考译文 (347)

Part B (八)答案解析及参考译文 (355)

Part B (九)答案解析及参考译文 (363)

Part B (十)答案解析及参考译文 (370)

第一部分

模拟考场十套

考生注意事项

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
2. 答题前,考生应按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“报考单位”、“考生姓名”、“考试语种”、“考生编号”等信息。
3. 答案必须按要求填涂或写在指定的答题卡上。
 - (1)英语知识运用、阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案填涂在答题卡 1 上。填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动,必须用橡皮擦干净。
 - (2)阅读理解部分 C 节的答案和作文必须用(蓝)黑色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔在答题卡 2 上作答。字迹要清楚。
4. 考试结束后,将答题卡 1、答题卡 2 一并装入原试卷袋中,试卷交给监考人员。

模拟考场(一)

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)

A budget approved by the European Parliament for the European Economic Community was declared adopted Tuesday despite opposition by ministers.

The president of the Parliament, Simone Veil, signed the \$ 24.2 billion 1982 budget, 1 the EEC into its third 2 budget conflict.

Minutes after receiving a 3 from ministers to 4 the signing to give time to work out a 5, Veil told Britain's Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Nicholas Ridley, she had adopted the budget.

Ridley told reporters 6 speaking to Veil by telephone, "She has adopted it, and she is absolutely 7 that the ministers should write to her in this way without 8 consultation."

EEC sources 9 most member states would probably 10 to make full payments to the budget as adopted, and the conflict was likely to 11 well into next year.

The ministers' letter to Veil, 12 after a meeting in Brussels Tuesday, 13 of serious consequences 14 the budget were adopted.

"The council of ministers appeals to you to put off the adoption of the 1982 budget 15 a consensus can be found..." it said.

The adoption 16 six months of tortuous negotiations between the 434-member Assembly and EEC budget ministers over 1982 17.

18 was blocked in the 19 by parliament's addition earlier this month of some \$ 250 million much of it for jobs programs.

The number of people out of 20 in the EEC in November reached a record of almost 10 million, or nine percent of the working population, according to the EEC statistics office.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] undergoing | [B] confronting | [C] plunging | [D] converting |
| 2. [A] consecutive | [B] consequent | [C] sequential | [D] preceding |
| 3. [A] bulk | [B] plea | [C] honor | [D] grant |
| 4. [A] delay | [B] detain | [C] prolong | [D] extend |
| 5. [A] cooperation | [B] combination | [C] compromise | [D] coincidence |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 6. [A] since | [B] before | [C] after | [D] as |
| 7. [A] furious | [B] cautious | [C] apprehensive | [D] nervous |
| 8. [A] urgent | [B] crucial | [C] prior | [D] durable |
| 9. [A] said | [B] questioned | [C] told | [D] addressed |
| 10. [A] contradict | [B] deny | [C] refuse | [D] concede |
| 11. [A] stretch | [B] last | [C] gear | [D] proceed |
| 12. [A] outlined | [B] drafted | [C] polished | [D] compiled |
| 13. [A] warned | [B] disposed | [C] dreamt | [D] conceived |
| 14. [A] even if | [B] if | [C] so that | [D] for |
| 15. [A] until | [B] while | [C] although | [D] since |
| 16. [A] characterized | [B] followed | [C] stimulated | [D] brought |
| 17. [A] spending | [B] provisions | [C] survey | [D] slogan |
| 18. [A] Clash | [B] Agreement | [C] Option | [D] Abundance |
| 19. [A] end | [B] dawn | [C] event | [D] dark |
| 20. [A] reach | [B] shape | [C] impulse | [D] work |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Reading 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

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan laid forth the intellectual basis for the likely continued aggressive easing in monetary policy in the weeks ahead in his semi-annual monetary policy report to Congress.

The broader point in his prepared testimony is that the improved information and production controls evident in the new economy induce companies to respond more quickly and in tandem to changes in their business. Mistakes are still made as is evidenced by the unwanted buildup of inventories at the end of last year, but any mistakes are more aggressively addressed than in the past, as is evidenced by manufacturers' recent slashing of production. Moreover, the increasingly dramatic shifts in economic activity are particularly hard on confidence. Consumers and businesses literally freeze up due to the heightened uncertainty, and run from any perceived risks and curtail their spending and investment. If confidence deflates by enough, then a recession will ensue.

Confidence has also been under extraordinary pressure in recent months due to surging energy prices and weaker stock prices. Higher energy bills have acted much like a tax

increase, save the checks are largely being written to foreign energy producers. The lower stock prices are having a magnified impact due to the dramatic increase in stock wealth since the mid-1990s.

The conduct of monetary policy must adjust to all of this, and thus respond more quickly and aggressively than in the past in an effort to shore up confidence. This explains the dramatic and unprecedented action (at least by a Greenspan-led Federal Reserve) to cut the federal funds rate target by 100 basis points in January. This also suggests that substantially more easing is on the way in the weeks ahead. Just when and by how much will depend on whether confidence continues to fall.

The chairman made a point to note that policymakers have significant latitude to ease policy aggressively since inflation remains low and tame. Despite surging energy prices, inflation and inflation expectations remain contained.

The Federal Reserve's economic projections for this year provided as part of the testimony support this non-recessionary view. Real GDP is expected to grow by between 2% and 2.5% between the fourth quarter of 2000 and the fourth quarter of this year. Since this is below the economy's potential growth, the jobless rate will rise to approximately 4.5% by year's end. Inflation will moderate somewhat in response.

Recession risks are rising and as high as they have been since the last downturn almost a decade ago. The key buffer between a soft economy and a recessionary one is confidence, and today's testimony by the Federal Reserve chairman clearly indicates that policymakers will be as aggressive as they need to be to ensure that confidence erodes no further. With just a bit of luck they will succeed.

21. The best title for this passage may be

[A] Greenspan's Testimony.

[B] A New Economy.

[C] New Monetary Policy.

[D] A Confidence Builder.

22. Which of the following can best be applied to the Fed Reserve's conduct of monetary policy?

[A] Boldness.

[B] Confidence.

[C] Caution.

[D] Moderateness.

23. According to the passage, the new economy is characterized by

[A] aggressive investment in stock markets.

[B] swift response of the chairman to recessions.

[C] wider latitude to ease monetary policy.

[D] better information and production controls.

24. All of the following may contribute to the deflation of confidence EXCEPT

- [A] lower stock markets.
[C] surging energy prices.

- [B] less production controls.
[D] more risk perceptions.

25. Which of the following is the writer most likely to agree with?

- [A] The Fed has determined to ease the monetary policy by the widest margin.
[B] Making a monetary policy is comparable to conducting a scientific experiment.
[C] It is of great importance to build up confidence at times of economic recessions.
[D] Higher energy bills have acted much like addressing mistakes in a testimony.

Text 2

In my early childhood I received no formal religious education. I did, of course, receive the ethical and moral training that moral and conscientious parents give their children. When I was about ten years old, my parents decided that it would be good for me to receive some formal religious instruction and to study the Bible, if for no other reason than that a knowledge of both is essential to the understanding of literature and culture.

As lapsed Catholics, they sought a group which had as little doctrine and dogma as possible, but what they considered good moral and ethical values. After some searching, they joined the local Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends. Although my parents did not attend Meetings for Worship very often, I went to First Day School there regularly, eventually completing the course and receiving an inscribed Bible.

At the Quaker School, I learned about the concept to the "inner light" and it has stayed with me. I was, however, unable to accept the idea of Jesus Christ being any more divine than, say, Buddha. As a result, I became estranged from the Quakers who, though believing in substantially the same moral and ethical values as I do, and even the same religious concept of the inner light, had arrived at these conclusions from a premise which I could not accept. I admit that my religion is the poorer for having no revealed word and no supreme prophet, but my inherited aversion for dogmatism limits my faith to a Supreme Being and the goodness of man.

Later, at another Meeting for Worship, I found that some Quakers had similar, though not so strong, reservations about the Christian aspects of their belief. I made some attempt to rejoin a Meeting for Worship, but found that, though they remained far closer to me than any other organized religious group, I did not wish to become one again. I do attend Meeting for Worship on occasion, but it is for the help in deep contemplation which it brings rather than any lingering desire to rejoin the fold.

I do believe in a "Supreme Being" (or ground of our Being, as Tillich would call it). This Being is ineffable and not to be fully understood by humans. He is not cut off from the world and we can know him somewhat through the knowledge which we are limited to the world. He is interested in and concerned for humankind, but on man himself falls the burden

of his own life. To me the message of the great prophets, especially Jesus, is that good is its own reward, and indeed the only possible rewards are intrinsic in the actions themselves. The relationship between each human and the Supreme Being is an entirely personal one.

It is my faith that each person has this unique relationship with the Supreme Being. To me that is the meaning of the inner light. The purpose of life, insofar as a human can grasp it, is to understand and increase this lifeline to the Supreme Being, this piece of divinity that every human has. Thus, the taking of any life by choice is the choice in the closing of some connection to God, and unconscionable. Killing anyone not only denies them their purpose, but corrupts the purpose of all men.

26. This passage is primarily intended to
- [A] explain the roots of his pacifism.
 - [B] persuade a friend to convert to Quakerism.
 - [C] interpret traditional doctrines and dogmas.
 - [D] recall his parents' religious teachings.
27. What is the author's attitude towards the Quakers in terms of their belief?
- [A] Slight contempt.
 - [B] Reserved consent.
 - [C] Strong support.
 - [D] Great disapproval.
28. The author argues that we should seek great understanding of
- [A] our own pacific doctrines.
 - [B] our worship for the Supreme Being.
 - [C] our own inner lights.
 - [D] our connections to religious groups.
29. Which of the following aspects of religious thought would the author definitely reject?
- [A] His parents' moral instructions.
 - [B] Moral values conveyed in the inner light.
 - [C] Dogmatism of the Quakerism.
 - [D] The revealed word of the Supreme Being.
30. If offered a reward for doing a good deed, the author would
- [A] neither take nor refuse the reward.
 - [B] make any excuse at all to avoid taking the reward.
 - [C] reject the reward indignantly.
 - [D] accept it only as a token of good feelings.

Text 3

Whoever said that victory has many fathers and defeat is an orphan, surely had never

heard of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In the case of the hapless multilateral trade body and its long suffering representatives, the total failure of the opening meeting of the so-called Millennium trade round has lots of people boasting of their role in the violent physical struggle. Well. That's just brilliant. They are proud of being part of a movement that wants to wreck the most important engine of economic growth, prosperity and overall global rising living standards we have—the freedom of trade and movement of people and goods between nations.

The 135-member WTO is composed of sovereign governments wishing to further this goal and ease the settlement of international trade disputes. From the sounds emanating from Seattle, though, it would now seem the WTO has now replaced the Trilateral Commission and the Freemasons as candidate No. 1 to take over the world.

Everybody has his favorite Seattle story. The city's police chief will have plenty of time to think about his, having now resigned in disgrace over the loss of control of downtown Seattle. The Seattle business community may be more inclined to brood over theirs; the poor fools invested \$9 million to attract the meeting to their fine city. What stands out more? I would nominate the union of steel workers who were marching in protest. It's an image that will boggle the mind for years to come.

The debate now is over just how effective this anti-globalist coalition will turn out to be. In the heat of the moment, it always looks as though the world as we know it is coming to an end. But the overwhelming likelihood is that we have not actually seen a replay of the anti-Vietnam War movement, which had much clearer focus, obviously, though its consequences were far-reaching. How long, after all, can you protest against cheap imports when those same imports are all over your house?

No, the real reason for the disaster in Seattle is political, and reports coming out of the meeting point to President Clinton as a major culprit. Which may be both good and bad. Taking the long view, other trade rounds have had difficult beginnings, too. It took years to get the Uruguay Round under way, which finally happened in 1986. Thankfully, we will soon be electing another president, and it should be someone whose actions match his rhetoric.

Still, it is a disgrace that the world's greatest trading nation, i. e. the United States, is currently led by a man whose motivations are so narrowly political and egocentric that he has now wrecked any chance of entering the history books as a champion of free trade.

31. According to the passage, the failure of the Seattle meeting is chiefly caused by
- [A] anti-globalist and pro-globalist conflicts.
 - [B] President Clinton's wrong initiatives.
 - [C] the strong protests from diverse groups.
 - [D] the police's failure to maintain order.

32. We can learn from the beginning of the passage that
- [A] different forces contributed to the failure of the Millennium trade round.
 - [B] many people bragged of their presence at the Millennium trade round.
 - [C] there existed a range of violent debates as to the prospects of the WTO.
 - [D] only a few members were proud of their membership of the WTO.
33. One of the WTO's goals as mentioned in the passage is to
- [A] serve as arbiters in international trade disputes.
 - [B] ensure cheap export and import of goods unnecessarily.
 - [C] bring about the globalization of world's trades.
 - [D] encourage free trade and goods exchanges worldwide.
34. By saying that "It's an image that will boggle the mind for years to come" (the last sentence in Paragraph 3) the author means that
- [A] the WTO is likely to have a negative image in people's mind in the future.
 - [B] the WTO will have trouble changing people's way of thinking in the future.
 - [C] the startling scene will probably linger in people's mind in the years to come.
 - [D] people will lose whatever confidence they hold in the future of the WTO.
35. The author is obviously critical of President Clinton for
- [A] his failing to match his words with his actions.
 - [B] his handling the matter in a wrong perspective.
 - [C] his lacking historical knowledge about the WTO.
 - [D] his overemphasizing the economic role of the WTO.

Text 4

"Popular art" has a number of meanings, impossible to define with any precision, which range from folklore to junk. The poles are clear enough, but the middle tends to blur. The Hollywood Western of the 1930's for example, has elements of folklore, but is closer to junk than to high art or folk art. There can be great trash, just as there is bad high art. The musicals of George Gershwin are great popular art, never aspiring to high art. Schubert and Brahms, however, used elements of popular music—folk themes—in works clearly intended as high art. The case of Verdi is a different one: he took a popular genre—bourgeois melodrama set to music (an accurate definition of nineteenth-century opera) and, without altering its fundamental nature, transmuted it into high art. This remains one of the greatest achievements in music, and one that cannot be fully appreciated without recognizing the essential trashiness of the genre.

As an example of such a transmutation, consider what Verdi made of the typical