



2009

全国十二大考研辅导机构指定用书
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

夏倚荣英语

历年真题详解

主编 夏倚荣

主审 王 成 (考试中心资深命题人)

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全国唯一一本依据新大纲编写的真题解析书
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微观与宏观的创新结合, 注重旁通, 举一反三

吉林大学出版社





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前言

全国硕士研究生入学英语考试(以下简称考研英语)是为我国高等学校和科研机构招收非英语专业硕士研究生而设置的以选拔为目的的常模参照性水平考试。考研英语的测量功能同时又决定了其水平考试的属性,水平考试的主要特征之一是命题以考试大纲为依据。考试大纲既规定考的题目,又规定完成这个题目时所要达到的目标。考试大纲经过数次修订,重要的原因之一是英语语言的演化是一个世界范围内的动态发展过程。命题方向有所调整,具体反映在“试卷结构及考试形式”和“试卷内容、题量和计分”上的改动,主要的原因是外语教学理论的创新和发展。现在的考试形式更能体现这种理论,更能体现时代发展的要求。根据考试大纲的要求,考研英语相当注重考生的篇章分析能力,尤其在语篇的一致性和连贯性方面。现在的考试形式都以篇章作为命题的主要形式。无论英语语言知识运用(完形填空)、阅读理解、语段填空、英汉翻译、应用文写作、短文写作都是篇章类型的测试。

显然,历届考试真题是上述思想的具体体现。只有认真把握和分析真题才能领会大纲的精神,熟悉考试形式。遗憾的是,许多备考的考生只是把这些真题当成了模拟题在使用,或者没有在科学的分析和准确的指导下去解读这些真题,去洞察命题的动态和方向,去从更高的层次上解读篇章,去熟谙各个考试部分的解题思路,那么结果往往就是如某些考生所言对真题产生了“审美疲劳”也没有达到预期的效果。鉴于此,本书的编者按照考试大纲的要求和命题方向精心编写了这本《历年真题详解》。它以历年硕士研究生入学考试试题为基础,经过辅导专家的整理并作详尽解析而成,提供给广大考生备考复习使用,目的是帮助广大考生高效、有序地做好考前复习,从而取得理想的考试成绩。本书有别于其他同类书籍,具体体现在以下三个方面:

其一,忠实与通顺的参考译文。“忠实”是指完整而准确地表达原作的内容和保持原作的风格。而要做到“忠实”,就不能对原文的内容、思想、感情、风格无端加以篡改、遗漏、增减或歪曲。例如1999年完形填空中的第一句话“Industrial safety does not just happen.”译为“企业的安全并非仅是上苍的恩赐。”这句译文准确和忠实地再现了原文的信息,否则就扭曲原文作者的意思,而无法把握整篇文章写作的主线。“通顺”指译文必须符合译入语的语言规范,文从句顺,明白流畅。只有这样才能帮助读者去体会和分析英语和汉语在思维方式和表达方式方面的区别。

其二,详尽与权威的注释分析。本书从更高的篇章层次而不是像许多书籍从较低的词汇或句法层次对真题进行解析、导读、注释等。可以说,本书给读者展现了一个更加崭新的解读篇章视角。考生应该注意,考研复习不能落入俗套,要有创新思想,既要寻找适合自己特点的路子,又要清醒地把握住自己复习的进程,做到临考不乱,胸有成竹。本书对题目的信度、效度方面的分析,在试题区分度和选项的干扰性分析方面没有使用太多的专业术语,而是使用了浅显易懂的表述。考生在分析选项时应该注意选项之间的干扰性,尽量避免“读懂文章选错选项”的问题。

其三,微观与宏观的创新结合。对于篇章中的词汇,给出了词汇“核心含义”的注解,帮助读者把握词汇的意义,又从宏观的角度对于词汇意义的引申做出了分析和解读。此外,本书避免就题论题,而注重旁通,举一反三。希望考生认真研读,对照分析试题规律和自己的不足,以确定自己的复习重点。通过对历年考题的比较,对书中详尽解析和复习方法指导的把握,发现一些规律性的东西,使这些资料为我所用,从而提高自身水平,并轻松应对考试。

总之,期望考生能够从本书的学习中得到很大的启发。

夏荷荣

2008年8月

代 序

我第一次见到夏苒苒是在10年前,那时他在美国加州攻读博士。我发现他敏而好学,涉猎广泛,直觉告诉我,他必定是个蓄势待发的后起之秀。他所发表的论文和编著的书籍我多数都浏览过。我认为,夏苒苒有两个很突出的特质:一是他的敬业精神和对于卓越人生的不懈追求。二是他深厚的学术功底和语言天赋,已渐由“波澜”步入“平和”,日臻自然、真切。所以,这次他为《历年真题详解》一书邀我作主审,我未加思索就同意了。

考研英语真题方面的书籍是准备参加考试的考生应该认真研读的。一个单词,一个短语,一个句子,一个语段,乃至一篇文章,都值得去认真研读。当然也有许多图书作者对于真题进行解析,但是有两点颇为遗憾:一是缺乏深度,没有从语言角度进行词、句、段、篇的深度系统挖掘。二是缺乏高度,没有从语言测试学的高度进行分析,就题论题,就事论事,未能捕捉规律性的东西。夏苒苒的《历年真题详解》斟酌损益,结构合理,解释翔实,恰似英语教育界一朵极富生命力的小花,可喜可贺。

学无止境,愿中国英语教育事业蓬勃发展,也愿夏苒苒同志百尺竿头更进一步。

王成教授

2008年8月于北京

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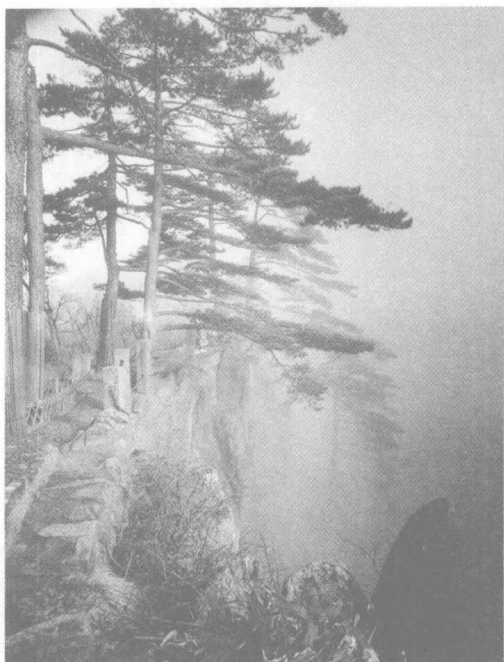
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第一部分

通观真题



2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

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

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] selected | [B] prepared | [C] obliged | [D] pleased |
| 2. [A] unique | [B] particular | [C] special | [D] rare |
| 3. [A] of | [B] with | [C] in | [D] against |
| 4. [A] subsequently | [B] presently | [C] previously | [D] lately |
| 5. [A] Only | [B] So | [C] Even | [D] Hence |
| 6. [A] thought | [B] sight | [C] cost | [D] risk |
| 7. [A] advises | [B] suggests | [C] protests | [D] objects |
| 8. [A] progress | [B] fact | [C] need | [D] question |
| 9. [A] attaining | [B] scoring | [C] reaching | [D] calculating |
| 10. [A] normal | [B] common | [C] mean | [D] total |
| 11. [A] unconsciously | [B] disproportionately | [C] indefinitely | [D] unaccountably |
| 12. [A] missions | [B] fortunes | [C] interests | [D] careers |
| 13. [A] affirm | [B] witness | [C] observe | [D] approve |
| 14. [A] moreover | [B] therefore | [C] however | [D] meanwhile |
| 15. [A] given up | [B] got over | [C] carried on | [D] put down |
| 16. [A] assessing | [B] supervising | [C] administering | [D] valuing |
| 17. [A] development | [B] origin | [C] consequence | [D] instrument |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 18. [A] linked | [B] integrated | [C] woven | [D] combined |
| 19. [A] limited | [B] subjected | [C] converted | [D] directed |
| 20. [A] paradoxical | [B] incompatible | [C] inevitable | [D] continuous |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez' s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

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

- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
- [B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
- [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
- [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women _____.

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

Text 2

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet — and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it — is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this

could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses _____.
[A] the background information of journal editing
[B] the publication routine of laboratory reports
[C] the relations of authors with journal publishers
[D] the traditional process of journal publication
27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
[A] It criticizes government-funded research.
[B] It introduces an effective means of publication.
[C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
[D] It benefits scientific research considerably.
28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that _____.
[A] it provides an easier access to scientific results
[B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers
[C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge
[D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research
29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to _____.
[A] cover the cost of its publication
[B] subscribe to the journal publishing it
[C] allow other online journals to use it freely
[D] complete the peer-review before submission
30. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?
[A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
[B] A new mode of publication is emerging.
[C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
[D] Publication is rendered easier by online service.

Text 3

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people — especially those born to families who have lived in the U. S. for many generations — apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients — notably, protein — to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height — 5'9" for men, 5'4" for women — hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

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

Text 4

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw — having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that

many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong — and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings’s children — though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that *all* men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

36. George Washington’s dental surgery is mentioned to _____.
[A] show the primitive medical practice in the past
[B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days
[C] stress the role of slaves in the U. S. history
[D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life
37. We may infer from the second paragraph that _____.
[A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research
[B] in its early days the U. S. was confronted with delicate situations
[C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson’s life
[D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U. S. history
38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?
[A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
[B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
[C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.
[D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.
39. Which of the following is true according to the text?
[A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
[B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
[C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.
[D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.
40. Washington’s decision to free slaves originated from his _____.
[A] moral considerations [B] military experience
[C] financial conditions [D] political stand

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some segments have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices.

which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41) _____.

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

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

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

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote "The A & P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (45) _____.

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

- [A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.
- [B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.
- [C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.
- [D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.
- [E] Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.
- [F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A & P," the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.

[G] By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

Part C

Directions:

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

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that "I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree." (49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

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

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

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

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

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)