

新东方考研英语培训教材

考研英语 十年全真 试题解析

(1996~2005)

○ 汪海涛 沈昂 主编



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- ② 深入浅出解读出题思路
- ③ 言简意赅突出考试重点
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前言



PREFACE

新东方国内考试培训规模日益扩大的同时，也是社会上考研热持续升温的阶段。2005 年是全国高校扩招后毕业生分配的第 3 年，380 万人的庞大就业群体给社会造成了巨大的压力，国家也出台了一系列研究生、博士生扩招计划为毕业生创造各种机会。在全国数百所高校中，60% 以上的毕业生选择了考研，2005、2006 年更是就业的高峰阶段，考研热还将继续升温。当然，高等教育持续发展也是顺应了时代的潮流和社会的需要。随着中国加入 WTO、大批外资项目的引入，社会迫切需要大批高素质、高学历的专业人才，而国内各行业的专业人才大量短缺，即使已就业的大批本科学历人员也深感自己的知识技能、学术底蕴不足，也都在考虑在职读研或辞职读研。总之，这是一个学习进步的时代，这是一个提升自我的时代，塑造自己、把握机会、参与竞争是一个有志之士人生奋斗的必经之路。

每年都会有几万名来自四面八方的考生赶赴新东方学习英语，我们在这些求知若渴的同学身上看到的是充满朝气和斗志的表情，以及对美好人生、辉煌事业的憧憬。正因为目前的就业环境是“欢迎研究生，考虑本科生，谢绝专科生”，本科文凭全国普及，只想在大学校园里专业课及格、四年混过来、在象牙塔中谈一段恋爱的人等于自己在拒绝机会，这种所谓的幸福时光是短暂的、没有根基的。正像 2003 年考研写作主题所提到的“温室中的花朵经不起风雨”一样，当我们的羽翼尚未丰满，当我们的梦想尚未腾飞，当我们尚未在磨炼中成熟，这种温室环境只会不知不觉扼杀我们的激情。当别人在跑道上冲刺时，缺乏毅力而放慢脚步的人最终会为自己的软弱而后悔。所以，每当站在考研课堂上，每当面对一批批确立了目标、坚定自信、并在跑道上努力向前的同学时，我们感受到一种不断拼搏的力量，心中洋溢着一种真诚的敬意，因为他们是人生长跑中真正的勇者，因为他们今后会有比我们更加灿烂辉煌的人生。

从 1998 年至今，新东方的国内考试学术研究氛围愈加浓厚，从起初的教学实践、理论摸索到今天的定期研讨会和年度图书出版，为新东方的高质量教学提供了很好的平台。在新东方考研英语系列丛书出版的第五个年度，我们特别推出这本《考研英语十年全真试题解析》。经过新东方大愚公司编辑的精心策划，上海新东方学校国内考试主力教师团队重拳出击，结合多年教学中提炼的精华，对考研英语十年真题做了详细的解析，完形、翻译、阅读都推出了权威的答案及解析版本，并提供了作文范文供考生参考。

考研英语实力的提高并非一日之功，各种考研课程的复习都不能追求速成和捷径。“路漫漫其修远兮，吾将上下而求索”。作为新东方教师，我们希望大家求索的长路上点起一盏明亮的航灯，给莘莘学子的求学旅途指出明确的方向，这就是我们最大的愿望。同时也祝考研勇士们在一年的奋斗中学有所成，坚持不懈，实现梦想！

上海新东方学校校长 汪海涛



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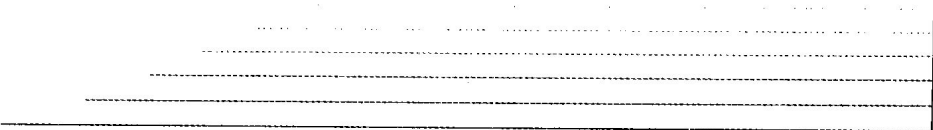
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上篇

全真试题



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 无效的 | [B] incompetent 无能的 | [C] inefficient 效率低的 | [D] insufficient 不足的, 不够的 |
| 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 _____.
C [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 _____.
B [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 [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 _____.
C [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?
B [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 _____. *注意引号*
- [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 _____. *D*
- [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*
- [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? *B*
- [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 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





are susceptible to emotional changes

reflect our innermost desires and fears

are a random outcome of neural repairs

32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show ____.

[A] it's 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 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.

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English _____.
B [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 6, Paragraph 3) denotes _____.
[A] modesty [B] personality
[C] liveliness ~[D] informality
38. To which of following statements would McWhorter likely agree?
A [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 _____.
B [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 _____.
C [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. E

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. G

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 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 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.

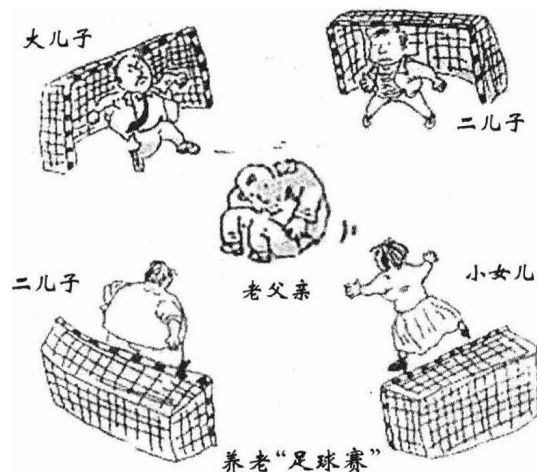
Write your letter with no less than 100 words, write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

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.

