

硕士研究生入学考试

# 历年试题解析



恩波考研

ENBO

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英语

周 固 编著

- 一览 1998 年—2005 年 8 套全真试题、1994 年—1997 年 4 套阅读与翻译试题, 追寻 12 年考研轨迹, 提供实战训练机会
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全国硕士研究生入学考试

# 历年试题解析

## 英 语

主编 周 固

学苑出版社

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# 总前言

本套丛书是在“恩波考研辅导丛书”编辑部的支持、组织和策划下编写出版的。它以历年硕士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。

本套丛书在编写过程中突出如下特点:

**一、引导考生备考和复习** 竞争之激烈可想而知。所以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。本套丛书有引导考生备考和复习的初衷,供广大考生参考。

**二、总结考试特点和规律** 公共课是考研成功道路上最大的障碍,大多数考生因公共课成绩未达到国家最低录取控制分数线,而使其考研成功的梦想破灭。经调查分析,其原因是考生在复习时没有抓住考试的特点和规律,结果误入歧途。本套丛书编写时将试题解析与大纲考点相结合,总结出考试特点和规律,而遵循考试特点和规律从事考前复习将使考生避免盲目性,达到有的放矢、事半功倍的效果。

**三、预测命题思路和趋势** 本套丛书的试题与解析按时间顺序排列,先试题后解析,目的是希望考生通过做真题,熟悉考试的内容和形式;通过试题解析加强对考点的认识,理清解题思路,了解考试的最新动态和发展趋势,并对照答案解析检查不足与差距。

使用本套丛书时,请不要直接看答案和注解,最好先测试一下自己的水平,按规定的时间做完,然后对照答案,给自己记分,通过对照分析试题规律和自己的不足,以确定自己的复习重点。一位恩波考研辅导班的学员曾深有体会地说:“认真做一套全真试题,并熟记全部考点和类型,其效率超过做两套模拟试题。”总之,考生在使用本套丛书时不要就题论题,而是要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。

参加本套丛书编写工作的有陈仲、余术、姜东平、陈华钧、王锁明、周固等老师。

编写组

<http://www.enbobook.org>

# 致 考 生

考生们：

你翻开的这本书，对顺利通过硕士研究生英语入学考试来说，是至关重要的。它囊括了考研英语命题者的全部的编码才智，浓缩了笔者对考研英语多年的研究和辅导体会，也自然蕴涵着考生解码致胜的全部法宝，而你要做的就是：去充分地感受它，体会它并总结它。

本书应贯穿英语复习的全过程。开始阶段，先做一两套题，了解考研英语的真相，确定英语复习的重点和方向；夏秋时节，认真练习并研究本书所列英语真题（留两套题考前做），把握命题规律，总结解题经验；考前阶段，将近两年的真题做一做，补缺总结，并带着做题感受前去应考。那么，该怎样有效地复习迎考呢？笔者认为，英语的复习应分三个阶段来进行。

## ● 第一阶段（春季）

考生，尤其是基础略差的考生，应利用这几个月全力突破词汇、阅读及听力三大板块，打好基础。

1. 词汇是英语各项的基础。记忆词汇方法较多，但主要还得靠下功夫。考生必须制订一个攻克词汇的几个月计划。词汇记忆的关键是反复，在你的记词计划中，你要确保对已记的单词定期复习。不妨在记新单词前，将已记过的词汇滚一遍。通过阅读来记诵单词也不失为一种好方法。考生可将文章中出现的生词圈出来，早晨起来后朗读文章，记忆词汇。同样，考生也可借助构词法（词根、前缀和后缀）理解记忆，或借助词义词形的相似性进行联想记忆，当然，这两种方法只能作为前述两种记忆方法的补充。

需要提醒考生的是，单词的正确拼写和准确发音也很重要，否则你会在听力和写作上丢分。记单词主要指大纲所要求的 5300 个词汇，考生要熟练掌握。超纲词可适当记一些，但不宜占太多时间。

2. 阅读是英语高分的关键。考试中心期望那些能考上研究生的考生做对 70%~80% 的阅读题目，实际上，也只有当你阅读达到这个水平时，英语过关才有把握。

阅读水平怎样才能真正提高呢？答案是：泛读+精读。首先，考生要进行大量的阅读练习。好的语感是顺利做题的基础，而好的语感则是靠大量的阅读来支撑的。考生以前的英语阅读量是有限的，所以需要在迎考的这一年中进行大量的阅读，此所谓泛读。



然而,仅仅一味地做题对答案也是一个误区。有些考生文章看了不少水平却不见提高,其原因大概就在这儿。更重要的是,考生应对做过的阅读材料消化吸收,要仔细分析文章的结构,理解其中的长句,掌握相关的词汇短语,当然也要研究文后的问题。只有这样的长期以往,阅读能力才能真正提高。

3. 听力也需早作准备,因为听力的提高非一朝一夕所能奏效。听力水平提高也需将泛听和精听结合起来。考生应先了解一下考研听力的大概特点,然后选择一本略高于目前水平的听力材料去反复听。另外,考生要选择每天头脑比较清醒,注意力比较集中的时候练习听力,而且,每次时间不宜过长,否则实际效果没有保证。

## ● 第二阶段(夏秋)

暑期是所有考生开始英语提高和强化的阶段。考生应以英语的分项练习为主,并研究和掌握各分项的命题特点及解题规律。

听力部分对基本功的依赖性很强,所以考生应进行大量的听力训练。建议考生准备一本考研听力训练材料,先进行分项训练,再进行模拟练习。A,B 两节对答案要求特别,是要考生动手写的,因此考生平时需要做一些针对性强的训练,最好能形成自己的既准又快的答题习惯,考场上才能万无一失。

就阅读而言,基本功和语感仍然是第一位的,因此,考生仍需进行大量的泛读和精读。做阅读题,一定要做到“先快后慢”,即读文章要快,要详略得当;解题要慢,先排除明显错误的干扰项,接着再查读文章相关部分,琢磨推敲,确定答案。千万不能不查看文章,凭感觉“随便勾”,因为干扰项往往就是针对考生的模糊之处而设计的。做错的问题一定要注意总结。

写作部分必须得有 40 分钟左右的时间,否则拿高分几乎是不可能的。写作应分三个步骤来进行:其一,要仔细审题,看清标题、提纲及图画图表三要素,确定文章的主题。其二,大概设计好几个段落(常为三个段落)的内容,注意上下段内容之间的过渡和衔接。其三,依次展开段落,写完后,修改润色。

英语知识运用部分,更多的是考查考生的词汇知识及词汇的使用知识,同时也考查考生对上下文的连贯理解能力,偶尔涉及语法知识。从应考角度来看,考生主要应从积累词汇和大量阅读两个方面来应对。

短文翻译的测试重点是词汇的理解及长句的分析理解能力。同样,也得通过词汇和阅读的积累来应对,当然,考生还必须做大量的英译汉练习,培育熟练的中文表达技巧。

由于考试时间为三个小时,而考试内容又比较多,所以时间的分配非常重要,考生有必要从现在起养成在一定时间内完成相关题项的能力。考生可参照下列时间分配来进行训练:

听力——30 分钟      英语知识运用——20 分钟      阅读理解——60~70 分钟  
短文翻译——20~30 分钟      写作——40 分钟

以上时间分配仅供参考,考生开始的时候可能在某个方面做不到,须慢慢调适。借助于科学的时间分配,考生就能给每个分项以充分的时间安排,从而把每个分项中该拿到的分数全部拿到手。切记,不能将时间过多地耽搁在某一分项。以前常有考生犯这个禁忌,功亏一篑,考生要注意前车之鉴。

## ● 第三阶段(考前一两个月)

这一阶段,考生应继续前面阶段的学习,更重要的是,考生要准备一本质量较高的冲刺模拟题及两套近年真题,订个计划,自我模考,发现问题,寻找对策。每过几天一套题,一直做到考前。同样重要的是,做完一套题,要学习,研究并消化这套题,这样才能有收获,有提高。

最后,祝考生复习顺利,心想事成!

# 目录

2005 年	考研英语试题 .....	1
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	11
2004 年	考研英语试题 .....	21
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	31
2003 年	考研英语试题 .....	48
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	60
2002 年	考研英语试题 .....	74
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	86
2001 年	考研英语试题 .....	100
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	115
2000 年	考研英语试题 .....	131
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	144
1999 年	考研英语试题 .....	160
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	175
1998 年	考研英语试题 .....	193
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	207
1997 年	考研英语试题(阅读及翻译部分) .....	224
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	231
1996 年	考研英语试题(阅读及翻译部分) .....	237
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	244
1995 年	考研英语试题(阅读及翻译部分) .....	251
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	258
1994 年	考研英语试题(阅读及翻译部分) .....	264
	考研英语答案及解析 .....	271



## 2005 年英语试题

## 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 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] determining | [D] diffused  |
| 9. [A] when           | [B] since       | [C] for         | [D] whereas   |
| 10. [A] unusual       | [B] particular  | [C] unique      | [D] typical   |
| 11. [A] signs         | [B] stimuli     | [C] messages    | [D] impulses  |
| 12. [A] at first      | [B] at all      | [C] at large    | [D] at times  |
| 13. [A] subjected     | [B] left        | [C] drawn       | [D] exposed   |

- |                     |                 |                  |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 14. [A] ineffective | [B] incompetent | [C] inefficient  | [D] insufficient |
| 15. [A] introduce   | [B] summon      | [C] trigger      | [D] create       |
| 16. [A] still       | [B] also        | [C] otherwise    | [D] nevertheless |
| 17. [A] sure        | [B] sick        | [C] aware        | [D] tired        |
| 18. [A] tolerate    | [B] repel       | [C] neglect      | [D] notice       |
| 19. [A] available   | [B] reliable    | [C] identifiable | [D] suitable     |
| 20. [A] similar to  | [B] such as     | [C] along with   | [D] aside from   |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the 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 tardily. 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, they became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the

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

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by  
[A] posing a contrast. [B] justifying an assumption.  
[C] making a comparison. [D] explaining a phenomenon.
22. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that  
[A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals.  
[B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature.  
[C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other.  
[D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions.
23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are  
[A] more inclined to weigh what they get.  
[B] attentive to researchers' instructions.  
[C] nice in both appearance and temperament.  
[D] more generous than their male companions.
24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys  
[A] prefer grapes to cucumbers.  
[B] can be taught to exchange things.  
[C] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated.  
[D] are unhappy when separated from others.
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 the 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 answers. 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.

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that

- [A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death.
- [B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant.
- [C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life.
- [D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense.

27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as

- [A] a protector.
- [B] a judge.
- [C] a critic.
- [D] a guide.

28. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis" (Last line, Paragraph 4)?

- [A] Endless studies kill action.
- [B] Careful investigation reveals truth.
- [C] Prudent planning hinders.
- [D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about?

- [A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.
- [B] Raise public awareness of conservation.
- [C] Press for further scientific research.
- [D] Take some legislative measures.

30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because

- [A] they both suffered from the government's negligence.  
[B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former.  
[C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former.  
[D] both of them have turned from bad to worse.

### Text 3

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise"—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line". And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—when most vivid dreams occur—as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day," says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

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 you in a 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 feelings. Sleep—or rather dream—on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams

B

- [A] can be modified in their courses.  
[B] are susceptible to emotional changes.  
[C] reflect our innermost desires and fears.  
[D] are a random outcome of neural repairs.

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

C

- [A] its function in our dreams.

- [B] the mechanism of REM sleep.  
 [C] the relation of dreams to emotions.  
 [D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex.
33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to  
 [A] aggravate in our unconscious mind.  
 [B] develop into happy dreams. *A*  
 [C] persist till the time we fall asleep.  
 [D] show up in dreams early at night.
34. Cartwright seems to suggest that *B*  
 [A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams.  
 [B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under controll.  
 [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*  
 [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 1960s counter culture as responsible for the decline of formal 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 1960s, even the most well regared 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 of 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 something

necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms—he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English “on paper plates instead of china”. A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English

[A] is inevitable in radical education reforms.

[B] is but all too natural in language development.

[C] has caused the controversy over the counter culture.

[D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.

37. The word “talking” (Line 5, Paragraph 2) denotes

[A] modesty.

[B] personality.

[C] liveliness.

[D] informality.

38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most 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 governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care to say nothing of reports from other experts recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42.

But “national” doesn’t have to mean that. “National” could mean interprovincial provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a “national” organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province or a series of hospitals within a province negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

43.

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included, predictably and regrettably. Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal provincial deal making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That’s one reason why the idea of a national list hasn’t gone anywhere while drug costs keep rising fast.

44.

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow’s report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs.

“A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to constrain the ever increasing cost of drugs.”

45.

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

[A] Quebec’s resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec’s Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!

[B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby’s report: “The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies”.

[C] What does “national” mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

[D] The problem is simple and stark: health care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

[E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being



used to replace other 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 should be written clearly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (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 to 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, multimedia 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 bank will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50) In