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黑博士考研



英语系列

2003 年硕士研究生入学考试

英语命题预测·模拟考场

新思维·新注释·新典型题800题

- 组编 黑博士考研信息工作室
- 主编 中国人民大学 刘启升
- 朗读 [美] Philip Manson
[美] Dionne Manson

密集强化训练+典型命题精选+实战模拟考场

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新听力·新注释·难点预测训练及高分快速破解对策
- 重在含长难句·复杂句的文章, 强化破解长难句·复杂句的能力
阅读理解新思维·典型难点训练及高分模拟对策
- 阅读理解新增加“区分论点和论据”, 这种题目将有2-3道
英语知识运用重点预测训练及高分模拟对策
- 短文写作命题预测8题: 图表、漫画训练及典型对策
浓缩北京六大权威考研班命题预测·模拟考场

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2003 年硕士研究生入学考试

英语命题预测·模拟考场

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(典型题·中高级版)

组 编 黑博士考研信息工作室

主 编 中国人民大学 刘启升

副主编 初 萌 李 阳 徐维英 刘 端

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黑博士工作室 总 策 划

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特 别 说 明

本套丛书作者多数为中国人民大学、清华大学、北京大学、西安交通大学、复旦大学、同济大学、上海交通大学、南京大学、浙江大学、武汉大学、四川大学的“中青年实力派”考研辅导教师。本书在编写过程中有关部分参考了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、北京导航考研班、北京领航考研班等全国著名大型权威考研辅导班所发的内部讲义、笔记和内部资料，并参阅了其中的部分精华内容。同时也参考了一些正式出版的相关权威精品资料。本套丛书著者均属“考研实力派”，深谙命题规律，教考经验独特，著作难度高于考题；本套丛书汇集著者多年考研辅导经验和考研辅导实践之最新成果，针对性强、信息量大、方向感强、预测命中率高！该套丛书自出版以来，以其出人意料的独特效果受到广大考生的热烈欢迎与强烈拥戴，产生强烈反响。在此对我们提供资料 and 信息的辅导老师表示衷心的感谢。最后，诚祝考生复习顺利，考研成功！

黑博士考研信息工作室

2002年9月于北京

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2003 年全国攻读硕士研究生入学考试 英语命题预测·模拟考场——密集强化·新典型题 800 题 (一)

黑博士考研信息工作室

2002 年 9 月于北京

Section I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For questions 1—5, you will hear an introduction about Native Plants Protection in the US. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording **twice**. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Native Plants Protection in the US		
Area of North Carolina Botanical Garden (Unit: acre)	339	1
Society that create North Carolina Botanical Garden	Wild Flower Society	
Location of the North Carolina Botanical Garden in US	W. North Carolina	2
Number of the species in the Garden	1,500	
Starting month of flowering season	April	3
Ending month of flowering season	October	

Year of the establishment of National Wildflower Research Center	1992	4
Person who set up NWRC	Bird Johnson	
Number of calls answered in 1996 by NWRC	3000	5
Annual budget of NWRC	800,000\$	
Number of permanent staff of NWRC	12	

Part B

Directions:

For questions 6—10, you will hear a talk about technology and arts. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording **twice**. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

This article mainly talks about the impact of technology on the

popular arts 6

The popular arts have been available to the people only since

early 19th century 7

To make it available, the cost of the infinitive reproduction must be

low, cost per unit meet cheap 8

Before 1830, what kind of tool was used to do most printings?

hand press 9

What was high-speed press attached to when it worked?

steam engine 10

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded materials. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11—13 are based on a report about a scientific research of sleep. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11—13.

11. According to the talk, what happens when you take a nap when you're feeling tired?

A. Your heart rate increases.

B. You become even more tired.

- C. You solve the fatigue problem. D. You'll get hungry.
12. A low energy level results from _____.
 A. little opportunity to rest during the day. B. not drink enough coffee.
 C. sitting the entire day. D. exercising too much.
13. The speaker believes that drinking coffee to increase one's energy _____.
 A. may become a habit. B. works very well.
 C. is a harmless method. D. is too expensive.

Questions 14—16 are based on the following talk. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14—16.

14. The main topic of this talk is about _____.
 A. industrialization and the value of privacy. B. child and wife abuse.
 C. the expansion of the suburbs.
 D. the modern family and its related problems.
15. How did industrialization affect the family in the 1950s?
 A. fathers spent less time with their children.
 B. mothers had less housework to do.
 C. families moved into the suburbs.
 D. industrialization made the family more open.
16. According to the speaker, some sociologists are trying to disclose family because _____.
 A. many social problems exist due to its seclusion.
 B. the family cannot survive economically.
 C. working mothers make privatization impossible.
 D. researchers are discovering the benefits of privacy.

Questions 17—20 are based on a conversation between a salesclerk and a customer. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17—20.

17. Mr. Brown is making inquiries about _____.
 A. full parking facilities. B. leaving his car in the U.K.
 C. having his car serviced. D. hiring a car abroad.
18. Mr. Brown should deliver his car to Gatwick Parking Limited at _____.
 A. 11:00. B. 11:10.
 C. 11:20. D. 11:30.
19. Mr. Brown's reaction to the questions he has to answer is _____.
 A. completely indifferent. B. fairly relaxed.
 C. quite annoyed. D. rather impatient.

20. Mr. Brown leaves in a hurry in order to avoid _____.
 A. losing his license. B. being severely fined.
 C. losing his parking space. D. being arrested by the traffic warden.

Section II Use of English (10 points)

Directions:

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

Of all things in the world, I most dislike filling up forms; in fact, I have a positive horror of it. Applying for a driving license, 21 for an evening course, booking a holiday abroad—everything nowadays seems to involve 22 information about one's personal life and habits that has 23 or nothing to do with the matter 24 hand. When applying for a job, it may be of some obscure interest to a 25 employer to learn that I collect stamps or had measles as a child, 26 why should he conceivably want to know that my father was a tobacconist who died in 1988?

The authorities who 27 one to fill up forms, frequently demand answers to questions that one would 28 to put to one's intimate friends. The worst of it is that, when 29 with such questions, my minds goes blank. Have I ever suffered from a serious illness? My mother always 30 me I was "delicate". Do I suffer from any personal defects? Well, I wear 31 lenses and my supper teeth are not my own, but perhaps the word "defects" 32 to my character. Am I 33 to admit that I like gambling, and find 34 difficult to get up in the morning? Both of them are true.

Of all, I think job applications are the 35. "Education"—previous experience—post held—give dates... 36 by the awful warning about giving false 37 which appears at the bottom of the form, I struggle to remember what exams I passed and how long I worked for what firms. 38 hard I try, there always seems to be a year or two 39 which I cannot satisfactorily account and which I am certain, if left 40, will give the impression that I was in prison or engaged in some occupation too dubious to mention.

(312 words)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|---|
| 21. A. attending | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. registering | C. inviting | D. working |
| 22. A. given | B. to give | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. giving | D. having given |
| 23. A. a little | B. a lot | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. little | D. few |
| 24. A. by | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. in | C. at | D. to |
| 25. A. prospective | B. coming | C. existing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. on-going |
| 26. A. so | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. but | C. then | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. or |
| 27. A. bid | B. invite | C. request | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. require |
| 28. A. need | B. have | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. hesitate | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. decline |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 29. A. to confront | B. confronted | C. confronting | D. being |
| 30. A. ensured | B. insured | C. assured | D. reassured |
| 31. A. contact | B. sightless | C. glass | D. nearsighted |
| 32. A. agrees | B. connects | C. relates | D. applies |
| 33. A. thought | B. supposed | C. required | D. about |
| 34. A. its | B. which | C. that | D. it |
| 35. A. best | B. easiest | C. poorest | D. worst |
| 36. A. Terrified | B. Terrifying | C. Having been terrified | D. Being terrified |
| 37. A. declarations | B. witnesses | C. announcements | D. descriptions |
| 38. A. But | B. Therefore | C. Yet | D. However |
| 39. A. on | B. about | C. with | D. for |
| 40. A. vacant | B. empty | C. blank | D. unwritten |

Section III Reading Comprehension (50 points)

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

We live in southern California growing grapes, a first generation of vintners, and our home adjacent to the vineyards and the winery. It's a very pretty place, and in order to earn the money to realize our dream of making wine, we worked for many years in a business that demanded several household moves, an incredible amount of risk-taking and long absences from my husband. When it was time, we traded in our old life, cinched up our belts and began the creation of the winery.

We make small amounts of premium wine, and our lives are dictated by the rhythm of nature and the demands of the living vines. The vines start sprouting tiny green leaves in March and April, and the baby grapes begin to form in miniature, so perfect that they can be dipped in gold to form jewelry. The grapes swell and ripen in early fall, and when their sugar content is at the right level, they are harvested carefully by hand and crushed in small lots. The wine is fermented and tended until it is ready to be bottled. The vineyards shed their leaves; the vines are pruned and made ready for the dormant months—and the next vintage.

It sounds nice, doesn't it? Living in the country, our days were spent in the ancient routine of the vineyard, knowing that the course of our lives as vintners was choreographed long ago and that if we practiced diligently, our wine would be good and we'd be successful. From the start we knew there was a price for the privilege of becoming a winemaking family, connected

to the land and the caprices of nature.

There are outside influences that disrupt production and take patience, good will and perseverance away. For example, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulate every facet of the wine business. A winery's records are audited as often as two or three times a year and every label—newly written for each year's vintage must be approved....

However, the greatest threat to the winery, and one that almost made us lose heart, came out of a lawyer's imagination. Our little winery was served notice that we were named in a lawsuit accusing us of endangering the public health by using lead foils on our bottles (it was the only material used until recently) "without warning consumers of a possible risk." There it was, our winery's name listed with the industry's giants...

I must have asked a hundred times: "Who gets the money if the lawsuit is successful? The answer was, and I never was able to assimilate it, the plaintiffs and their lawyers who filed the suit! Since the lawsuit was brought in on behalf of consumers, it seemed to me that consumers must get something if it was proved that a lead foil was dangerous to them. We were told one of the two consumer claimants was an employee of the firm filing the suit!

There are attorneys who focus their careers on lawsuits like this. It is an immense danger to the small businessman. Cash reserves can be used up in the blink of an eye when in the company of lawyers. As long as it's possible for anyone to sue anybody for anything, we are all in danger.

(549 words)

41. The phrase "cinched up our belts," in the first paragraph, suggests that the couple _____.
- A. thought creating a winery would be easy.
 - B. wore clothing that was too big.
 - C. strapped their belongings together and moved.
 - ☒ D. prepared for the difficult work ahead.
42. The grapes are harvested on a date that _____.
- A. may vary.
 - ☒ B. is traditionally set.
 - C. depends on the official approval.
 - D. is determined by availability of pickers.
43. According to the author, the life of vintners is most controlled by _____.
- ☒ A. the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.
 - B. unexpected changes in temperature.
 - C. the sugar content of the grapes.
 - D. the temperature of the seasons.
44. The writer complains that when she questioned the lawyers she _____.
- A. never got an answer.
 - B. never got a simple answer.
 - C. could make no sense of the answer.
 - ☒ D. could not believe what she got.
45. The writer thinks that the legal profession _____.
- A. strives to protect consumers.

- B. includes rapacious attorneys.
- C. does a good job of policing its members.
- D. is part of an incorruptible system.

Text 2

Climatic conditions are delicately adjusted to the composition of the Earth's atmosphere. If there were a change in the atmosphere—for example, in the relative proportions of atmospheric gases—the climate would probably be changed also. A slight increase in water vapor, for instance, would increase the heat-retaining capacity of the atmosphere and would lead to a rise in global temperatures. In contrast, a large increase in water vapor would increase the thickness and extent of the cloud layer, reducing the amount of solar energy reaching the Earth's surface.

The level of carbon dioxide, CO₂, in the atmosphere has an important effect on climatic change. Most of the Earth's incoming energy is short-wavelength radiation, which tends to pass through atmospheric CO₂ easily. The Earth, however, reradiates much of the received energy as long-wavelength radiation, which CO₂ absorbs and then remits toward the Earth. This phenomenon, known as the greenhouse effect, can result in an increase in the surface temperature of a planet. An extreme example of the effect is shown by Venus, a planet covered by heavy clouds composed mostly of CO₂ whose surface temperatures have been measured at 430°C. If the CO₂ content of the atmosphere is reduced, the temperature falls. According to one respectable theory, if the atmospheric CO₂ concentration were halved, the Earth would become completely covered with ice. Another equally respectable theory, however, states that a halving of the CO₂ concentration would lead only to a reduction in global temperatures of 3°C.

If, because of an increase in forest fires or volcanic activity, the CO₂ content of the atmosphere increased, a warmer climate would be produced. Produced plant growth, which relies on both the warmth and the availability of CO₂, would probably increase. As a consequence, plants would use more and more CO₂. Eventually CO₂ levels would diminish and the climate, in turn, would become cooler. With reduced temperatures many plants would die; CO₂ would thereby be returned to the atmosphere and gradually the temperature would rise again. Thus, if this process occurred there might be a long-term oscillation in the amount of CO₂ present in the atmosphere, with regular temperature increases and decreases of a set magnitude.

Some climatologists argue that the burning of fossil fuels has raised the level of CO₂ in the atmosphere and has caused a global temperature increase of at least 1°C. It may in reality be only several regional temperature increases restricted to areas where there are many meteorological stations and caused simply by shifts in the pattern of atmospheric circulation. Other areas for example the Southern Hemisphere oceanic zone may be experiencing an equivalent temperature decrease that is unrecognized because of the shortage of meteorological recording stations.

(450 words)

46. The author is primarily concerned with _____.
- A. explaining the effects that the burning of fossil fuels might have on climate
 - B. illustrating the effects of CO₂ on atmospheric radiation
 - ☒ C. discussing effects that changes in the CO₂ level in the atmosphere might have on climate
 - D. challenging hypotheses about the effects of water vapor and CO₂ on climate
47. The passage suggests that a large decrease in the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere would result in _____.
- ☒ A. at least a slight decrease in global temperatures
 - B. at the most a slight increase in short-wavelength radiation reaching the Earth
 - C. a slight long-term increase in global temperatures
 - D. a large long-term increase in the amount of volcanic activity
48. The author refers to Venus primarily in order to _____.
- A. show the inherent weakness of the green-house effect theory
 - B. show that the greenhouse effect works on other planets but not on Earth
 - C. show the extent to which Earth's atmosphere differs from that of Venus
 - ☒ D. support the argument that the CO₂ level in the atmosphere has a significant effect on climate
49. The passage suggests that if there were a slight global warming at the present time, it would be _____.
- ☒ A. easy to measure the exact increase in temperature because of the abundance of temperature recording stations throughout the world
 - B. difficult to measure the increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere because of local variations in amounts
 - C. easy to demonstrate the effects of the warming on the water vapor in the atmosphere
 - ☒ D. difficult to prove that the warming was caused by the burning of fossil fuels
50. All of the following can be found in the author's discussion of climate except _____.
- A. a statement about the effects of increased volcanic activity on the Earth's temperatures
 - B. an indication of the effect of an increase in water vapor in the atmosphere
 - C. a contrast between two theories about the effects of a lowering of CO₂ levels in the atmosphere
 - ☒ D. a generalization of about the efficiency of meteorological recording stations

Text 3

The sea lay like an unbroken mirror all around the pine-girt, lonely shores of Orr's Island. Tall, kingly spruces wore their regal crowns of cones high in air, sparkling with diamonds of clear exuded gum; vast old hemlocks of primeval growth stood darkling in their forest shadows, their branches hung with long hoary moss; while feathery larches, turned to brilliant gold by autumn frosts, lighted up the darker shadows of the evergreens. It was one of those hazy, calm, dissolving days of Indian summer, when everything is so quiet that the faintest kiss of the wave

on the beach can be heard, and white clouds seem to faint into the blue of the sky, and soft swathing bands of violet vapor make all earth look dreamy, and give to the sharp, clear-cut outlines of the northern landscape all those mysteries of light and shade which impart such tenderness to Italian scenery.

The funeral was over, —the tread of many feet, bearing the heavy burden of two broken lives, had been to the lonely graveyard, and had come back again, —each footstep lighter and more unconstrained as each one went his way from the great old tragedy of Death to the common cheerful of Life.

The solemn black clock stood swaying with its eternal “tick-tock, tick-tock,” in the kitchen of the brown house on Orr’s Island. There was there that sense of a stillness that can be felt, —such as settles down on a dwelling when any of its inmates have passed through its doors for the last time, to go whence they shall not return. The best room was shut up and darkened, with only so much light as could fall through a little heart-shaped hole in the window-shutter, —for except on solemn visits, or prayer-meetings or weddings, or funerals, that room formed no part of the daily family scenery.

The kitchen was clean and ample, with a great open fireplace and wide stone hearth, and oven on one side, and rows of old-fashioned splint-bottomed chairs against the wall. A table scoured to snowy whiteness, and a little work-stand where—on lay the *Bible*, the *Missionary Herald*, and the *Weekly Christian Mirror*, before named, formed the principal furniture. One feature, however, must not be forgotten, —a great sea-chest, which had been the companion of Zephaniah through all the countries of the earth. Old, and battered, and unsightly it looked, yet report said that there was good store within of that which men for the most part respect more than anything else; and, indeed, it proved often when a deed of grace was to be done—when a woman was suddenly made a widow in a coast gale, or a fishing-smack was run down in the fogs off the banks, leaving in some neighboring cottage a family of orphans, —in all such cases, the opening of this sea-chest was an event of good omen to the bereaved; for Zephaniah had a large heart and a large hand, and was apt to take it out full of silver dollars when once it went in. So the Ark of the Covenant could not have been looked on with more reverence than the neighbors usually showed to Captain Pennel’s sea-chest.

(536 words)

51. The author describes Orr’s Island in a(n) _____ manner.

- ☒ A. emotionally appealing, imaginative
- ☐ B. rational, logically precise
- ☐ C. factually detailed, objective
- ☐ D. vague, uncertain

52. According to the passage, the “best room” _____.

- ☐ A. has its many windows boarded up
- ☐ B. has had the furniture removed

- C. is used only on formal and ceremonious occasions
D. is the busiest room in the house
53. From the description of the kitchen we can infer that the house belongs to people who _____.
A. never have guests
B. like modern appliances
C. are probably religious
D. dislike housework
54. The passage implies that _____.
A. few people attended the funeral
B. fishing is a secure vocation
C. the island is densely populated
D. the house belonged to the deceased
55. From the description of Zephaniah we can tell that he _____.
A. was physically a very big man
B. preferred the lonely life of a sailor
C. always stayed at home
D. was frugal and saved a lot of money

Text 4

Computer programmers often remark that computing machines, with a perfect lack of discrimination, will do any foolish thing they are told to do. The reason for this lies, of course, in the narrow fixation of the computing machine's "intelligence" on the details of its own perceptions its inability to be guided by any large context. In a psychological description of the computer intelligence, three related adjectives come to mind: single-minded, literal minded, and simple-minded. Recognizing this, we should at the same time recognize that this single-mindedness, literal-mindedness, and simple-mindedness also characterize theoretical mathematics, though to a lesser extent.

Since science tries to deal with reality, even the most precise sciences normally work with more or less imperfectly understood approximations toward which scientists must maintain an appropriate skepticism. Thus, for instance, it may come as a shock to mathematicians to learn that the Schrodinger equation for the hydrogen atom is not a literally correct description of this atom but only an approximation to a some that more correct equation taking account of spin, magnetic dipole, and relativistic effects and that this corrected equation is itself only an imperfect approximation to an infinite set of quantum field theoretical equations. Physicists, looking at the original Schrodinger equation, learn to sense in it the presence of many invisible terms in addition to the differential terms visible, and this sense inspires an entirely appropriate disregard for the purely technical features of the equation. This very healthy skepticism is foreign to the mathematical approach.

Mathematics must deal with well-defined situations. Thus, mathematicians depend on an intellectual effort outside of mathematics for the crucial specification of the approximation that mathematics is to take literally. Give mathematicians a situation that is the least bit ill-defined, and they will make it well-defined, perhaps appropriately, but perhaps inappropriately. In some cases, the mathematicians' literal-mindedness may have unfortunate consequences. The mathematicians turn the scientists; theoretical assumptions, that is, their convenient points of

analytical emphasis into axioms, and then take these axioms literally. This brings the danger that they may also persuade the scientists to take these axioms literally. The question, central to the scientific investigation but intensely disturbing in the mathematical context—what happens if the axioms are relaxed?—is thereby ignored.

The physicist rightly dreads precise argument, since an argument that is convincing only if it is precise loses all its force if the assumptions on which it is based are slightly changed, whereas an argument that is convincing though imprecise may well be stable under small agitations of its underlying assumptions.

(422 words)

56. The author discusses computing machines in the first paragraph primarily in order to

- A. indicate the dangers inherent in relying to a great extent on machines.
- ☒ B. illustrate his views about the approach of mathematicians to problem solving.
- C. compare the work of mathematicians with that of computer programmers.
- D. provide one definition of intelligence.

57. According to the passage, scientists are skeptical toward their equations because scientists

- ☒ A. work to explain real, rather than theoretical or simplified situations.
- B. know that well defined problems are often the most difficult to solve.
- C. are unable to express their data in terms of multiple variables.
- D. are unwilling to relax the axioms they have developed.

58. According to the passage, mathematicians present a danger to scientists because

- A. Mathematicians may provide theories that are incompatible with those already developed by scientists.
- B. Mathematicians may define situations in a way that is incomprehensible to scientists.
- ☒ C. Mathematicians may convince scientists that theoretical assumptions are facts.
- D. scientists may come to believe that axiomatic statements are untrue.

59. The author suggests that the approach of physicists to solving scientific problems is

- ☒ A. practical for scientific purposes.
- B. detrimental to scientific progress.
- C. unimportant in most situations.
- D. expedient, but of little long-term value.

60. The author implies that scientists develop a healthy skepticism because they are aware that

- A. mathematicians are better able to solve problems than are scientists.
- B. changes in axiomatic propositions will inevitably undermine scientific argument.
- ☒ C. well-defined situations are necessary for the design of reliable experiments.
- D. some factors in most situations must remain unknown.