

针对性强 实用全面



 2005-2014 十年

考研英语 真题详解

主编 / 王建华

- ✓ 考研专家倾心编写，全面讲解历年真题
- ✓ 囊括十年考研英语真题
- ✓ 精解、精析核心知识点



 中国人民大学出版社

014036188

H310.42
687

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主 编 王建华

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中国人民大学出版社
• 北京 •



北航

C1715489

H310.42

687

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

2005—2014 十年考研英语真题详解/王建华主编. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2014. 2
ISBN 978-7-300-18943-7

I. ①2… II. ①王… III. ①英语-研究生-入学考试-题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 025494 号

2005—2014 十年考研英语真题详解

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2005—2014 Shi Nian Kaoyan Yingyu Zhenti Xiangjie

出版发行	中国人民大学出版社	
社 址	北京中关村大街 31 号	邮政编码 100080
电 话	010-62511242 (总编室)	010-62511770 (质管部)
	010-82501766 (邮购部)	010-62514148 (门市部)
	010-62515195 (发行公司)	010-62515275 (盗版举报)
网 址	http://www.crup.com.cn	
	http://www.lkao.com.cn (中国 1 考网)	
经 销	新华书店	
印 刷	北京东方圣雅印刷有限公司	
规 格	185 mm×260 mm 16 开本	版 次 2014 年 3 月第 1 版
印 张	15	印 次 2014 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
字 数	383 000	定 价 28.00 元

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前言

目前,图书市场上考研英语辅导用书版本很多,分类也比较细,从语言知识运用到阅读理解,从翻译到写作,从词汇到新题型再到应用文写作,每一部分都有相应的考点知识讲解和实践练习的专项辅导书,当然不同版本的系列考研英语辅导书中少不了还要有一本真题详解辅导书。这么多不同版本的书籍摆在面前,考生要自己作出判断和选择,自己决定买哪个版本的书籍比较值得,如果考生没有明确的判断标准,这件事就变得很艰难。

判断一本好的考研英语辅导书的标准是什么呢?

首先,书的编著者必须是考研辅导界有多年辅导经验的老师。这样的老师知道考生的需求在哪里,更知道考生的问题在哪里,这样,老师在编书的时候就能够根据大多数考生的需要而设置辅导书的框架和内容,从而书中的内容对考生的辅导就有针对性。

其次,书的编著者最好是有过阅卷经验的老师。这样的老师很能把握考题答案的设置和选材的难易度,阅卷的经历可以给老师一个判断主观题答案好与坏的衡量标准。考研英语辅导用书既包括练习题也包括配套的参考答案。如果一本辅导用书的作者没有阅卷经验,在答案设置时就难免不够专业,这样对学生辅导的针对性就不够强。

另外,要买的书一定要属于由多本辅导书所构成的同一个版本系列。如果一个版本系列只有一两本书构成,有的辅导书一个版本甚至只有一本书,这样的书给人的感觉不专业。如果你买了这本书,假如这本书是词汇书,再想买同系列的阅读或者写作辅导书却没有,只能再去挑选别的版本系列,这样对考生来讲可能是时间的浪费。

最后,买考研英语辅导书要看其出版社。出版社的实力决定了其出书的质量和力度,不同的出版社也有图书出版的不同侧重点。有些出版社在考研书方面出版较多,集聚了大批高水平的作者,图书的质量也有保证。

有了这些基本的考研英语图书购买知识,你就可以大胆选择自己要买的考研英语辅导书了。下面,我很负责任地把这本考研英语十年真题辅导用书给你做一个介绍,供你作出理性的选择:

这本书是我多年来一直想出的一本书,汇集了我多年的授课、辅导经验及研究成果。考生在英语备考过程中有一本书可以伴随整个备考过程,这本书就是考研英语历年真题。本书把2005—2014十年的真题融为一本,每年的考题都包括考题本身、选项解析,阅读部分还有长难句讲解、难词讲解和全文译文,写作配有相应的范文。各位考研学子,当你觉得考研英语复习得差不多时,你就可以买下这本书,从第一套题开始每天的阅读训练和自测:每天一篇阅读练习,在15分钟之内读完并做完考题。一直这样要求自己。当你把本书中所有的考题做完之后,你就会发现:你的阅读速度和阅读准确度接近并达到了考研英语的基本能力要求甚至更高水平。对于英语知识运用,除了做这10套题之外,你还需要做完之后背这些考题,翻译也一样。写作方面,先自己写一下,然后与参考范文相对照,最好把每篇范文中的经典句子背一背。按照这个规划来使用本书,这本书的价值就发挥到了极致。

编者

于人大明德国际楼

读考研书 找人大社

一、2015 人大社考研英语类图书

书 名	作者	开本	定/估价	计划出版时间
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考研英语新教程	郭庆民	16K	58.00	2014.1
考研英语模拟考场	郭庆民	16K	39.00	2014.9
历年考研英语真题名家详解	郭庆民	16K	46.00	2014.2
考研英语阅读理解技巧进阶	白洁	16K	39.00	2014.2
考研英语历年真题全新解读	白洁	16K	45.00	2014.2
考研英语模拟考场（英语二）	白洁	16K	22.00	2014.8
考研英语阅读理解高分强化训练 100 篇	白洁	16K	43.00	2014.1
考研英语阅读 200 篇	郭庆民	16K	69.00	2014.1
考研英语阅读 100 篇及历年真题详解(英语二)	郭庆民	16K	56.00	2014.1
考研英语词汇复习指南	谢振元	16K	58.00	2013.12
考研英语高分词汇精记速记	谢振元	32K	48.00	2013.12
考研英语阅读完形翻译全突破	赵小冬 袁秉政	16K	49.00	2013.12
考研英语短文写作及英汉翻译	刘鸿飞 孙艺之	16K	48.00	2013.12
考研英语大纲词汇分类精读笔记	蒋军虎	16K	49.00	2013.12
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2005—2014 十年考研英语真题详解	王建华	16K	28.00	2014.3
考研英语经典专项阅读 120 篇	王建华	16K	49.00	2014.1

二、2015 人大社考研政治类图书

书 名	作者	开本	定/估价	计划出版时间
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最新考研政治真题命题研究与高分策略	余学本 郭务本 肖秀荣	16K	42.00	2014.2
硕士研究生入学考试思想政治理论课复习指导	余学本等	16K	49.00	2014.2
考研政治 1000 客观题突破 200 核心考点	阳光考研命题研究中心	16K	32.00	2014.1
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考研政治多项选择题强化特训 800 题	芦欣	32K	36.00	2014.2
考研政治十年真题专项超精解	芦欣	16K	22.00	2014.2
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考研政治冲刺必备六韬三略——六大密押专题与终极预测 3 套卷	芦欣	32K	15.00	2014.9
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三、2015 人大社考研数学类图书

书 名	作者	开本	定/估价	计划出版时间
考研历届数学真题题型解析（数学一）	黄先开 曹显兵	16K	56.00	2014.1
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考研数学经典冲刺 5 套卷（数学二）	黄先开 曹显兵	16K	12.00	2014.9
考研数学经典冲刺 5 套卷（数学三）	黄先开 曹显兵	16K	12.00	2014.9
考研数学新编考试参考书	李恒沛	16K	69.00	2014.1
考研数学新编考试参考书（经济类）	严守权	16K	52.00	2014.1

四、2015 人大社考研专业课类图书

书 名	作者	开本	定/估价	计划出版时间
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考研心理学命题思路及名校真题详解	翔高教育考研 命题研究中心	16K	59.00	已出
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考研法学命题思路及名校真题详解	翔高教育考研 命题研究中心	16K	39.00	已出

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考研新闻学命题思路及名校真题详解	翔高教育考研 命题研究中心	16K	68.00	已出
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五、2015 人大社法硕（1 月份考试）图书

书 名	作者	开本	定/估价	计划出版时间
全国法律硕士专业学位研究生入学联考考试指南（第十五版）	全国法硕指导委员会	16K	159.00	2014.9
2015 年法律硕士联考历年试题汇编	编写组	16K	56.00	2014.9
2015 年法律硕士联考考试大纲配套练习	朱力宇等	16K	76.00	2014.9
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2015 年法律硕士联考大串讲	朱力宇等	16K	62.00	2014.10
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2015 年法律硕士（法学）联考历年真题精解及考前 5 套题	白文桥	16K	58.00	2014.9

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2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

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 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 | [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 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 _____.
 [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] Co-operation 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 un-



certain? 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 progress.
- [D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

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

- [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.

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; 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 up 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 _____.

- [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 _____.
 [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
 [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, sees the triumph of 1960s 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 academic specialty 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 of 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 1960s, 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, talk-ing 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 sub-

title, 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 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 Mc Whorter, 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” (Paragraph 3) 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 blanks. 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 together, 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 of 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 Coordinating 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 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 Eu-