

考 研

系列丛书

2002

研究生入学考试

主编 金启军 任承科 高丽新

英语应试指南(40套题) (第4版)

● 新大纲

● 新题型

● 试题全真模拟

● 写作范文标准



NEUPRESS
东北大学出版社

2002 年研究生入学考试 英语应试指南

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东 北 大 学 出 版 社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

2002 年研究生入学考试英语应试指南/金启军, 任承科, 高丽新主编. —沈阳: 东北大学出版社, 2001.5

ISBN 7-81054-290-7

I . 2… II . ①金… ②任… ③高… III . 英语-考试-研究生 IV . H319

©东北大学出版社出版

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沈阳市第六印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店北京发行所发行

开本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

字数: 874 千字

印张: 31.125

2001 年 5 月第 4 版

2001 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 刘宗玉 张德喜

责任校对: 米 戎

封面设计: 唐敏智

责任出版: 秦 力

定价: 35.00 元

前 言

2001 年国家对研究生入学英语考试大纲及试卷结构作了一定的调整,从中可以看出国家更加注重交际能力的考查并创造条件希望能尽快在笔试试卷中增加听力考查。在实行统考的外语科目中加强交际能力的考查,有利于促进相关层次外语教学目标的落实,提高学生外语的听、说能力,满足他们今后工作和学习的需要,以适应国家改革开放和进一步扩大对外交往的形势。

硕士研究生入学考试是为高等学校和科研机构招收硕士研究生而设置的,而且全国统一考试。它要求考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:(一)词汇。考试所涉及的词汇、短语的总量为 5300 个左右。(二)语法。要求掌握:①动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法;②名词、形容词和副词的用法;③介词、连词和代词的用法;④简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。(三)阅读理解能力。考生应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料,能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种题材(社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等)和体裁(议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等)的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料字数的 3%)。(四)书面表达能力。①根据所给题目或素材写出叙述、说明或议论性的短文;②语言比较规范,条理清楚。

近几年来,研究生的英语入学考试成绩一直比较低(2001 年的外语最低录取线不超过 55 分)。针对这种现象,我们这些多年工作在英语教学第一线并从事考研辅导及阅卷工作的教师进行了深入细致的分析,发现考生的基础知识掌握得都很好,但重点、难点不明确,实际应用能力差,加上没有足够的时间复习,这就大大影响了考试成绩。如何使考生迅速掌握答题思路和分析方法就成了关键问题。而提高成绩的有效途径就是加大做题力度,在有限的时间内,快速提高得分能力。

我们是在全面分析历年考研试题及在综合阅卷中发现的考生普遍存在的问题后,精心编写了这套模拟试题集。经过多所院校的试用,反映颇佳。本书公开发行人已是第四个年头,十分畅销。针对全国各地考生的反馈信息及今年考研试题的情况,我们对全书又做了修订,旨在把最好的考研辅导书奉献给全国的考生,相信它定能助广大考生一臂之力。

全书设计和编写内容体现了如下特点:

1. 内容新颖。本书编写内容是根据全国硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲中的最新要求和今年考研试题的最新变化而确定的。

2. 选材广泛。本书共包含四十套题,内容覆盖面广、针对性强。同时考虑到广大考生具有一定的英语基础和理解能力,所以我们只给答案或只做简单解释,从而方便了记忆,避免了其他同类书的分章练习及解释太多太繁的缺点。

3. 程度适中。本书所包含的四十套全真模拟试题,难度上与真正的考题差不多,有些部分又略比入学考试试题难一些,这样能使大家居高临下,高屋建瓴,起到“平时多苦练,考时少受难”的作用。

4. 四十套全真模拟试题都配有范文,易于广大考生参考模拟。

编 者

2001 年 3 月

2001 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲的 修订和试卷结构的调整

大纲修订说明

全国硕士研究生入学考试是为国家选拔、培养高层次专业人才的考试。在实行统考的外语科中加强交际能力的考查,有利于促进相关层次外语教学目标的落实,提高学生外语的交际能力,满足他们今后工作和学习的需要,适应国家改革开放和进一步扩大对外交往的形势。本次修订更加注重交际能力考查及创造条件尽快在笔试试卷中增加听力考查,2001 年英语考试大纲对试卷结构作了一定的调整,具体调整如下:

试卷内容、题量和计分

题 号	内 容	题 量	计分 (百分比)
I	语法结构与词汇	30	15
II	完形填空	20	10
III	阅读理解	20	40
IV	英译汉	5	15
V	短文写作	1	20
总计		76	100

调整前后的对比

1. 将“语法结构与词汇”的总题目数从 40 小题减至 30 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 15 分。删掉原来 B 节内容,将原 C 节改为 B 节;
2. 将“完形填空”的题目数从 10 个增加至 20 个,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分;
3. 将“短文写作”的字数从“不少于 150 词”改为“大约 200 词”,赋分 20 分;
4. 删掉答题参考时间。

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第一套题

Section I Structure and Vocabulary

Part A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

1. More than ten million copies of George Orwell's novels ___ in English alone since it was first published in 1949.
A are sold B sold C have been sold D have sold
2. ___ on his back with a cigarette in his mouth, the young man was thinking about what he was going to do with the money he had earned during the summer.
A Laying B To lie C Lying D To lay
3. Venus is perpetually covered by thick, opaque clouds ___ the planet's surface from view.
A that they shield B the shield is C they shield D that shield
4. The students are planning to go on a trip, but ___ of them will be staying at home.
A any B none C someone D some
5. To produce one pound of honey, a colony of bees must fly a distance equal to ___ around the world.
A two times as much B twice that of C twice D double
6. Most restaurants are closed during the Spring Festival. ___ we had better eat at home.
A After all B Once and for all C All in all D That is all
7. On seeing the child ___ the lake, Eric sprang to his feet, and went to the rescue.
A fell into B fall into C to fall into D falls into
8. "Sorry, I lost your telephone number; otherwise, I ___ long before."
A must have rung you up B ought to have rung you up
C had rung you up D would have rung you up
9. The team ___ noted professors and experts will make a thorough investigation into this accident.
A consisting of B consisted of C consisting in D consisted in
10. When the Victorians had family reunions, the host went ___ their way to entertain the guests.
A in for B over C out of D back on

Part B

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

11. Ten workers were assigned to ___ the production line.
A book B cook C man D woman
12. When dangers occur in the ___ work space of underground mines, so many people can't escape quick enough.
A cramped B depleted C rigid D tiff
13. Plants raised in greenhouses are tended ___ in an attempt to create the best possible conditions for their growth.

- A methodically B partially C organically D vigorously
14. The United States Congress and the state legislatures ____ thousands of laws into practice each year.
A enact B draft C debate D amend
15. Many of Edith Wharton's best stories were completed under great personal _____. Maybe the pressure brought her energy.
A poverty B strain C resentment D privacy
16. The construction of a large modern building is far from simple; it's really an especially ____ operation.
A lengthy B ardent C intricate D odd
17. To cool itself, a rhinoceros soaks in mud or water because its thick ____ has no sweat glands.
A tongue B hide C horn D trunk
18. ____ maneuverability, few birds can equal the capacities of the hummingbird, which hovers for long periods and even flies backward.
A With respect to B With fondness for C In appreciation of D In favor of
19. The ____ of most modern bridge is made of concrete or steel and covered with something else.
A arch B platform C skeleton D coating
20. Originally, a hall-mark was a mark on gold to show the gold ____ official standards and could be put on market.
A was exempt from B feel short of C conformed to D surpassed
21. The wax in motor oil ____ flow in cold weather.
A measures B hinders C impede D admonishes
22. I Sadora Punean preferred to dance on a stage ____ scenery, although most of others would rather perform on a stage full of decorations.
A devoid of B protected from C close to D made of
23. People have ____ the sun's energy since ancient times and have been using it up to now.
A acknowledged B worshipped C harnessed D stunned
24. Like children acquiring a language by imitating adults, birds ____ the songs of their elders.
A pronounce B harmonize C coordinate D mimic
25. Lichens are found in ____ every environment, from deserts to tropical rain forests.
A conceivably B virtually C seemly D arduously
26. Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon distinguished herself as a surgeon at a time in which medical profession was ____ male.
A only B occasionally C predominantly D regrettably
27. The American painter Mary Cassatt lived mainly in France, where she ____ the study of impressionism and later became a master of it.
A figured out B came across C embraced D concurred with
28. Today's success in weather forecasting ____ applied rather than pure science.
A leads to B stems from C benefits to D based on
29. The highly ____ dance school founded by Katherine in New York City was an influential center of Black dance.
A promoted B significant C acclaimed D induced
30. The ____ over patent rights of the invention are so bitter that there seem to be no settlement in the near future.
A scandals B strikes C disputes D discrepancies

Section II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

When you have a dog it is necessary to care for it very carefully. 31, you will be loved by your dog 32 a kind monarch is his people.

The most important part of dog-care is cleanliness. 33 the dog have to be kept clean. His environment should also be clean. The bed he sleeps in can be made with anything like a rug or a dog mattress, 34 it is kept clean and put in a place where there are no drafts.

Proper feeding is also important to your dog's health. Heavy aluminum feeding pans are best 35 they cannot chip or break. A dog should be fed in the same place and on a regular schedule. During feeding time it should be quiet. If your dog refuses to eat, don't 36 him. 37 his food and don't feed him again until his next 38 feeding.

Food should never be left before a dog for more than thirty minutes 39. If he does not eat over a long period of time, your dog should be taken to a 40. Another important thing is to keep fresh water 41 to the dog during hot weather.

One important thing that many dog owners forget is exercise for their dog. 42 exercise helps build strength and keeps the dog healthy. Without it the dog's development is 43. A regular walk at a 44 time of the day is enough to help a smaller dog live a healthier and happier life. Large dogs, 45, require a run in an open field.

There are 46 things that are also important for a dog's health — things like bathing, care of the teeth and nails, 47 them away from insects as much as possible. It's also necessary to provide 48 care while traveling. But if you 49 the three main points 50 above, your dog will give you a great amount of pleasure.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 31. A In effect | B In vain | <u>C</u> In return | D In fact |
| 32. <u>A</u> as | B like | C even though | D so that |
| 33. A Not only does | B Not does only | C not only | D Only |
| 34. <u>A</u> as well as | B as far as | C as soon as | D as long as |
| <u>35</u> <u>A</u> since | B though | C after | D until |
| 36. A release | <u>B</u> force | C enforce | D manipulate |
| 37. A Retain n | <u>B</u> Eliminate | <u>C</u> Remove | D Rot |
| 38. A ordinary | B common | C proper | D regular |
| 39. A under some circumstances | | B under no circumstances | |
| | C under the circumstances | <u>D</u> under any circumstances | |
| 40. A veterinarian | B magician | C chemist | D physician |
| 41. A acceptable | B available | C according | D appropriate |
| 42. A rigorous | B vigorous | C excessive | D extreme |
| 43. A wavered | B illuminated | C discarded | D impeded |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 44. A fixing | B fixed | C free | D any |
| 45. A moreover | B therefore | C anyway | D though |
| 46. A another | B other | C others | D the other |
| 47. A to keep | B kept | C keeping | D to have kept |
| 48. A especial | B specific | C special | D specially |
| 49. A observe | B maintain | C conserve | D preserve |
| 50. A followed | B covered | C recovered | D assumed |

Section III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

Chicken is a bird that is raised for its meat and eggs. There are probably more chickens than any other single kind of bird, and they live throughout the world. Chickens — like other birds — have feathers and wings. But chickens also have a number of special growths on their bodies that most other birds do not have. These growths include the red comb on top of the head and the red wattles that hang beneath the beak.

Chicken meat and eggs are a good source of protein. Protein is a chemical compound that is necessary for a healthy diet. Chicken meat is also low in fat. However, chicken eggs contain a large amount of a fatty substance called cholesterol. Many physicians believe that too much cholesterol in a person's diet may contribute to heart disease.

What, besides children, connects mothers around the world and across the seas of time? It's chicken soup, one prominent American food expert says. From Russian villages to Africa and Asia, chicken soup has been the remedy for those weak in body and spirit. Mothers passed their knowledge on to ancient writers of Greece, China and Rome, and even 12th century philosopher and physician Moses Maimonides extolled its virtues.

Among the ancients, Aristotle thought poultry should stand in higher estimation than four legged animals because the air is less dense than the earth (天空比地球更稀疏。其含义是：生物愈众，其价值愈轻). Chickens got another boost in the Book of Genesis, where it is written that birds and fish were created on the fifth day, a day before four legged animals. But according to Mimi Sheraton, who has spent much of the past three years exploring the world of chicken soup, much of the reason for chicken's real or imagined curative powers comes from its color.

Her new book, "The Whole World Loves Chicken Soup", looks at the beloved and mysterious brew, with dozens of recipes from around the world. Throughout the ages, she said, "there has been a lot of feeling that white colored foods are easier to eat for the weak women and the ill. "In addition, "soups, or anything for that matter eaten with a spoon" are considered "comfort foods," Sheraton said. "I love soup and love making soup and as I was collecting recipes I began to see this as an international dish.... It has a universal mystique as something curative, a strength builder," Sheraton said from her New York home.

Her book treats the oldest remedy as if it was brand new. The National Broiler Council, the

trade group representing the chicken industry, reported that 51 per cent of the people it surveyed said they bought chicken because it was healthier, 50 per cent said it was versatile, 41 per cent said it was economical and 46 per cent said it was low in fat.

51. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A Prominent American Foods.
- B Chicken Soup, A Universal Cure All.
- C Chicken Soup Recipes.
- D History of the Chicken Soup.

52. Since ancient times, the value of chicken soup ____.

- A has been over estimated
- B has been known only to mothers
- C has been appreciated only by philosophers
- D has been widely acknowledged

53. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A Chicken soup has a very long history.
- B Since ancient times, chicken soup has been a home remedy.
- C Poultry usually stands higher than four legged animals.
- D Four legged animals were said to be created on the sixth day.

54. Chicken soup has curative powers mainly for according to Sheraton ____.

- A its color
- B its taste
- C its flavor
- D its recipe

Passage 2

Revenge is one of those things that everyone enjoys. People don't like to talk about it, though. Just the same, there is nothing more satisfying or more rewarding than revenge. The purpose is not to harm your victims but to let them know that you are upset about something that they are doing to you. Careful plotting can provide you with relief from bothersome coworkers, gossiping friends, or nagging family members.

Coworkers who make comments about the fact that you are always fifteen minutes late for work can be taken care of very simply. All you have to do is get up extra early one day. Before the sun comes up, drive to each coworker's house. Reach under the hood of your coworker's car and disconnect the center wire that leads to the distributor cap, the car will be unharmed, but it will not start, and your friends at work will all be late for work on the same day. If you're lucky, your boss might notice that you are the only one there and will give you a raise.

Gossiping friends at school are also perfect targets for a simple act of revenge. A way to trap either male or female friends is to leave phony messages on their lockers. If the friend that you want to get is male, leave a message that a certain girl would like him to stop by her house later that day. With any luck, her boyfriend will be there. The girl won't know what's going on, and the victim will be so embarrassed that he probably won't leave his home for a month.

When Mom and Dad and your sisters and brothers really begin to annoy you, harmless revenge may be just the way to make them quiet down for a while. The dinner table is a likely place. Just before the meal begins, throw a handful of raisins into the food. Wait about five minutes and, after everyone has begun to eat, cover your mouth with your hand and begin to

make odd noises. When they ask you what the matter is, point to a raisin and yell, "Bugs!" They'll dump their food in the disposal, jump into the car, and head for McDonald's. That night, you'll have your first quiet, peaceful meal in a long time. A well planned revenge does not have to hurt anyone. The object is simply to let other people know that they are beginning to bother you.

55. The main topic of the passage is how to ____.
- A avoid nagging family members
 - B silence gossiping friends
 - C deal with bothersome coworkers
 - D make a harmless revenge
56. According to the passage, a harmless revenge is ____.
- A to hurt nobody emotionally
 - B to amuse the victim
 - C to prevent one from disturbing others
 - D to react to those who bother you
57. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the second example?
- A The girl wasn't expecting the victim.
 - B The victim was invited by the girl.
 - C The girl managed to revenge the victim harmlessly.
 - D The girl received a phony message.
58. The family members dumped their food in the disposal because ____.
- A they wanted to eat out
 - B they wanted to have a peaceful meal
 - C they thought their food had been spoiled
 - D they didn't like the food with raisins

Passage 3

Anthropology is the scientific study of humanity and of human culture. Anthropologists investigate the strategies for living that are learned and shared by people as members of social groups. These scientists examine the characteristics that human beings share as members of one species and the diverse ways that people live in different environments. They also analyze the products of social groups--both material objects and less material creations, such as beliefs and values. Like other social scientists, anthropologists look systematically for general patterns in human behavior. They develop theories and use scientific methods to test them. Their research is comparative and cross-cultural — that is, it studies various groups of people to determine their similarities and differences. For example, anthropologists have studied the legal systems of African farm villages, of New Guinea pig breeders, and of European industrial nations. Social scientists in other fields work mainly in urban, industrial societies and make cross-cultural comparisons less often.

Anthropology fastens its attention upon those physical characteristics and industrial techniques, those conventions and values, which distinguish one community from all others that belong to a different tradition.

The distinguishing mark of anthropology among the social sciences is that it includes for serious study other societies than our own. For its purposes and social regulation of mating and reproduction is as significant as our own, though it may be that of the Sea Dyaks, and have no

possible historical relation to that of our civilization. To the anthropologist, our customs and those of a new Guinea tribe are two possible social schemes for dealing with a common problem, and in so far as he remains an anthropologist he is bound to avoid any weighting of one in favor of the other. He is interested in human behavior, not as it is shaped by one tradition, our own, but as it has been shaped by any tradition whatsoever. He is interested in a wide range of custom that is found in various cultures, and his object is to understand the way in which these cultures change and differentiate, the different forms through which they express themselves and the manner in which the customs of peoples function in the lives of the individuals.

Now custom has not been commonly regarded as a subject of any great moment. The inner workings of our own brains we feel to be uniquely worthy of investigation, but custom, we have a way of thinking, is behavior at its most commonplace. As a matter of fact, it is the other way round. Traditional custom is a mass of detailed behavior more astonishing than what any one person can ever evolve in individual actions. Yet that is a rather trivial aspect of the matter. The fact of first rate importance is the predominant role that custom plays in experience and belief, and the very great varieties it may manifest.

59. According to the passage, we can say that anthropology ____.
- A. can deal with human beings as one group of the creatures in the living world
 - B. can distinguish the human race from other
 - C. can provide insights into the relationship between human beings and nature
 - D. can reveal an enormous diversity of traditions
60. For serious study, an anthropologist ____.
- A. must not study his own culture
 - B. is not supposed to have a prejudice against any society
 - C. should focus on those societies which are historically related to each other
 - D. is obliged to work only on those societies which have no historical relationship to each other
61. In the third paragraph, the author is trying ____.
- A. to be critical of custom
 - B. to say that anthropology is more important than psychology
 - C. to strengthen the role custom plays in experience and belief
 - D. to draw our attention to the importance of custom
62. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. The Science of Custom.
 - B. Creatures of Society.
 - C. Human Behavior.
 - D. The Functions of Cultures.

Passage 4

The potential of computers for increasing the control of organizations or society over their members and for invading the privacy of those members has caused considerable concern.

The privacy issue has been raised most insistently with respect to the creation and maintenance of data files that assemble information about persons from a multitude of sources. Files of this kind would be highly valuable for many kinds of economic and social research, but they are bought at too high a price if they endanger human freedom or seriously enhance the opportunities of blackmailers. While such dangers should not be ignored, it should be noted that

the lack of comprehensive data files has never before been the limiting barrier to the suppression of human freedom.

Making the computer the villain in the invasion of privacy or encroachment on civil liberties simply diverts attention from the real dangers. Computer data bank files can and must be given the highest degree of protection from abuse. But we must be careful also, that we do not employ such crude methods of protection as to deprive our society of important data it needs to understand its own social processes and to analyze its problems.

Perhaps the most important question of all about the computer is what it has come and will do to man's view of himself and his place in the universe. The most heated attacks on the computer are not focused on its possible economic effects, its presumed destruction of job satisfaction, or its threat to privacy and liberty, but upon the claim that it causes people to be viewed, and to view themselves, as machines.

What the computer and the progress in artificial intelligence challenge is an ethic that rests on man's apartness from the rest of nature. An alternative ethic, of course, views man as a part of nature, governed by natural law, subject to the forces of gravity and the demands of his body. The debate about artificial intelligence and the simulation of man's thinking is, in considerable part, a confrontation of these two views of man's place in the universe.

63. Why is it important to prevent the abuse of computer data banks?

- A To protect the right of the individual.
- B To maintain discipline in society.
- C To encourage economic and social research.
- D To collect wide-ranging information.

64. Too much caution in the use of computers will ____.

- A prevent the solution of economic problems
- B cause more suppression of human freedom
- C lead to clumsy methods of protection
- D interfere with our study of society

65. What lessons can be learned from the past in this debate?

- A Crime has always been associated with progress.
- B Attacks on freedom are nothing new.
- C The accumulation of data encourage oppression.
- D Privacy has been a neglected issue.

66. The arrival of the computer has made man ____.

- A have more difficulty understanding himself
- B think more like a machine
- C look at himself in a different way
- D gain less satisfaction from his work

Passage 5

The civilization of Europe was not a thing of autonomous growth. The earliest historic civilizations arose on what are now the fringes of the European sphere, but made a great contribution to what was to happen later. Perhaps the most significant development of all was writing, which appeared in two different forms: as hieroglyphs in ancient Egypt, and as cuneiform in ancient Mesopotamia. These two civilizations had much in common, but also had marked differences.

First, the basic similarities. Both civilizations depended on rivers: ancient Egypt on the Nile and its fertile valley; ancient Mesopotamia on the Tigris and the Euphrates, and the fertile crescent between them. Both were dependent on agriculture. Thanks largely to the invention of writing, both had elaborate administrative systems. These, in turn, made sure that government in both was highly centralized. In each case there was a hierarchy which reached its culmination in the person of the king, who was regarded either as a god in mortal form, or as the only person qualified to serve as an intermediary between the gods and the people.

The differences between Mesopotamia and Egypt are based on geography and climate. Egypt was a narrow, fertile strip, broadening at last into the more ample agricultural lands of the Delta, where the Nile reached the Mediterranean. The climate was equable, and deserts on either side of the river valley provided a natural barrier against invaders. For most of the time the one great catastrophe the Egyptians had to fear was that the Nile would fail to rise, since their prosperity depended entirely on the annual inundation.

The people of Mesopotamia lived in a far more threatening, dangerous, and uncertain world. The climate was more extreme, and also more unpredictable. The region had no strongly marked natural frontiers, such as those which protected Egypt. The cities which grew up in the plains were constantly under threat, both from warlike tribes in the hills above them, and from nomadic invaders. Within the region, power shifted rapidly from one city-state to another. The most powerful cities were initially in the south, where Mesopotamian civilization began. Power then moved north, and fell into the hands of the Assyrians, who took their name from the city Assur but also ruled from Nineveh and Nimrud. With the fall of Nineveh in 612 BC, it shifted south again, to Babylon, which was in any case regarded as the traditional spiritual capital, even if it was not always the political one.

There is a marked difference in temperament between the two civilizations which reflects the difference in material conditions. The Egyptians tended to be equable and optimistic. The elaborate Egyptian cult of the dead, to which we owe so many relics of the Egyptian achievement, was intended to insure that the afterlife was as much as possible like the life people already knew, which they found for the most part eminently satisfactory. Mesopotamian civilization, on the other hand, was filled with terror and foreboding. The gods must constantly be propitiated, to fend off disaster. The afterlife was nothing to look forward to. The great Mesopotamian epic *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, for example, describes the realm of the dead as a place of universal sadness.

No ancient Egyptian would ever have thought in such terms. But, if ancient Egyptian civilization was the more stable, it was also less dynamic. While the relics of ancient Egypt which survive today are more numerous, more impressive, and usually more emotionally accessible to us, it seems likely that civilization as we know it owes more to Mesopotamia, from where it inherited that element of discontent which has constantly prodded it and made it continue to develop.

67. From the first paragraph we know that ____.

- A The earliest historic civilizations arose not at the center but on the fringes of the European sphere
- B The civilization of Europe was a thing of autonomous growth
- C These two civilizations had nothing in common,
- D hieroglyphs in ancient Egypt appeared earlier than cuneiform in ancient Mesopotamia

68. What can you get from Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5?

- A They all describe the differences between the two civilizations.
 - B There is a marked difference in temperament between the two civilizations.
 - C The Egyptians tended to be equable and optimistic.
 - D Both civilizations depended on rivers.
69. What is the best title for the passage?
- A Civilization in the Orient.
 - B The Sources of Western Civilization.
 - C Civilization in the Nile.
 - D Civilization in Mesopotamia.
70. From the last paragraph we can conclude that ____.
- A Egyptian civilization is indebted to Mesopotamia civilization
 - B If Egyptian civilization was the more stable, it was more dynamic
 - C The relics of ancient Egypt are less numerous
 - D Civilization in the Nile is usually more emotionally accessible to us

Section IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

(71) From the dawn of history, man has felt the urge to communicate with his fellows through a more lasting medium than smoke signals and jungle drums. The cave paintings left to us by prehistoric artists eventually led to somewhat more messages than recorded on sheets of lead or bronze.

(72) In man's continuing effort to create a material that would aid him in recording his history, and his philosophy of life, the Egyptians began to produce papyrus which continued in use until the tenth century AD. In some areas, parchment — made from the skins of sheep and goats — was utilized as a writing material for many hundreds of years.

(73) Important as these developments were, it is the Chinese who are responsible for the invention of paper — one of the basic elements of world civilization — almost one thousand years before its first use in Europe. Before this invention, the Chinese, too, had used hard-surfaced materials for writing, including strips of wood tied together, while important messages were elegantly inscribed on silk scrolls.

The Chinese had been familiar for sometime with the making of felt. According to tradition, an official called Tsai Lun thought that the same process could be adapted to vegetable fibers, and his experiments resulted in the invention of paper in AD 105. The art of papermaking spread to Japan about five hundred years later.

(74) By the second half of the fourteenth century, the use of paper for literary purposes was well established in Western Europe.

(75) From this time onward, with the use of this cheap and plentiful writing material, learning was more and more widely disseminated and, with the invention of printing, paper became one of the greatest contributions to the more rapid advancement of knowledge. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, most paper was made through a tedious manual process. However, in the years that followed, a machine was invented for grinding wood into fibers and a chemical pulping process was developed for the manufacture of paper.