



LI NIAN ZHEN TI

硕士研究生入学考试

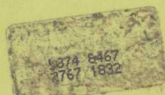
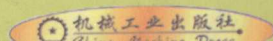
历年真题解析

英语

LI NIAN ZHEN



主编 北京大学英语系 李博
编写 双博士考研英语课题组
总策划 胡东华



2004年考研辅导教材

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主 编 北京大学英语系 李 博
编 写 双博士考研英语课题组
总策划 胡东华



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二、讲座总策划及献爱心人: 胡东华

三、讲座资料提供:

北大、清华、人大考研辅导班资料采编组

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五、网站: 中国教育考试双博士网站: <http://www.bbdd.cc>

六、课程表:

时 间 科 目	12月第1周	12月第2周	12月第3周	12月第4周	1月第1周	1月第2周
政 治	马克思主义哲学 政治经济学	毛泽东思想概论	邓小平理论概论	国际政治、 时事政治	网上通知	网上通知
英 语	听力	英语知识运用	阅读理解 A (命题趋势)	阅读理解 B (英译汉)	写作命题预测 及背诵范文	网上通知
数 学 一	高数 (1~5)	高数 (6~11)	线性代数	概率论与 数理统计	网上通知	网上通知
数 学 二	高数(1~3)	高数(4~6)	高数(7~11)	线性代数	网上通知	网上通知
数 学 三	微积分 (1~5)	微积分 (6~10)	线性代数	概率论与 数理统计	网上通知	网上通知
数 学 四	微积分 (1~5)	微积分 (6~10)	线性代数	概率论	网上通知	网上通知
西医综合	生理学 生物化学	病理学	外科学	内科学	网上通知	网上通知

(如有变化,另行通知)

双博士品牌 真情大奉献

来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信

双博士:

您好!

首先感谢您对北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动的热情支持和无私帮助!师恩难忘,北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动是北京大学研究生会的品牌活动之一,是北京大学所有在校研究生和本科生对恩师情谊的最朴素表达。双博士作为大学教学辅导及考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一,不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师,其行为将永久的被北大师生感怀和铭记。

作为考研漫漫征途上的过来人,双博士曾陪伴我们度过考研岁月的无数个日日夜夜,曾带给我们无数个明示和启发,当然也带给我们今天的成功。

特致此信,向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情,并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

北京大学研究生会
二零零二年十二月

郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士:

您好!

.....

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册,我认为质量很好,因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料,仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点,另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇,而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩,真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士,也相信考研中借助双博士的力量,会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下,如果可以的话,我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》,或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇·考点·记忆法·用法详解》。两本书中的任何一本,我都相信会根我带来好运!

另外,.....

李 XX

2001年11月22日

天津某高校学生的来信

双博士:

你们好!

.....

我们都知道,英语学习中,口语是非常重要的,而《英美流行口语》正是我们所需要的,是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后,我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛,我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学,相信他们会很意外,也会很高兴的。双博士为我们着想,我们也希望能以微小之力量,给她的工作以支持和回报。其实,我想,只要我们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事,使他们从中受了益,英语有了提高,就是对“双博士”最好的回报了,对不对?

还有,我校对购买“双博士”图书比较困难,到书店买,常被抢购一空,由老师订购又“姗姗来迟”,所以,我想与你们联系,能否帮同学们统一订购?如可以,请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

.....

英语俱乐部部长:于 XX
2002年4月24日

前 言

本书属于双博士品牌考研丛书中的英语系列。其中,涵盖了历年(2003~1992年)英语真题,每题解析体现详尽、经典的风格。便于考生熟悉考题形式,了解历年考题难度,进行模拟考试,合理安排考试时间。其鲜明的特点有:

1、本书包含了2003年最新全国硕士研究生入学考试英语真题及详细解析,并为考生提供了2003年、2002年英语听力部分的原文材料。

2、全书整体分为两大部分(试题部分、答案解析部分),有助于考生模拟考试,从而有针对性的进行复习。

3、试题解析详尽具体。先着重点出考点,同时,对重要词汇进行解释说明并针对重点短语、语法现象及惯用形式进行举例说明,为阅读材料提供了参考译文及解读部分。

4、针对历年的短文写作,提供了参考范文,开拓了考生的视野,提供了写作的指导思路。

5、本书采用双色排版,设计简洁,并用60克特制的防盗版胶版纸印刷,且每印张的价格不上涨,其直接目的是以广大考生利益为中心,并遏制盗版。

6、“双博士”将在2003年11、12月份进行考研网上免费押题讲座,届时敬请垂询:<http://www.bbdd.cc>。此义举将为考生最后的拼搏指点迷津。这讲座已成功举办两年,受益群体多达二十万之众。已举办的两年押题讲座来看,押题的命中率很高。

凡购买双博士品牌考研丛书累计60元者,在临考前一个月可获赠英语及政治密押(内部资料)试卷各一套!(详见书中夹页)。

双博士考研英语课题组

2003年4月于北京

“双博士”网站留言选登

自从2002年11月~12月双博士网站举办考研及四、六级讲座以来,每天都有大量读者留言,交流考试心得和对双博士丛书的观感。现将部分留言选登如下:

	作者: 考研人 来自: 湖北 2003-2-16, 23:31:04 留言内容: 今天上网把你们的考研网上押题讲座和你们上传的真题对比来看,押中的题还真不少来!希望双博士在2004年考研政治理论方面继续给广大考生押题!!
	作者: 奋斗 来自: 福建 2003-2-16, 23:40:00 留言内容: 是的,我认为政治理论做的最好的部分是形势与政策部分,其中有关16大的考题共8分全部押中了;毛概部分押中了中国共产党的最低纲领和最高纲领部分;当代部分即最后的两个选作题,都能从押题的相关部分找到答案,这对我特别有用,因为我是一名理科生,对当代部分的内容不熟悉。谢谢双博士!!!
	作者: mmer 来自: 四川 2003-2-9, 17:16:50 留言内容: 双博士教辅真的很不错,我和身边的同学用了都说好!谢谢胡东华老师和编书老师,谢谢你们!
	作者: 格格 来自: 北京 2003-2-18, 9:03:44 留言内容: 谢谢上帝我的四级终于过了,谢谢小虫和双博士。
	作者: 红蜻蜓 来自: 湖北 2003-2-1, 18:40:21 留言内容: 今天看了大家的留言和回复获益匪浅。这个网站办的挺好。
	作者: 杨康 来自: 安徽 2002-11-28, 18:32:47 留言内容: 双博士教育网的同志们,你们出版的书很好。尤其是英语辅导书。你们能给我指导如何做好考研的准备吗?谢谢你们的关心。
	作者: MATTHEW 来自: 四川 2002-12-2, 12:01:37 留言内容: 双博士考研单词记忆法非常棒,这次政治押题讲座上传的内容很不错。还有我想问一下胡老师是否是个基督徒!?
	作者: 谢军华 来自: 湖北 2002-12-6, 19:06:05 留言内容: 谢谢主编为我们提供这么方便的讲座!!在这讲究金钱的世界,你们能全心为我们着想!太难得了。
	作者: 杨杨 来自: 北京 2002-12-4, 9:39:01 留言内容: 你们出的时政形势政策分析这本书及9月以后的补充资料很及时也很全面。谢谢!
	作者: 吴光华 来自: 黑龙江 2002-12-3, 18:07:19 留言内容: 你们的東西对我帮助很大,你们的书也挺出色,希望你们能够再接再厉,办得更好,谢谢!
	作者: kaoyan 来自: 北京 2002-11-30, 10:53:31 留言内容: 以前用你们的大学英语资料考四六级感觉很好,最近买了一套考研数学最后冲刺题,也还不错,希望你们多多努力,做好这个网站!很感谢你们!!

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一、试 题 部 分

2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates

Section I Listening Comprehension

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 five minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1 – 5, You will hear a talk about Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have 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)

Boston Museum of Fine Arts	
Founded (year)	1870
Opened to the public (year)	1
Moved to the current location (year)	1909
The west wing completed (year)	2
Number of departments	9
The most remarkable department	3
Exhibition space(m ²)	4
Approximate number of visitors/year	800,000
Programs provided	classes
	lectures
	5
	films



Part B

Directions:

For Questions 6 - 10, you will hear an interview with an expert on marriage problems. 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)

What should be the primary source of help for a troubled couple?

6

Writing down a list of problems in the marriage may help a troubled couple discuss them

7

Who should a couple consider seriously 求助于 turning to if they can't talk with each other?

8

Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their

9

According to the old notion, what will make hearts grow fonder?

10

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. 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 the following talk about napping. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 - 13.

11. Children under five have abundant energy partly because they

[A] sleep in three distinct parts

[B] have many five-minute naps

[C] sleep in one long block

[D] take one or two naps daily

12. According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by

[A] its genes

[B] its habit

[C] its mental state

[D] its physical condition

13. The talk suggests that, if you feel sleepy through the day, you should

[A] take some refreshment

[B] go to bed early

[C] have a long rest

[D] give in to sleep

Questions 14 - 16 are based on the following interview with Sherman Alexie, an American Indian poet. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 - 16.

14. Why did Sherman Alexie only take day jobs?

[A] He could bring unfinished work home.

[B] He might have time to pursue his interests.

[C] He might do some evening teaching.

[D] He could invest more emotion in his family.

15. What was his original goal at college?

[A] To teach in high school.

[B] To write his own books.

[C] To be a medical doctor.

[D] To be a mathematician.



16. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?
 [A] To follow his father. [B] For an easy grade.
 [C] To change his specialty. [D] For knowledge of poetry.

Questions 17-20 are based on the following talk about public speaking. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17-20.

17. What is the most important thing in public speaking?
 [A] Confidence. [B] Preparation.
 [C] Informativeness. [D] Organization.
18. What does the speaker advise us to do to capture the audience's attention?
 [A] Gather abundant data. [B] Organize the ideas logically.
 [C] Develop a great opening. [D] Select appropriate material.
19. If you don't start working for the presentation until the day before, you will feel
 [A] uneasy [B] uncertain [C] frustrated [D] depressed
20. Who is this speech most probably meant for?
 [A] Those interested in the power of persuasion. [B] Those trying to improve their public image.
 [C] Those planning to take up some public work. [D] Those eager to become effective speakers.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

6-12-8-11

Section II Use of English

Directions:

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

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 21 to how they can be best 22 such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 23, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 24 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 25 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 26 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 27 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, 28, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 29 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide 30 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 31 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 32 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 33 visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have 34 attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 35 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 36 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 37. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 38 they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 39 for roles that are within their 40 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. [A] thought | [B] idea | [C] opinion | [D] advice |
| 22. [A] strengthen | [B] accommodate | [C] stimulate | [D] enhance |
| 23. [A] care | [B] nutrition | [C] exercise | [D] leisure |
| 24. [A] If | [B] Although | [C] Whereas | [D] Because |
| 25. [A] assistance | [B] guidance | [C] confidence | [D] tolerance |



- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 26. [A] claimed | [B] admired | [C] ignored | [D] surpassed |
| 27. [A] improper | [B] risky | [C] fair | [D] wise |
| 28. [A] in effect | [B] as a result | [C] for example | [D] in a sense |
| 29. [A] displaying | [B] describing | [C] creating | [D] exchanging |
| 30. [A] durable | [B] excessive | [C] surplus | [D] multiple |
| 31. [A] group | [B] individual | [C] personnel | [D] corporation |
| 32. [A] consent | [B] insurance | [C] admission | [D] security |
| 33. [A] particularly | [B] barely | [C] definitely | [D] rarely |
| 34. [A] similar | [B] long | [C] different | [D] short |
| 35. [A] if only | [B] now that | [C] so that | [D] even if |
| 36. [A] everything | [B] anything | [C] nothing | [D] something |
| 37. [A] off | [B] down | [C] out | [D] alone |
| 38. [A] On the contrary | [B] On the average | [C] On the whole | [D] On the other hand |
| 39. [A] making | [B] standing | [C] planning | [D] taking |
| 40. [A] capabilities | [B] responsibilities | [C] proficiency | [D] efficiency |

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four Passages. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Passage 1

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spy master who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession". These days the Net, which has already remade such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The last revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open-source intelligence", and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from



the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

41. The emergence of the Net has
- [A] received support from fans like Donovan. [B] remodeled the intelligence services.
- [C] restored many common pastimes. [D] revived spying as a profession.
42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to
- [A] introduce the topic of online spying. [B] show how he fought for the U. S.
- [C] give an episode of the information war. [D] honor his unique services to the CIA.
43. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means
- [A] causing the biggest trouble. [B] exerting the greatest effort.
- [C] achieving the greatest success. [D] enjoying the widest popularity.
44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that
- [A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true.
- [B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information.
- [C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability.
- [D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information.
45. Straitford is most proud of its
- [A] official status. [B] nonconformist image.
- [C] efficient staff. [D] military background.

Passage 2

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those



who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could “adopt” middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to

- [A] call on scientists to take some actions.
- [B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights.
- [C] warn of the doom of biomedical research.
- [D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement.

47. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is

- [A] cruel but natural.
- [B] inhuman and unacceptable.
- [C] inevitable but vicious.
- [D] pointless and wasteful.

48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's

- [A] discontent with animal research.
- [B] ignorance about medical science.
- [C] indifference to epidemics.
- [D] anxiety about animal rights.

49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should

- [A] communicate more with the public.
- [B] employ hi-tech means in research.
- [C] feel no shame for their cause.
- [D] strive to develop new cures.

50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is

- [A] a well-known humanist.
- [B] a medical practitioner.
- [C] an enthusiast in animal rights.
- [D] a supporter of animal research.

Passage 3

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of



switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

51. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because

- [A] cost reduction is based on competition.
- [B] services call for cross-trade coordination.
- [C] outside competitors will continue to exist.
- [D] shippers will have the railway by the throat.

52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

- [A] Indifferent.
- [B] Supportive.
- [C] Indignant.
- [D] Apprehensive.

53. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that

- [A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad.
- [B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide.
- [C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief.
- [D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business.

54. The word "arbiters" (line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those

- [A] who work as coordinators.
- [B] who function as judges.
- [C] who supervise transactions.
- [D] who determine the price.

55. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by

- [A] the continuing acquisition.
- [B] the growing traffic.
- [C] the cheering Wall Street.
- [D] the shrinking market.

Passage 4

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers (we treat) death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.



In 1950, the U. S. spent \$ 12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$ 1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way”, so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. Ask a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

56. What is implied in the first sentence?

[A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people.

[B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.

[C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.

[D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.

57. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that

[A] medical resources are often wasted.

[C] some treatments are too aggressive.

[B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases.

[D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable.

58. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of

[A] strong disapproval.

[C] slight contempt.

[B] reserved consent.

[D] enthusiastic support.

59. In contrast to the U. S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care

[A] more flexibly.

[C] more cautiously.

[B] more extravagantly.

[D] more reasonably.

60. The text intends to express the idea that

[A] medicine will further prolong people's lives.

[B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living.

[C] death should be accepted as a fact of life.

[D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care.

Part B

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)

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (61) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

“Anthropology” derives from the Greek words *anthropos* “human” and *logos* “the study of”. By its very name, an-



thropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (62) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field—study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (63) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (64) Tylor defined culture as "... that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

(65) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

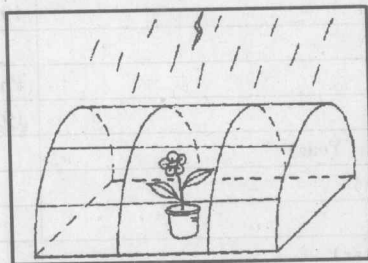
Section IV Writing

66. Directions:

Study the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning
- 2) point out its implications in our life.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



温室花朵经不起风雨