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2002年人大版考研  
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考研复习必备资料

# 历年研究生入学考试 英语统考真题详解

主编 张锦芯

 中国人民大学出版社

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# 历年研究生入学考试 英语统考真题详解

主编 张锦芯

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中国人民大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

历年研究生入学考试英语统考真题详解/张锦芯主编.  
北京:中国人民大学出版社,2001

ISBN 7-300-03768-2/H·292

I. 历…

II. 张…

III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 18065 号

## 历年研究生入学考试英语统考真题详解

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出版发行:中国人民大学出版社

(北京中关村大街 31 号 邮编 100080)

邮购部:62515351 门市部:62514148

总编室:62511242 出版部:62511239

E-mail:rendafx@public3.bta.net.cn

经 销:新华书店

印 刷:北京市鑫鑫印刷厂

---

开本:787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张:26.5

1999 年 3 月第 1 版

2001 年 4 月第 3 版 2001 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

字数:604 000

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定价:33.00 元

(图书出现印装问题,本社负责调换)

# 前 言

在充分研究历年研究生入学考试英语试题和在考研辅导班讲授有关专题的基础上,我们对考生准备参加研究生考试时面临的问题和任务进行了切实分析,为了帮助考生更好地克服存在的一些困难,我们编写了2002年考研复习丛书。丛书包括往年已经出版过但根据2001年考题做了重大修改的几本畅销书,也包括根据学生的需要今年新增加的品种。

近几年的英语试题显示出一些突出特征,其中包括:(1)更强调学生综合运用语言的能力,如增加了综合填空的数量,提高了写作部分的分值。(2)语法考试起点高,从表面上看,纯属测试语法的部分仅限于第一部分的Section A和综合填空的部分选择项,但实际上对语法的测试贯穿整个考题,而且涉及相当复杂的句子,无论Section A、阅读理解部分还是翻译部分都是如此。很多考生往往孤立地去复习每个部分,忘记了贯穿各部分的一个核心问题:牢固掌握基础语言知识,并利用它提高自己破解复杂句的能力。我们相信,如果真正解决了这个问题,考生的综合应试能力会获得实质性提高。因此,考生应该牢固掌握并学会应用一些重点语法内容。(3)涉及词汇量较大,几乎每部分都有超纲词汇或词义。考生应该清楚地认识到,良好的语言知识基础和充足的词汇量是考试成功的关键。因此,要早动手,在阅读过程中积极扩大词汇量,并提高根据词汇的原义推测其在上下文中的特定意思的能力。(4)答题要求一定的技能和不同的方法。不少考生采用一成不变的方法来答所有的题,思路相当狭窄,这显然是不得要领的,不同的题应该采用不同的策略来解决。考生有时抱怨出题的角度太“刁”,实际上也许恰恰是因为他们不懂得答题思路。(5)考题涉及一些新知识领域或社会热点问题,如:2001年考题综合填空部分,阅读理解部分第二、三、四篇文章,翻译部分的选文等。因为考生对这些新领域或热点问题不了解,再加上语言障碍,读这些文章时充其量只能读到一知半解的程度,无怪乎考生答题时感到非常没有把握。所以,我们在丛书的选文上非常重视知识内容的选择,力争涵盖尽量多的知识领域和社会热点问题。

《历年研究生入学考试英语统考真题详解》属这套丛书之一。在书中,我们对1991年至2001年的英语试题进行了详细的题解,解题注重揭示命题角度,注意总结归纳一些应试技能、理解文章和题意的方法,旨在帮助学生充分体会历年考题的命题思路,对自己面临的任务和需要解决的问题获得清醒的认识,以提高应试能力。我们认为,本书是考生在开始复习准备考研时就应该阅读的书之一。

丛书的主编是中国人民大学外语系张锦芯教授,参加编写工作的都是多年从事考研辅导的教师,包括张锦芯教授,白洁、王敏、郭庆民、田育英、赵艳萍副教授,他们对历年考题的命题特点和学生存在的问题都有深刻的认识。编写过程中,新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审定工作,郝彩虹、张锦、翟崇生等同志协助编写了其中一部分,陶

灿梅、武敏、汪明等同志承担了部分资料整理和打印等工作。在丛书的设计上，中国人民大学出版社马胜利同志提出不少宝贵意见。这里一并表示感谢。

限于水平和时间，疏漏及失误在所难免，欢迎广大读者、英语界同仁批评指正。



真题分析系列

RENDA

2002年人大版考研

2002 NIAN REN DA BAN KAO YAN



张锦芯

中国人民大学外语系教授，资深考研辅导专家。多年来，张锦芯教授带领的中国人民大学外语系中青年教师编写的考研英语辅导系列教材，融知识性、方法性、实用性和针对性为一体，深受广大考生好评。

策划编辑 马胜利

责任编辑 韩洁林坚

封面设计 明度工作室 张朋

版式设计 王坤杰

真题分析系列

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2002年考研政治题型分析及模拟题

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ISBN 7-300-03768-2



9 787300 037684 >

ISBN 7-300-03768-2/H·292

定价: 33.00元

# 目 录

2001 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	1
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (2001) .....	1
2001 年试题答案解析 .....	15
2000 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	46
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (2000) .....	46
2000 年试题答案解析 .....	60
1999 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	82
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (1999) .....	82
1999 年试题答案解析 .....	97
1998 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	128
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (1998) .....	128
1998 年试题答案解析 .....	142
1997 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	167
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (1997) .....	167
1997 年试题答案解析 .....	181
1996 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	214
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (1996) .....	214
1996 年试题答案解析 .....	228
1995 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	261
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (1995) .....	261
1995 年试题答案解析 .....	275
1994 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	296
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (1994) .....	296
1994 年试题答案解析 .....	309
1993 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	327
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (1993) .....	327
1993 年试题答案解析 .....	339
1992 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	358
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (1992) .....	358
1992 年试题答案解析 .....	369
1991 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案解析 .....	387
National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (1991) .....	387
1991 年试题答案解析 .....	397

# 2001 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语试题及答案解析

## National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (2001) (NETEM 2001)

### Part I Structure and Vocabulary

#### Section 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 ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times \_\_\_\_\_ 1979.

[A] from                      [B] after                      [C] for                      [D] since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] [●]

1. If I were in a movie, then it would be about time that I \_\_\_\_\_ my head in my hands for a cry.

[A] bury                      [B] am burying                      [C] buried                      [D] would bury

2. Good news was sometimes released prematurely, with the British recapture of the port \_\_\_\_\_ half a day before the defenders actually surrendered.

[A] to announce                      [B] announced                      [C] announcing                      [D] was announced

3. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent. so one \_\_\_\_\_ wait instead of searching for it.

[A] would rather                      [B] had to                      [C] cannot but                      [D] had best

4. She felt suitably humble just as she \_\_\_\_\_ when he had first taken a good look at her city self, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed.

[A] had                      [B] had had                      [C] would have had                      [D] has had



5. There was no sign that Mr Jospin, who keeps a firm control on the party despite \_\_\_\_\_ from leadership of it, would intervene personally.  
 [A] being resigned [B] having resigned  
 [C] going to resign [D] resign
6. So involved with their computers \_\_\_\_\_ that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.  
 [A] became the children [B] become the children  
 [C] had the children become [D] do the children become
7. The individual TV viewer invariably senses that he or she is \_\_\_\_\_ an anonymous, statistically insignificant part of a huge and diverse audience.  
 [A] everything except [B] anything but  
 [C] no less than [D] nothing more than
8. One difficulty in translation lies in obtaining a concept match. \_\_\_\_\_ this is meant that a concept in one language is lost or changed in meaning in translation.  
 [A] By [B] In [C] For [D] With
9. Conversation becomes weaker in a society that spends so much time listening and being talked to \_\_\_\_\_ it has all but lost the will and the skill to speak for itself.  
 [A] as [B] which [C] that [D] what
10. *Church* as we use the word refers to all religious institutions, \_\_\_\_\_ they Christian. Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.  
 [A] be [B] being [C] were [D] are

## Section 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 ANSWER SHEET 1 by blacking the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.

- [A] vanished [B] scattered [C] abandoned [D] rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [●] [D]

11. He is too young to be able to \_\_\_\_\_ between right and wrong.  
 [A] discard [B] discern [C] disperse [D] disregard
12. It was no \_\_\_\_\_ that his car was seen near the bank at the time of the robbery.  
 [A] coincidence [B] convention [C] certainty [D] complication

13. One of the responsibilities of the Coast Guard is to make sure that all ships \_\_\_\_\_ follow traffic rules in busy harbors.  
[A] cautiously [B] dutifully [C] faithfully [D] skillfully
14. The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ the welfare of his animals.  
[A] critical about [B] indignant at  
[C] indifferent to [D] subject to
15. The chairman of the board \_\_\_\_\_ on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.  
[A] compelled [B] posed [C] pressed [D] tempted
16. It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] for long [B] in and out [C] once for all [D] by nature
17. Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in \_\_\_\_\_ and lack of unity in style.  
[A] conflict [B] confrontation [C] disturbance [D] disharmony
18. The Timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] thrived [B] swelled [C] prospered [D] flourished
19. However, growth in the fabricated metals industry was able to \_\_\_\_\_ some of the decline in the iron and steel industry.  
[A] overturn [B] overtake [C] offset [D] oppress
20. Because of its intimacy, radio is usually more than just a medium; it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] firm [B] company [C] corporation [D] enterprise
21. When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognizes it as \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] novel [B] remote [C] distant [D] foreign
22. My favorite radio song is the one I first heard on a thick 1923 Edison disc \_\_\_\_\_ at a garage sale.  
[A] trifled with [B] scraped through  
[C] stumbled upon [D] thirsted for
23. Some day software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] descend [B] decline [C] deteriorate [D] depress
24. Equipment not \_\_\_\_\_ official safety standards has all been removed from the workshop.  
[A] conforming to [B] consistent with  
[C] predominant over [D] providing for
25. As an industry, biotechnology stands to \_\_\_\_\_ electronics in dollar volume and perhaps

surpass it in social impact by 2020.

[A] contend [B] contest [C] rival [D] strive

26. The authors of the United States Constitution attempted to establish an effective national government while preserving \_\_\_\_\_ for the states and liberty for individuals.

[A] autonomy [B] dignity [C] monopoly [D] stability

27. For three-quarters of its span on Earth, life evolved almost \_\_\_\_\_ as microorganisms.

[A] precisely [B] instantly [C] initially [D] exclusively

28. The introduction of gunpowder gradually made the bow and arrow \_\_\_\_\_, particularly in western Europe.

[A] obscure [B] obsolete [C] optional [D] overlapping

29. Whoever formulated the theory of the origin of the universe, it is just \_\_\_\_\_ and needs proving.

[A] spontaneous [B] hypothetical [C] intuitive [D] empirical

30. The future of this company is \_\_\_\_\_: many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.

[A] at odds [B] in trouble [C] in vain [D] at stake

## Part 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 ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 31 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant 32 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor will introduce a 33 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 34 and will strictly control the amount of 35 that can be given to a case 36 a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee, Lord Irvine said he 37 with

31. [A] as to [B] for instance

[C] in particular [D] such as

32. [A] tightening [B] intensifying

[C] focusing [D] fastening

33. [A] sketch [B] rough

[C] preliminary [D] draft

34. [A] illogical [B] illegal

[C] improbable [D] improper

35. [A] publicity [B] penalty

[C] popularity [D] peculiarity

36. [A] since [B] if

[C] before [D] as

37. [A] sided [B] shared

[C] complied [D] agreed

a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 38 sufficient control.

39 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 40 of media protest when he said the 41 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 42 to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 43 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 44 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 45 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands 46 our British judges," he said.

Witness payments became an 47 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentence in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 48 to have received payments for telling the stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised 49 witnesses might be encouraged exaggerate their stories in court to 50 guilty verdicts.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 38. [A] present     | [B] offer          |
| [C] manifest        | [D] indicate       |
| 39. [A] Release     | [B] Publication    |
| [C] Printing        | [D] Exposure       |
| 40. [A] storm       | [B] rage           |
| [C] flare           | [D] flash          |
| 41. [A] translation | [B] interpretation |
| [C] exhibition      | [D] demonstration  |
| 42. [A] better than | [B] other than     |
| [C] rather than     | [D] sooner than    |
| 43. [A] changes     | [B] makes          |
| [C] sets            | [D] turns          |
| 44. [A] binding     | [B] convincing     |
| [C] restraining     | [D] sustaining     |
| 45. [A] authorized  | [B] credited       |
| [C] entitled        | [D] qualified      |
| 46. [A] with        | [B] to             |
| [C] from            | [D] by             |
| 47. [A] impact      | [B] incident       |
| [C] inference       | [D] issue          |
| 48. [A] stated      | [B] remarked       |
| [C] said            | [D] told           |
| 49. [A] what        | [B] when           |
| [C] which           | [D] that           |
| 50. [A] assure      | [B] confide        |
| [C] ensure          | [D] guarantee      |

### Part 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 ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

#### Passage 1

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could

continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

51. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] sociology and chemistry
- [B] physics and psychology
- [C] sociology and psychology
- [D] physics and chemistry

52. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation

- [B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
  - [C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
  - [D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones
53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation  
[B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study  
[C] the change of policies in scientific publications  
[D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs
54. The direct reason for specialisation is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the development in communication  
[B] the growth of professionalisation  
[C] the expansion of scientific knowledge  
[D] the splitting up of academic societies

## Passage 2

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant A



mericans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

55. Digital divide is something \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] getting worse because of the Internet  
[B] the rich countries are responsible for  
[C] the world must guard against  
[D] considered positive today
56. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] offers economic potentials  
[B] can bring foreign funds  
[C] can soon wipe out world poverty  
[D] connects people all over the world
57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] providing financial support overseas  
[B] preventing foreign capital's control  
[C] building industrial infrastructure  
[D] accepting foreign investment
58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] how well-developed it is electronically  
[B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants  
[C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern  
[D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

### Passage 3

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of headscratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a back-

bone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

59. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] needs of the readers all over the world
- [B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers
- [C] origins of the declining newspaper industry
- [D] aims of a journalism credibility project

60. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] quite trustworthy
- [B] somewhat contradictory
- [C] very illuminating
- [D] rather superficial

61. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] working attitude
- [B] conventional lifestyle
- [C] world outlook
- [D] educational background

62. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] failure to realize its real problem

- [B] tendency to hire annoying reporters
- [C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting
- [D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

#### Passage 4

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler, Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?