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2006^年 考研英语 模拟考场

主编 张锦芯

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2006 考研英语

2006 考研英语 英语模拟考场

主编 王江涛

北京航空航天大学出版社

2006 年考研英语模拟考场



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前言

2005年7月教育部考试中心公布了2006年考研英语考试大纲,对考试题型又作了调整。我们立即按说明要求及其样题对本书作了调整,为考生提供了根据新大纲说明编写的15套模拟题。相信这本书会帮助大家在原有的复习基础上尽快地熟悉并掌握新题型。

本书特点一:内容新。我们在编写这本模拟试题集时既注重文章内容的深度和广度,使其覆盖更多的知识面,又注重考题难度的要求,为考生提供全新内容的模拟试题。

本书特点二:针对性强。考虑到广大考生缺乏临考经验的现状,我们以模拟考场的形式,全真模拟考场的氛围,为考生提供15套模拟题进行训练,以利于考生提前进入考试状态,做到临场不乱,应对自如,提高应试能力;同时帮助考生复习巩固已学到的知识,并学习新的内容,继续扩大词汇,扩大知识面,增强语感,使自己学得更扎实。本书模拟题的难度贴近真题,命题和答题思路亦贴近真题。

我们建议考生在做题时:

(1) 把15套题分几个阶段做,开始阶段可先做1套至3套题,做题的时候,按考试规定的时间,用180分钟做完一套题。做的过程中一定不要翻看后面的题解,题做完后再对照题解,把题解所包含的内容搞清楚,更重要的是看自己在做哪一种题型时困难较大,总结问题究竟出在哪里,以便在做下面几套题时有针对性地克服。

(2) 在做每一套题时都要把学到的新词汇、句型记下来,把阅读中碰到的结构复杂的长句翻译出来。

我们相信,在考前的四个半月内,只要考生能勤奋学习、方法得当,一定能取得好成绩。

本书的主编是中国人民大学外国语学院张锦芯教授,参加编写工作的编者都是多年从事考研辅导的教师,他们对历年试题的命题特点和学生存在的问题都有明确的认识。这些老师是张锦芯、田育英教授,郭庆民、王敏、赵艳萍、韩满玲、王红、陈丽丽副教授,林慧老师和陈敏、秦冬玲、娄琛同志。在编写过程中,新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审定工作,郝彩虹、张锦和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。在本书的策划上,中国人民大学出版社马胜利同志提出了不少宝贵意见,这里一并表示感谢。

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预祝大家顺利通过考试。

编者

2005年8月

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全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语

全真模拟试题一

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)

Emerging technologies are prompting fundamental changes in education. The static, sequential presentation of books has been the 1 for learning since Gutenberg. Now, 2, we are beginning to see 3, linked and interactive technology-based resources in virtually every 4. When 5 with online distance learning and personal interaction of the traditional classroom environment, such resources 6 a richer learning environment. We need to 7 that computer-based education will not 8 the classroom or teacher anytime soon, but those who have tried it agree that CBT (computer-based training) will have a dramatic 9 on the way we learn.

Educational software is experiencing an explosion of 10 in our homes and schools. Computer-based educational resources take many 11 and are being embraced by young and old 12. Students can learn anatomy by taking 13 tours of the body. Students can travel through the Milky Way to Cassiopeia and other constellations 14 an electronic teacher explains the 15 of the universe. Millions of elementary age students are getting one-on-one instructions 16 keyboarding skills. Chemistry students are doing lab exercises with bits and bytes 17 dangerous chemicals. Some innovative software packages 18 the mind by inviting students to learn the power of logic and creativity. We all have learned at one time or another that learning can, and should be, fun. It didn't take long for education software developers to 19 education and entertainment into a single learning resource. This edutainment software gives students an opportunity to play 20 learning.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] axis | [B] impetus | [C] medium | [D] foundation |
| 2. [A] moreover | [B] however | [C] incidentally | [D] consequently |
| 3. [A] spontaneous | [B] lively | [C] dynamic | [D] robust |
| 4. [A] discipline | [B] domain | [C] scope | [D] realm |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 5. [A] coupled | [B] compared | [C] aligned | [D] identified |
| 6. [A] suffice | [B] grant | [C] boost | [D] offer |
| 7. [A] denounce | [B] disclaim | [C] restate | [D] retort |
| 8. [A] discharge | [B] replace | [C] dislocate | [D] retrieve |
| 9. [A] autonomy | [B] impact | [C] incentive | [D] affection |
| 10. [A] admission | [B] reception | [C] acknowledgement | [D] acceptance |
| 11. [A] shapes | [B] options | [C] forms | [D] alternatives |
| 12. [A] alike | [B] likely | [C] invariably | [D] individually |
| 13. [A] ritual | [B] rigorous | [C] virtual | [D] authentic |
| 14. [A] while | [B] where | [C] whereas | [D] since |
| 15. [A] fantasies | [B] mysteries | [C] momentum | [D] myths |
| 16. [A] on | [B] with | [C] for | [D] at |
| 17. [A] other than | [B] according to | [C] rather than | [D] in contrast to |
| 18. [A] tease | [B] evoke | [C] abound | [D] disrupt |
| 19. [A] merge | [B] connect | [C] immerse | [D] combine |
| 20. [A] as | [B] by | [C] with | [D] while |

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

The evolution of the social sciences has reached a crucial point that might be called a *phase change* in which old, atomistic, and impressionistic ways of doing research are superseded by a far more systematic and united methodology. To bring social sciences to the level of rigor already achieved by some of the physical sciences, a new type of facility will be needed. This will be a transdisciplinary, Internet-based collaboratory that will provide social and behavioral scientists with the databases, software and hardware tools, and other resources to conduct worldwide research that integrates experimental, survey, geographic, and economic methodologies on a much larger scale than was possible previously. This facility will enable advanced research and professional education in economics, sociology, psychology, political science, social geography, and related fields.

In many branches of social sciences, a new emphasis on the rigor of formal labora-

tory experimentation has driven researchers to develop procedure and software to conduct online interaction experiment using computer terminals attached to local area networks. The opportunity to open these laboratories to the Internet will reduce the cost per research participant and increase greatly the number of institutions, researchers, students, and research participants who can take part. The scale of social sciences experimentation can increase by an order of magnitude or more, examining a much wider range of phenomena and ensuring great confidence in results through multiple replication of crucial studies.

Technology for administering questionnaires to very large numbers of respondents over the Internet will revolutionize survey research. Data from past questionnaire surveys can be the springboard for new surveys with vastly larger numbers of respondents at lower cost than by traditional methods. Integrated research studies can combine modules using both questionnaire and experimental methods. Results can be linked via geographic analysis to other sources of data including census information, economic statistics, and data from other experiments and surveys. Longitudinal studies will conduct time-series comparisons across data sets to chart social and economic trends. Each new study will be designed so that the data automatically and instantly become part of the archives, and scientific publications will be linked to the data sets on which they are based so that the network becomes a universal knowledge system.

21. A "phase change" (Paragraph 1) is one in which
- [A] an old period ends and a new period begins.
 - [B] a gradual invisible transition takes place.
 - [C] fragments are united into a whole.
 - [D] social sciences come to be united with physical sciences.
22. It is implied in the first paragraph that
- [A] there should be no difference in methodology between physical and social sciences.
 - [B] social sciences lag far behind physical science in terms of methodology.
 - [C] social sciences have achieved little due to limited data.
 - [D] the Internet can never advance scientific research unless it is properly used.
23. Why do researchers begin to show interest in online interaction experiment?
- [A] To reduce the cost per research participant.
 - [B] To upgrade the level of rigor of research in social sciences.
 - [C] To conduct worldwide research that was unfeasible before.
 - [D] To take full advantage of achievements made by physical sciences.



24. The greatest advantage with the Internet-based collaboratory may lie in
- [A] the greater cost reduction and availability of data in research.
 - [B] its promptness in putting research results into practice.
 - [C] its capability to reexamine the validity of traditional research.
 - [D] its potentiality in integrating social sciences into physical sciences.
25. All of the following are defeats with the traditional survey in the form of questionnaires EXCEPT
- [A] a restricted range of investigation.
 - [B] greater cost in administering them.
 - [C] lack of precision compared with experiments.
 - [D] difficulty in being confirmed by other kinds of research.

Text 2

Marriage in Men's Lives is a courageous and innovative book; courageous because it tackles a politically and socially charged issue—marriage as a social institution—in a time when texts on the family portray marriage as just one of any number of equally valuable lifestyle choices; innovative because it looks closely at the ways in which a key social institution affects individuals, in this case, the way that marriage affects men.

Even as sex differences within marriage have diminished, the role of husband still plays a unique function in the lives of men. Steven Nock argues that adolescent boys face challenges in becoming men that adolescent girls do not face in becoming women. According to Nock, "Masculinity is precarious and must be sustained in adulthood. Normative marriage does this. A man develops, sustains, and displays his masculine identity in his marriage. The adult roles that men occupy as husbands are core aspect of their masculinity." The behaviors expected of married men as husbands, according to Nock, are the same behaviors expected of husbands as men. So getting married and successfully doing the things that husbands do allows men to achieve and sustain their masculinity.

Nock argues that if marriage provides a mechanism through which men establish and maintain their masculinity, marriage should have consistent and predictable consequences. He reasons that normative marriage will have different consequences than other forms of marriage. Nock argues that marriage causes men to become more successful, participate in social life, and to become more philanthropic. This is, in today's climate of extreme caution about causal relationships, a bold claim. He tests it using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and fixed effect models, to separate changes that accompany aging from those that happen uniquely at marriage. To measure achievement, Nock uses annual income, annual weeks worked, and occupation-

al prestige. He measures social participation with time spent on housework, social contacts, and organizational involvement; and he measures generosity with gifts to non-relatives and loans to relatives and nonrelatives.

To summarize his results too briefly, when men marry, their achievements rise on all measures; they reduce their time in housework; increase their contact with relatives, church services and church events, and coworkers; and decrease contact with friends and time in bars. When men marry, they give fewer and smaller gifts and loans to non-relatives and more and larger loans to relatives. Nock also looks at changes in each of the measures of adult achievement, social participation, and generosity with changes in each of the dimensions of normative marriage. He finds, generally, that moves toward normative marriage increase achievements, social participation with family and religious organizations, and generosity to relatives. Changes toward more normative marriage also reduce men's time in housework, their social contacts with friends, and social events in bars.

26. The author's attitude towards Nock's ideas is one of
[A] acknowledgement. [B] denial.
[C] surprise. [D] ridicule.
27. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that
[A] Nock is a strong advocate for keeping the marriage tradition.
[B] nowadays most people choose not to marry.
[C] the way that marriage affects men is more important than the way it affects women.
[D] Nock considers marriage only as one of the many equally valuable lifestyle choices.
28. According to Nock, the role of husband plays a unique function in the lives of men because
[A] most men now choose to challenge normative marriage by making free choice.
[B] becoming a husband allows men achieve and sustain their masculinity.
[C] men show their determination in sustaining a key social institution through marriage.
[D] marriage expects different things of men from what it does of women.
29. What is the surprising claim made by Nock about normative marriage?
[A] That it helps a man to develop, sustain and display his masculine identity.
[B] That it helps a man to achieve more and perfect his integrity.



- [C] That sex differences within marriage are diminishing.
- [D] That maintaining too much masculinity after marriage can produce serious consequences.

30. This passage is most likely to be a

- [A] a review of a book.
- [B] a survey of the recent trend in marriage.
- [C] a scientific report.
- [D] a preface to a book.

Text 3

Linguists have understood for decades that language and thought are closely related. Humans construct reality using thought and express these thoughts through the use of language. Edward Sapir and his student Benjamin Whorf are credited with developing the most relevant explanation outlining the relationship between thought and language, the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis. The hypothesis consists of two parts, linguistic relativity and linguistic determinism. Supporters of linguistic relativity assume that culture is shaped by language. Terwilliger defines linguistic determinism as the process by which "the functions of one's mind are determined by the nature of the language which one speaks". In simpler terms, the thoughts that we construct are based upon the language that we speak and the words that we use. In its strongest sense, linguistic determinism can be interpreted as meaning that language determines thought. In its weakest sense, language partially influences thought. Whorf was careful to avoid authoritative statements which would permanently commit him to a particular position.

Because of the broad nature of his statements, it is difficult to distinguish exactly to what extent Whorf believes that language determines thought. Heated debate among modern linguists demonstrates that disagreement exists about the accuracy and correctness of Whorf's studies and of the actual level of influence of language on thought processes.

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis essentially consists of two distinct statements connecting the relation of thought and language. Whorf believes that humans may be able to think only about objects, processes, and conditions that have language associated with them. The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis also explains the relationship between different languages (French, English, German, Chinese, and so on) and thought. Whorf demonstrated that culture is largely determined by language. Different cultures perceive the world in different ways. Culturally essential objects, conditions and processes usually are defined by a plethora of words, while things that cultures perceive as unimportant are usually assigned one or two words. Whorf developed this theory while studying the

Hopi Indian tribe. Whorf was amazed that the Hopi language has no words for past, present, and future. The Hopi have only one word for flying objects. A dragonfly, an airplane, and a pilot are defined using the same word. Whorf questioned whether or not the Hopi view the world differently than western people. After further interpretation and analysis he concluded that the Hopi have a sense for the continuum of time despite having no words to specifically describe past, present, and future.

It is commonly believed that the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis possesses some truth, but the extent to which it is applicable to all situations is questioned. Linguists generally support a “strong” or a “weak” interpretation. Linguists who study the hypothesis tend to cite examples that support their beliefs but are unable or unwilling to refute the opposing arguments. Examples exist that strengthen the arguments of everyone who studies the hypothesis. Nobody has gained significant ground in proving or refuting the hypothesis because the definitions of Sapir and Whorf are very vague and incomplete, leaving room for a significant amount of interpretation.

31. Advocates of linguistic determinism insist that
- [A] the realities constructed through different languages are different.
 - [B] language and thought are intimately related to each other.
 - [C] culture is shaped by language through which it expresses itself.
 - [D] both the culture and the mind determine the language to be used.
32. Whorf himself tends to hold that
- [A] culture is shaped by language.
 - [B] language determines thought.
 - [C] language partially influences thought.
 - [D] thoughts are based on language.
33. According to the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis, if a culture has more expressions for certain concepts, it shows that
- [A] these concepts are more important than others.
 - [B] the culture is very much advanced and civilized.
 - [C] other concepts will be perceived as unimportant.
 - [D] these expressions developed earlier in the language.
34. Which of the following criticisms is often made of the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis?
- [A] It has no empirical evidence in its favor.
 - [B] It is formulated on the basis of only one case study.
 - [C] Its applicability has been greatly exaggerated.



[D] No convincing examples can be found to support its claim.

35. Towards the hypothesis, the author's attitude seems to be

[A] supportive.

[B] objective.

[C] suspicious.

[D] critical.

Text 4

The most damning thing that can be said about the world's best-endowed and richest country is that it is not only not the leader in health status, but that it is so low in the ranks of the nations. The United States ranks 18th among nations of the world in male life expectancy at birth, 9th in female life expectancy at birth, and 12th in infant mortality. More importantly, huge variations are evident in health status in the United States from one place to the next and from one group to the next.

The forces that affect health can be divided into four groupings that lend themselves to analysis of all health problems. Clearly the largest group of forces resides in the person's environment. Behavior, in part derived from experiences with the environment, is the next greatest force affecting health. Medical care services, treated as separate from other environmental factors because of the special interest we have in them, make a modest contribution to health status. Finally, the contributions of heredity to health are difficult to judge.

No other country spends what we do per capita for medical care. The care available is among the best technically, even if used too freely and thus dangerously. Given the evidence that medical care is not that valuable and access to care not that bad, it seems most unlikely that our bad showing is caused by the significant proportion who are poorly served. Other hypotheses have greater explanatory power: excessive poverty, both actual and relative, and excessive wealth.

Excessive poverty is probably more prevalent in the U. S. than in any of the countries that have a better infant mortality rate and female life expectancy at birth. This is probably true also for all but four or five of the countries with a longer male life expectancy. In the notably poor countries that exceed us in male survival, difficult living conditions are a more accepted way of life and in several of them, a good basic diet, basic medical care and basic education, and lifelong employment opportunities are an everyday fact of life. In the U. S. a national unemployment level of 10 percent may be 40 percent in the ghetto while less than 4 percent elsewhere. The countries that have surpassed us in health do not have such severe problems. Nor are such a high proportion of their people involved in them.

Excessive wealth is not so obvious a cause of ill health, but, at least until recently, few other nations could afford such unhealthful ways of living. Excessive intake of



animal protein and fats, and use of tobacco and drugs, and dangerous recreational sports and driving habits are all possible only when one is wealthy. Our heritage, desires, and opportunities, combined with the relatively low cost of bad foods and speedy vehicles, make us particularly vulnerable. Our unacceptable health status, then, will not be improved appreciably by expanded medical resources nor by their redistribution so much as by a general attempt to improve the quality of life for all.

36. The passage would probably be followed by
- [A] suggestions for specific proposals to improve the quality of life in America.
 - [B] a listing of the most common causes of death among male and female adults.
 - [C] an explanation of the causes of poverty in America, both absolute and relative.
 - [D] a proposal to ensure that residents of central cities receive more and better medical care.
37. The author is primarily concerned with
- [A] condemning the U. S. for its failure to provide better medical care to the poor.
 - [B] evaluating the relative significance of factors contributing to the poor health status in the U. S.
 - [C] providing information that the reader can use to improve his or her personal health.
 - [D] advocating specific measures designed to improve the health of the U. S. population.
38. The author refers to the excessive intake of alcohol, tobacco, and drug in order to illustrate that
- [A] some health problems cannot be solved by better medical care.
 - [B] the use of alcohol and other substances is harmful to health.
 - [C] poor health results from lack of proper medical care.
 - [D] wealth may contribute to poor health status.
39. Which of the following questions does the passage provide information to answer?
- [A] What is the most powerful influence on the health status of a population?
 - [B] Which nation in the world leads in health status?
 - [C] Is the life expectancy of males in the U. S. longer than that of females?
 - [D] What are the most important genetic factors influencing the health of an individual?
40. In discussing the forces that influence health, the author implies that medical care



services are

- [A] a special aspect of an individual's environment.
- [B] a function of an individual's behavior pattern.
- [C] becoming less important as technology improves.
- [D] too expensive for most people.

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, 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)

From its headwaters (源头, 上游) at San Ygnacio, Texas, to its giant hydroelectric dam 50 miles downstream, Falcon Lake covers some 87 000 acres across the U. S. - Mexican border. (41) _____.

On the Texas side of the lake, drowned border towns like Zapata and Lopeno, relocated when the dam was built, are reemerging from the flood. (42) _____.

The two-year drawdown (水位降低) of Falcon Lake is only one symptom of the Drought of 1996—a slowly gathering crisis that is putting a huge strain on the water supplies of the fast-growing cities of the Southwest and on the farm-and-cattle regions of the southern Plains as well. From Los Angeles to Corpus Christi, from Brownsville to Nebraska, the drought pits (使对抗) state against state, city dwellers against farmers and farmers against a global weather system that has turned suddenly hostile toward man. Severe drought conditions now prevail across the whole southwestern part of the United States.

(43) _____. "The expectation is that this thing is going to continue through the summer and into the fall," says Dr. Don Wilhite of the National Drought Mitigation Center in Lincoln, Neb. "Beyond that, it's anybody's guess."

(44) _____. When El Nino does not appear—and last year he didn't—the result is even less rainfall in a region that is naturally among the drier in the world. From August 1995 to May of this year, much of the Southwest and the southern Plains region recorded virtually no rainfall or snow. That dried out the soil and set the stage for a deepening drought.

(45) _____. "Cattle is a U. S. \$5 billion-a-year industry in Texas," says Texas agriculture commissioner, the damage to Texas agribusiness has already reached U. S. \$2.4 billion and could rise to U. S. \$6.5 billion—which would make the '96 drought the most costly natural disaster in the state's history.

[A] The drought has afflicted some parts of the region for up to five years and other areas for as little as 10 months. But whatever its duration, climatologists agree there is no end in sight.

[B] Created in the 1950's to improve flood control and irrigation, the lake is a water monument to the era of gigantic public works. But the worst drought since the Eisenhower years has lowered the water level by nearly 50 feet and bit by bit, Falcon Lake is revealing the secrets of its long-submerged past.

[C] What's going on here, experts like Whilhite say, is a reverse El Nino effect. El Nino ("the Christ Child") is a huge weather system in the western Pacific that, in a good year spawns welcome winter rains in the southwestern states and the Plains.

[D] Food prices responded to the lower production levels for milk, meat, produce, and other foodstuffs. For example, the price of fruit increased more than 22% in June. Fires continued to occur throughout the region and expanded into the Pacific Northwest and the northern Rocky Mountain states.

[E] In Texas, Oklahoma, Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas, the lack of rainfall fairly crushed the 1996 winter-wheat crop. It also led to a significant shortfall in the supply of cattle feed, which forced many ranchers to cut back their herds.

[F] The impacts of drought began to be apparent in February, when the incidence of range fires increased dramatically in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, causing injuries and significant damage.

[G] On the Mexican side, near the town of Benevides, stone crosses in a once submerged old cemetery rise like eerie sentinels to the drought. The last time anybody saw these graves, segregation was the law of the land, and Bill Clinton was in second grade.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Predicting the future is risky business for a scientist. It is safe to say, however, that the global AIDS epidemic will get much worse before it gets any better. Sadly, this modern plague will be with us for several generations, despite major scientific advances.

(46) As of January 2000, the AIDS epidemic has claimed 15 million lives and left 40 million people living with a viral infection that slowly but relentlessly erodes the immune system. Accounting for more than 3 million deaths in the past year alone, the AIDS virus has become the deadliest microbe in the world, more lethal than even TB and malaria. There are 34 developing countries where the prevalence of this infection is 2% or