

高教版 考研英语大纲配套辅导用书

2008

● 总主编 张振中

考研直击

全真试题解读

■ 主 编 张 磊

English



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总 序

在完成本科教育后,继续攻读研究生,提升自己的学历、学位成为许多本科毕业生的追求。应运而生的考研辅导丛书、教程等给广大考生提供了大量的备考自学或培训材料以及应考的辅导和帮助,我们这套书是一支新军。本人过去连续13年参加了全国硕士研究生入学考试英语命题工作,如果说在为国家选拔人才的工作中跟莘莘学子们曾有点“过不去”之嫌疑的话,那么卸任之后也曾有过以某种方式作些“补过”的冲动。这套书就算是了却心愿之举了。

高教版考研英语大纲配套辅导《考研直击》系列,顾名思义是为考生解读大纲、提供复习备考的系列丛书,它包括:《考研直击:综合分册》、《考研直击:阅读》、《考研直击:阅读新题型》、《考研直击:写作》、《考研直击:英语知识运用与翻译》、《考研直击:模拟试卷》、《考研直击:全真试题解读》、《考研直击:语法》、《考研直击:词汇》等分册。这种多方位的设计考虑的是考生的个性化需求。

硕士研究生入学英语考试的特点是其时政性和学术性,选用的文章语言现代,内容学术性较强,表述中学术英语用得较多,句子内容含量大,结构较复杂。因此,作为语言基础,诸如复合词的构成及其含义、动词名词化和形容词名词化、短语在句中的应用和理解、长句和难句在文章中的解读和文化背景等都是考生的软肋,本系列图书旨在帮考生补上这一课,这是战术性补救。

人的思维活动表达主要靠语言,语言表达千变万化,但万变不离其宗。不同国家的人们使用的语言会不同,表述方式、语言符号也不一样,但逻辑是没有国界的,凡人都讲逻辑,这是解题最可靠的依据。本系列在这个大背景下,把阅读技能的训练放在第一位,立足篇章的高度,强化段落功能及其过渡、句子功能及其承接的讲解,这是战略性考虑。

高教版考研英语大纲配套辅导《考研直击》系列的特点表现在:

1. 权威性。历届的真题可以说是帮助考生“得道”的“真经”,其质量远远超过其他任何自编材料,其权威性毋庸置疑。各分册都以真题为核心,精讲精练。
2. 针对性。各分册的编写不仅紧扣大纲,同时密切结合考生的英语实际水平,为 Use of English 的文章提供全文翻译,对阅读理解的文章全部给出“翻译三合一(全文精译+重点词汇+答案出处)”这一独特的指导解读方式,步步紧跟考生思维过程中的问题有针对性地随时一一给以帮助和解答。
3. 实用性。在对某一问题的解读中,作者不仅给出考点、答案和解析,还就地给出“难句分析”、“结构分析”、“参考译文”、“名家点评”等,加上上述的“翻译三合一(全文精译+重点词汇+答案出处)”指导,考生在自学使用时会感觉使用方便自在,多方位解决备考复习中的实际问题。
4. 可参照性。在讲解中,提供同类型题目的互相参照,以便加深印象,提高效果。

硕士研究生入学英语考试复习重点当然是阅读和写作。总体上,硕士研究生入学英语考试备考复习过程是阅读、写作能力的系统学习和提高的过程。整个过程中都要以阅读技能、写作技能的训练为核心,以练为主,积累为要,自如为目标,进入考试状态。

具体地说,阅读部分要求强化以下阅读技能:

- a) 判断文章体裁的能力;
- b) 掌握文章主旨和概括文章内容的能力;
- c) 掌握作者观点和倾向性,判断语气、态度的能力;
- d) 运用逻辑,确定段落的话题句或结论句的能力;
- e) 根据段际、句间结构词语,判定段落、句子功能的能力;
- f) 根据文章上下文内容,恰当进行逻辑推断的能力;
- g) 根据上下文内容,对某一生词进行词义猜测的能力;
- h) 根据题干信息,确定线索词,找到答案所在的细节、事实依据,将其和题干下给出的选项进行比较的能力;

- i) 正确分析文章中长、难句的结构，准确理解其深层句意、信息的能力；
- j) 相关论点、论据的匹配能力；
- k) 准确找出上下文中段际、句间承接手段或相关词语的能力；
- l) 根据上下文逻辑的连贯性、段落话题的一致性，组句成段、组段成文的能力；
- m) 恰当运用英译汉翻译技能的通顺中文表达能力。

写作部分则要求强化以下技能：

- a) 为考题作文选定合适体裁的能力，是应用文、说明文、叙事文、还是议论文；
- b) 审题正确，确定合宜的框架，保证文章切题的能力；
- c) 利用提示，构思段落思想主题句或结论句的能力；
- d) 能扩张主题句，给出相关的第一、第二层次支持句子的能力；
- e) 给出段落逻辑自然过渡的功能表达能力；
- f) 根据说明、叙述或议论，做出合理的归纳、总结，提出可信服的趋势、看法、意见或评论的能力；
- g) 根据图表进行有重点的描述，选择主要信息进行解读、畅述观点的能力；
- h) 恰当引用名句、格言，适当变换句型，以较丰富的规范语汇，流畅表达思想的能力；
- i) 运用语法知识自己发现、改正错误的修改能力。

自然，凡事说说容易做起来难，备考复习也是如此。不过，只要对自己有信心，决不轻言放弃，勇于挑战自我，总能到达彼岸。对读者是这样，对作者自己又何尝不是这样。这套书出自诸多活跃在一线考研辅导教坛的名师之手，由于时间紧迫，可能存在这样或那样的问题，我们期待广大读者和专家的意见和赐教。我们也会不断战胜自己，在逐年更新中使这套书不断完善，成为达到彼岸之舟。

张振中
于浙江大学城市学院
2007.3.25

前言

众所周知,在考研英语的备考中,真题是最有价值的参考资料。因为真题能准确体现出考研英语考试大纲的精神,显现出考点,表达出命题者的真实意图。工欲善其事,必先利其器。对考生来说,“器”就是你手头的复习资料。毫无疑问,一本好的真题解析能节省精力,提高备考效率。由高等教育出版社出版的《考研直击:全真试题解读》就是这样一本广大考生案头之“器”。本书有以下几个特点:

一、规范性和权威性

本书严格按照高等教育出版社出版的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》规定,结合本人多年从事考研英语培训经验编写。全书含从1998年至2007年10年间的10套真题,并提供有官方标准答案。全书对历年真题进行了全方位、系统性和精细化的剖析,使得本书在规范性、权威性和高度上达到了内在的一致。同时,本书承蒙浙江大学张振中教授总体设计并悉心审阅指导,质量上得到较大提高。张振中教授从上世纪九十年代至今,连续13年参加了全国硕士研究生入学英语考试命题工作,并一度担任命题组组长,自然能高屋建瓴,对考研英语具有精准的把握和透彻的理解。由考研英语命题组组长点题指导,其权威性自不待言,这也是在全国多达百余种同类考研英语辅导书中绝无仅有的。

二、紧扣大纲,直击考点

本书从一定的高度上,为考生指出每道试题与《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》中规定的对应的考核知识点,最大限度地帮助考生分析真题与考试大纲是怎样有机结合的,以及命题人是如何在考题中体现考纲精神的。这非常有助于考生深度理解并把握考纲的精髓。2008年的考研英语考题无非就是这些考点的乔装再现。彻底地不留死角地洞悉这些考点,必然会让使用本书的同学们事半功倍,在2008年的研究生英语考试中考出好成绩。

三、重点突出、针对性强

众所周知,阅读和写作两部分对考试的成功至关重要。本书对阅读和写作两大板块进行了不遗余力地详解。每篇阅读都进行了全文精译,配有难句分析和重点词汇再现。在某种意义上说,本书也是真题解析和考研词汇书的合集。英译汉部分都标出了每句的得分点;对新题型的讲解也是独树一帜,精讲妙评。本书删除了书面考试中不再考查的听力部分(2002年至2004年),为广大考生节约了时间。同时本书保留了2002年以前的词汇和语法选择题,虽然这部分已不再是书面考试的必考部分,但对广大考生记忆考研生词和打好基础则是必不可少的。

正如今年考研英语作文所考的那样,缺乏信心是广大考生的大敌。只有充满信心的人,才能最后成功。最后,感谢您打开本书,这已表明我们是同一个战壕的战友了。相信本书能为你考研助上一臂之力。

张磊

2007年春节于北京

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1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

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. (5 points)

1. I worked so late in the office last night that I hardly had time _____ the last bus.
[A] to have caught [B] to catch [C] catching [D] having caught
2. As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ so formally.
[A] needn't dress up [B] did not need have dressed up
[C] did not need dress up [D] needn't have dressed up
3. I apologize if I _____ you, but I assure you it was unintentional.
[A] offend [B] had offended
[C] should have offended [D] might have offended
4. Although a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do.
[A] to be told [B] having been told [C] being told [D] to have been told
5. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage _____ avoided.
[A] is to be [B] can be [C] will be [D] has been
6. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom tests.
[A] before [B] as [C] since [D] when
7. There are over 100 night schools in the city, making it possible for a professional to be reeducated no matter _____ he does.
[A] how [B] where [C] what [D] when
8. I've kept up a friendship with a girl whom I was at school _____ twenty years ago.
[A] about [B] since [C] till [D] with
9. He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, _____ insufficiently popular with all members.
[A] being considered [B] considering [C] to be considered [D] having considered
10. _____ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.
[A] Had it not been [B] Were it not [C] Be it not [D] Should it not be

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

11. According to Darwin, random changes that enhance a species ability for surviving are naturally selected
[A] [B] [C]

and passed on to succeeding generations.

[D]

12. Neither rain nor snow keeps the postman from delivering our letters which we so much look forward

[A]

[B]

[C]

to receive.

[D]

13. If they will not accept a check, we shall have to pay the cash, thought it would be much trouble for both

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

sides.

14. Having been robbed off economic importance, those states are not likely to count for very much in

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

international political terms.

15. The message will be that neither the market nor the government is capable of dealing with all of their

[A]

[B]

[C]

uncontrollable practices.

[D]

16. The logic of scientific development is such that separates groups of men working on the same problem

[A]

[B]

[C]

in far-scattered laboratories are likely to arrive at the same answer at the same time.

[D]

17. Yet not all of these races are intellectual inferior to the European races, and some may even have a

[A]

[B]

[C]

freshness and vitality that can renew the energies of more advanced races.

[D]

18. The more than 50 000 nuclear weapons in the hands of various nations today are more than ample

[A]

[B]

destroying every city in the world several times over.

[C]

[D]

19. The universe works in a way so far remove from what common sense would allow that words of any

[A]

[B]

[C]

kind must necessarily be inadequate to explain it.

[D]

20. The integration of independent states could best be brought about by first creating a central organization

[A]

[B]

with authorities over technical economic tasks.

[C]

[D]

Section C

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. (5 points)

21. The machine needs a complete _____ since it has been in use for over ten years.
[A] amending [B] fitting [C] mending [D] renovating
22. There were many people present and he appeared only for a few seconds, so I only caught a _____ of him.
[A] glance [B] glimpse [C] look [D] sight
23. I don't think it's wise of you to _____ your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.
[A] show up [B] show out [C] show in [D] show off
24. The returns in the short _____ may be small, but over a number of years the investment will be well repaid.
[A] interval [B] range [C] span [D] term
25. A thorough study of biology requires _____ with the properties of trees and plants, and the habit of birds and beasts.
[A] acquisition [B] discrimination [C] curiosity [D] familiarity
26. She worked hard at her task before she felt sure that the results would _____ her long effort.
[A] justify [B] testify [C] rectify [D] verify
27. I'm very glad to know that my boss has generously agreed to _____ my debt in return for certain services.
[A] take away [B] cut out [C] write off [D] clear up
28. Some journalists often overstate the situation so that their news may create a great _____.
[A] explosion [B] sensation [C] exaggeration [D] stimulation
29. According to what you have just said, am I to understand that his new post _____ no responsibility with it at all?
[A] shoulders [B] possesses [C] carries [D] shares
30. Sometimes the student may be asked to write about his _____ to a certain book or article that has some bearing on the subject being studied.
[A] comment [B] reaction [C] impression [D] comprehension
31. Please _____ yourself from smoking and spitting in public places, since the law forbids them.
[A] restrain [B] hinder [C] restrict [D] prohibit
32. Without telephone it would be impossible to carry on the functions of _____ every business operation in the whole country.
[A] practically [B] preferably [C] precisely [D] presumably
33. Preliminary estimation puts the figure at around \$ 110 billion, _____ the \$ 160 billion the President is struggling to get through the Congress.
[A] in proportion to [B] in reply to [C] in relation to [D] in contrast to
34. He is planning another tour abroad, yet his passport will _____ at the end of this month.
[A] expire [B] exceed [C] terminate [D] cease
35. All the off-shore oil explorers were in high spirits as they read _____ letters from their families.
[A] sentimental [B] affectionate [C] intimate [D] sensitive
36. Several international events in the early 1990s seem likely to _____, or at least weaken, the trends that emerged in the 1980s.
[A] revolt [B] revolve [C] reverse [D] revive
37. I was unaware of the critical points involved, so my choice was quite _____.
[A] arbitrary [B] rational [C] mechanical [D] unpredictable

38. The local people were joyfully surprised to find the price of vegetables no longer _____ according to the weather.
 [A] altered [B] converted [C] fluctuated [D] modified
39. The pursuit of leisure on the part of the employees will certainly not _____ their prospect of promotion.
 [A] spur [B] further [C] induce [D] reinforce
40. In what _____ to a last minute stay of execution, a council announced that emergency funding would keep alive two aging satellites.
 [A] applies [B] accounts [C] attaches [D] amounts

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)

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They 41 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the 42 man. But they insisted that its 43 results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the 44 of the English population. 45 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a 46 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, 47, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 48 history and economics, have 49 two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was 50 by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. [A] admitted | [B] believed | [C] claimed | [D] predicted |
| 42. [A] plain | [B] average | [C] mean | [D] normal |
| 43. [A] momentary | [B] prompt | [C] instant | [D] immediate |
| 44. [A] bulk | [B] host | [C] gross | [D] magnitude |
| 45. [A] On | [B] With | [C] For | [D] By |
| 46. [A] broadly | [B] thoroughly | [C] generally | [D] completely |
| 47. [A] however | [B] meanwhile | [C] therefore | [D] moreover |
| 48. [A] at | [B] in | [C] about | [D] for |
| 49. [A] manifested | [B] approved | [C] shown | [D] speculated |
| 50. [A] noted | [B] impressed | [C] labeled | [D] marked |

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

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left — all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrongheaded Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the costs and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

51. The third sentence of paragraph 1 implies that _____.
[A] people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality
[B] the blind could be happier than the sighted
[C] over-excited people tend to neglect vital things
[D] fascination makes people lose their eyesight
52. In paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to _____.
[A] areas short of electricity
[B] dams without power stations
[C] poor countries around India
[D] common people in the Narmada Dam area
53. What is the myth concerning giant dams?
[A] They bring in more fertile soil.
[B] They help defend the country.
[C] They strengthen international ties.
[D] They have universal control of the waters.
54. What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as _____.
[A] "It's no use crying over spilt milk"
[B] "More haste, less speed"
[C] "Look before you leap"
[D] "He who laughs last laughs best"

Passage 2

Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

The official statistics are mildly discouraging. They show that, if you lump manufacturing and services together, productivity has grown on average by 1.2% since 1987. That is somewhat faster than the average during the previous decade. And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978-87 average. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a “disjunction”, between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace — all that re-engineering and downsizing — are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bon Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much “re-engineering” has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability. BBDO’s Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish — “the worst sort of ambulance-chasing.”

55. According to the author, the American economic situation is _____.
[A] not as good as it seems
[B] at its turning point
[C] much better than it seems
[D] near to complete recovery
56. The official statistics on productivity growth _____.
[A] exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle
[B] fall short of businessmen’s anticipation
[C] meet the expectation of business people
[D] fail to reflect the true state of economy
57. The author raises the question “what about pain without gain?”, because _____.
[A] he questions the truth of “no gain without pain”
[B] he does not think the productivity revolution works
[C] he wonders if the official statistics are misleading
[D] he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses

58. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- [A] Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.
 - [B] New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.
 - [C] The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.
 - [D] The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

Passage 3

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of Gallileo's 17th century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics — but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked "anti-science" in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as "The Flight from Science and Reason," held in New York City in 1995, and "Science in the Age of (Mis) information," which assembled last June near Buffalo.

Anti-science clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science's objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pretechnological utopia. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in *US News & World Report* last May seemed to suggest.

The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

Indeed, some observers fear that the anti-science epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. "The term 'anti-science' can lump together too many, quite different things," notes Harvard University Philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work *Science and anti-Science* "They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened."

59. The word "schism" (Line 3, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means _____.
- [A] confrontation
 - [B] dissatisfaction
 - [C] separation
 - [D] contempt

60. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to _____.
 [A] discuss the cause of the decline of science's power
 [B] show the author's sympathy with scientist
 [C] explain the way in which science develops
 [D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities
61. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 [A] Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.
 [B] Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.
 [C] The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-science.
 [D] Tagging environmentalists as "anti-science" is justifiable.
62. The author's attitude toward the issue of "science vs. Anti-science" is _____.
 [A] impartial [B] subjective [C] biased [D] puzzling

Passage 4

Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

This development — and its strong implications for US politics and economy in years ahead — has enthroned the South as America's most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation's head counting.

Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people — numerically the third-largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years.

Americans have been migrating south and west in larger numbers since World War II, and the pattern still prevails.

Three sun-belt states — Florida, Texas and California — together had nearly 10 million more people in 1980 than a decade earlier. Among large cities, San Diego moved from 14th to 8th and San Antonio from 15th to 10th — with Cleveland and Washington, D.C., dropping out of the top 10.

Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say. Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too — and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child-bearing years.

Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too. Some instances —

- Regionally, the Rocky Mountain states reported the most rapid growth rate — 37.1 percent since 1970 in a vast area with only 5 percent of the US population.

- Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people — about 9 per square mile.

The flight from overcrowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to more bearable climates.

Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. There, California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other state.

In that decade, however, large numbers also migrated from California, mostly to other parts of the West. Often they chose — and still are choosing — somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State.

As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent — little more than two thirds the 1960s' growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

63. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s _____.
- [A] enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history
 - [B] witnessed a southwestern shift of population
 - [C] underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
 - [D] brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II
64. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that _____.
- [A] it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution
 - [B] it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants
 - [C] it reveals the Americans' new pursuit of spacious living
 - [D] it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday's "baby boom"
65. We can see from the available Statistics that _____.
- [A] California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US
 - [B] the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West
 - [C] cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration
 - [D] Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population
66. The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 7) most probably means _____.
- [A] people in favor of the trend of democracy
 - [B] advocates of migration between states
 - [C] scientists engaged in the study of population
 - [D] conservatives clinging to old patterns of life

Passage 5

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the hot spots move only slowly, and in some cases the movement of the plates past them has left trails of dead volcanoes. The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates.

That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. Africa and South America, for example, are moving away from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them. The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of the plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. Hot spots, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the question. From an analysis of the hot-spot population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years.

The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When

a continental plate comes to rest over a hot spot, the material rising from deeper layers creates a broad dome. As the dome grows, it develops deep fissures (cracks); in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

67. The author believes that _____.
 [A] the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth's interior
 [B] the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true
 [C] the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions
 [D] the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart
68. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that _____.
 [A] the two continents are still moving in opposite directions
 [B] they have been found to share certain geological features
 [C] the African plate has been stable for 30 million years
 [D] over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe
69. The hot-spot theory may prove useful in explaining _____.
 [A] the structure of the African plates
 [B] the revival of dead volcanoes
 [C] the mobility of the continents
 [D] the formation of new oceans
70. The passage is mainly about _____.
 [A] the features of volcanic activities
 [B] the importance of the theory about drifting plates
 [C] the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies
 [D] the process of the formation of volcanoes

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

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

They were, by far, the largest and most distant objects that scientists had ever detected: a strip of enormous cosmic clouds some 15 billion light-years from earth.

(71) But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago. That was just about the moment that the universe was born. What the researchers found was at once both amazing and expected: the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Cosmic Background Explorer satellite — Cobe — had discovered landmark evidence that the universe did in fact begin with the primeval explosion that has become known as the Big Bang (the theory that the universe originated in an explosion from a single mass of energy).

(72) The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, first put forward in the 1920s, to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos. According to the theory, the universe