

高教版 考研英语大纲配套辅导用书

2009

● 总主编 张振中

考研英语直击

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《考研英语直击》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:《考研英语直击:综合分册》、《考研英语直击:阅读》、《考研英语直击:阅读新题型》、《考研英语直击:写作》、《考研英语直击:英语知识运用与翻译》、《考研英语直击:模拟试卷》、《考研英语直击:全真试题解读》、《考研英语直击:语法》、《考研英语直击: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 its 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,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《考研英语直击》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进行通顺的中文表达能力。

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。

大自然,凡事说容易做起来难,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

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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《考研英语直击: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1999年至2008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90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,并曾多年担任命题组组长,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。2009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2009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英语词汇和打好基础则是必不可少的。

正如以前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

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1999 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

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)

- Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures knew that the assertion about economic recovery _____ just around the corner was untrue.
[A] would be [B] to be [C] was [D] being
- Smoking is so harmful to personal health that it kills _____ people each year than automobile accidents.
[A] seven more times [B] seven times more [C] over seven times [D] seven times
- It's easy to blame the decline of conversation on the pace of modern life and on the vague changes _____ place in our ever-changing world.
[A] taking [B] to take [C] take [D] taken
- This is an exciting area of study, and one _____ which new applications are being discovered almost daily.
[A] from [B] by [C] in [D] through
- _____ can be seen from the comparison of these figures, the principle involves the active participation of the patient in the modification of his condition.
[A] As [B] What [C] That [D] It
- Although I had been invited to the opening ceremony, I was unable to attend _____ such short notice.
[A] to [B] in [C] with [D] on
- California has more light than it knows _____ to do with but everything else is expensive.
[A] how [B] what [C] which [D] where
- The solution works only for couples who are self-employed, don't have small children and get along _____ to spend most of their time together.
[A] so well [B] too well [C] well as [D] well enough
- Marlin is a young man of independent thinking who is not about _____ compliments to his political leaders.
[A] paying [B] having paid [C] to pay [D] to have paid
- These proposals sought to place greater restrictions on the use and copying of digital information than _____ in traditional media.
[A] exist [B] exists [C] existing [D] to exist

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. Your math instructor would have been happy to give you a makeup examination had you gone and explained that your parents had been ill at the time.
[C] [D]
12. As the children become financially independent of the family, the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to save for the retirement years.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
13. Were the Times Co. to purchase another major media company, there is no doubt that it could dramatically transform a family-ran enterprise that still gets 90% of its revenues from newspapers.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
14. Symposium talks will cover a wide range of subjects from overfishing to physical and environment factors that affect the populations of different species.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
15. Conversation calls for a willingness to alternate the role of speaker with one of listener, and it calls for occasional "digestive pauses" by both.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
16. If two theories are equal to their ability to account for a body of data, the theory that does so with the smaller number of assumptions is to be preferred.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
17. The Committee adopted a resolution requiring the seven automakers selling the most cars in the state making 2 percent of those vehicles emissions-free by 1998.
[C] [D] [A] [B]
18. As long as poor people, who in general are colored, are in conflict with richer people, who in general are lighter skin, there's going to be a constant racial conflict in the world.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
19. All those left undone may sound greatly in theory, but even the truest believer has great difficulty when it comes to specifics.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
20. Even if automakers modify commercially produced cars to run on alternative fuels, the cars won't catch on in a big way when drivers can fill them up at the gas station.
[A] [B] [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. An important property of a scientific theory is its ability to _____ further research and further thinking about a particular topic.
[A] stimulate [B] renovate [C] arouse [D] advocate
22. Although architecture has artistic qualities, it must also satisfy a number of important practical _____.
[A] obligations [B] regulations [C] observations [D] considerations
23. Life insurance is financial protection for dependents against loss _____ the bread-winner's death.
[A] at the cost of [B] on the verge of [C] as a result of [D] for the sake of
24. In education there should be a good _____ among the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgment.
[A] distribution [B] balance [C] combination [D] assignment
25. The American dream is most _____ during the periods of productivity and wealth generated by American capitalism.
[A] plausible [B] patriotic [C] primitive [D] partial
26. Poverty is not _____ in most cities although, perhaps because of the crowded conditions in certain areas, it is more visible there.
[A] rare [B] temporary [C] prevalent [D] segmental
27. People who live in small towns often seem more friendly than those living in _____ populated areas.
[A] densely [B] intensely [C] abundantly [D] highly
28. As a way of _____ the mails while they were away, the Johnsons asked the cleaning lady to send little printed slips asking the senders to write again later.
[A] picking up [B] coping with [C] passing out [D] getting across
29. Tom's mother tried hard to persuade him to _____ from his intention to invest his savings in stock market.
[A] pull out [B] give up [C] draw in [D] back down
30. An increasing proportion of our population, unable to live without advanced medical _____ will become progressively more reliant on expensive technology.
[A] interference [B] interruption [C] intervention [D] interaction
31. These causes produced the great change in the country that modernized the _____ of higher education from the mid-1860's to the mid-1880's.
[A] branch [B] category [C] domain [D] scope
32. Nobody yet knows how long and how seriously the _____ in the financial system will drag down the economy.
[A] shallowness [B] shakiness [C] scantiness [D] stiffness
33. Crisis would be the right term to describe the _____ in many animal species.
[A] minimization [B] restriction [C] descent [D] decline
34. The city is an important railroad _____ and industrial and convention center.
[A] conjunction [B] network [C] junction [D] link
35. Prof. White, my respected tutor, frequently reminds me to _____ myself of every chance to improve my English.
[A] assure [B] inform [C] avail [D] notify
36. Researches discovered that plants infected with a virus give off a gas that _____ disease resistance in neighboring plants.
[A] contracts [B] activates [C] maintains [D] prescribes

37. Corporations and labor unions have _____ great benefits upon their employees and members as well as upon the general public.
[A] conferred [B] granted [C] flung [D] submitted
38. The movement of the moon conveniently provided the unit of month, which was _____ from one new moon to the next.
[A] measured [B] reckoned [C] judged [D] assessed
39. The judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible on the grounds that it was _____ to the issue at hand.
[A] irrational [B] unreasonable [C] invalid [D] irrelevant
40. Fuel scarcities and price increases _____ automobile designers to scale down the largest models and to develop completely new lines of small cars and trucks.
[A] persuaded [B] prompted [C] imposed [D] enlightened

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)

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies _____ 41 _____ low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them _____ 42 _____ and active. When the work is well done, a _____ 43 _____ of accident-free operations is established _____ 44 _____ time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may _____ 45 _____ greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by _____ 46 _____ rules or regulations. _____ 47 _____ others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained.

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety _____ 48 _____. The fewer the injury _____ 49 _____, the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at _____ 50 _____ or at a loss.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. [A] at | [B] in | [C] on | [D] with |
| 42. [A] alive | [B] vivid | [C] mobile | [D] diverse |
| 43. [A] regulation | [B] climate | [C] circumstance | [D] requirement |
| 44. [A] where | [B] how | [C] what | [D] unless |
| 45. [A] alter | [B] differ | [C] shift | [D] distinguish |
| 46. [A] constituting | [B] aggravating | [C] observing | [D] justifying |
| 47. [A] Some | [B] Many | [C] Even | [D] Still |
| 48. [A] comes off | [B] turns up | [C] pays off | [D] holds up |
| 49. [A] claims | [B] reports | [C] declarations | [D] proclamations |
| 50. [A] an advantage | [B] a benefit | [C] an interest | [D] a profit |

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

It's a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might — surprise! — fall off. The label on a child's Batman cape cautions that the toy "does not enable user to fly."

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary — the dangers of drug interaction, for example — and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn't clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured. About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court.

Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. "We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries," says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute — a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight — issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. "Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities," says a law professor at Cornell Law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

51. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?

- [A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.
- [B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.
- [C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.
- [D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.

52. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to _____.

- [A] satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products
- [B] become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products
- [C] make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability
- [D] feel obliged to view customers' safety as their first concern

53. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that _____.
 [A] some injury claim were no longer supported by law
 [B] helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
 [C] product label would eventually be discarded
 [D] some sports games might lose popularity with athletes.
54. The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be _____.
 [A] biased [B] indifferent [C] puzzling [D] objective

Passage 2

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business-to-business sales make sense because businesspeople typically know what product they're looking for.

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. "Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier," says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

55. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business _____.
 [A] has been striving to expand its market
 [B] intended to follow a fanciful fashion
 [C] tried but in vain to control the market
 [D] has been booming for one year or so
56. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that _____.
 [A] the technology is popular with many Web users
 [B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions

- [C] there is a radical change in strategy
[D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners
57. In the view of Net purists _____.
- [A] there should be no marketing messages in online culture
[B] money making should be given priority to on the Web
[C] the Web should be able to function as the television set
[D] there should be no online commercial information without requests
58. We learn from the last paragraph that _____.
- [A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce
[B] interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers
[C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago
[D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

Passage 3

An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction — indeed, contradiction — which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer-education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for bringing computers into schools, computer-education advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement. There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many European schools introduced the concept of professional training early on in order to make sure children are properly equipped for the professions they want to join. It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not. Of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story. Basic computer skills take — at the very longest — a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

59. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is _____.
 [A] far-reaching
 [B] dubiously oriented
 [C] self-contradictory
 [D] radically reformatory
60. The belief that education is indispensable to all children _____.
 [A] is indicative of a pessimism in disguise
 [B] came into being along with the arrival of computers
 [C] is deeply rooted in the minds of computer-ed advocates
 [D] originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries
61. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author's country the European model of professional training is _____.
 [A] dependent upon the starting age of candidates
 [B] worth trying in various social sections
 [C] of little practical value
 [D] attractive to every kind of professional
62. According to the author, basic computer skills should be _____.
 [A] included as an auxiliary course in school
 [B] highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications
 [C] mastered through a life-long course
 [D] equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise

Passage 4

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment — although no one had proposed to do so — and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human clone. That group — the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) — has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near-final draft of their recommendations.

NBAC will ask that Clinton's 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells — routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be "morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning." Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled.

NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child. Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life,

NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

NBAC members also indicated that they will appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still “up in the air”.

63. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.

[A] federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans

[B] the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning

[C] NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique

[D] the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning

64. The panel agreed on all of the following except that _____.

[A] the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law

[B] the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control

[C] it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning

[D] it would be against ethical values to clone a human being

65. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because _____.

[A] embryo research is just a current development of cloning

[B] the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research

[C] an embryo's life will not be endangered in embryo research

[D] the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law

66. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.

[A] some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely

[B] a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time

[C] privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal

[D] the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

Passage 5

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the “scientific method” a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said, “the data are still inconclusive.” “We know that,” the men from