



名师导学系列

2004 年

全国硕士研究生 入学统一考试

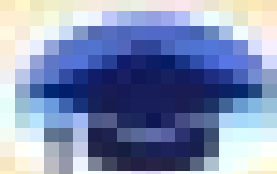
英语

历年真题解析与应试对策

杜子华 主编



高等教育出版社
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全国硕士研究生 入学统一考试



2023年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试



名师导学考研系列丛书

2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语历年真题解析与应试对策

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出版前言

为满足广大考研学子备考的需要,我社相继出版了规范考试内容、指导考生复习的《考试大纲》、《考试分析》、《考试参考书》。该系列丛书由教育部有关主管部门组织参与考研大纲修订的命题专家编写,不但能及时反映最新的考研信息,而且内容权威、重点突出、阐述准确、针对性强,是考生复习备考必不可少的基础资料。2003年推出的《考试参考书》系列,通过对考试内容、考试范围、考试要求进行更精确、全面的阐释,解决了考生找不到权威、实用、准确的复习资料的问题;而且参考书内容高度浓缩,为考生赢得了大量宝贵的复习时间。

同时,为使参加2004年研究生入学考试的考生在掌握了扎实的基础知识后,通过大量卓有成效的训练,迅速提升自己的水平和能力,我社又配合《考试参考书》推出了《名师导学考研系列丛书》。

《名师导学考研系列丛书》是与《考试大纲》、《考试分析》、《考试参考书》完全配套并适应考生不同阶段复习备考的考研辅导用书,具有较强的预测性和实用性。本丛书作者阵容强大,有参与过考研大纲起草、命题工作的专家,有从事多年考研辅导的知名教授。书中内容精心设计,不仅为考生指明了复习思路与应试技巧,而且为考生汇总了常见错误与防范措施,并配有大量全真试题供考生演练。

我们希望通过以上各系列丛书的学习,能够使考生抓住研究生入学考试的特点和规律,掌握解题方法和思路,彻底清除复习中的盲点。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有错漏之处,希望广大读者不吝赐教,以便再版时完善。

高等教育出版社

2003年4月

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目 录

第一部分 听力理解	1
一、听力命题规律	1
二、听力复习思路	2
三、听力应试技能	3
四、真题解析	4
2003 年试题	4
附:听力原文	9
2002 年试题	14
附:听力原文	19
第二部分 英语知识运用	25
2003 年试题	25
2002 年试题	28
2001 年试题	32
2000 年试题	36
1999 年试题	38
1998 年试题	40
1997 年试题	42
1996 年试题	44
1995 年试题	46
1994 年试题	49
1993 年试题	51
1992 年试题	53
第三部分 阅读理解	57
PART A	57
2003 年试题	57
2002 年试题	66
2001 年试题	75
2000 年试题	85
1999 年试题	94
1998 年试题	105
1997 年试题	115
1996 年试题	125
1995 年试题	135

1994 年试题	144
PART B	154
2003 年试题	154
2002 年试题	156
2001 年试题	159
2000 年试题	162
1999 年试题	165
1998 年试题	167
1997 年试题	170
1996 年试题	172
1995 年试题	175
1994 年试题	177
1993 年试题	180
1992 年试题	182
第四部分 写作	186
一、写作技巧	186
二、作文的常用表达方式	189
三、得分要领	191
四、作文评分标准	192
五、作文评析	192
2003 年试题	192
2002 年试题	194
2001 年试题	196
2000 年试题	198
1999 年试题	199
1998 年试题	201
1997 年试题	203
1996 年试题	204
1995 年试题	205
1994 年试题	207
1993 年试题	208
1992 年试题	209

第一部分 听力理解

一、听力命题规律

考研听力于 2003 年正式计入总分,这无疑对考生的英语能力又提出了更高的要求。考生若要在原有听力能力基础上短期内进一步提高,顺利通过考试,一方面要坚持泛听从而加强语感;另一方面要研究命题规律,从而提高听力成绩。

1. 熟悉考试题型。

根据最新考研大纲的规定,听力部分由 A、B、C 三节组成,重点考查考生理解英语口语的能力。共 20 小题,每题 1 分,共 20 分。

A 节(5 题):主要测试考生理解特定或者具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 180~220 词的独白或对话,填充表格中的空白。录音材料播放两遍。

B 节(5 题):主要测试考生理解具体或总体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 280~320 词的独白或对话,补全所给句子或简要回答给出的问题。录音材料播放两遍。

C 节(10 题):主要测试考生获取特定信息、理解主旨要义、推测、判断讲话者意图、观点或态度等能力。要求考生根据所听到的三段录音材料(独白或对话),每段 200~300 词,从每道题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。录音材料只放一遍。问题不在录音中播放,仅在试题册上印出。

考试进行时,考生先将答案写或划在试题册上,然后在听力部分结束前专门留出的 5 分钟内,将试题册上的全部答案整洁地誊写或转涂到答题卡 1 上。该部分所需时间约为 30 分钟(含誊写和转涂时间)。

2. 掌握命题规律。

仅仅了解考试题型显然是远远不够的。考生还需要摸清命题思路,掌握命题规律。在此,笔者经过对最新考研大纲的认真研究以及对考研听力试题的仔细分析,结合自己的考研辅导经验和阅卷经验,总结出了一套考研听力命题规律。

根据大纲的要求,考生不仅应该能听懂日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话或讨论等,还应该能听懂所熟悉领域的广播电视节目、讲座、演讲和论述等。根据所听材料,考生应能:

- 1) 理解主旨要义
- 2) 获取事实性的具体信息
- 3) 理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义
- 4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申
- 5) 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度

考研听力的命题紧扣大纲要求,听力材料以说明性篇章为主,说明性语篇主要用以传递信息、阐明事理、解释因果、提供指导等。听力材料的内容涉及到方方面面,如历史、地理、科普、气

象、经济、社会、教育、文化、法律、风俗、人物传记等,题材广泛。

A 节部分的 5 道题均考查考生对具体信息的掌握情况,答案都直接来自录音带里的独白或者对话。每题只需填写所听到的一个数字或者一个单词。该部分考查的具体信息通常涉及到数字,如时间、年月日、价格等。此外,也可能涉及到其他各种具体内容。一般来说,有三道题要求填写数字,另外两道题要求填写单词。

B 节部分的 5 道题均考查考生对具体信息的掌握情况,答案也都直接来自录音带里的独白或者对话。每题要求填写一到三个单词,以填单词为主,个别答案涉及到数字。

C 节部分共有 10 道选择题,考查考生英语听力的综合能力,其中包括获取特定信息、理解主旨要义、进行判断推理的能力。判断推理又涉及到讲话者的态度、观点、意图等。该部分包括三段听力材料,通常是两段独白加一段对话,或是一段独白加两段对话。10 道题中有一半或一半以上属于特定信息题,考生可以从所听到的材料中直接找到答案。其余试题属于推理判断题,考生必须根据听力材料,结合自己的相关生活经验,进行综合、归纳、推理和判断。

二、听力复习思路

英语听力会涉及到辨音、单词解意、语义理解以及对所听到的信息做出迅速而正确的反应和判断。因此,听力是一种综合能力。它不仅要求考生有扎实的语言基础知识、丰富的词汇量、较强的阅读能力,而且要求考生掌握一定的听力技巧。听力理解能力提高的关键在于对所听信息的快速捕捉、对信息内容的短期记忆和对材料的理解消化。其中捕捉信息涉及到辨音能力,短期记忆涉及到记忆方法,而对材料的消理解则涉及到更多技巧。考生应该通过大量的听力实践来提高大脑在有限的时间内对信息的反馈处理和柔和加工的能力,有意识地训练自己判断的正确性,推理的逻辑性,归纳的简略性,概括的准确性及处理的快速性。

一般来说,进行听力复习可以从以下几个方面入手:

1. 提高辨音能力。辨音是突破听力理解的第一关。考生如果自身存在发音不准确的问题,就无法正确辨音,从而容易导致错误。即便自己发音正确,也不可能一听到某个单词就能马上做出正确反应。正如记忆一个单词,该单词必须对学习者的眼睛有过反复多次刺激;要想正确辨别一个单词的发音,也同样需要其对学习者的耳朵的反复刺激。因此,要想提高辨音能力,考生必须进行大量精听训练,尽量让自己的耳朵熟悉各个单词以及语群的发音规律。

2. 提高单词解意水平。词汇量的重要性是不言而喻的。无论是听说还是读写,都必须建立在一定词汇量的基础之上,因此考生必须掌握符合大纲要求的词汇量。而且对词汇的学习不能仅仅停留在死记硬背其中文意思的水平上,中文释义往往会误导学习者,因为英语里的绝大多数单词都没有汉语的对等词。所以,要想从真正意义上学习单词,就必须进入其语境之中充分领会和理解。不仅要做到明其形,更重要的是透解其意。但是,要做到这一点,必须经历大量阅读和听力实践。

3. 提高短时记忆能力。从一定意义上来说,听力考试也在考查大家的短时记忆能力。短时记忆力越好,答题的准确率就越高。考生平时应该有意识地培养和训练自己的短时记忆能力。如一边听磁带,一边简要记录内容,或者听一段材料,然后简要复述其内容。

4. 扩大知识面。听力材料涉及的内容很广,如果考生在平时的学习过程中,注意多摄取各

方面的知识,了解各方面的动态,熟悉各领域的发展,那么无论接触到哪方面的听力材料,一个熟悉的话题听起来会比较轻松,能使考生处在比较主动的位置,有助于提高听力理解的效果。

5. 精听与泛听相结合。听力训练不仅要注重精听,还必须进行大量的泛听练习。只有这样,才能从真正意义上提高自己的听力水平。只听有限的几盒录音磁带,你的耳朵就只能熟悉有限的词汇和听力材料,精听的目的是帮助大家掌握发音规律,注意音变、连读、节奏感等。泛听的目的在于帮助大家用耳朵去熟悉大量单词、语法、句型、语篇类型以及各种材料。

6. 培养听力预测能力。考生应该根据所提供的书面文字,如问题、选项,结合自己的知识结构及阅历去理解所听到的字句,并根据自己的理解去预测即将要听的内容。因此,听力过程实际上是不不断预测的过程。这有助于增强听力活动的目的性,从而提高答题的准确率。希望广大读者在平时的听力实践中能有效运用这一方法。

三、听力应试技能

1. 判断主旨要义

主旨要义是一段文字的灵魂与核心所在,理解主旨要义也就成了测试大家听力理解能力的最基本的要求。常见的提问方式有:

- 1) The main topic/subject of the conversation/discussion/talk is _____.
- 2) The conversation/discussion/talk/lecture is mainly about _____.
- 3) The conversation/talk/lecture mainly discusses _____.
- 4) The speaker's purpose is _____.
- 5) The main point of the conversation/discussion/talk/lecture is _____.
- 6) What is the main topic of the conversation/discussion/talk/lecture?
- 7) What is the speaker talking about?
- 8) What is the main idea of the conversation/discussion/talk/lecture?
- 9) What is the purpose of the speaker/talk/lecture?
- 10) What is the best title for the conversation/discussion/talk/lecture?

回答这类问题,就如同为文章找一顶合适的帽子,尺码不能太大,因为尺码太大就造成把材料中没有提及的内容也包括进去的错误;尺码也不能太小,太小又会导致无法涵盖全文内容的危险。要想判断一段语篇的主旨要义,必须把握整体。切忌内容太泛,或者太具体,或者与内容无关。

2. 理解具体信息

理解主旨要义的重要性不言而喻,而主旨要义又与重要事实和具体细节密不可分,因而理解具体信息就显得更加重要。一段文字是由许多细节内容构成的,只有听懂了细节,才能上升到归纳、推理和判断。

考查具体信息的题型多种多样,都与独白或对话的内容紧密相关,但无法一概而论。提问方式多为特殊疑问句,涉及到的疑问词,如: what、when、why、where、which 和 how。考生一定要预先浏览问题及其四个选项,并在听的过程中有意识地关注相关细节,然后寻找选择或排除的依据。切忌想当然或单凭印象判断。

3. 进行推理判断

推理判断,顾名思义,就是根据听到内容去推断其言外之意。推理题又可分为多种类型,如简单的细节推理、讲话者的语气态度推理、讲话者职业身份推理、数据推理等。这类题是考查听力理解不可或缺的题型。常见的提问方式有:

- 1) What can be inferred from the conversation/discussion/talk/lecture?
- 2) What will the speaker/professor probably discuss next?
- 3) What is probably the speaker's occupation?
- 4) What will the speaker/man probably do next?
- 5) How would you best describe the speaker's attitude towards...?
- 6) What message does the speaker intend to convey?
- 7) What does the speaker suggest by saying...?
- 8) What does the speaker imply?

在遇到推理判断题时,考生一定要调动自己已有的知识和经验,根据所听到的内容认真领会深层含义,再进行推理判断。考生还必须注意选项中的干扰内容,常见的干扰内容包括四种:①符合常识,但原文中却没有证据的内容;②与原文内容完全相反或扭曲原文的内容;③纯属主观臆断,原文中根本没有提及的内容;④简单重复原文,并非推断而得的内容。

四、真题解析

2003 年试题

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1—5, you will hear a talk about Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

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

Part B

Directions:

For Questions 6—10, you will hear an interview with an expert on marriage problems. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

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

 6

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

 7

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

 8

Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their

 9

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

 10

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11—13 are based on the following talk about napping. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11—13.

11. Children under five have abundant energy partly because they
- [A] sleep in three distinct parts.
 - [B] have many five-minute naps.
 - [C] sleep in one long block.
 - [D] take one or two naps daily.
12. According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by
- [A] its genes.
 - [B] its habit.
 - [C] its mental state.
 - [D] its physical condition.
13. The talk suggests that, if you feel sleepy through the day, you should
- [A] take some refreshments.
 - [B] go to bed early.
 - [C] have a long rest.
 - [D] give in to sleep.

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

14. Why did Sherman Alexie only take day jobs?
- [A] He could bring unfinished work home.
 - [B] He might have time to pursue his interests.
 - [C] He might do some evening teaching.
 - [D] He could invest more emotion in his family.
15. What was his original goal at college?
- [A] To teach in high school.
 - [B] To write his own books.
 - [C] To be a medical doctor.
 - [D] To be a mathematician.
16. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?
- [A] To follow his father.
 - [B] For an easy grade.

- [C] To change his specialty.
- [D] For knowledge of poetry.

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

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

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

试题精解

1. 【答案】1876

【解题思路】本题考查具体时间听辨。听辨年份的水平主要取决于考生对十位数字听力分辨能力。尤其要关注是“几十”与“十几”的表述差异。

2. 【答案】1981

【解题思路】本题考查具体时间听辨。

3. 【答案】textiles

【解题思路】本题考查特定信息听辨及其拼写。单词 textiles 的发音与拼写对许多考生都有一定难度,因为它在英语中不是一个常用词。

4. 【答案】19,137

【解题思路】本题考查具体数字听辨。考生应该注意数字的读法,平时加强练习。

5. 【答案】concerts

【解题思路】本题考查特定信息听辨。该题难度不大,容易得分。

6. 【答案】the couple themselves

【解题思路】本题考查特定信息听辨。考生能从原文“The primary source of help should be the couple themselves.”中直接得到答案。

7. 【答案】constructively

【解题思路】本题考查特定信息听辨。该题答案来自“The idea is to discuss these matters constructively...”。

8. 【答案】a qualified psychologist

【解题思路】本题考查特定信息听辨。该题答案来自原文“If people feel so bitter that they can't even talk with each other, they should consider very seriously a qualified psychologist.”。

9. 【答案】good intentions

【解题思路】本题考查特定信息听辨。答案来自原文“In the main, priests, despite good intentions, are not successful in counseling troubled couples...”。

10. 【答案】absence

【解题思路】本题考查特定信息听辨。答案在“Merely relying on the old notion that absence will make the heart grow fonder...”中可以找到。

11. 【答案】D

【解题思路】本题属具体细节理解题。原文“Children under five have an abundance of energy and one of the reasons is because they nap once or twice a day.”给本题提供了直接依据。

12. 【答案】A

【解题思路】本题属具体细节理解题。根据原文“Sleep is genetically programmed in babies...”,可见婴儿的睡眠规律取决于基因遗传。

13. 【答案】D

【解题思路】本题属推理判断题。考生可以根据“So if you do find yourself feeling sleepy through the day, don't feel your being lazy by giving in to sleep and having a nap.”这句话推断出讲话者是在建议大家:瞌睡的时候就去睡觉。

14. 【答案】B

【解题思路】本题属推理判断题。文中提到“I thought I do that kind of job to support my writing. Day jobs that require no emotional investment beyond 8 hours a day where I wouldn't need to bring work home.”,显然,讲话者之所以从事白天的工作是为了写作。众所周知,作家通常是在晚上进行创作的,“I wouldn't need to bring work home.”进一步说明了这一点。

15. 【答案】C

【解题思路】本题属具体细节理解题。原文“At that time I was going to be a physician.”清楚地告诉大家讲话者读大学最初的目标是当内科医生。

16. 【答案】B

【解题思路】本题属具体细节理解题。讲话者在提到自己选修诗歌课时说“I took the class and honestly, I just thought it would be an easy grade.”可见讲话者当时只是为了挣学分。

17. 【答案】B

【解题思路】本题考查具体细节理解题。原文中“In public speaking, the watch word is preparation.”这句话为本题提供了选择依据。

18. 【答案】C

【解题思路】本题属具体细节理解题。原文“... developed a great opening that you know will capture the attention of even the daydreamers in your audience...”告诉大家讲演开篇的重要性,即能抓住观众的心。

19. 【答案】A

【解题思路】本题属具体细节理解题。关键是要听懂原文“If you waited until a few days before your presentation to begin to prepare, or worse, yet, the day before, no doubt you’ll be anxious...”由 anxious 一词可以选出其同义词 uneasy。

20. 【答案】D

【解题思路】本题属推理判断题。文章从演讲的准备工作切入,谈到了充分准备的重要性以及各环节需注意的事项。不难推断,这段讲话针对的是那些想要做演讲的人士。

附:听力原文

【Pause 00'30"】【Tone】

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

【Pause 00'05"】

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1—5, you will hear a talk about Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

[Pause 00'25"] [Tone]

M:

Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a privately funded museum of fine arts. It was founded in 1870, and opened to the public in 1876. Originally housed in Copley Square, the museum moved in 1909 to its current location in another district in Boston. The building was designed by American architect Guy Lowell and features a grand dome, with ceiling paintings by American painter John Singer Sargent. The most recent addition to the building is its west wing, designed by a Chinese-American architect and completed in 1981.

The museum is divided into nine departments, including classical, ancient Egyptian, decorative arts and sculpture, paintings, contemporary, and, the most remarkable one, textiles. The collections range from ancient history to the present and include such pieces as the silver Liberty Bowl, portraits of George Washington and Martha Washington, painted by Gilbert Charles Stuart, and a number of works by French painter Claude Monet. The gallery's exhibition space is 19,137 square meters.

About 800,000 people visit the museum each year. In addition to its galleries, collections, and traveling exhibitions, the museum provides programs that include classes, lectures, concerts, and films for adults, children, and families.

W:

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 1—5.

[Pause 00'30"]

W:

Now you will hear the recording again.

[The recording is repeated.]

W:

You now have another 20 seconds to check your answers to Questions 1—5.

[Pause 00'20"]

W:

That is the end of Part A.

M:

Part B

Directions:

For Questions 6—10, you will hear an interview with an expert on marriage problems. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below.

[Pause 00'25"] [Tone]

W:

When a couple runs into marriage problems, where should they turn?