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# 历年考研英语试题精解 及模拟试题

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主编 谢振元

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# 前 言

本书是在对最新考研英语大纲和 2002 年英语考研试题进行仔细分析、研究后重新编写的。本书除增加了 2002 年全国研究生入学英语试题及其精解外，还重新编写了 10 套考研英语模拟试题与精解，力图在内容、形式和难易程度上接近实战。

本书与本人主编的《2003 年考研英语高分指南》、《2003 年考研英语词汇复习指南》为姊妹篇，都是考研所必备的参考书。

本书自问世以来，销售量一直名列全国同类考研书的前茅，全国不少院校的研究生入学考试辅导班均以本书及其上述姊妹篇为教材，对广大考生给予的信赖和厚爱我们表示衷心的感谢。

近年来，考研英语试题的形式、内容和考题各部分的分值发生了一些变化：原有的“语法填空”、“指出错误”和“词汇填空”等有关内容，在新考研英语大纲中被压缩到 Section II 的 Use of English（原来是 Cloze Test）中。上述三项内容的总分由原来的 30 分，压缩到现在的 10 分；阅读理解部分分成 A 节（Reading Comprehension Part A）和 B 节（English—Chinese Translation）。A 节分值仍为 40 分不变，B 节（英翻中）由原来的 15 分改为 10 分，短文写作由原来的 150 字改为 200 字左右，分值由原来的 15 分改为 20 分。不管考研英语试题形式如何变化，但万变不离其宗。2002 年之前的考研英语试题（笔试部分）的内容和形式除少部分外，其原有考题的主要形式与内容均未发生实质性的变化。换句话说，2002 年之前考题的主要部分（阅读理解、英翻中、短文写作）仍对考生有很大的参考价值。根据新考研英语大纲所编写的 10 套模拟试题相信对考生更具参考价值。

考研英语成绩在历年研究生录取中都起着举足轻重的作用。考研英语成绩达不到最低录取分数线（每年大致掌握在 57 分左右）者，即使总分达到了录取分数线，也不会被录取。甚至出现过某些考生的考研总成绩在某大学研究生院考生中名列第一，但却因他们的英语分数低于最低录取分数线 2 分~3 分，结果“名落孙山”。

本人主编本书和其他考研英语系列书的目的只有一个：为考生在研究生英语考试中取得较高分数、把考研英语最低录取分数线远远抛在后面助一臂之力。预祝使用本书和本人主编的其他考研英语系列书的考生取得成功。

另外，需要说明一点，本书根据新大纲编写的模拟试题中的最后两套题只给了参考答案，未作精解，考生可根据答案，自己进行分析，以便检验学习成果。

本书模拟试题中的“听力部分”备有磁带（由英美专家录音），可到新华书店或音像商店购买，实在买不到时，可向北京中国人民大学出版社读者服务部购买（联系方法

见本书版权页)。

尽管我们根据新大纲对本书的内容进行了全面的更新与认真的校订，但由于出书时间较紧，疏忽和不尽如人意之处仍在所难免，欢迎考生批评指正。

**谢振元**

北京国际关系学院

2002年2月

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# 2002 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语试题（听力部分）

## 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.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

### Part A

#### Directions:

For Questions 1~5, you will hear an introduction about the life of Margaret Welch. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've 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)

Welch's Personal Information	
Place of Birth	Philadelphia
Year of Birth	1901
Transfer to Barnard University (Year)	1920
Major at university	1
Final Degree	PhD
Year of Marriage	1928
<i>Growing Up in New Guinea Published (Year)</i>	2
Field Study in the South Pacific (Age)	3
Main interest	4
Professorship at Columbia Started (Year)	5
Death (Age)	77

### Part B

#### Directions:

For questions 6~10, you will hear a talk by a

well-known U.S. journalist. 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).

Besides reporters, who else were camped out for days outside the speaker's home?

One reporter got to the speaker's apartment pretending to pay

The speaker believed the reporter wanted a picture of her looking

Where is a correction to a false story usually placed?

According to the speaker, the press will lose readers unless the editors and the news directors

### 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 a report about children's healthy development. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 ~ 13.

11. What unusual question may doctors ask when giving kids a checkup next time?
- (A) How much exercise they get every day  
(B) What they are most worried about  
(C) How long their parents accompany them daily  
(D) What entertainment they are interested in.
12. The academy suggests that children under age two \_\_\_\_.
- (A) get enough entertainment  
(B) have more activities  
(C) receive early education  
(D) have regular checkups
13. According to the report, children's bedrooms should \_\_\_\_.
- (A) be no place for play  
(B) be near a common area  
(C) have no TV sets  
(D) have a computer for study

Questions 14 ~ 16 are based on the following talk about how to save money. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 ~ 16.

14. According to the speaker, what should one pay special attention to if he wants to save up?
- (A) Family debts. (B) Bank savings.  
(C) Monthly bills. (D) Spending habits.
15. How much can a person save by retirement if he gives up his pack-a-day habit?
- (A) \$ 190 000. (B) \$ 330 000.  
(C) \$ 500 000. (D) \$ 1 000 000.
16. What should one do before paying monthly bills, if he wants to accumulate wealth?
- (A) Invest into a mutual fund.  
(B) Use the discount tickets.  
(C) Quit his eating-out habit.  
(D) Use only paper bills and save coins.

Questions 17 ~ 20 are based on an interview with Herbert A. Gliberman, a domestic-relations lawyer. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17 ~ 20.

17. Which word best describes the lawyer's prediction of the change in divorce rate?
- (A) Fall. (B) Rise.  
(C) V-shape. (D) Zigzag.
18. What do people nowadays desire to do concerning their marriage?
- (A) To embrace changes of thought.  
(B) To adapt to the disintegrated family life.  
(C) To return to the practice in the '60s and '70s.  
(D) To create stability in their lives.



19. Why did some people choose not to divorce 20 years ago?

- (A) They feared the complicated procedures.
- (B) They wanted to go against the trend.
- (C) They were afraid of losing face.
- (D) They were willing to stay together.

(A) been shifted around the country

(B) had difficulty being promoted

(C) enjoyed a happier life

(D) tasted little bitterness of disgrace

20. Years ago a divorced man in a company would have \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**THIS IS THE END OF SECTION I**  
**DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION**  
**UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO CONTINUE**

# 2002 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语试题 (笔试部分)

## Section II 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)

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened 21. As was discussed before, it was not 22 the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 23, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 24 of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution 25 up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading 26 through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures 27 the 20th-century world of the motor car and the airplane. Not everyone sees that Process in 28. It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, 29, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 30 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 31 its impact on the media was not immediately 32. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as 33, with display becoming sharper and storage 34 increasing. They were

thought of, like people, 35 generations, with the distance between generations much 36.

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the 37 within which we now live. The communications revolution has 38 both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been 39 views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. "Benefits" have been weighed 40 "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 21. (A) between  | (B) before      |
| (C) since        | (D) later       |
| 22. (A) after    | (B) by          |
| (C) during       | (D) until       |
| 23. (A) means    | (B) method      |
| (C) medium       | (D) measure     |
| 24. (A) process  | (B) company     |
| (C) light        | (D) form        |
| 25. (A) gathered | (B) speeded     |
| (C) worked       | (D) picked      |
| 26. (A) on       | (B) out         |
| (C) over         | (D) off         |
| 27. (A) of       | (B) for         |
| (C) beyond       | (D) into        |
| 28. (A) concept  | (B) dimension   |
| (C) effect       | (D) perspective |
| 29. (A) indeed   | (B) hence       |
| (C) however      | (D) therefore   |

- |                       |                   |                     |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 30. (A) brought       | (B) followed      | (C) with regard to  | (D) in line with  |
| (C) stimulated        | (D) characterized | 36. (A) deeper      | (B) fewer         |
| 31. (A) unless        | (B) since         | (C) nearer          | (D) smaller       |
| (C) lest              | (D) although      | 37. (A) context     | (B) range         |
| 32. (A) apparent      | (B) desirable     | (C) scope           | (D) territory     |
| (C) negative          | (D) plausible     | 38. (A) regarded    | (B) impressed     |
| 33. (A) institutional | (B) universal     | (C) influenced      | (D) effected      |
| (C) fundamental       | (D) instrumental  | 39. (A) competitive | (B) controversial |
| 34. (A) ability       | (B) capability    | (C) distracting     | (D) irrational    |
| (C) capacity          | (D) faculty       | 40. (A) above       | (B) upon          |
| 35. (A) by means of   | (B) in terms of   | (C) against         | (D) with          |

## Section III 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

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St.

Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience

to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

41. To make your humor work, you should
  - (A) take advantage of different kinds of audience.
  - (B) make fun of the disorganized people.
  - (C) address different problems to different people.
  - (D) show sympathy for your listeners.
42. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are
  - (A) impolite to new arrivals.
  - (B) very conscious of their godlike role.
  - (C) entitled to some privileges.
  - (D) very busy even during lunch hours.
43. It can be inferred from the text that public services
  - (A) have benefited many people.
  - (B) are the focus of public attention.
  - (C) are an inappropriate subject for humor.
  - (D) have often been the laughing stock.
44. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered
  - (A) in well-worded language.
  - (B) as awkwardly as possible.
  - (C) in exaggerated statements.
  - (D) as casually as possible.
45. The best title for the text may be
  - (A) Use Humor Effectively.
  - (B) Various Kinds of Humor.
  - (C) Add Humor to Speech.
  - (D) Different Humor Strategies.

## Text 2

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people

have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge. "While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world."

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. They have built robots that can rec-

ognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

46. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in
- (A) the use of machines to produce science fiction.
  - (B) the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry.
  - (C) the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work.
  - (D) the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work.
47. The word "gizmos" (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means
- (A) programs.                      (B) experts.
  - (C) devices.                        (D) creatures.
48. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can
- (A) fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery.
  - (B) interact with human beings verbally.
  - (C) have a little common sense.
  - (D) respond independently to a changing world.
49. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also
- (A) make a few decisions for themselves.
  - (B) deal with some errors with human intervention.
  - (C) improve factory environments.
  - (D) cultivate human creativity.
50. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are
- (A) expected to copy human brain in internal structure.
  - (B) able to perceive abnormalities immediately.
  - (C) far less able than human brain in focusing

on relevant information.

- (D) best used in a controlled environment.

### Text 3

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$ 26 a barrel, up from less than \$ 10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979—80, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest *Economic Outlook* that, if oil prices averaged \$ 22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$ 13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25% ~ 0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand,

oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. *The Economist's* commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

51. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is
- (A) global inflation.
  - (B) reduction in supply.
  - (C) fast growth in economy.
  - (D) Iraq's suspension of exports.
52. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if
- (A) price of crude rises.
  - (B) commodity prices rise.
  - (C) consumption rises.
  - (D) oil taxes rise.
53. The estimates in *Economic Outlook* show that in rich countries
- (A) heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive.
  - (B) income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices.
  - (C) manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed.
  - (D) oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP.
54. We can draw a conclusion from the text that
- (A) oil-price shocks are less shocking now.
  - (B) inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks.
  - (C) energy conservation can keep down the oil prices.
  - (D) the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry.

55. From the text we can see that the writer seems

- (A) optimistic.
- (B) sensitive.
- (C) gloomy.
- (D) scared.

#### Text 4

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect," a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death."

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can *risk* your patient's suicide as long as you don't *intend* their suicide."

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Ap-*

*proaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering," to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse." He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear ... that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension."

56. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that
- (A) doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain.
  - (B) it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives.
  - (C) the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide.
  - (D) patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide.
57. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
- (A) Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.
  - (B) Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.
  - (C) The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.
  - (D) A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.
58. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is
- (A) prolonged medical procedures.

- (B) inadequate treatment of pain.
- (C) systematic drug abuse.
- (D) insufficient hospital care.

59. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (line 4, paragraph 7)?
- (A) Bold.
  - (B) Harmful.
  - (C) Careless.
  - (D) Desperate.
60. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they
- (A) manage their patients incompetently.
  - (B) give patients more medicine than needed.
  - (C) reduce drug dosages for their patients.
  - (D) prolong the needless suffering of the patients.

## Part B

### Directions:

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

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. 61) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. 62) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it *selects*, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze. 63) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective

role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional pre-scientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. 64)

They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning "Values." Who will use a technology and to what ends? 65) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

## Section IV Writing

### Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled "Cultures—National and International".

In the essay you should:

1. describe the picture and interpret its meaning, and
2. give your comment on the phenomenon.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



An American girl in traditional Chinese costume (服装)

### Section I Listening Comprehension (20 points).



# 2002 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语试题（听力部分）答案

## Section I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

### Part A (5 points)

1. Sociology    2. 1930    3. 23    4. re-  
ligions    5. 1954

### Part B (5 points)

6. cameramen // camera men    7. a personal  
visit    8. depressed    9. among advertisements

10. take firm action

### Part C (10 points)

11. D    12. B    13. C    14. D  
15. B    16. A    17. A    18. D    19. C  
20. B

## 附：2002 年 1 月研究生入学考试听力部分

### [磁带录音稿]

#### Part A (1~5)

Margaret Welch was born in Philadelphia in 1901. She began her studies at Depore University in 1919, but after a year, she transferred to study at Barnard University, majoring in sociology. she received her undergraduate degree from Barnard in 1923. She automatically acquired a Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1929. She married Dr. Reel Fortune in 1928. Together they wrote *Growing Up in New Guinea*, published in 1930. Welch worked with her husband on another book, called *Darlinea's Character* that was published in 1942. At the age of 23, Dr. Welch undertook a field study in the South Pacific. The experience resulted in her

writing of a highly popular book *Coming of Age* in Samovar, published in 1928. Dr. Welch's interests and writings centered on religions. She worked in the Department of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History from 1926 through to the end of her life. She was a professor of anthropology at Columbia, starting in the year of 1954 working with her odd associate Ruth Benedict. She wrote a book entitled *An Anthropologist at Work* about Benedict. It was published in 1959. Margaret Welch died in 1978.

#### Part B (6~10)

When I was getting divorced in 1975, reporters and cameramen were camped out for days in the lobby and on the sidewalk outside. They came from all