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张 剑 石同云 编

外研社·考研英语辅导

全国硕士研究生 入学考试

历年英语

试题分析

与模拟试题

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国硕士研究生入学考试历年英语试题分析与模拟试题/张剑,石同云编. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2000

ISBN 7-5600-2176-X

I. 全… II. ①张… ②石… III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-试题 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 79382 号

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责任编辑:邢新冰

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社 址:北京市西三环北路 19 号(100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷:北京华威冶金印刷厂

开 本:787×1092 1/16

印 张:23.25

字 数:490 千字

版 次:2001 年 8 月第 1 版 2001 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-5600-2176-X/G·996

定 价:24.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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前言：全国硕士研究生入学英语考试的历史、现状与趋势

在全国硕士研究生入学考试中，英语一直占有非常重要的位置。它与政治和数学一样，一直是全国统一出题、所有相关考生必须参加的考试。

随着我国经济的发展和高层次人才的需求，大学本科教育逐渐显得匮乏。大学毕业生就业竞争的加剧更使越来越多的人谋求研究生层次的教育。从1989年开始，报考研究生的人数逐年大幅上升，当时的8—9万人已增至目前的46万人。

英语的及格与否直接影响考生的录取，英语已成为入围的基本要求。如果英语不及格，即使总分上线，也不会被录取。激烈的竞争对考生提出了相对更高的要求。对于考生来说，熟悉考试的形式和题型无疑会增加获胜的机会。本书第一部分收集了从1992年至2001年的英语考试试题，并对其进行了精辟透彻的分析和讲解，为考生了解此项考试的形式、内容、要求、题型和难度提供了有益的帮助。

在过去的十年中，硕士研究生入学英语考试基本形式和要求大致如下：主要由“结构与词汇”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”、“英译汉”和“写作”五个部分组成。考试时间为180分钟，分“客观题”和“主观题”两大类。它要求考生：(1)掌握所有语法现象和语法结构；(2)掌握至少5,300个基本词汇；(3)具有综合运用英语语言知识和阅读理解能力来理解英语的能力；(4)具有将英语翻译成汉语的能力；(5)具有运用英语进行写作、表达思想与观点、阐述事实的能力。这些要求都是最基本的要求，真正的考题有可能会适当超出这些限制。比如，5,300的词汇量不包括由它们派生出来的词汇。另外，“阅读理解”部分的材料允许含有3%的超出大纲的词汇。因此，掌握英语词汇和技能越多就越有利。

在这十年期间，此项考试经过了几次重大的改革。1991年取消了“汉译英”，增加了“写作”，合并了几项“填空”，同时将整体的题量从68题增加到76题。1994年又对试卷进行了调整，增加了两篇“阅读理解”，同时将“填空”与“改错”合并，组成“结构与词汇”，整体题量没有变化。从1994年到2000年，题型基本稳定，除1997年对《全国硕士研究生入学考试·英语考试大纲》所规定的词汇表进行了修订外，试题没有变动。特别是在1996—2000年间，英语考试的难度、信度和效度都几乎保持了一致，每年及格的考生均在15%—18%之间，考生得分数也集中在40—60分之间。

从2001年开始，试卷又开始进行调整。去掉了“结构与词汇”中的“改错”题(Section B)。在“完形填空”中增加10个空格，使这部分的题量增为20题。同时将“改错”的分数转移到“写作”，从而增加“写作”的权重。这次试卷改造虽然动作并不大，但是可以看出，它的基本思路是将重要性从“语法结构”转移到“写作”，将权重和分数从“客观题”转移到“主观题”。

2002年版《大纲》对硕士研究生入学英语考试作了重大调整。对于考生来说，了解这次调整的内容并针对其情况作好充分准备是至关重要的。这次调整的内容可以通过以下试题结构图的对比看出：

2001 年				2002 年			
部 分	题数	分数	时间	部 分	题数	分数	时间
1. 结构与词汇 (Sections A, B)	30	15	25	1. 听力 (Parts A, B, C)	20	20	30
2. 完形填空	20	10	25	2. 英语知识运用	20	10	25
3. 阅读理解	20	40	60	3. 阅读理解 (Parts A, B)	25	50	85
4. 英译汉	5	15	30				
5. 写作	1	20	40	4. 写作	1	20	40

从这个对比图中, 我们可以看出, 试卷去掉了“结构与词汇”, 增加了“听力”。将“完形填空”改为“英语知识运用”, 在题型基本不变的同时融入了“结构与词汇”的测试内容。“阅读理解”和“翻译”被合并, 分为 A (阅读) 和 B (翻译) 两节。“阅读理解”的篇目从五篇减至四篇。“翻译”同以前基本一样, 但侧重点有所区别。现在它主要是通过翻译来测试考生对文章的理解。它的分值也由以前的每题 3 分下调至每题 2 分。

在这些改动中, 最重要的改动是“听力”部分。以下是详细的“听力”部分试卷结构图。

部分	节	听力材料形式	指导语言	测试要点	题型	题数	分数
听力 (20 分)	A	1 段对话或独白 (180—200 词) (放两遍录音)	英语	特定和具体信息	填充表格	5	5
	B	1 段对话或独白 (280—320 词) (放两遍录音)	英语	特定和具体信息	补全句子 或简答题	5	5
	C	3 段对话或独白 (200—300 词) (放一遍录音)	英语	理解大意/细节, 推 断词义, 判断态度/ 意图	多项选择 (四选一)	10	10

2002 年的试卷将包括以上听力部分, 但是由于各种原因, 听力部分的分数(20 分)将不记入成绩, 只作为参考。其余部分共 80 分, 考试后将被进行加权处理, 转换为 100 分。即: 成绩 = 考生得分 ÷ 80 × 100。2003 年, 听力部分将正式成为试卷的一部分, 得分将记入考生成绩。

目前的这次试卷调整符合大学英语教学的总体趋势, 也符合国家对高等教育的整体要求, 那就是从要求学生死记硬背语法规则转向强调能力的培养。一句话, 推动素质教育。它旨在解决大学生只能用英语阅读但听不懂、说不出的问题。听力的加入将推进大学英语教学中听说能力的培养。

根据以上变化, 本书在第二部分为考生提供了五套模拟题, 以供自测练习。这些题目都是根据 2002 年新《大纲》的要求精心设计出来的, 与即将进行的 2002 年全国硕士研究生入学英语考试的形式完全一致, 它可以为考生提供实战演习的机会。

对历年试卷的研究和分析能够揭示英语考试出题的基本思路和测试的基本规则，从而为考生提供一种心理准备，使他们能够在临场快速进入角色。试题可能有千变万化，但是试题的形式、范围、难度基本稳定。“语法部分”的测试重点基本上集中在习惯用法、固定搭配、单复数、倒装句、指代内容、虚拟语气上；“阅读理解”部分的测试重点基本集中在逻辑关系、事实辨认、例证内容、作者观点、中心思想上；“写作”部分的测试题目主要是人们普遍关心的话题，如环境保护、资源的合理使用、可持续发展、健康、教育、传媒、计算机等等。本书对以上这些内容和答题的技巧作了详细的分析，考生在阅读历年试卷的分析之后，会渐渐对它的基本规律有一种具体的、真实的了解，对基本的考点有一个直观的掌握。这对参加研究生入学考试的考生来说都是非常重要的。只有知己知彼、准备充分，才能临场不乱、稳操胜券。

最后我们祝考生在 2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试中获得成功。

编者

2001.7

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第一部分 试题分析

2001 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 I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1979.

[A] from [B] after [C] for [D] since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] [●]

1. If I were in a movie, then it would be about time that I _____ my head in my hands for a cry.
[A] bury [B] am burying [C] buried [D] would bury
2. Good news was sometimes released prematurely, with the British recapture of the port _____ half a day before the defenders actually surrendered.
[A] to announce [B] announced [C] announcing [D] was announced
3. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent, so one _____ wait instead of searching for it.
[A] would rather [B] had to [C] cannot but [D] had best
4. She felt suitably humble just as she _____ when he had first taken a good look at her city self, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed.
[A] had [B] had had [C] would have had [D] has had
5. There was no sign that Mr Jospin, who keeps a firm control on the party despite _____ from leadership of it, would intervene personally.
[A] being resigned [B] having resigned [C] going to resign [D] resign
6. So involved with their computers _____ that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.
[A] became the children [B] become the children
[C] had the children become [D] do the children become
7. The individual TV viewer invariably senses that he or she is _____ an anonymous, statistically insignificant part of a huge and diverse audience.

- [A] everything except [B] anything but
[C] no less than [D] nothing more than

8. One difficulty in translation lies in obtaining a concept match. _____ this is meant that a concept in one language is lost or changed in meaning in translation.

- [A] By [B] In [C] For [D] With

9. Conversation becomes weaker in society that spends so much time listening and being talked to _____ it has all but lost the will and the skill to speak for itself.

- [A] as [B] which [C] that [D] what

10. Church as we use the word refers to all religious institutions, _____ they Christian, Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.

- [A] be [B] being [C] were [D] are

Section B

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 I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

- [A] vanished [B] scattered [C] abandoned [D] rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer

- [A] [B] [●] [D]

11. He is too young to be able to _____ between right and wrong.

- [A] discard [B] discern [C] disperse [D] disregard

12. It was no _____ that his car was seen near the bank at the time of the robbery.

- [A] coincidence [B] convention [C] certainty [D] complication

13. One of the responsibilities of the Coast Guard is to make sure that all ships _____ follow traffic rules in busy harbors.

- [A] cautiously [B] dutifully [C] faithfully [D] skillfully

14. The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems to be _____ the welfare of his animals.

- [A] critical about [B] indignant at [C] indifferent to [D] subject to

15. The chairman of the board _____ on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.

- [A] compelled [B] posed [C] pressed [D] tempted

16. It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with _____.

- [A] for long [B] in and out [C] once for all [D] by nature

17. Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in _____ and lack of unity in style.
 [A] conflict [B] confrontation [C] disturbance [D] disharmony
18. The Timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once _____.
 [A] thrived [B] swelled [C] prospered [D] flourished
19. However, growth in the fabricated metals industry was able to _____ some of the decline in the iron and steel industry.
 [A] overturn [B] overtake [C] offset [D] oppress
20. Because of its intimacy, radio is usually more than just a medium; it is _____.
 [A] firm [B] company [C] corporation [D] enterprise
21. When any non-human organ is transplanted into a person, the body immediately recognizes it as _____.
 [A] novel [B] remote [C] distant [D] foreign
22. My favorite radio song is the one I first heard on a thick 1923 Edison disc I _____ at a garage sale.
 [A] trifled with [B] scraped through [C] stumbled upon [D] thirsted for
23. Some day software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could _____.
 [A] descend [B] decline [C] deteriorate [D] depress
24. Equipment not _____ official safety standards has all been removed from the workshop.
 [A] conforming to [B] consistent with [C] predominant over [D] providing for
25. As an industry, biotechnology stands to _____ electronics in dollar volume and perhaps surpass it in social impact by 2020.
 [A] contend [B] contest [C] rival [D] strive
26. The authors of the United States Constitution attempted to establish an effective national government while preserving _____ for the states and liberty for individuals.
 [A] autonomy [B] dignity [C] monopoly [D] stability
27. For three-quarters of its span on Earth, life evolved almost _____ as microorganisms.
 [A] precisely [B] instantly [C] initially [D] exclusively
28. The introduction of gunpowder gradually made the bow and arrow _____, particularly in Western Europe.
 [A] obscure [B] obsolete [C] optional [D] overlapping
29. Whoever formulated the theory of the origin of the universe, it is just _____ and needs proving.
 [A] spontaneous [B] hypothetical [C] intuitive [D] empirical
30. The future of this company is _____: many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.
 [A] at odds [B] in trouble [C] in vain [D] at stake

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 I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 31 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant 32 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 33 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 34 and will strictly control the amount of 35 that can be given to a case 36 a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee, Lord Irvine said he 37 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 38 sufficient control.

39 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 40 of media protest when he said the 41 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 42 to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 43 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 44 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 45 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands 46 our British judges," he said.

Witness payments became an 47 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 48 to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised 49 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to 50 guilty verdicts.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 31. [A] as to | [B] for instance | [C] in particular | [D] such as |
| 32. [A] tightening | [B] intensifying | [C] focusing | [D] fastening |
| 33. [A] sketch | [B] rough | [C] preliminary | [D] draft |
| 34. [A] illogical | [B] illegal | [C] improbable | [D] improper |
| 35. [A] publicity | [B] penalty | [C] popularity | [D] peculiarity |
| 36. [A] since | [B] if | [C] before | [D] as |
| 37. [A] sided | [B] shared | [C] complied | [D] agreed |
| 38. [A] present | [B] offer | [C] manifest | [D] indicate |
| 39. [A] Release | [B] Publication | [C] Printing | [D] Exposure |
| 40. [A] storm | [B] rage | [C] flare | [D] flash |
| 41. [A] translation | [B] interpretation | [C] exhibition | [D] demonstration |
| 42. [A] better than | [B] other than | [C] rather than | [D] sooner than |
| 43. [A] changes | [B] makes | [C] sets | [D] turns |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 44. [A] binding | [B] convincing | [C] restraining | [D] sustaining |
| 45. [A] authorized | [B] credited | [C] entitled | [D] qualified |
| 46. [A] with | [B] to | [C] from | [D] by |
| 47. [A] impact | [B] incident | [C] inference | [D] issue |
| 48. [A] stated | [B] remarked | [C] said | [D] told |
| 49. [A] what | [B] when | [C] which | [D] that |
| 50. [A] assure | [B] confide | [C] ensure | [D] guarantee |

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 I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur

readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

51. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as _____.
- [A] sociology and chemistry [B] physics and psychology
[C] sociology and psychology [D] physics and chemistry
52. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- [A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation
[B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
[C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
[D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones
53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate _____.
- [A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation
[B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study
[C] the change of policies in scientific publications
[D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs
54. The direct reason for specialisation is _____.
- [A] the development in communication [B] the growth of professionalisation
[C] the expansion of scientific knowledge [D] the splitting up of academic societies

Passage 2

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information)rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the

only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anticolonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to make full advantage of the Internet.

55. Digital divide is something _____.
[A] getting worse because of the Internet [B] the rich countries are responsible for
[C] the world must guard against [D] considered positive today
56. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it _____.
[A] offers economic potentials [B] can bring foreign funds
[C] can soon wipe out world poverty [D] connects people all over the world
57. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of _____.
[A] providing financial support overseas [B] preventing foreign capital's control
[C] building industrial infrastructure [D] accepting foreign investment
58. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on _____.
[A] how well-developed it is electronically
[B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
[C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern
[D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

Passage 3

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of headscratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a

conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers, which helps explain why the “standard templates” of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five midsized cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they’re less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in a community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn’t rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education and class.

59. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] needs of the readers all over the world
- [B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers
- [C] origins of the declining newspaper industry
- [D] aims of a journalism credibility project

60. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be _____.

- [A] quite trustworthy
- [B] somewhat contradictory
- [C] very illuminating
- [D] rather superficial

61. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their _____.

- [A] working attitude
- [B] conventional lifestyle
- [C] world outlook
- [D] educational background

62. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its _____.

- [A] failure to realize its real problem
- [B] tendency to hire annoying reporters
- [C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting
- [D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

Passage 4

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process