

大学英语综合水平测试系列

全国硕士学位研究生入学考试

英语真题集注

(1990-2000)

范佳程 主编 高桂珍 主审

POSTGRADUATE

考研

大学英语教学与考试命题研究室 组编



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全国硕士学位研究生入学考试

英语真题集注
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前言

“鉴古知今”。审慎地研究过去,是为了更好地把握未来!

我国改革开放 20 多年来,全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题在出题形式、考查范围和内容难度等方面都在逐年变化,从无序到有序,近年渐趋稳定。自从 1994 年国家教委颁布新的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》以来,1994 至 2000 年每年大纲都在翻新,表现在全真试题上,我们可以发现:词汇的数量、生僻性加大,语法的难度,尤其是一些少见的固定搭配、特殊句型和语法现象增多;翻译部分句子的长度,句型嵌套的层数,语法的复合也在增加;辨错部分和完形填空更加要求考生对基本语法的熟练掌握和快速反应;尤其是阅读部分,近几年的考题多取材于报刊杂志,内容往往涉及当时社会生活中的热点问题,但篇幅和生词量都很大,句型结构复杂,内容晦涩难懂,文章后面的选择题的答案多数很难从原文中直接找到,需要考生具有较强的综合理解、归纳和推理能力……“知彼知己,百战不殆”!试想一下,如果考生对这些考题一无所知,也不去做较深的研究,只是去抱着一些长达五六十万字的“考研教程”之类的辅导书去啃,无疑是“闭门造车”,其结果,可能会“南辕北辙”,也可能是“顾此失彼”,最终“一败涂地,名落孙山”!

本书的编写旨在帮助考生了解自己,了解考试,最终超越自己、通过考试!

本书的内容包括 1990~2000 年历年研究生入学考试英语试题、标准答案及详尽注释。语法结构和词汇、完形填空和阅读理解各题型的注释中既有每道试题四个选项的意义和用法,又有该题为什么选某项为答案的根据,并对此做了引申阐述(考生借此可举一反三),有的地方另举例说明;辨错部分既解释了为什么错,该改为什么,又分析了其他被考生选错的项为什么没错;翻译部分既提供了标准答案,又较详细地分析了句子的语法结构、固定搭配和容易译错的词、短语和结构。另外,语法结构和词汇部分每题都附有译文,供读者参考。总之,我们对每道题的解析都力求准确、详尽、精辟、恰当,以使读者在研读、揣摩这些考题时能获得更大的启

迪和对自己更准确地把握!

本书的作者多年从事英语测试学的研究,并且具有丰富的考研辅导经验,对《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》有精确的理解,也深知广大考生的实际水平和需要。我们通力合作,精心编写了这本真切揭示了考研命题规律的、适合所有有志于考取硕士学位的广大考生的倾心之作。它的意义不言自明!

大连理工大学研究生院英语教研室主任高桂珍老师应邀担任本书主审并提出了许多宝贵意见,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢!

参加本书编写工作的除主编、副主编外,还有孙君、邱丽英、韩君平等同志。全书由主编修改、定稿。

最后,值得说明的是,考生在使用本书时,不要直接看答案和注释,最好先测试一下自己的水平,可选取其中一套按规定时间做完,然后对照答案,给自己打分,最后,通过对照解析,分析考题规律和自己的不足,确定自己复习的主攻方向。另外,考生也可使用其中的某一部分内容(如词汇)进行自测。总之,考生在阅读本书时不要就题论题,而是要通过对历年考题的比较和书中详尽的解析,发现一些规律性的东西,使这些“过对”的资料为我所用,从而迅速提高自己,在考试中稳操胜券,轻松过关!

祝您成功!

范佳程

1999年6月于大连

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一、《2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲 (非英语专业)》考试说明

全国硕士研究生入学考试是为高等学校和科研机构招收硕士研究生而设置的。其中,英语实行全国统一考试。它的评价标准是高等学校非英语专业优秀本科毕业生能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校和科研机构在专业上择优选拔。

考试对象为 2000 年参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的本科应届毕业生,以及符合报考条件的具有同等学力的在职人员。

本考试对课程和教材不作统一规定,凡符合下列评价目标的课程及教材都适于考生应考复习。

一、评价目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

(一)词汇

考试所涉及的词汇、短语基本限于本大纲附录 2“词汇表”,总量为 5 300 个左右。

(二)语法

I. 词法

1. 动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法
2. 名词、形容词和副词的用法
3. 介词、连词和代词的用法

II. 句法

简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法

(三)阅读理解能力

考生应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料,能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种题材(社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等)和体裁(议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等)的文字材料(生词量不超过文章字数的 3%)。

考生应能:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;
3. 根据上下文判断大纲附录 2“词汇表”以外的某些词汇和短语的意义;
4. 既理解单句的意义,也理解上下句之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;
6. 领会作者的观点和态度;
7. 正确理解英语原文并用汉语表达原文所述内容。

(四)书面表达能力

1. 根据所给题目或素材写出叙述、说明或议论性的短文;
2. 语言比较规范,条理清楚。

二、试卷结构及考试形式

试题为主、客观混合型。客观题分数占总分的70%，主观题分数占总分的30%。本试卷分五部分，共76题。考试时间为180分钟。

试卷分试题和答题卡(纸)两部分，考生应将第一、二、三部分的答案填写在答题卡(ANSWER SHEET 1)上，将第四、五部分的答案写在答题纸(ANSWER SHEET 2)上。

第一部分 语法结构与词汇

40小题，每小题0.5分，共20分。

题目分三节：

A节 语法填空，10题，共5分。每题为一个或两个句子，其中留有一个空白处，要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案；

B节 语法辨错，10题，共5分。每题为一个或两个句子，有四个划线部分，其中一处是错误的，要求考生将错误项选出；

C节 词语填空，20题，共10分。每题为一个或两个句子，其中留有一个空白处，要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第二部分 完形填空

10小题，每小题1分，共10分。

在一篇短文中，有10处空白，每个空白为一小题。每题有四个选择项，要求考生在理解文章的基础上，选择一个最佳答案，使短文的内容和结构完整、合理。

第三部分 阅读理解

20小题，每小题2分，共40分。

阅读五篇左右的短文，阅读量为2 000~2 500词。每篇短文后有3~5道选择题，共计20题。考生应根据短文内容从各题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第四部分 英译汉

5小题，每小题3分，共15分。

在一篇短文中有五个划线部分，考生应根据上下文将各划线部分译成汉语。要求译文准确、完整、通顺。

第五部分 短文写作

1题，15分。

考生应根据题目以及写作提纲或规定情景、图表、图画等写出不少于150词的短文。要求内容切题，表达清楚，意思连贯，语言比较规范。

三、试卷内容、题量、计分和答题参考时间

题号	内 容	题量	计分(百分比)	时间(分钟)
I	语法结构与词汇	40	20	35
II	完形填空	10	10	15
III	阅读理解	20	40	60
IV	英译汉	5	15	30
V	短文写作	1	15	40
总计		76	100	180

二、历年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语试题、标准答案与解题思路

(一)1990 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题

1. In each sentence, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET.
(15 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught _____ the rain yesterday.

- A. in B. by C. with D. at

ANSWER: (A)

1. Those two families have been quarrelling _____ each other for many years.
A. to B. between C. against D. with
2. There are many things whose misuse is dangerous, but it is hard to think of anything that can be compared _____ tobacco products.
A. in B. with C. among D. by
3. "How often have you seen cases like this?" one surgeon asked another, "Oh, _____ times, I guess," was the reply.
A. hundred of B. hundreds C. hundreds of D. hundred
4. Give me your telephone number _____ I need your help.
A. whether B. unless C. so that D. in case
5. You sang well last night. We hope you'll sing _____.
A. more better B. still better C. nicely D. best
6. Those people _____ a general understanding of the present situation.
A. lack of B. are lacking of C. lack D. are in lack
7. Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt _____ lonely.
A. nothing but B. anything but C. all but D. everything but
8. Grace _____ tears when she heard the sad news.
A. broke in B. broke into C. broke off D. broke through
9. She refused to _____ the car keys to her husband until he had promised to wear his safety belt.
A. hand in B. hand out C. hand down D. hand over
10. Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes _____ to American audiences.
A. around B. over C. across D. down

11. The book contained a large _____ of information.
A. deal B. amount C. number D. sum
12. Nowadays advertising costs are no longer in reasonable _____ to the total cost of the product.
A. proportion B. correlation C. connection D. correspondence
13. When she saw the clouds she went back to the house to _____ her umbrella.
A. carry B. fetch C. bring D. reach
14. We must _____ that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible.
A. assure B. secure C. ensure D. issue
15. He was knocked down by a car and badly _____.
A. injured B. damaged C. harmed D. ruined

II. Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

Passage 1

In May 1989, space shuttle "Atlantis" released in outer space the space probe "Megallan", which is now on her 15-month and one-billion-kilometer flight to Venus. A new phase in space exploration has begun.

The planet Venus is only slightly smaller than Earth; it is the only other object in the solar system, in fact, that even comes close to the earth's size. Venus has a similar density, so it is probably made of approximately the same stuff, and it has an atmosphere, complete with clouds. It is also the closest planet to earth, and thus the most similar in distance from the sun. In short, Venus seems to justify its longheld nickname of "earth's twin."

The surface temperature of Venus reaches some 900 F. Added to that is an atmospheric pressure about 90 times Earth's. High overhead in the carbon dioxide (CO₂) that passed for air is a layer of clouds, perhaps 10 to 20 miles thick, whose little drops consist mostly of sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). Water is all but nonexistent.

Born with so many fundamental similarities to earth, how did Venus get to be so radically different? It is not just an academic matter. For all its extremes, Venus is a valuable laboratory for researchers studying the weather and climate of earth. It has no earth's oceans, so the heat transport and other mechanisms are greatly simplified. In addition, the planet Venus takes 243 earth-days to turn once on its axis, so incoming heat from the sun is added and distributed at a more leisurely, observable pace.

16. Venus is similar to Earth in _____.
A. size and density B. distance from the sun
C. having atmosphere D. all of the above
17. The greatest value in studying Venus should be to _____.
A. allow us to visit there B. understand Earth better
C. find a new source of energy D. promote a new space program

18. The main idea of this passage is about _____.

- A. problems of space travel
- B. scientific methods in space exploration
- C. the importance of Venus to Earth
- D. conditions on Venus

Passage 2

Tourists were surprised to see a woman driving a huge orange tractor down one of Rome's main avenues. Italy's political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the tractor was followed by about 200,000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

Shouting slogans, waving flags and dancing to drumbeats, the women had come to the capital from all over Italy to demonstrate for "a job for each of us, a different type of job, and a society without violence". So far, action to improve women's opportunities in employment has been the province of collective industrial bargaining. "But there is a growing awareness that this is not enough," says a researcher on female labor at the government-funded Institute for the Development of Professional Training for Workers.

Women, who constitute 52 per cent of Italy's population, today represent only 35 per cent of Italy's total work-force and 33 per cent of the total number of Italians with jobs. However, their presence in the workplace is growing. The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace. Official statistics also show that women have also made significant strides in self-employment. More and more women are going into business for themselves. Many young women are turning to business because of the growing overall unemployment. It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgements on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

Such changes are occurring in the professions too. The number of women doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers and university professors increased two to threefold. Some of the changes are immediately visible. For example, women have appeared on the scene for the first time as state police, railway workers and street cleaners.

However, the present situation is far from satisfactory though some progress has been made. A breakthrough in equal opportunities for women is now demanded.

19. The expression "snake through central Rome" probably means "to move _____".

- A. quietly through central Rome
- B. violently through central Rome
- C. in a long winding line through central Rome
- D. at a leisurely pace through central Rome

20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. There are more women than men in Italy.
- B. In Italy, women are chiefly employed in services.
- C. In Italy, women are still at a disadvantage in employment.
- D. In Italy, about two thirds of the jobs are held by men.

21. About 200,000 women in Rome demonstrated for _____.

- A. more job opportunities
 - B. a greater variety of jobs
 - C. "equal job, equal pay"
 - D. both A and B
22. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A. The Role of Women in Society
 - B. Women Demonstrate for Equality in Employment
 - C. Women as Self-employed Professionals
 - D. Women and the Jobs Market

Passage 3

The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness is unfounded. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, 1,500 gifted persons were followed up to their thirty-fifth year with these results:

On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they had as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. 84 per cent of their group were married and seemed content with their lives.

About 70 per cent had graduated from college, though only 30 percent had graduated with honors. A few had even dropped out, but nearly half of these had returned to graduate.

Of the men, 80 percent were in one of the professions or in business management or semiprofessional jobs. The women who had remained single had office, business, or professional occupations.

The group had published 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents.

In a material way they did not do badly either. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

In fact, far from being strange, most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

23. The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years is _____.
- A. true in all senses
 - B. refuted by the author
 - C. medically proven
 - D. a belief of the author
24. The survey of bright children was made to _____.
- A. find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults
 - B. prove that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years
 - C. discover the percentage of those mentally ill among the gifted
 - D. prove that talented children never burn themselves out
25. Intelligence tests showed that _____.
- A. bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy.
 - B. between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence.

- C. talented children were most likely to become gifted adults.
D. when talented children grew into adults, they made low scores.

III. For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage carefully before marking your choice. (10 points)

No one knows for sure what the world would be like in the year 2001. Many books have been written 26 the future. But the 19th-century French novelist Jules Verne may be called a futurologist in the fullest 27 of the word. In his fantastic novels "A Trip to the Moon" and "80 Days Around the World", he described with detail the aeroplane and even the helicopter. These novels still have a great attraction 28 young readers of today because of their bold imagination and scientific accuracy.

Below is a description of what our life will be in the year 2001 as predicted by a 29 writer.

In 2001, in the home, cookers will be set so that you can cook a complete meal at the touch of a switch. Television will provide information on prices at the 30 shops as well as news and entertainment. Videophones will bring pictures as well as 31 to telephone conversations.

Machines will control temperature, lighting, entertainment, security alarms, laundry and gardening.

Lighting will provide decoration as well as wallpaper.

At work, robots will take 32 most jobs in the manufacturing industries. Working hours will fall to under 30 hours a week. Holidays will get longer; six weeks will be the normal annual holiday. Men and women will retire at the same age.

Our leisure will be different too. The home will become the center of entertainment through the television and electronic games. More people will eat out in restaurants 33 they do today; also they will have a much wider variety of food available. There will be a change of taste towards a more savoury-flavored menu. New synthetic foods will form a 34 part of people's diets.

Foreign travel will 35; winter holidays will become more popular than summer ones. Also non-stop flights from Britain to Australia and New Zealand will be easily available and much cheaper. Education will become increasingly more important than ever before.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 26. A. in | B. of | C. about | D. for |
| 27. A. sense | B. meaning | C. detail | D. implication |
| 28. A. for | B. of | C. on | D. towards |
| 29. A. today | B. nowadays | C. present-day | D. present |
| 30. A. near | B. nearby | C. nearly | D. nearer |
| 31. A. noise | B. sound | C. tone | D. tune |
| 32. A. to | B. away | C. off | D. over |
| 33. A. than | B. as | C. when | D. while |
| 34. A. usual | B. popular | C. daily | D. regular |
| 35. A. add | B. increase | C. raise | D. arise |

IV. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labelled A,B,C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You have to hurry up if you want to buy something because there's hardly something left.
A B C D

ANSWER: (C) anything

36. Alice was having trouble to control the children because there were so many of them.
A B C D

37. We were very much surprised that the village was such long way from the road.
A B C D

38. John's chance of being elected chairman of the committee is far greater than Dick.
A B C D

39. "We have won a great victory on our enemy," the captain said.
A B C D

40. There are many valuable services which the public are willing to pay for, but which
A B
does not bring a return in money to the community.
C D

41. The law I am referring requires that everyone who owns a car have accident insurance.
A B C D

42. "I considered it a honor to be invited to address the meeting of world-famous
A B C D
 scientists," said Professor Leacock.

43. He was seeing somebody creeping into the house through the open window last night.
A B C D

44. The reason for all the changes being made has not explained to us yet.
A B C D

45. Even though the children pretended asleep, the nurses were not deceived when
A B C D
 they came into the room.

V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets. Put your answers in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president _____ (appoint) for this college.

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

46. Buying clothes _____ (be) very time-consuming as you rarely find things that fit you nicely.

47. They kept telling us it is of utmost importance that our representative _____ (send) to the conference on schedule.

48. I must call your attention to the directions. Read them carefully and act as _____

(instruct).

49. Emma said in her letter that she would appreciate _____ (hear) from you soon.
50. I _____ (call) to make an airline reservation, but I didn't.
51. If Greg had tried harder to reach the opposite shore, we _____ (not have) to pick him up in the boat.
52. After twenty years abroad, William came back only _____ (find) his hometown severely damaged in an earthquake.
53. The lecture _____ (begin), he left his seat so quietly that no one complained that his leaving disturbed the speaker.
54. The children were surprised when the teacher had them _____ (close) their books unexpectedly.
55. A new road will be built here, and therefore a number of existing houses _____ (have to destroy).

VI. Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

56. 你应该仔细核对全部资料,以避免严重错误。
57. 尽管这实验复杂,他们决心按时把它完成。
58. 一切迹象表明这个人到这里发生的情况毫无所知。
59. 只有那些不怕困难的人,才有可能在工作中取得卓越的成果。
60. 这篇作品与其说是短篇小说,不如说更像是新闻报导。

VII. Read the following passage carefully and then translate the sentences underlined into Chinese. (20 points)

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. (61) They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other. The controversy is often conveniently referred to as "nature vs. nurture".

(62) Those who support the "nature" side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological factors. (63) That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Those who support the "nurture" theory, that is, they advocate education, are often called behaviorists. They claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. (64) The behaviorists maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

Let us examine the different explanations about one human characteristic, intelligence,