

严格按照最新全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲编写

# 2005

# 最新考研 英语应试教程

TEST OF ENGLISH FOR MA/MS CANDIDATES

研究生入学考试  
英语命题研究中心  
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NATIONAL ENTRANCE  
TEST OF ENGLISH  
FOR MA/MS CANDIDATES

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# 最新考研英语 应试教程

最新版

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# 前 言

《最新考研英语应试教程》为《风华英语考研英语必备》系列丛书之一。新世纪的来临给我们带来了新的挑战：就业形势日益严峻、社会竞争日益激烈、知识水平日益重要。昔日的大学生曾被认为是天之骄子，如今却有可能前途未卜，考研便成了继高考之后的第二座独木桥。

据教育部统计，1999年研究生报考人数31.9万人，2002年已翻了一倍，达到62.5万人，录取17.9万，录取率仅为28.6%；2003年全国报考人数又创历史新高，达79.9万人，比2002年增长了27.7%，录取21.7万人，而录取率却下降了1.5%；2004年报考人数已升至94.7万人，入学竞争更趋白热化。

而同时教育部2003年决定调整全国硕士研究生入学考试科目，初试科目由五门改为四门：政治理论、外国语、基础课和专业基础课。显然，英语作为一门统考的重要科目的地位更加突出，对应试者是否最终被录取起到关键作用，其中包括两层含义：

其一，指英语作为公共课，应试者必须过线；

其二，应试者在英语过线、总分和其它单科均过线的同等条件下，如面临两者取其一，被录取者往往是那位英语相对高分的应试者。

面对这种局势，备战考研的工作出现了三个明显的趋势：一是动手早，二是抓英语，三是找信息。动手早说明竞争之激烈，抓英语则暗示成功之关键，找信息确保考生少费力，多收益。

然而，在现实中我们面临的是这样一种处境：学习让人头痛，参加考试叫人心虚，而取得高分望尘莫及。英语果真有这么难学吗？考研英语真是不可逾越的障碍吗？俗话说得好：世上无难事，只怕有心人。我们有理由相信：英语和其他任何学科一样是有学习规律和攻克方法的，貌似复杂的考研英语也有其自身的特点和破解对策的。

为了帮助广大考生在50天内英语获得高分，我们特聘请从事考研英语研究和英语测试研究的资深教授精心编写了这本《最新考研英语应试教程（2005）》，本书严格依据教育部颁发的《全国硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲（非英语专业）》调整范围编写，是在深入细致地研究了历年考研英语试题和样题的基础上，针对考生在考试中容易出现的问题所编写的。其目的是帮助考生把握考研试题的特点，了解命题变化的最新动向，增强考生复习的针对性，提高复习巩固的效率，闪电突破考研英语。

本书具有以下几个特点：

一、既有宏观指导，又有微观分析。本书的Part One“2004年硕士研究生入学考试报名必读”可以使考生对考研总体形势有一个全面的了解，做到知己知彼、百战百胜。Part Two“应试技能—科学的答题思路和答题技巧”深入分析每种题型的具体特点，可以为考生提供更多的思考问题的角度和看问题的方法。

二、既强调基础，又重视技巧。为什么有的考生花费很多时间和精力专心备考，看的书也不少，做的题也很多，而考试成绩却不理想，很难获得高分，原因何在？这里面可能有个共同的关键问题，那就是没有真正掌握科学的答题思路和答题技巧，学习要巧学、会学，不要死

学,要以巧取胜。大家知道,任何一种客观事物无例外地都有其自身的规律性,你要想成功,就必须钻研、分析、掌握它。同理,考研试卷中各部分试题作为一种客观事物也有其内在的规律性,如果你能认识并把握它们,在备考中就会事半功倍,考试时就能出成绩得高分。以阅读理解为例,尽管每次考题中的文章内容从不雷同,但是请注意,其测试重点(Testing Points)以及与之相应的测试题型(type of questions)就比较有规律性。如果你能真正认识到这种规律性,那么答题时就会心中有数,正确率可能就比较高。本书 Part Two “应试技能—科学的答题思路和答题技巧”专章用实例分析讲解考研试卷中各部分试题的规律性内容,希望考生能通过本书的学习,特别是通过自身的实践和体会,认识并把握这些规律性的内容。同时技巧也是建立在实践的基础上的,所以考生必须完成足够的实践量,以阅读理解为例,对一个中等水平(大学英语四级考试成绩在 60-70 分,六级成绩在 50-60 分)的考生来讲,大概至少要阅读 50 篇左右的文章,答题的正确率要接近 80%,当然水平高的考生可少读些,而基础差一点的,可能还得增加阅读量。

三、既分析真题,又提供模拟。本书在 Part Two 部分所举例子多以近几年的真题为例,Part Three 为“历年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题”,并且撰写了详细的解析。因为 1997 年之前和之后的试题在测试重点、题型、分值比重、试题难度方面差别较大,故未列出 1997 年前的试题,考生只要认真钻研这几套最新的试题,既可节省时间,又可以对考研英语试题有一个非常直观的印象,同时对试题的难度有一个很好的把握。精选的六套预测试题具有很大的信息量和实用性功能,是不可多得的宝贵资料。

四、既适合高水平,又适合普通读者。由于本书是实践研究的结晶,书中许多观点有独到的见解,令人茅塞顿开。但由于作者们强调英语学习的科学性和技巧性,本书对普通读者也具有很好的引导作用,可以使同学们在学习和复习中少走弯路、事半功倍。

此外,在 Part Two 中的“阅读理解答题思路与答题技巧”后附加了常用的前缀和后缀及最新创新词汇与科技术语,这部分是考研词汇书中所不包含的,但考试中出现频率又很高的词汇,需要考生识记,英语知识运用后附加易混词,短文写作附加常用于开头的短语、句式,特别要提出的是,常用的作文开头或结束语部分至少可为你的作文提高 6-8 分,把文章的第一句和最好一句写得漂亮,等于您的作文成功了一半。

因为自 2003 年起,听力成绩将计入总分,所以 2002 至 2004 考研英语试题以及 2003 年考研英语样题均配有珍藏版原声磁带,现场录音,让你体验实战感觉。考研英语预测试题的听力部分特请外籍专家 Patrik 和 Angel 灌音,语音纯正清晰,英美音俱全,以 2003 和 2004 年试题以及 2003 年样题为标准录制,并缩短中间停顿以减轻学生经济负担。

**祝大家能顺利考上研究生!**

## 2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

### 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 a talk about the geography of Belgium. 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)

Geography of Belgium		
Three main regions	coastal plain	
	central plateau	1
Highest altitude of the coastal plain	m	2
Climate near the sea	humid	
		3
Particularly rainy months of the years	April	
		4
Average temperatures in July in Brussels	13°C	
	°C	5

#### Part B

**Directions:** For Questions 6-10, you will hear an interview with Mr. Saffo from the Institute for the Future. 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 is Saffo according to himself?

	1
--	---

The Institute for the Future provides services to private companies and

	2
--	---

The Institute believes that to think systematically about the long-range future is

	3
--	---

To succeed in anything, one should be flexible,  
curious and

	4
--	---

What does Saffo consider to be essential to the  
work of a team?

	5
--	---

**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 naming newborns. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11-13.**

11. What do we often do with the things we love?
 

[A] Ask for their names.	[B] Name babies after them.
[C] Put down their names.	[D] Choose names for them.
12. The unpleasant meaning of an old family name is often overlooked if
 

[A] the family tree is fairly limited.	[B] the family tie is strong enough.
[C] the name is commonly used.	[D] nobody in the family complains.
13. Several months after a baby's birth, its name will
 

[A] show the beauty of its own.	[B] develop more associations.
[C] lose the original meaning.	[D] help form the baby's personality.

**Questions 14 - 16 are based on the biography of Bobby Moore, an English soccer player. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14-16.**

14. How many matches did Moore play during his professional career?
 

[A] 90.	[B] 108.	[C] 180.	[D] 668.
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15. In 1964, Bobby Moore was made
 

[A] England's footballer of the year.	[B] a soccer coach in West Germany.
[C] a medallist for his sportsmanship.	[D] a number of the Order of the British Empire.
16. After Moore retired from playing, the first thing he did was
 

[A] editing <i>Sunday Sport</i> .	[B] working for Capital Radio.
[C] managing professional soccer teams.	[D] developing a sports marketing company.

**Questions 17-20 are based on the following talk on the city of Belfast. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17-20.**

17. Belfast has long been famous for its
 

[A] oil refinery.	[B] linen textiles.	[C] food products.	[D] deepwater port.
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18. Which of the following does Belfast chiefly export?
 

[A] Soap.	[B] Grain.	[C] Steel.	[D] Tobacco.
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19. When was Belfast founded?
 

[A] In 1177.	[B] In 1315.
[C] In the 16 <sup>th</sup> century.	[D] In the 17 <sup>th</sup> century.
20. What happened in Belfast in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century?
 

[A] French refugees arrived.	[B] The harbor was destroyed.
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[C] Shipbuilding began to flourish.

[D] The city was taken by the English.

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

## 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)

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories (21) \_\_\_\_\_ on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior (22) \_\_\_\_\_ they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through (23) \_\_\_\_\_ with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status (25), \_\_\_\_\_ as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes (27) \_\_\_\_\_ lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are (28) \_\_\_\_\_ to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly (29) \_\_\_\_\_ juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that (30) \_\_\_\_\_ to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment (31) \_\_\_\_\_ make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in (32) \_\_\_\_\_ lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also (33) \_\_\_\_\_ changes these years. More families consist of one parent households or two working parents; (34) \_\_\_\_\_, children are likely to have less supervision at home (35) \_\_\_\_\_ was common in the traditional family (36) \_\_\_\_\_. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other (37) \_\_\_\_\_ causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased (38) \_\_\_\_\_ of drugs and alcohol, and the growing (39) \_\_\_\_\_ of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 21. [A] acting       | [B] relying        |
| [C] centering        | [D] commenting     |
| 22. [A] before       | [B] unless         |
| [C] until            | [D] because        |
| 23. [A] interactions | [B] assimilation   |
| [C] cooperation      | [D] consultation   |
| 24. [A] return       | [B] reply          |
| [C] reference        | [D] response       |
| 25. [A] or           | [B] but rather     |
| [C] but              | [D] or else        |
| 26. [A] considering  | [B] ignoring       |
| [C] highlighting     | [D] discarding     |
| 27. [A] on           | [B] in             |
| [C] for              | [D] with           |
| 28. [A] immune       | [B] resistant      |
| [C] sensitive        | [D] subject        |
| 29. [A] affect       | [B] reduce         |
| [C] check            | [D] reflect        |
| 30. [A] point        | [B] lead           |
| [C] come             | [D] amount         |
| 31. [A] in general   | [B] on average     |
| [C] by contrast      | [D] at length      |
| 32. [A] case         | [B] short          |
| [C] turn             | [D] essence        |
| 33. [A] survived     | [B] noticed        |
| [C] undertaken       | [D] experienced    |
| 34. [A] contrarily   | [B] consequently   |
| [C] similarly        | [D] simultaneously |
| 35. [A] than         | [B] that           |
| [C] which            | [D] as             |
| 36. [A] system       | [B] structure      |
| [C] concept          | [D] heritage       |
| 37. [A] assessable   | [B] identifiable   |
| [C] negligible       | [D] incredible     |
| 38. [A] expense      | [B] restriction    |
| [C] allocation       | [D] availability   |
| 39. [A] incidence    | [B] awareness      |
| [C] exposure         | [D] popularity     |

increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act,  
 (40) \_\_\_\_ a direct causal relationship has not yet been  
 established.

40. [A] provided  
 [C] although

[B] since  
 [D] supposing

## 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

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords *legal, intellectual property, and Washington, D.C.* Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert.

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept—what you think you want to do—then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them—and they do. "On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic," says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. "You always keep your eyes open," he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

41. How did Redmon find his job?

- [A] By searching openings in a job database.
- [B] By posting a matching position in a database.
- [C] By using a special service of a database.
- [D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.

42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?

- [A] Lack of counseling.
- [B] Limited number of visits.
- [C] Lower efficiency.
- [D] Fewer successful matches.

43. The expression "tip service" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) most probably means

- [A] advisory.
- [B] compensation.
- [C] interaction.
- [D] reminder.

44. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

- [A] To focus on better job matches.
- [B] To attract more returning visits.

- [C] To reserve space for more messages.  
 [D] To increase the rate of success.
45. Which of the following is true according to the text?  
 [A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.  
 [B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.  
 [C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.  
 [D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

### Text 2

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoe Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

46. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?  
 [A] A kind of overlooked inequality.  
 [B] A type of conspicuous bias.  
 [C] A type of personal prejudice.  
 [D] A kind of brand discrimination.
47. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?  
 [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.  
 [B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoe Zysman.  
 [C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.  
 [D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.
48. The 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph suggests that  
 [A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students.  
 [B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class.  
 [C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students.  
 [D] students should be seated according to their eyesight.
49. What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Line 2, Paragraph 5)?  
 [A] They are getting impatient. [B] They are noisily dozing off.  
 [C] They are feeling humiliated. [D] They are busy with word puzzles.

50. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
- [B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
- [C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
- [D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

### Text 3

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filing or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too" she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means

- [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business.
- [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work.
- [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit.
- [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation.

52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

- [A] Optimistic.    [B] Confused.    [C] Carefree.    [D] Panicked.

53. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) the author is talking about

- [A] gold market.    [B] real estate.    [C] stock exchange.    [D] venture investment.

54. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic showdown?

- [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
- [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
- [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
- [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?

- [A] A new boom, on the horizon.
- [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
- [C] Caution all right, panic not.

[D] The more ventures, the more chances.

#### Text 4

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch. "Schools could be a counterbalance." Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society."

"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing." Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

- [A] The habit of thinking independently.
- [B] Profound knowledge of the world.
- [C] Practical abilities for future career.
- [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of

- [A] undervaluing intellect.
- [B] favoring intellectualism.
- [C] supporting school reform.
- [D] suppressing native intelligence.

58. The views of Ravish and Emerson on schooling are

- [A] identical.
- [B] similar.
- [C] complementary.
- [D] opposite.

59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably

- [A] a pioneer of education reform.
- [B] an opponent of intellectualism.
- [C] a scholar in favor of intellect.
- [D] an advocate of regular schooling.

60. What does the author think of intellect?

- [A] It is second to intelligence.
- [B] It evolves from common sense.
- [C] It is to be pursued.
- [D] It underlies power.

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)

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries. (61) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century. (62) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from "exotic" language, were not always so grateful. (63) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different, so much so in fact that Navajo could be used by the US military as a code during World War II to send secret messages.

Sapir's pupil, Benjamin Lee Whorf, continued the study of American Indian languages. (64) Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. He reasoned that because the structure of habitual thought in a society. He reasoned that because it is easier to formulate certain concepts and not others in a given language, the speakers of that language think along one track and not along another. (65) Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. Later, this idea became to be known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, but this term is somewhat inappropriate. Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself never explicitly supported the notion of linguistic determinism.

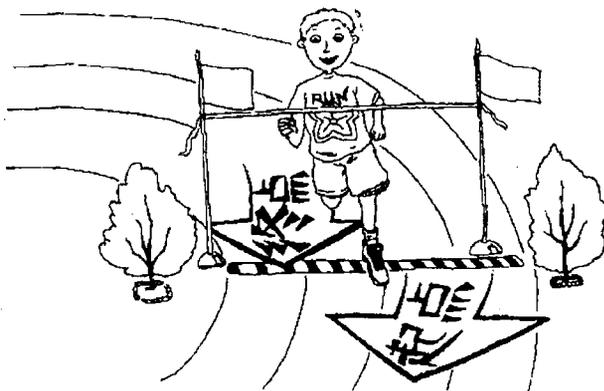
Section IV Writing

66. Directions:

Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the drawing.
- 2) interpret its meaning, and.
- 3) support your view with examples.

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



终点又是新起点

## 2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 听力原文、参考答案及精析

1. highlands;                      2. 20;                      3. mild;                      4. November;                      5. 22.  
6. A (technology) forecaster;    7. government agencies;    8. (a) meaningful (exercise);  
9. open to change;                      10. Trust and cooperation.  
11. D    12. B    13. C    14. D    15. A    16. C    17. B    18. A    19. A    20. C  
21. C    22. D    23. A    24. D    25. A    26. B    27. C    28. D    29. A    30. B  
31. A    32. C    33. D    34. B    35. A    36. B    37. B    38. D    39. A    40. C  
41. C    42. A    43. D    44. B    45. C    46. A    47. D    48. C    49. B    50. D  
51. D    52. A    53. B    54. A    55. C    56. C    57. A    58. D    59. B    60. C

61. 希腊人认为，语言结构与思维过程之间存在着某种联系。这一观点在人们尚未认识到语言的千差万别以前就早已在欧洲扎下了根。
62. 我们之所以感激他们（两位先驱），是因为在此之后，这些（土著）语言中有一些已经不复存在了，这是由于说这些语言的部族或是消亡了，或是被同化而丧失了自己的本族语言。
63. 这些新近被描述的语言与已经得到充分研究的欧洲和东南亚地区的语言往往差别显著，以至于有些学者甚至指责 Boas 和 Sapir 编造了这些材料。
64. Whorf 对语言与思维的关系很感兴趣，逐渐形成了这种的观点：在一个社会中，语言的结构决定习惯思维的结构。
65. Whorf 进而相信某种类似语言决定论的观点，其极端说法是：语言禁锢思维，语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。

### Section I Listening Comprehension

#### Part A

Belgium has three main geographic regions: the coastal plain, the central plateau and the highlands. The coastal plain extends inland 16 to 48 kilometers on the northwest. Along the North Sea is a low-lying area consisting mainly of sandy hills and sections of lands reclaimed from the sea. The coastal plain's elevation ranges from sea level to 20 metres.

The central plateau is a gently rolling, slightly elevated area, irrigated by many waterways and containing a number of wide, fertile valleys with a rich soil. The highlands, a densely-wooded plateau, averaging 460 metres in elevation, extends across southeastern Belgium and into northeastern France. Located here is the highest peak in Belgium with an elevation of 694 meters.

The climate near the sea is humid and mild. Farther inland, a marked increase in the range of temperature occurs. In the highlands, hot summers alternate with cold winters. Heavy rains are confined almost exclusively to the highlands. Fog and rain are common, and April and November are particularly rainy months. In Brussels, the average temperatures range from zero to 5 degrees Centigrade in January and from 13 to 22 degrees Centigrade in July. Along the coast, the average range is 1 degree to 5 degrees Centigrade in January and 14 to 20 degrees Centigrade in July.

#### Part B

W: Mr Saffo, you've been called the futurist. But you say you hate that term. Talk about that.

M: mm... I dislike the term because it's not an accurate description of what I do. For me, futurists are people who're excited about the future. They usually have an agenda of some sort. But what I am is something more boring. That is, I just forecast, I don't predict. I am a technology forecaster. And I spend most of my time

looking at electronic technologies. So I'm looking at information technology very largely, and typically out 5 to 10 years, sometimes as long as 30 years, depending on the project.

W: Who pays you to do this? Do you work for companies who need this information?

M: The Institute for the Future is a non-profit foundation that does work for private companies and government agencies. A whole variety of different folks pay us to help them understand things. And we also do free work. Being a non-profit foundation, our basic mission is to encourage people to think systematically about the long-range future. The heart of what we try to do is convince people that it is a meaningful exercise to think systematically about the long-range future.

W: What are the personal qualities that make you good at what you do?

M: Mm, curiosity, or what else? Being flexible. Because forecasting is really nothing more than applied common sense. The same qualities that make for a good forecaster are the same qualities that . . . make one successful in anything—being flexible, being curious and being open to change.

W: You've mentioned that your organization wants to stay small. Why?

M: It has to do with community. Our unit of work is the team and you need to have high levels of trust and cooperation among team members. People need to really like and trust each other.

### Part C

#### Questions 11-13 are based on the following talk about naming newborns.

One of the first questions anybody asks about a newborn is "what is the baby's name?" Faced with this tiny pink newborn, we want to put a name to it, as if by doing so, we welcome it to this world of individuals. We always name the things we love. A small child will give names to even his tiniest toys or his well-chewed blanket. And the difference between "Blankie" and the blanket is an entire personality.

There are many ways to choose a name for a baby. One of the most common is to use an old family name. If the family tie is strong enough, parents are often willing to overlook an unpleasant feeling or meaning. If all the men for five generations have been named Branden, who are you to complain that the name means "smelly hair"? Inspiration need not be limited to the family tree. Pick an attribute; pick the name of an Italian city where the baby was born. Name the baby after your favorite poet or interesting scent.

It can be difficult to find a perfect name for your baby. But the beauty of the process is this. By the time the baby is a few months old, his personality erases all other associations the name may hold, the evil snake or the much loved poet fades away and the name becomes quite simply the name of your child. And you will have made the right choice.

#### Questions 14 - 16 are based on the biography of Bobby Moore, an English soccer player.

Bobby Moore was a famous English soccer player who led the England team to victory against West Germany in the 1966 World Cup Final. As a superb defender, Moore played a hundred and eight games for England's national team from 1962 to 1970 and was captain 90 times. His professional soccer career spans 19 years and 668 matches, a record with no match so far in England. Moore was born in Barking, East London, in 1941. His full name was Robert Frederick Moore. He began playing club soccer in the early 1960s. He was named England's footballer of the year from 1963 to 1964. Moore was known for his sportsmanship on the field. He was not inclined towards wild celebration of goals. In 1967, he was made a member of the order of the British Empire. Moore retired from playing in 1977, and after spending brief periods managing professional soccer teams, he concentrated on developing a sports marketing company and doing media work. He was sports editor of Sunday Sport from 1986 to 1990 and a regular commentator for London's Capital Radio Station from 1990 to 1993. After Moore was diagnosed with cancer, he went public with his battle in 1991 and continued to work until his death in 1993.

**Questions 17 - 20 are based on the following talk on the city of Belfast.**

Belfast is the capital of Northern Island and a major city in commerce and industry. It is one of the most important ship-building and repairing centers of the United Kingdom, and has long been known for its linen textiles. Its manufactures include aircraft, guided weapons, and tobacco and food products. A large petroleum refinery here is supplied by imported petroleum which is received at the city's deep-water port. Other imports include grain, coal, chemicals and iron and steel. Among the chief exports are petroleum products, soap, food-stuffs and textiles. In Belfast, there are the notable Ulster Museum and the Protestant Cathedral of Saint Anne. As an educational center, the city is home to Queen's University of Belfast and Belfast College of Technology. Although there's evidence that people once settled in this place during the stone and bronze Ages, the founding of Belfast dates from 1177 when a Norman castle was erected. Edward Bruce destroyed the settlement in 1315, the year he became the Irish King. The city was taken by the English in the 16th century. In the late 17th century, French refugees arrived here and developed the linen industry. The harbor was improved in the late 18th century and ship-building was begun on a large scale. The city was made the capital of Northern Island 1920. During World War II, Belfast was heavily damaged by German bombing raids. Beginning in 1969, the city was the scene of religious disorder involving civil rights agitation and increased violence.

**Section II Use of English****【参考译文】**

许多有关青少年犯罪原因的理论都集中认为是个人或社会发挥了主导影响。以个人为重点的理论提出,孩子进行犯罪行为是因为其过往的违法行为未受到充分的惩罚,或者是因为他们在与其他人的交往中学会了犯罪。以社会作用为重点的理论则认为,孩子在提升其社会经济地位过程中受到挫折后,就以犯罪应对,或者以犯罪来表示其对中产阶级价值观的抵触。

绝大多数关于青少年犯罪的学说都注重于对贫困家庭孩子的研究,而忽视了富裕家庭的孩子也会犯罪的事实。富裕家庭的孩子犯罪是因为缺乏适当的父母管教。然而,所有的学说都是试验性的,经不起考证。

社会结构的变化可能会间接地影响青少年犯罪率。比如,导致青年人就业机会减少和失业率上升的经济变化就会使找到收入颇丰职业变得越来越难,由此产生的不满可能会相应地导致更多的青年人做出违法行为。

近年来,家庭也经历着变化。越来越多的家庭由单亲或双职工父母构成,其结果是,这些家庭的孩子与传统家庭的孩子相比,受到的管教就可能要低于一般水平。这种缺少父母管教的情况就是导致青少年犯罪率的一个因素。导致暴力行为的其它已知因素包括:在学校遭受挫折和失败,越来越容易接触毒品和酒精,虐待少儿或不关心少儿的案例频发。这些情况,尽管尚不能建立直接的因果关系,也会导致少儿从事犯罪活动的可能性上升。

**【解析】**

21. 【答案】[C] 考查动词短语搭配。A. acting on 意为“按照……行事”; B. relying on 意为“依靠”; C. centering on 意为“以……为中心/重点”; D. commenting on 意为“对……进行评论”。仅C符合句意,前后呼应,为正确答案。
22. 【答案】[D] 考查对文章的理解和逻辑关系。根据上下文,前后两个句子需要一个连词联接形成因果关系,所以只有D. because 可以胜任,引导由or连接的两个原因状语从句。
23. 【答案】[A] 词义辨析题。A. interaction (互动、交往); B. assimilation (同化,吸收); C. cooperation (合作); D. consultation (咨询)。A最符合题意,应为正确答案。
24. 【答案】[D] 词语搭配题。in response to 是“反应,回应”的意思,选项D. response 最合适,其它几个选项: in return to “回报”; in reply to “答复”; in reference to “参考”。根据上下文可知D为正确答案。
25. 【答案】[A] 考查考生对复杂句子的理解。空格后as引导的为原因状语,与in response to 引导的原因

- 状语并列，都是“孩子们犯罪”的原因，为并列关系，故答案为A。
- 26.【答案】[B] 词义辨析题。A. considering意为“考虑”；B. ignoring意为“忽视，不顾”；C. highlighting意为“强调，突出”；D. discarding意为“抛弃”。B项与上下句语义连贯，为正确答案。
- 27.【答案】[C] 文意理解和逻辑判断题。四个选项均为介词，根据上下文可知，这里需要一个表达因果关系的介词，只有C. for符合，为正确答案。
- 28.【答案】[D] 本题考查固定搭配。D. be subject to意为“受……支配；遭受……影响”，符合句意，为正确答案。A. be immune to意为“不易受……影响”；B. be resistant to意为“对……有抵制力”；C. be sensitive to意为“对……敏感的”，三项均不合适。
- 29.【答案】[A] 动词词义辨析题。本题比较简单，A. affect意为“影响”，符合句意，为正确答案。
- 30.【答案】[B] 本题考查动词短语搭配。A. point to意为“指向”；B. lead to意为“导致”；C. check to一般没有这种搭配；D. amount to意为“总数达到……”。B项最符合句义。
- 31.【答案】[A] 本题考查介词短语。A. in general意为“一般来说”；B. on average意为“平均而言”；C. by contrast意为“相反”；D. at length意为“终于；详尽地”。根据上下文，应为顺承关系，故应选A。
- 32.【答案】[C] 本题同样考查介词短语。A. in case意为“以防，万一”；B. in short意为“总而言之”；C. in turn意为“依次，接着”；D. in essence意为“本质上”。C项最合文意。
- 33.【答案】[D] 本题考查动词词义。A. survived意为“幸免于”；B. noticed意为“注意到”；C. undertaken意为“承担，答应”；D. experienced意为“经历”。D项最符合句义，为正确答案。
- 34.【答案】[B] 本题考查形容词与副词词义。A. contrarily意为“相反”；B. consequently意为“因此”；C. similarly意为“类似地”；D. simultaneously意为“同时”。根据上下文，应选用表达因果关系的B。
- 35.【答案】[A] 本题比较难，涉及比较状语从句的知识。原句认为，现代家庭中的家长对孩子的管教比传统家庭中的管教要少，故此，A. than为正确答案。than从句常用省略形式，这里的空格后就省略了that which。
- 36.【答案】[B] 本题考查对文章逻辑的正确理解。上文讲述现代家庭组成的变化，那么对应的当然是传统家庭的组成，两者的差异在结构上，故答案应为B. structure。其它几个选项与上下文均不太对应。
- 37.【答案】[B] 词义辨析题。A. assessable意为“可以评估的”；B. identifiable意为“可以识别的”；C. negligible意为“可以忽略的”；D. incredible意为“难以置信的”。根据上下文逻辑，应选B。
- 38.【答案】[D] 词义辨析题，本题略难一点。A. expense意为“消费”；B. restriction“限制”；C. allocation“分配”；D. availability意为“得到的可能性”。其中D项的确切含义必须是查过英文辞典的考生才能掌握。
- 39.【答案】[A] 词义辨析题。A. incidence意为“发生，发生率”，其它几个选项带入文中均不通，故A为正确答案。
- 40.【答案】[C] 考查对文意的全面理解和上下句逻辑的把握。通读全文后可以掌握文章的中心是谈“造成青少年犯罪的原因”，本句之前已经列举了许多，最后半句却是有点否定意味，所以其引导词必须是一个让步连词，否则逻辑上讲不通，语义也不连贯，故只能选C. although。

## Section III Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

本文主要介绍了某网站推出的一种叫“个人搜索代理”的互动式工具，着重讨论其对求职者的利弊。文章首先在第一段用律师雷德曼找到工作为例，介绍了网上的新工具：“个人搜索代理”。第二段借专家之口，指出这种工具可能造成的弊病。第三段则通过讨论这种工具的适当用法，指出其真正的价值。第四段又指出这类工具设计者的真实意图是提高点击率。最后一段指出了该工具对其他人（非求职者）的价值。这篇文章是一种典型的西方式论述文，讲究客观，不带个人情绪；论述过程中也力求面面俱到，不轻易做结论。

## 【参考译文】

去年年底, 律师刚特·雷德曼找工作时在网上碰到了一个叫“职业建造师”的网站, 在该网站上他没发现什么, 但却被其中一个叫“个人搜索代理”的工具吸引住了。它有一个互动性的功能, 访问者只需要键入诸如地点、职务和薪水等自己的求职要求, 它就会自动给网上贴出的合适岗位发求职邮件。雷德曼当时键入了“法律、知识产权和华盛顿特区”几个关键词。三周后, 他就收到了第一个空缺职位通知。雷德曼一边庆幸着自己“挖到了金子”, 一边将自己的简历电邮给雇主, 然后就赢得了该公司内部顾问的职务。

由于现在网上有成千上万个求职网站, 所以要想找一个好的职位低效而耗时。这种搜索工具可以减少人们反复访问某些网址的需要, 但同时, 尽管这种搜索工具对雷德曼起了作用, 求职专家们却指出了其弊端。譬如说, 专家认为, 一个人如果把自己的求职要求写得越具体, 反而结果却会对自己不利, “每当你回答一个问题, 你就排除了一种可能”。

搜索工作时首先要有一个明确的概念——你想自己干什么——然后再拓宽范围。一个专家指出, “没有一个程序能做到这一点, 所有这些程序里面都缺乏职业咨询”。事实上, 运用这些搜索工具的最佳策略是将其看成为“提醒服务”, 借助它使自己保持对网站中职业机会的最新了解; 收到邮件时, 将邮件看作是一个提醒, 提醒自己去重新查阅网站。“我不可能仅依靠这些搜索工具, 就想了解到网站中新添加的对我有用的信息。”一位求职搜索指南的作者指出。

有些网站设计搜索工具的目的就是要引诱求职者回访。例如, “职业建造师”网站的搜索代理工具在给注册会员发信时, 只提供三个可能的职位——三个被认为最匹配的职业, 然而网站数据库里可能还有更多的匹配, 要看的话, 求职者就不得不再次访问网站——事实也确实如此。“职业建造师”的营销副总裁就曾讲, “我们的邮件发出后, 网站的访问量就迅速上升”。

非求职者也会发现搜索工具非常有用。有人便借它严密关注自己行业的人才需求情况, 或为加薪谈判搜集补充信息。雷德曼尽管已经高兴地工作了, 他仍留着“职业建造师”网站上的搜索代理。他说, “你得张着眼睛”。有个“个人搜索代理”工具就是多了一双眼睛帮你看着。

## 【解析】

41. 【答案】[C] 细节题, 问 Redman 是怎样找到工作的。依据是文章的第一段, 整段都是在讲 Redman 找到工作的经历。选项 B “在数据库中张贴了一相配的职业” 明显是错误的, 首先排除; 选项 A “在职位数据库中搜索” 和选项 D “向数据库电邮简历” 都不是他获取工作的关键点, 只有 C “使用了数据库的一种特别服务” 最合题意。
42. 【答案】[A] 细节题, 问职业搜索工作的缺点。第三段前三句中, 作者借专家之言表达了自己对搜索工具的缺陷的看法: “There’s no career counseling implicit in all of this.” 缺乏职业咨询特征。选项 A 符合此意, 为正确答案。
43. 【答案】[D] 词义题。依据第三段的第四句可知, “tip service” 只起提示作用 (reminder), 故答案为 D。A. advisory 意为“咨询, 顾问”, 与文章内容不符, 因为文章说这种搜索 agent 缺的正是咨询特征。B. compensation 和 C. interaction 在句中均未提及。
44. 【答案】[B] 推理题。题干的内容出现在第四段的 for example 之后, 可见这是一道与例证有关的题, 解例证题的关键是看例子的前后, 而不是其本身。从而我们可以找到依据在第四段首句 “Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return.” 可知答案为 B。
45. 【答案】[C] 细节题。选项 C 的依据是第五段首句 “Even those who aren’t hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile.” 而其它选项在文中都找不到依据, 由此可知 C 项为正确答案。

## Text 2

这是一篇议论文, 讨论字母歧视现象。第一段的第二句话提出了隐藏的字母歧视现象后, 作者从第二段和第三段开始用实例说明了这种现象的广泛存在。第四、第五段则试图说明这种现象发生的原因: 不是巧合, 也不是个别现象, 而是从早期学校教育就开始了。