

2007年考研英语

十年真题 点石成金

陈采霞 编著

胡敏 主编

最新版

经十年磨砺 得考研真谛

倾真情打造 方点石成金

重循序渐进 筑成功之道

聚实力技巧 览众山无余

北京新航道学校考研英语培训教材

2007年考研英语

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语十年真题点石成金/胡敏主编;陈采霞编著.

北京:中国广播电视出版社,2006.2

新航道考研英语培训教材

ISBN 7-5043-4565-2

I. 考... II. ①胡...②陈... III. 英语-研究生-
入学考试-试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 008105 号

考研英语十年真题点石成金

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编 著	陈采霞
特约编辑	周 壮
责任编辑	常 红
监 印	赵 宁
出版发行	中国广播电视出版社
电 话	86093580 86093583
社 址	北京市西城区真武庙二条9号 (邮政编码:100045)
经 销	各地新华书店和外文书店
印 刷	三河市东方印刷厂
开 本	787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16
字 数	329(千)字
印 张	24.75
版 次	2006 年 2 月第 1 版 2006 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 7-5043-4565-2 / H·255
定 价	35.00 元

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十年磨砺 点石成金

(代序)

今天京城下着这个冬天最大的一场雪,看着漫天飞舞的雪花、地上美轮美奂的雪景,刚刚交完《考研十年真题点石成金》书稿的我不禁觉得这个世界是多么美、生活是多么美、我的心情是多么美!

是啊!工作是美丽的,完成一件工作之后感觉是美丽的,在一个富有诗意的日子里完成一项艰巨的任务之后感觉更是美丽的。

我以十年付考研

自1997年开始从事考研英语辅导以来,我就跟考研英语辅导这项工作结下了不解之缘。首先我在讲坛上一站就是十年,不仅教过的学生无数,而且交到的朋友不少,直到现在还经常收到一些考生的问候和祝福。从2000年起,我还开始埋头写考研辅导书,由于和考生接触得多,我发现考生的当务之急是过词汇关,于是我编写了《考研英语核心词汇笔记》这本书,几年下来这本书一版再版,一直受到考生的高度欢迎和认可,在网上考研图书排行榜上也一直高居榜首;因为本身就是学翻译出身,而且教翻译的时间也很长,我又结合课堂经验和刻苦钻研写下了《考研英语英译汉四步定位翻译法》,不仅填补了考研英语英译汉辅导教材的空白,而且被许多学生和业内人士认为是少有的有学术含量的著作之一。写完《考研核心词汇笔记》和《考研英语英译汉四步定位翻译法》两本考研英语辅导书,原以为我跟考研英语之间的关系会就此画上句号,没想到2004年我加入了新航道,从此又回到了考研英语辅导这项工作中来,于是就有了继续钻研完型填空和十年真题的想法。这一方面是我做事做到底、选定方向不回头的性格使然,一方面是考研英语辅导这项工作的确有它的魅力。

这种魅力首先来自广大考生。我经常听到这样的感叹:专业我一点问题也没有,能不能考上就看英语了。作为一名英语教师,我可以按部就班地教书育人,也可以关起门来著书立说,因为做一名好的大学老师和搞好科研也能实现我的人生价值,可是一次意外的经历改变了我对事业的看法。那天我给一个辅导班上完最后一堂课,因为没有像平常一样骑自行车而不得不走路去等公交车,有个学生便推着他的自行车陪我一起走。交谈之中我们发现是老乡,于是谈话一下变得轻松起来。这个学生向我介绍起他的情况:前一年他已经考过一次,虽然专业有明显优势,英语却一败涂地,因为他在考场上紧张得脑子一片空白。经询问,我发现他是个很用功的学生,基础并不差,词汇量也不小,但是对阅读把握不好,对写作也缺少感觉。后来我让他写了一篇作文给我看,发现他的确存在一些认识和技巧上的误区,经过我耐心的分析和辅导,他很快就找到了突破口,结果在接下来的考试中脱颖而出。这名考生不仅在后来几年顺利拿下了硕

士和博士学位,而且还去美国拿了博士后,现在他的英语不仅让他在工作中如鱼得水,而且还成了他生活中很重要的一部分,因为我了解到他读高中的女儿成绩最好的科目就是英语,因为父女俩在家会经常用英语对话,交流学习英语的经验。虽然他年龄比我大,而且已经功成名就,他会经常跟别人说我是他的英语老师。能让一名在英语门外徘徊的考生有如此的转变,能帮助一个人度过一个难关、生活和事业从此柳暗花明,能让一名学生一辈子承认你是他的老师,还有什么工作比这更有意义、更值得我去做呢?

这种魅力还来自考研英语本身。作为一种高水平的资格选拔考试,考研英语具有难度高、挑战大的特点。正因为它不容易被拿下,考研英语辅导对老师的要求也很高,这种要求不光体现在专业水平上,同时还体现在对试题的研究和技巧的掌握上,此外它还需要有全身心的投入、坚忍不拔的精神和持之以恒的毅力,不然就会一知半解、夜郎自大。如同找到一个你甘愿为之奉献的爱人是一生的幸福一样,找到一个你乐于为之奋斗的事业何尝又不是永远的快乐。说实话,为了写这些考研辅导书,我可能添了不少白发、长了不少皱纹、牺牲了许多其它的东西,但我深深感悟到了什么叫“衣带渐宽终不悔,为伊消得人憔悴”。

石为什么成金

这本《考研英语十年真题点石成金》与前面几本书有着共同的编写理念和创作过程,但它毕竟是一本综合性的辅导书,与一个方面和单个题型的研究还是会有一些区别。下面我就来介绍这本书的主要特点:

1. 十年加一,全面系统

本书讲解内容包含 1996 年至 2005 年十套真题,外加一套 2006 年刚刚考过的真题,涵盖除听力之外所有考过的考研英语题型,其中包括已经取消的词汇题、语法题、改错题和最近两年出现的新题型。不包括听力是因为这种题型相对比较独立,与其它题型的关系不是很大,既然已经在笔试中取消,我们就暂且将它搁置一边。词汇语法题的情况正好相反,虽然题型已经取消,但仍然是整个考试的核心,了解和学习以前考过的词汇题和语法题对提高英语水平和把握考研英语的特点和难点都会有所帮助,所以本书保留了这些考题,并且给予了同样详细的分析和讲解。新题型虽然刚刚出现,其稳定性和重要性还有待时间证明,由于其考点涉及文章理解、词汇知识和语法知识,所以我们对这种题型也给予了同样的重视。

2. 注重基础,强调理解

本书的解题技巧特别注重基础知识,也就是说我们会经常提醒考生一道题是考一词多义、一词多用、考固定表达、考习惯搭配还是考特殊句型,这样做的目的不仅是为了找到正确答案,同时也是为了培养一种思维模式,让考生慢慢学会分析一道题的重点在哪儿?难点在哪儿?答案在哪儿?此外,我们还特别强调在理解上下功夫。长期以来,我们的英语学习一直处于一种尴尬的局面:背了一大堆单词、学了一大堆语法,可看文章时还是云里雾里,写作文时还是词不达意,做题目时还是犹犹豫豫。造成这一局面的罪魁祸首就是我们在平时的学习中习惯于蜻蜓点水、一知半解、模棱两可,因为考试难度是那么大、竞争是那么激烈,我们好像没有时间从容不迫、精雕细琢,殊不知“欲速则不达”,看似学得多、学得快的方法最后就导致了前面所说的结果,有的考生甚至在考完之后急切地对答案,全然不关心那些做过的题为什么对或错。我们强调对题目的理解、对某个词的理解、对某个句子的理解、对某段话的理解,这实际上就是让考生多动

脑筋,进入“不仅知其然,而且知其所以然”的境界。

3. 整套翻译,不留盲点

整套题都带翻译(作文题除外)是本书的一大特点:整篇文章有翻译,一句话有翻译,一个单词也有翻译。这样做的目的是为了考生彻底看清考研英语试题的本来面目。我曾经问过一些考生,如果所有考题都能看懂,答题是否会变得容易一些,回答一般都是肯定的。看不懂题、不明白题目要求或者干脆把题目的意思弄反了往往就是出错的原因,况且题目本身就有可能涉及一些知识点,这次是在提问中出现,下次就有可能出现在答案里,所以我们把对考题的翻译当成一种学习手段、辅助手段和检测手段,不给我们的学习和复习留下任何盲点。

4. 解析透彻,由表及里

市面上已经有很多真题详解方面的参考书,这些书虽然鱼龙混杂,其中却也不乏严肃认真、观点新颖、视角独特的力作,但遗憾的是这些书要么错误太多、要么避重就轻、要么挖掘不够。本书在创作过程中力求博采众长,解题过程尽量做到明了透彻,不仅展示正确答案的获得过程,而且分析错误答案的出错原因,对于一些常用、常考、常错的重点和考点我们会做一些特别的提示,对出题者设置的陷阱会有独到的分析,“只有某个选项符合题意,所以选…”、“根据上下文只能选…”之类的解析决不是本书的制胜法宝。

5. 重点突出,稳步前进

虽然每道题都有自己的考点和难点,我们还是试图从一套题中寻找和发现一些学习中和做题时应注意的重点,这样既能减轻我们的学习负担,又能提高我们的工作效率。英语里有句话叫“everybody's business is nobody's business”(人人负责的事谁都不会负责),同样的道理,每道题都一样的难就失去了考试的意义,因为考试就是靠有难有易测出不同的水平。对于那些大家都觉得容易的题,我们会说此题比较容易;对于那些一部分人觉得有难度的题,我们会说此题有一定的难度;对于那些大部分人都觉得难的题,我们会说此题偏难,这样每个人就可以根据自己的水平确定自己的起点和目标,不会因为不知道自己的实力而作盲目的追求,而是脚踏实地一点一点向前迈进。

本书的创作还从很多新航道的定制培训学员(如中央音乐学院的张婷同学、解放军医科大学的滕跃同学)身上得到灵感和启发,和他们的交流使我对考生的问题和需求有了更进一步的了解,他们对我的肯定和鼓励使我的创作更加充满了意义,在此我要向这些学员深表谢意。此外我还要感谢新航道学校校长胡敏老师对我的激励和信任,感谢他把这样重要的任务交给了我。还要感谢新航道图书事业部的各位同事对我的理解与支持,我母亲和儿子对我的关心和支持……由于时间仓促,书中难免存在一些不尽人意之处,欢迎各位考生和同仁对本书提出批评意见,以便使本书在下次修订的时候更趋完美。

愿本书助你张开梦想的翅膀、走向成功的彼岸!

陈采霞

2006年春节于北京

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2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷

Part I 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)

The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. 1 homelessness has reached such proportions that local government can't possibly 2. To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

5 everyone agrees on the numbers of Americans who are homeless. Estimates 6 anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. 7 the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 8. One of the federal government's studies 9 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. 11 when homeless individuals manage to find a 12 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day 13 the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, 14 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills needed to turn their lives 16. *Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless. 18 Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19 it, "There has to be 20 of programs. What's needed is a package deal."

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] Indeed | [B] Likewise | [C] Therefore | [D] Furthermore |
| 2. [A] stand | [B] cope | [C] approve | [D] retain |
| 3. [A] in | [B] for | [C] with | [D] toward |
| 4. [A] raise | [B] add | [C] take | [D] keep |
| 5. [A] Generally | [B] Almost | [C] Hardly | [D] Not |
| 6. [A] cover | [B] change | [C] range | [D] differ |
| 7. [A] Now that | [B] Although | [C] Provided | [D] Except that |
| 8. [A] inflating | [B] expanding | [C] increasing | [D] extending |
| 9. [A] predicts | [B] displays | [C] proves | [D] discovers |
| 10. [A] assist | [B] track | [C] sustain | [D] dismiss |



- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 11. [A] Hence | [B] But | [C] Even | [D] Only |
| 12. [A] lodging | [B] shelter | [C] dwelling | [D] house |
| 13. [A] searching | [B] strolling | [C] crowding | [D] wandering |
| 14. [A] when | [B] once | [C] while | [D] whereas |
| 15. [A] life | [B] existence | [C] survival | [D] maintenance |
| 16. [A] around | [B] over | [C] on | [D] up |
| 17. [A] complex | [B] comprehensive | [C] complementary | [D] compensating |
| 18. [A] So | [B] Since | [C] As | [D] Thus |
| 19. [A] puts | [B] interprets | [C] assumes | [D] makes |
| 20. [A] supervision | [B] manipulation | [C] regulation | [D] coordination |

Section II 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

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’s immigration is neither at unprecedented level nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of the population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation—language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.



Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do U. S. -born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America’s turbulent past, today’s social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

21. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means
[A] identifying. [B] associating. [C] assimilating. [D] monopolizing.
22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century
[A] played a role in the spread of popular culture.
[B] became intimate shops for common consumers.
[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.
[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.
23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U. S.
[A] are resistant to homogenization.
[B] exert a great influence on American culture.
[C] are hardly a threat to the common culture.
[D] constitute the majority of the population.
24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?
[A] To prove their popularity around the world.
[B] To reveal the public’s fear of immigrants.
[C] To give examples of successful immigrants.
[D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.
25. In the author’s opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is
[A] rewarding. [B] successful. [C] fruitless. [D] harmful.

Text 2

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway’s Cottage, Shakespeare’s birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC’s actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It’s all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.



The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus—and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side—don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a. m.

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that

- [A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue.
- [B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage.
- [C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms.
- [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism.

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that

- [A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately.
- [B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers.
- [C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers.
- [D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater.

28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2, Paragraph 4), the author implies that

- [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects.
- [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties.
- [C] the town is not really short of money.
- [D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid.

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because

- [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending.
- [B] the company is financially ill-managed.



[C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable.

[D] the theater attendance is on the rise.

30. From the text we can conclude that the author

[A] is supportive of both sides.

[B] favors the townsfolk's view.

[C] takes a detached attitude.

[D] is sympathetic to the RSC.

Text 3

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that

[A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment.

[B] small species survived as large animals disappeared.

[C] large sea animals may face the same threat today.

[D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones.



32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that
- [A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%.
 - [B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.
 - [C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount.
 - [D] the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.
33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that
- [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly.
 - [B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded.
 - [C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss.
 - [D] the data collected so far are out of date.
34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that
- [A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time.
 - [B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass.
 - [C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level.
 - [D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situations.
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries'
- [A] management efficiency.
 - [B] biomass level.
 - [C] catch-size limits.
 - [D] technological application.

Text 4

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling.



Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda—to lure us to open our wallets—they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. “Celebrate!” commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

But what we forget—what our economy depends on us forgetting—is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*; remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It’s a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that
- [A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music.
 - [B] art grows out of both positive and negative feeling.
 - [C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness.
 - [D] artists have changed their focus of interest.
37. The word “bummer” (Line 5, Paragraph 5) most probably means something
- [A] religious.
 - [B] unpleasant.
 - [C] entertaining.
 - [D] commercial.
38. In the author’s opinion, advertising
- [A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy part.
 - [B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public.
 - [C] replaces the church as a major source of information.
 - [D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself.
39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes
- [A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness.
 - [B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing.
 - [C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied.
 - [D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms.
40. Which of the following is true of the text?
- [A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
 - [B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
 - [C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.
 - [D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41–45, choose the most suitable one from the list A–G to fit into each of the numbered gaps. There are two extra choices, which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)



On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$35,000 a year, lost approximately \$175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling.

He visited the casino, lost the \$20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card," which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, those activities become what he calls "electronic morphine."

(41) _____. In 1997 he lost \$21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a. m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a. m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

In March 1998, a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter. Noting the "medical / psychological" nature of problem gambling behavior, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical / psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being.

(42) _____.

The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: "Enjoy the fun ... and always bet with your head, not over it." Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams's suit charges that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling," intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will." Well.

(43) _____.

The fourth edition of *the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* says "pathological gambling" involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

(44) _____. Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

(45) _____.

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on—you might say addicted to—revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of *Newsweek* reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos *every week*. With \$3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.



- [A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.
- [B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?
- [C] By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.
- [D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.
- [E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.
- [F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.
- [G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

Part C

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)

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckberger told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of the intellectual. It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? 46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底的) way about moral problems. He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. 47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals—the average scientist, for one. 48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the every-day performance of his routine duties—he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. 49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an