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历届考题

名家解析

英语

全国考研英语辅导专家组 组编

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出版说明

历届考题就是最好的模拟试题。因为,历史是一面镜子。懂得昨天,才会明白今天;掌握了历史和现实,才能驾驭未来。

本套丛书具有资料完整、分析详细、解剖透彻、技巧灵活的特点。首先,汇集了1995~2005年英语,1999~2005年政治理论及1990~2005年数学的历届研究生入学考试试题,包括政治理论、英语、理工数学一、理工数学二、经济数学三、经济数学四,共6册;其次,真正做到了逐题解析,分析详尽,解答规范,对命题思路、解题的重点、难点进行深入细致的解析,以便于考生把握解题规律、扩展分析思路、提炼答题技巧,从而大大提高应试水平,在2006年考研中取得优异成绩。

鉴于研究生入学统一考试已近20年,所以很难保证每年新编制的试题与往年试题完全不同。事实上,近几年的考题都与往年的试题有相当一部分是雷同的。比如英语:2005年第1题、2004年第40题和2003年第24题、2002年第31题考同一连接词 although,2005年第9题、2004年第27题和2000年第7题考同一个介词 for,2003年第36题与1996年第43题,2003年第37题与1995年第34题,2003年第26题与1995年第21题,2003年第29题与1996年第42题,2003年第24题与1997年第42题,1996年46题与1995年第6题都非常相似,2002年第26题与1995年第37题、1999年第6题考同一介词 on,2001年第8题与1995年第9题考同一介词 by,1999年第16题与1994年第20题考同一介词 in,2000年第4题与2000年第16题、2000年第20题、1997年第8题、1995年第13题考同一介词 to,2000年第1题与1994年第2题考同一动词“appreciate”后跟动名词的形式,2000年第18题与1997年英语第17题考同一连接词 that,1999年第5题与1995年第8题考同一关系代词 as,1999年第20题与1994年第18题考同一连接词 unless,1998年第12题与1997年第2题、1996年第13题考介词“to”后加动名词形式,1998年第3题与1995年第1题、1994年第13题考的是过去完成时,1998年第7题与1997年第7题考同一连接词 what,1997年第1题与1995年第3题考同一关系代词 which,1996年第7题与1994年第8题考同一代词 that。另外写作部分,这几年保持图画式情景作文不变,作文写作内容从前几年关注社会现象转入到关注个人自身的成长再转入到2005年关注家庭成员的和谐共处。前年写家庭社会环境对个人的成长的影响,去年写个人的奋斗永无止境,今年写孝敬父母创建和谐家庭的主题。既要帮助个人树立正确的社会观,又要关注个人的心理成长,更要注重家庭成员、社会各团体之间和谐共存,这是考研命题者的思路之所在。值得注意的是,英语阅读理解部分文章浩如烟海,雷同的概率几乎不可能,但是每年都会涉及一些重点题型,如细节题、词汇释义题、指代题、句子理解题、主旨大意题、推断引申题、逻辑判断题,平时要反复思考、反复推敲,把历年真题琢磨透,深刻透彻熟悉命题者的思路,从而掌握解题思路,做到考试时心中有数。翻译部分也是有规律可循的,历年试题涉及最多的是复合句的译法、代词的译法、动词的译法、抽象名词的译法、习惯表达法的译法、从句的译法。又比如政治理论:2005年第5题与2000年文科第19

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本丛书是各位编者、专家从事考研命题研究的结晶,具有极高的权威性。

本丛书政治理论的六位作者中,有四位曾是教育部原政治理论命题组组长或命题组成员,一位是长期阅卷,并一直担任政治理论阅卷组组长,一位是著名考研辅导专家。英语的编者是考研辅导专家和阅卷组专家,数学的编者是全国著名考研辅导专家黄先开、曹显兵、施明存、殷先军(出版说明见《历届考题名家解析:理工数学一、理工数学二、经济数学三、经济数学四》)。他们现在都是北京市和全国各大城市举办的大型考研辅导班和串讲班的主讲教授。所以,他们对历届考题的解析的权威性强,可信度高。

由于时间比较仓促,难免还有不当之处,恳请广大读者朋友批评指正,以使本系列丛书能不断完善。

全国考研英语辅导专家组
全国考研政治辅导专家组

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Section I Use of English

Part A

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 human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] although | [B] as | [C] but | [D] while |
| 2. [A] above | [B] unlike | [C] excluding | [D] besides |
| 3. [A] limited | [B] committed | [C] dedicated | [D] confined |
| 4. [A] catching | [B] ignoring | [C] missing | [D] tracking |
| 5. [A] anyway | [B] though | [C] instead | [D] therefore |
| 6. [A] even if | [B] if only | [C] only if | [D] as if |
| 7. [A] distinguishing | [B] discovering | [C] determining | [D] detecting |
| 8. [A] diluted | [B] dissolved | [C] dispersed | [D] diffused |
| 9. [A] when | [B] since | [C] for | [D] whereas |
| 10. [A] unusual | [B] particular | [C] unique | [D] typical |
| 11. [A] signs | [B] stimuli | [C] messages | [D] impulses |
| 12. [A] at first | [B] at all | [C] at large | [D] at times |
| 13. [A] subjected | [B] left | [C] drawn | [D] exposed |
| 14. [A] ineffective | [B] incompetent | [C] inefficient | [D] insufficient |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 15. [A] introduce | [B] summon | [C] trigger | [D] create |
| 16. [A] still | [B] also | [C] otherwise | [D] nevertheless |
| 17. [A] sure | [B] sick | [C] aware | [D] tired |
| 18. [A] tolerate | [B] repel | [C] neglect | [D] notice |
| 19. [A] available | [B] reliable | [C] identifiable | [D] suitable |
| 20. [A] similar to | [B] such as | [C] along with | [D] aside from |

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

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by
[A] posing a contrast.
[B] justifying an assumption.
[C] making a comparison.
[D] explaining a phenomenon.
22. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that
[A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals.
[B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature.
[C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other.
[D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions.
23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are
[A] more inclined to weigh what they get.
[B] attentive to researchers' instructions.
[C] nice in both appearance and temperament.
[D] more generous than their male companions.
24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys
[A] prefer grapes to cucumbers.
[B] can be taught to exchange things.
[C] will not be co - operative if feeling cheated.
[D] are unhappy when separated from others.
25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
[A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
[B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
[C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
[D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

Text 2

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks

obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of “paralysis by analysis.”

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that
- [A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death.
 - [B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant.
 - [C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life.
 - [D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense.
27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as
- [A] a protector.
 - [B] a judge.
 - [C] a critic.
 - [D] a guide.
28. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Last line, Paragraph 4)?
- [A] Endless studies kill action.
 - [B] Careful investigation reveals truth.
 - [C] Prudent planning hinders progress.
 - [D] Extensive research helps decision – making.
29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
- [A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.
 - [B] Raise public awareness of conservation.
 - [C] Press for further scientific research.
 - [D] Take some legislative measures.
30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because
- [A] they both suffered from the government's negligence.
 - [B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former.
 - [C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former.
 - [D] both of them have turned from bad to worse.

Text 3

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental

noise”—the random byproducts of the neural – repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind’s emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is “off – line.” And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. “It’s your dream,” says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago’s Medical Center. “If you don’t like it, change it.”

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—when most vivid dreams occur—as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the “emotional brain”) is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. “We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day,” says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright’s clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don’t always think about the emotional significance of the day’s events—until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there’s probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or “we wake up in a panic,” Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people’s anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep or rather dream—on it and you’ll feel better in the morning.

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams
- [A] can be modified in their courses.
 - [B] are susceptible to emotional changes.
 - [C] reflect our innermost desires and fears.
 - [D] are a random outcome of neural repairs.
32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show
- [A] its function in our dreams.
 - [B] the mechanism of REM sleep.
 - [C] the relation of dreams to emotions.
 - [D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex.
33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to
- [A] aggravate in our unconscious mind.
 - [B] develop into happy dreams.
 - [C] persist till the time we fall asleep.
 - [D] show up in dreams early at night.
34. Cartwright seems to suggest that

- [A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams.
 - [B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control.
 - [C] dreams should be left to their natural progression.
 - [D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious.
35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?
- [A] Lead your life as usual.
 - [B] Seek professional help.
 - [C] Exercise conscious control.
 - [D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

Text 4

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter - culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case - endings of Old English.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non - standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old - fashioned to most English - speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms—he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china". A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English
- [A] is inevitable in radical education reforms.
 - [B] is but all too natural in language development.
 - [C] has caused the controversy over the counter - culture.

- [D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.
37. The word “talking” (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes
- [A] modesty.
 - [B] personality.
 - [C] liveliness.
 - [D] informality.
38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?
- [A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
 - [B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.
 - [C] Non – standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.
 - [D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.
39. The description of Russians’ love of memorizing poetry shows the author’s
- [A] interest in their language.
 - [B] appreciation of their efforts.
 - [C] admiration for their memory.
 - [D] contempt for their old – fashionedness.
40. According to the last paragraph, “paper plates” is to “china” as
- [A] “temporary” is to “permanent”.
 - [B] “radical” is to “conservative”.
 - [C] “functional” is to “artistic”.
 - [D] “humble” is to “noble”.

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, 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 blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Canada’s premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health – care costs.

They’re all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest – growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41.	
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What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care—to say nothing of reports from other experts—recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42.	
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But “national” doesn’t have to mean that. “National” could mean interprovincial—provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a “national” organization would be to negotiate better prices, if

possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province—or a series of hospitals within a province—negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

43.	
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A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal – provincial deal – making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

44.	
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Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever – increasing cost of drugs."

45.	
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So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

- A. Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!
- B. Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription – drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."
- C. What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal – provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.
- D. The problem is simple and stark: health – care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.
- E. According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health – care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.
- F. So, if the provinces want to run the health – care show, they should prove they can run it, starting

with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

G. Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

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)

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. (46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. (47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market. (48) This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in. a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

(49) Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice—that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say. "United we stand, divided we fall"—and if I had to choose a slogan it would be "Unity in our diversity," A unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Two months ago you got a job as an editor for the magazine *Designs & Fashions*. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him your decision, stating your reason(s), and making an apology.

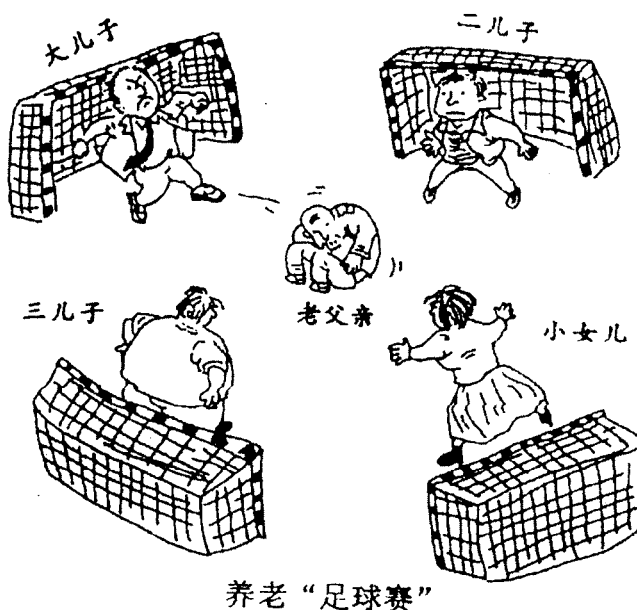
Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160 – 200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it.

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



2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析

Section I Use of English

1. [答案]C

[解析]but 表示转折。前句说到跟动物相比人们通常被认为是嗅觉不灵敏的,后面又说这主要是因为我们直立的缘故。前后两句意思,有转折,所以用 but。A. although 表示让步;B. as 表示原因,或时间;D. while 表示“在……期间”。

2. [答案]B

[解析]unlike 是“不像”,因为我们是直立的,所以不像动物,因此用 unlike。A. above 是“在……上面”;C. excluding 是“排除”;D. besides 是“此外”。

3. [答案]A

[解析]limited 是“限制于,局限于”后接介词 to。B. committed 是“做;判处”;C. dedicated 是“献身”;D. confined 是“禁锢;限制行动”。

4. [答案]C

[解析]missing 是“错过;漏掉”的意思。前后连接起来是说“我们的鼻子只限于闻到在空气中漂浮的气味,而闻不到沾于物体表面的气味”。A. catching 是“捕捉”,意思相反;B. ignoring 是“忽略;忽视”;D. tracking 是“跟踪”。

5. [答案]B

[解析]though 位于句子中间或句子末尾时,作“但是”解,表示转折。A. anyway 是“无论如何”;C. instead 是“代替;而不”;D. therefore 是“因此”,表示结果。

6. [答案]A

[解析]even if 是“尽管;虽然”,表示让步。B. if only 是“只要”;C. only if 是“只有”;D. as if 是“好像”,表示方式。

7. [答案]D

[解析]detecting 是“发觉;觉察”。A. distinguishing 是“区别”;B. discovering 是“发现;找到”;C. determining 是“判断;决定”。

8. [答案]A

[解析]diluted 是“稀释”,符合句子意思。B. dissolved 是“溶解”;C. dispersed 是“散开;解散;传播”;D. diffused 是“散布;发散”。

9. [答案]D

[解析]whereas 是“而”,表示转折。前句说“有些人只能闻到一种花”;后句说“别人却敏感,能闻到两种花”,两句之间表示转折,所以用 whereas。A. when 表示时间;B. since 表示时间或原因;C. for 表示原因。

10. [答案]B

[解析]particular 是“特殊的;特别的”。A. unusual 是“不寻常的”;C. unique 是“独一无二的”;D. typical 是“典型的”。

11. [答案]C

[解析]messages 是“信息”。闻到花香后,向大脑传送的是信息。A. signs 是“标志;信号”;B. stimuli 是“刺激”;D. impulses 是“冲动;刺激”。

12. [答案]A

[解析]at first 是“开始;起初”,跟后面的 suddenly 相呼应。B. at all 是“根本”,常用在否定句中;C. at large 是“逍遥法外;自由”;D. at times 是“有时;时时”。

13. [答案]D

[解析]exposed 是“暴露;处于……环境中”,与介词 to 连用。A. subjected 是“使服从;呈交”;B. left 是“留给”;C. drawn 是“拉;吸引”。

14. [答案]C

[解析]inefficient 是“效率低的”。A. ineffective 是“无效的”;B. incompetent 是“无竞争力的”;D. insufficient 是“不充分的;不够的”。

15. [答案]D

[解析]create 是“创造”。A. introduce 是“介绍;引进”;B. summon 是“号召”;C. trigger 是“触发,激起”。

16. [答案]B

[解析]also 表示额外,递进的意思。A. still 是“还,仍旧”;C. otherwise 是“要不然;否则”;D. nevertheless 是“然而;但是”。

17. [答案]C

[解析]aware 是“了解;意识”。A. sure 是“确信”;B. sick 是“生病;不舒服”;D. tired 是“疲倦的;厌倦的”。

18. [答案]D

[解析]notice 是“注意到”。A. tolerate 是“容忍”;B. repel 是“排斥”;C. neglect 是“忽视;忽略”。

19. [答案]A

[解析]available 是“准备好的;可利用的”。reliable 是“可靠的”;C. identifiable 是“可以辨认的”;D. suitable 是“合适的”。

20. [答案]B

[解析]such as 是“例如;像”,用于举例。A. similar to 是“与……相似”;C. along with 是“与……一起”;D. aside from 是“除……以外”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

21. [答案]C

[解析]在开头的一段,作者说,人人都爱涨工资,但看到同事比你涨得多,尤其是他工作懒散时,你会感到愤怒,这是人之常情,然后又说猿猴也有类似的表现。显然是通过比较来引出话题的。A. 是“提供对照”;B. 是“证实一个假设”;D. 是“解释一个现象”。

22. [答案]B

[解析]文章开头提到人人都爱涨工资,但看到同事比你涨得多,尤其是他有工作懒散的恶名时,你会感到愤怒。接下来说,这样的行为被认为是“all too human”(在人身上是太常见了),因此“it is all too monkey”是套用前句而来的,意思是“在猿猴身上太常见了”。而这种行为与人类相似,这种行为就是“对不公正待遇表示愤怒”,所以 B. “对不公正待遇表示愤怒也是猿猴的特性”是正确的。A. 是“猿猴也会被懒惰的竞争对手所激怒”;C. 是“像人一样,猿猴也会相互嫉妒”;D. 是“除了猿猴外,别的动物没有这种感情”。