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考研英语10年真题 详解与命题研究

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考研命题研究报告精品系列

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前言

你翻开本书，对顺利通过硕士研究生英语入学考试来说，是至关重要的。它囊括了考研英语命题者的全部的命题心血和才智，浓缩了笔者对考研英语多年的研究和辅导体会，也自然蕴涵着考生高分致胜的全部技巧和法宝，而你要做的就是：充分地利用、研究、体会并总结此书所传递的规律和信息。从往年的经验看：对于大多数考生而言，英语乃考研核心课程，英语成绩是否合格，将直接关系到考生的考研成败。如果英语不及格，即使总分上线，也不会被录取。显然，激烈的竞争对考生在英语方面提出了相对更高的要求。对于考生来说，熟悉考试的形式和题型无疑会增加获胜的机会。本书收集了从1997年至2006年的英语考试真题，并对其进行了精辟透彻的分析和讲解，为考生了解此项考试的形式、内容、要求、题型和难度提供了有益的帮助。

本书的重点三大部分：

需要特别说明的是：本书在编写时，为了使2004年以前的考研真题更贴近2006年的考研新题型，做了以下重大调整：①去掉了2002-2004年考研真题听力部分。去掉了1997-2001年的考研真题“词汇和语法”选择题部分。②根据考纲要求，补充了和真题难度基本一致的阅读理解Part B和作文Part A应用文写作部分。我们做以上调整，主要目的是：①更有效地利用2004年以前的真题。②节省考生有限的复习时间，突出重点，贴近新考题。

1. 英语知识运用：将历年试题深度融合汇总分析，提炼其内在规律，从而总结英语知识运用的解题技巧和步骤。
2. 阅读理解：对每一篇真题进行结构分析，答案详解，并提供重、难点津、长难句分析和佳句赏析。
3. 短文写作：对所有历年真题进行范文点评，预测命题方向，并提供写作应试准备和注意事项。

需要说明的是，从考研英语复习的技术方面来说，考研英语复习是有规律可循的。组织编写《考研英语历年真题详解与命题研究》系列丛书（共七册），最首要的目的就是要把我们对考研命题规律的把握，对答题的方法和技巧的总

结,以及多年亲自辅导学生所得的第一手资料和全部经验带给考生。更重要的是,研究生英语入学考试历年真题无疑凝结着广大参加命题的英语教师及命题专家的智慧 and 心血,是教育部《考试大纲》的精神和要求的具体体现,每一套试题既反映了《考研英语大纲》对考生英语的基础知识,综合运用能力以及实际水平的要求,又蕴涵了命题的基本原则和规律。因此,历年真题就是最好的模拟试题,是广大考生了解考研试题特点、把握命题思路和趋势的第一手资料。

需要强调的是,最近几年的考试一再表明,每年新编制的考题都是历年来真题出题思路的沿袭,事实上,近几年的考题与往年的试题有相当的部分相类似的。

编者建议考生:

1. 刚开始复习时,不要急着去做套题,而应该先明确新《大纲》考试的有关要求,接着去阅读比较权威的辅导教材和有关参考书,最后再来做题,这样才会有最佳效果。

2. 在做题时,考生应严格要求自己在考试规定的时间内做完每一套题,在做题过程中,千万不要去看后面的答案及解析,等做完题后再对照答案对自己进行查漏补缺。

3. 考生不要就题做题,而要通过历年真题,全面领会考试的精髓和命题趋势,明确自己复习的方向和重点。

值得一提并需要说明的是,编写本书的作者均具有辅导考研英语的丰富经验,能够抓住英语考试的共性,同时还知道考研英语的独特性。我们相信,经过编者的精心打造,并辅以考生认真的态度,一定会让使用本书的考研人在英语上得到突破,轻松攻克考研堡垒,取得实现人生目标的宏伟成就!衷心希望本书能切实帮助考生在考试中充分发挥自己的真正水平,复习顺利,考研成功!

北京考研命题研究室
考试中心核心命题分析组

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1997 全国攻读硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷

Section I Use of English

重要说明

我们在精心编写本年真题时, 根据今年新考纲, 去掉了原“词汇和语法”选择题部分, 增加了阅读理解 Part B 和作文 Part A 应用文写作部分。我们做以上调整, 主要目的是节省考生有限的复习时间, 突出重点, 贴近新考题, 达到事半功倍的效果。

Directions: Read the following test. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Manpower Inc, with 560,000 workers, is the world's largest temporary employment agency. Every morning, its people 1 into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day's work for a day's pay.

One day at a time, 2 industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive 3 reducing the number of employees, Manpower Inc, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

4 its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part-timers and temporary workers. This "5" work force is the most important 6 in American business today, and it is 7 changing the relationship between people and their jobs. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive 8 avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens 9 by employment rules, healthcare costs and pension plans. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of 10 that came from being a loyal employee.

(157 words)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. swarm | B. stride | C. separate | D. slip |
| 2. A. For | B. Because | C. As | D. Since |
| 3. A. from | B. in | C. on | D. by |
| 4. A. Even though | B. Now that | C. If only | D. Provided that |
| 5. A. durable | B. disposable | C. available | D. transferable |
| 6. A. approach | B. flow | C. fashion | D. trend |
| 7. A. instantly | B. reversely | C. fundamentally | D. sufficiently |
| 8. A. but | B. while | C. and | D. whereas |
| 9. A. imposed | B. restricted | C. illustrated | D. confined |
| 10. A. excitement | B. conviction | C. enthusiasm | D. importance |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil (40 points).



Passage 1

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on-line service, Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right-to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia — where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part — other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the US and Canada, where the right-to-die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death — probably by a deadly injection or pill — to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

(380 words)

11. From the second paragraph we learn that _____.
 - A. the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries
 - B. physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia
 - C. changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law
 - D. it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage
12. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means _____.
 - A. observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia
 - B. similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries
 - C. observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes
 - D. the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop
13. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will _____.
 - A. face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia
 - B. experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient
 - C. have an intense fear of terrible suffering
 - D. undergo a "cooling off" period of seven days
14. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of _____.
 - A. opposition
 - B. suspicion
 - C. approval
 - D. indifference



P **assage 2**

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small-minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner-amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word "friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

(432 words)

15. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, _____.
A. rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
B. small-minded officials deserve a serious comment
C. Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
D. most Americans are ready to offer help
16. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
A. culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
B. courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
C. various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
D. social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions
17. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers _____.

- A. to improve their hard life B. in view of their long-distance travel
C. to add some flavor to their own daily life D. out of a charitable impulse
18. The tradition of hospitality to strangers _____.
A. tends to be superficial and artificial B. is generally well kept up in the United States
C. is always understood properly D. has something to do with the busy tourist trails



Passage 3

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live in a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens. Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning "mind-manifesting") because they seemed to radically alter one's state of consciousness.

(311 words)

19. "Substance abuse" (Line 5, Paragraph 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that _____.
A. substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used
B. "drug abuse" is only related to a limited number of drug takers
C. alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine
D. many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous
20. The word "pervasive" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) might mean _____.
A. widespread B. overwhelming C. piercing D. fashionable
21. Physical dependence on certain substances results from _____.
A. uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time
B. exclusive use of them for social purposes
C. quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases
D. careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms
22. From the last paragraph we can infer that _____.
A. stimulants function positively on the mind

- B. hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health
- C. depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances
- D. the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups



Passage 4

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. "Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?" Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week. "You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?" At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul-searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It's a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

At the core of this debate is Chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to \$17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.

The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has consistently defended the company's rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice-T's violent rap song Cop Killer, Levin described rap as a lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. "The test of any democratic society," he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column, "lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won't retreat in the face of any threats."

Levin would not comment on the debate last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard-line stand, at least to some extent. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders' meeting, Levin asserted that "music is not the cause of society's ills" and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students. But he talked as well about the "balanced straggle" between creative freedom and social responsibility, and he announced that the company would launch a drive to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable music.

The 15-member Time Warner board is generally supportive of Levin and his corporate strategy. But insiders say several of them have shown their concerns in this matter. "Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited", says Luce, "I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this."

(454 words)

23. Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for _____.
A. its raising of the corporate stock price B. its self-examination of soul
C. its neglect of social responsibility D. its emphasis on creative freedom
24. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
A. Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner. B. Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.
C. Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate.

- D. Steve Ross is no longer alive.
25. In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman _____.
 A. stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression
 B. softened his tone and adopted some new policy
 C. changed his attitude and yielded to objection
 D. received more support from the 15-member board
26. The best title for this passage could be _____.
 A. A Company under Fire
 B. A Debate on Moral Decline
 C. A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture
 D. A Form of Creative Freedom



Passage 5

Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as “steering the economy to a soft landing” or “a touch on the brakes”, makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double-digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.

It is also less than most forecasters had predicted. In late 1994 the panel of economists which The Economist Polls each month said that America's inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. In fact, it fell to 2.6% in August, and is expected to average only about 3% for the year as a whole. In Britain and Japan inflation is running half a percentage point below the rate predicted at the end of last year. This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

Economists have been particularly surprised by favourable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack. America's capacity utilization, for example, hit historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the rate below which inflation has taken off in the past.

Why has inflation proved so mild? The most thrilling explanation is, unfortunately, a little defective. Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have up-ended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

(369 words)

27. From the passage we learn that _____.
 A. there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates
 B. economy will always follow certain models
 C. the economic situation is better than expected
 D. economists had foreseen the present economic situation
28. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
 A. Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car.

- B. An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation.
 C. A high unemployment rate will result from inflation.
 D. Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy.
29. The sentence "This is no flash in the pan" (Line 5, Paragraph 3) means that _____.
 A. the low inflation rate will last for some time B. the inflation rate will soon rise
 C. the inflation will disappear quickly D. there is no inflation at present
30. The passage shows that the author is _____ the present situation.
 A. critical of B. puzzled by C. disappointed at D. amazed at

Part B

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. You are required to recognize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- A. Art experts want the UN to rescue this 2,100-year-old hoard of gold antiquities, called the Treasure of Bactria, before it is destroyed or the Taleban melt it down. What is remarkable is that the 20,000 or more gold statues, necklaces and ornaments set with precious stones have survived for so long in a city scarred by years of war.
- B. There are many in Kabul who say the Taleban have already handed the treasure to Osama bin Laden. Robert Kluyver, a member of the Society for the Preservation of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage, was told recently that bin Laden had arranged for it to be smuggled across the mountains to Pakistan in March where dealers awaited his orders to sell it.
- C. Rumours swirl around the bazaars of the capital about what the Taleban has done with the treasure, which was excavated from a royal burial site in northern Afghanistan by a Soviet team during the Soviet Union's occupation. The team recounted how the 20,000 gold pieces included statues, necklaces, dress ornaments, pendants, hairpins and buckles decorated with precious stones. There were also plaques studded with jewels and a crown covered in pearls and turquoise.
- D. Another popular fable circulating in Kabul is that the Russians have a duplicate set of the seven keys. Others claim that a renegade band of Soviet troops broke into the vault in the last hours before they abandoned Kabul and replaced some of the treasure with fakes.
- E. The treasure survived until its excavation in 1978. After that, the country's former President Najibullah, sealed it in many trunks and hid them in a vault and protected by a steel door bolted shut by seven locks with keys held by seven different people. At least three of the key holders are now dead, Mr Najibullah included.
- F. Locked away in a vault underneath the presidential palace in Kabul is a priceless treasure which is at the mercy of the American bombardment and the Taleban's spite and greed.
- G. Now all anyone can say for sure is that the treasure was last seen and inspected by international archaeologists in 1993 when the safe was opened to dispel rumors that the Afghans had sold it. Unesco says that it has given the Americans a map so that its bombers can avoid vital cultural sites, which include the vault in the presidential palace and other places, where other museum treasures are stored.

(404 words)

F → 31. → 32. → 33. → 34. → 35. → B

Part C

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (10 points)

Do animals have rights? This is how the question is usually put. It sounds like a useful, ground clearing way to start. 36) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

On one view of rights, to be sure, it necessarily follows that animals have none. 37) Some philosophers argue that rights exist only within a social contract, as part of an exchange of duties and entitlements. Therefore, animals cannot have rights. The idea of punishing a tiger that kills somebody is absurd, for exactly the same reason, so is the idea that tigers have rights. However, this is only one account, and by no means an uncontested one. It denies rights not only to animals but also to some people—for instance, to infants, the mentally incapable and future generations. In addition, it is unclear what force a contract can have for people who never consented to it: how do you reply to somebody who says “I don't like this contract”?

The point is this: without agreement on the rights of people, arguing about the rights of animals is fruitless. 38) It leads the discussion to extremes at the outset: it invites you to think that animals should be treated either with the consideration humans extend to other humans, or with no consideration at all. This is a false choice. Better to start with another, more fundamental, question: is the way we treat animals a moral issue at all?

Many deny it. 39) Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie outside the area of moral choice. Any regard for the suffering of animals is seen as a mistake—a sentimental displacement of feeling that should properly be directed to other humans.

This view, which holds that torturing a monkey is morally equivalent to chopping wood, may seem bravely “logical”. In fact it is simply shallow: the confused center is right to reject it. The most elementary form of moral reasoning—the ethical equivalent of learning to crawl—is to weigh others' interests against one's own. This in turn requires sympathy and imagination: without which there is no capacity for moral thought. To see an animal in pain is enough, for most, to engage sympathy. 40) When that happens, it is not a mistake: it is mankind's instinct for moral reasoning in action, an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at.

(423 words)

Section III Writing

Part A

41. Directions:

You want to apply for a scholarship of a foreign university. Write a letter to the admission office of the school to express:

- 1) your gratitude of having been admitted,
- 2) your probable failure in finding financial funds,
- 3) your need of information about the scholarship.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

Part B

42. Directions:

- Study the following set of pictures carefully and write an essay in no less than 120 words.
- Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.
- Your essay should cover all the information provided and meet the requirements below:
 - Interpret the following picture.
 - Predict the tendency of tobacco consumption and give your reasons. (20 points)

世界烟草总产量
143.64 亿磅



142 亿磅



世界吸烟人口比例
世界人口 58 亿, 其中
烟民约 11 亿, 约占 20%



2000 亿美元



世界每年吸烟损失

300 万人



1997 全国攻读硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷答案及解析

Section I Use of English

全篇参考译文

人力资源公司有 56 万名员工,是世界上最大的临时就业机构。每天早晨,它的雇员纷纷涌入美国的各机关和工厂,寻求一天的工作,领取当日的报酬,干一天算一天。

正当像通用汽车公司和国际商用机器公司(IBM)这类工业巨头靠裁员以求生存时,总部设在威斯康星州密尔沃基市的人力资源公司却在蓬勃发展。

虽然其经济状况继续好转,美国却日益成为一个兼职工和临时工的国家。这支“一次性”劳动大军是当今美国工商业最重要的趋势,它从根本上改变了人们与其工作之间的关系。这一现象为各公司提供了一条出路,使它们既可保持全球竞争力,同时又可以避免市场周期和由雇佣条例、医保费用以及退休计划带来的日益沉重的负担。对工人而言,这也许意味着那种作为一个忠实的雇员所享受的安全感、各种福利及自我价值的良好感觉都一去不复返了。

答案分析及注释

1. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是:动词辨析。在题目所给的四个选项中,swarm 的意思是“(大群地)移动”,可以与 into 搭配。stride 的意思是“大步走,跨越”。一般不与 into 搭配。separate 的意思是“分离,隔离”,可以与 into 搭配,但其后不表示地点。slip 的意思是“滑动,疏忽,急速地穿,脱(衣服)”,slip into sth. 的意思是“快速穿上”。这句话是形容 56 万工人早上上班的规模,所以 A 形象的表现了这一情景。是正确选项。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的考点是:连词的用法。在第二中,作者对两类企业进行了比较,像通用公司和 IBM 公司要靠裁员来生存,而 Manpower Inc 却蓬勃发展。所以所选的连词应具有转折的意思。在题目所给的四个选项都表示原因,但是其中 as 除表原因之外,还有“当……的时候”的意思。所以 C 是正确选项。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】本题的考点是:介词辨析。这句话的意思是“通用公司和 IBM 公司要靠裁员来生存”,所以这里需要一个表示手段的介词。在题目所给的四个选项中,只有 by 表示方法,手段。所以 D 是正确选项。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是:逻辑关系。在题目所给的四个选项中,even though 的意思是“即使”,引导让步状语从句。now that 的意思是“既然”,引导原因状语从句。if only 的意思是“要是……就好了”,后接虚拟语气。provided that 的意思是“如果,倘若,假如”,引导条件状语从句。这句话的意思是“美国的经济开始逐渐复苏,但美国的兼职者却在不断增多”。因此空格处需要一个有转折意义的词。因此 A 是正确选项。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】本题的考点是:形容词辨析。在题目所给的四个选项中,durable 的意思是“经久耐用的”。disposable 的意思是“可处理的,可抛弃的”。available 的意思是“有用的,可得到的,有效的”。transferable 的意思是“可转移的”。在这句话中 work force 指的是前句话中的 part-timers and temporary workers,由于这些劳动力是兼职的,所以 B 符合这类劳动力的特点,是正确选项。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】本题的考点是:名词辨析。在题目所给的四个选项中,approach 的意思是“方式,方法,靠近,途径”。flow 的意思是“流动”。fashion 的意思是“时兴,风气,式样”。trend 的意思是“倾向,趋势”。文章中提到这种劳动力已经成为美国主要的趋势。所以,从意思上来讲,D 是正确选项。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】本题的考点是：副词辨析。在题目所给的四个选项中，instantly 的意思是“立刻，马上”。reversely 的意思是“相反地”。fundamentally 的意思是“根本地，基本地”。sufficiently 的意思是“足够地”。这句话指“这种劳动力的出现，从根本上改变了人们和工作的关系”。因此，C 是正确选项。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】本题的考点是：连词的用法。这句话的意思是“这种现象既可以保持全球的竞争，又可以避免市场的周期性和负担的逐步加重。”连词连接的两个部分分别是 to remain globally competitive 和 avoiding market cycles。前后是两种不同的形式，显然 but 和 and 不是正确选项。whereas 引导从句，不跟分词短语，也不是正确选项。while 的意思是“当……的时候”，符合题意。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】本题的考点是：逻辑关系。在题目所给的四个选项中，impose 的意思是“把……强加于……”。restrict 的意思是“限制，约束”。illustrate 的意思是“说明，图解”。confine 的意思是“限制，禁闭，监禁”。空格中所填的过去分词修饰 burdens。负担跟公司的关系应是强加的关系，所以 A 是正确选项。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】本题的考点是：名词辨析。在题目所给的四个选项中，excitement 的意思是“刺激，兴奋”。conviction 的意思是“定罪，深信”。enthusiasm 的意思是“热情”。importance 的意思是“重要性”。这句话的意思是“对工人来说，这就意味着安全感，福利和作为一名忠实的员工的重要性的结束”。所以根据逻辑关系，D 是正确选项。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A



P

assage 1

全文翻译·长难句分析及答案注释



全篇参考译文

凌晨 3:45 进行了最终表决。经过 6 个月的争论和最后 16 个小时的议会激烈辩论，澳大利亚北部地区当局成为全世界第一个允许医生可以根据绝症病人个人意愿来结束其生命的合法机构。这一决议以令人信服的 15 票对 10 票通过。几乎同时，该消息就出现在互联网上。身处另一半球的加拿大死亡权利协会执行主席约翰·霍夫塞斯在收到该消息后便通过协会的在线服务“死亡之网”将其发布出来。他说：“我们整天都在发布公告，因为这当然不仅仅是澳大利亚发生了什么事情，而是世界历史的一大事件。”

要充分理解这一决议的全部意义可能需要一段时间。北区的晚期病人权利法使得内科医生和市民都同样的试着从道义和实际意义两方面来对待这一决议。一些人如释重负，另一些人，包括教会，生命权利组织以及澳大利亚医学会的成员都对这一决议及其仓促的通过进行了猛烈的抨击。但这一潮流已无法逆转。在澳大利亚，老龄化人口，寿命延长技术和变化的公众态度都发挥着各自的作用。其他州也将考虑制定类似的法律来处理安乐死问题。在美国和加拿大，死亡权利运动正在兴起。观察家们正在等待多米诺骨牌开始倒下。

根据澳北区法律，一个成年病人可以要求安乐死——可能是通过致死药剂的注射或致死药片的服用——来结束痛苦。病人必须由两名医生诊断为晚期，然后在经过 7 天的“冷静期”，方可签署一份申请证明。48 小时后，可以满足其安乐死的愿望。对于居住于达尔文，现年 54 岁的肺癌患者利奥德·尼克森来说，北区的这个法律意味着他可安宁的生活下去而无须整天担忧即将来临的苦难：因为呼吸问题而痛苦的死去。“从精神的角度上看，我并不害怕死，但我怕的是如何死去，因为我在医院看到过病人在缺氧时苦苦挣扎，用手抓他们的面罩时的情景”，他说。