

全国硕士研究生入学英语统一考试指导



2006

考研英语 历年真题详解点评

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田育英 主编

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考研英语历年真题详解点评

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P 前言 Preface

随着考研英语大纲的不断变化,对考生实际应用语言能力的要求也愈来愈高。但是,万变不离其宗,只要你能全面理解历年入学试题,就会在研究生入学考试中“如鱼得水、脱颖而出”。本着历年全真考题就是最好的模拟试题,只有洞悉昨天,才能驾驭未来的信条。本书追寻近十年考研轨迹,对全真试题进行了详细地分析、透彻地解剖,以便读者能把握命题的难度和重点,掌握命题规律和趋势,让考生对考题有一个质的理解,适度地把握学习进程,做到临考不乱,胸有成竹。

本书特色:

详尽解析 我们在分析过程中指明考点、重点、难点。本书对考试中的每道题不仅给出答案,而且对答案做了深入剖析,针对许多易混淆的知识点,专门进行辨析。这样有利于考生掌握答题的角度和方法,有助于考生学会对问题的分析,便于掌握解题技巧。

全文译解 由于考研试题有一定的难度,有很多同学即使答案正确,但对某些细节还存有疑问。本书对历年考研真题进行全文详细译解,尽可能解除考生的后顾之忧,加深考生对答案的理解。

结构清晰 本书的试题与解析按时间顺序排列,先试题后解析,希望考生通过做真题,熟悉考试的内容和形式,了解考试的最新动态和发展趋势。

权威经典 真正融进命题和阅卷专家多年的教学辅导经验和最新的信息。

几点建议:

①总揽全局,掌握方法。打胜仗需要战术,考高分需要对策。考试是有规律可循的,一旦我们把握了试题的命题规律,掌握了考高分的策略,那么我们在复习过程中就能做到有的放矢,达到事半功倍的效果。

②做历年试题时,可给自己创造一个全真考研的环境,让自己把题目按照考试规定时间做一遍,增加实践经验。

③试题做完后,要认真对照答案及详解部分,注意不要就题论题,而是要知道对在哪里,错在哪里,最后总结经验,找出弱点,融会贯通,突破考点。

“追求卓越,领先超越”是我们的理念和品牌战略,我们用“智慧、汗水”精心打造出一流经典教材。我们相信考生若把这些历年真题进行认真研读,全部消化,将为考研打下坚实的基础,定会通过考研这座桥梁,到达理想的彼岸。

衷心祝愿每一位考生都能获得理想的成绩。

由于时间有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者不吝赐教,以便修订校正!

编 者

2005 年 4 月 北京

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2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

2:18

Section 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 human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, but this is largely because, unlike animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are limited to perceiving those smells which float through the air, missing the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, though, we are extremely sensitive to smells, only we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are as little as 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 particular 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 at first can suddenly become sensitive to it when exposed 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 smell—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] stick | [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 tardily. 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, en-

listed 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.
- [D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about?

- [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 course. ✓

[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 something 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 5, 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. E

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. C

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. A G

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Coordinating 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. D F

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. B

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)



养老“足球赛”



2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试真题详解点评

Section I Use of English

译文

人的鼻子是一个被低估的工具。与动物相比,人的鼻子通常被认为没有动物的鼻子灵敏,但是,这主要是因为不像动物,人类是直立行走的。这意味着我们的鼻子局限于捕捉空中漂浮的气味,而对于黏附于物体表面的气味往往捕捉不到。然而,事实上,我们对气味非常敏感,即使我们一般不会意识到某些气味。我们的鼻子有能力捕捉到人类的嗅觉,即使当它们被散淡到低于百万分之一的时候。

奇怪的是,一些人发现他们能闻到一种花的气味而不是另一种,然而其他人能闻到两种花的气味。这或许是因为一些人的鼻腔里不具备产生特定气味接受器的必需基因。这些接受器是能辨别气味并把气味信息传送给大脑的细胞。然而,已经发现有些人即使起初对某种气味不敏感,当他经常接触那种气味时,就突然变得敏感了。

对嗅觉不敏感的解释似乎是大脑发现让所有的嗅觉接受器每时每刻都工作时,嗅觉接收效率不高,一旦有必要就“创立”新接受器。这或许也可以解释为什么我们每个人对自己的气味(没必要感觉的)不太敏感。我们意识不到平常自己房间里的气味,但当我们拜访其他人时,能够注意到房间(其他人)里新的气味。对于不熟悉和紧急的信号(例烟的气味)来说,大脑发现它能够更好地运用嗅觉接受器,或许它暗示了火的危险。

1. [C] 语篇衔接型。文章旨在说明人的鼻子实际上是很灵敏的,所以,前文说“通常认为人的鼻子没有动物的鼻子灵敏”,后文要对此加以澄清,需要转折词“but”。如果用“although”则强调了让步关系表示“通常认为人的鼻子没有动物的鼻子灵敏”这种说法,与文章主题相应。
2. [B] 语篇衔接型。本题答案非常明确,体现的是一种对比关系,应该选[B]:“不像”动物那样爬行,人是直立的。
3. [A] 词汇运用型。接下来的第三句话是对第二句话的意思进行说明,指出“人的鼻子局限于某些嗅觉——飘浮于空中的嗅觉”,因此,选“limited”比较合适。此题比较容易引起混淆的是选项[D],因为它也有“局限”的意思。但是应该注意 confine 这个词的语义重点是受到了限制而 limit 只强调受到限制动作本身。比较以下两个例句有助于区分出这两个词的区别:
 - (1) The reason is that our five senses are three-dimensional in nature and thus are limited to perceiving 3-D reality.
 - (2) So the answer to your question is NO. Neo has no “choice” as he has already “chosen” a path which APPEARS to be pre-determined as long as you are confined to perceiving it linearly “in time”, so to speak.
4. [C] 词汇运用型。由前一句话可知,“人的鼻子主要捕捉空中漂浮的嗅觉,而对于黏附于物体表面的嗅觉往往捕捉不到”,这样[C]选项“missing”为正确答案表示不是“有意捕捉