

硕士研究生入学考试·英语

历年试题解析



恩波考研
ENBO

2007

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周 固 优秀考研辅导专家,对研究生英语考试有全面、深入的研究,讲课激情四溢,幽默风趣,针对性强;他创导的“周固三位一体考研英语辅导法”,注重基础和方法,还语言学习的本来规律,讲、练、测结合,独树一帜,辅导效果奇佳。另著有《考研英语预测试卷·周固8套卷》《考研英语狂背单词 5500》等畅销考研辅导书。

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总前言

本套丛书是在“恩波考研辅导丛书”编辑部的支持、组织和策划下编写出版的。它以历年硕士生入学考试试题为基础,经过辅导专家的整理并作详尽解析而成,提供给广大考生备考复习使用,目的是帮助广大考生高效、有序地做好考前复习,从而取得理想的考试成绩。

本套丛书在编写过程中突出如下特点:

一、引导考生备考和复习 2006年参加考研的人数达127.5万之多,竞争之激烈可想而知。所以考研复习不能落入俗套,要有创新思想,既要寻找适合自己特点的路子,又要清醒地把握住自己复习的进程,做到临考不乱,胸有成竹。本套丛书有引导考生备考和复习的初衷,供广大考生参考。

二、总结考试特点和规律 公共课是考研成功道路上最大的障碍,大多数考生因公共课成绩未达到国家最低录取控制分数线,而使其考研成功的梦想破灭。经调查分析,其原因是考生在复习时没有抓住考试的特点和规律,结果误入歧途。本套丛书编写时将试题解析与大纲考点相结合,总结出考试特点和规律,而遵循考试特点和规律从事考前复习将使考生避免盲目性,达到有的放矢、事半功倍的效果。

三、预测命题思路和趋势 本套丛书的试题与解析按时间顺序排列,先试题后解析,目的是希望考生通过做真题,熟悉考试的内容和形式;通过试题解析加强对考点的认识,理清解题思路,了解考试的最新动态和发展趋势,并对照答案解析检查不足与差距。

使用本套丛书时,请不要直接看答案和注解,最好先测试一下自己的水平,按规定的时间做完,然后对照答案,给自己记分,通过对照分析试题规律和自己的不足,以确定自己的复习重点。一位恩波考研辅导班的学员曾深有体会地说:“认真做一套全真试题,并熟记全部考点和类型,其效率超过做两套模拟试题。”总之,考生在使用本套丛书时不要就题论题,而是要通过对历年考题的比较、对书中详尽解析和复习方法指导的把握,发现一些规律性的东西,使这些资料为我所用,从而提高自身水平,并轻松应对考试。

参加本套丛书编写工作的有陈仲、余术、姜东平、陈华钧、王锁明、周固等老师。

编写组

致 考 生

考生们:

你翻开的这本书,对顺利通过硕士研究生入学考试,是至关重要的。它囊括了考研英语命题者所有的编码才智,浓缩了笔者对考研英语多年的研究和辅导体会,也自然蕴涵着考生解码制胜的全部法宝,而你要做的就是,去充分地感受它,体会它并总结它。

本书应贯穿英语复习的全过程。开始阶段,先做一两套题,了解考研英语的真相,确定英语复习的方向和重点;秋冬时节,再根据时间有计划地进行真题的整卷操练,这样做有两个好处:一是可以不断地自我评估,二是可以逐渐找到可靠的做题“感觉”,完善应试技能。当然,你也可以在秋冬季节将真题前后做两轮,关键在于:每做完一套真题后,再花几天时间将已做过的文章(包括完型,阅读 A,B,C 三节的所有文章)逐词逐句地精读,同时还要将所有的问题和选项看透,这样才能提高自己应对考研英语的能力。

● 第一阶段(春夏)

考生,尤其是基础略差的考生,应利用这几个月全力突破词汇、阅读和写作三大板块,分项强化,打好基础。

1. 词汇是英语各项的基础。

词汇主要指考试大纲所规定的 5500 个单词,这些词(包括由它们所派生出来的词)是英语各个分项夺得高分的必备基础。考生想英语过关的话,必须系统地将单词学习放在首当其冲的位置上,并且要将它一直进行到考前。

记忆单词方法较多,但主要还得靠下功夫。考生必须制定一个攻克词汇的“N 个月”计划。词汇记忆的关键是反复,在你的记词计划中,你要确保对已记的单词定期复习。不妨在记新单词前,将已记过的单词滚一遍。通过阅读来记诵单词也不失为一种好方法。考生可将文章中出现的生词圈出来,早晨起来后朗诵文章,记忆词汇。同样,考生也可借助构词法(词根、词缀)理解记忆,或借助词义词形的相似性进行联想记忆。当然,这两种方法只能作为前述两种记忆方法的补充。

2. 阅读是英语高分的关键。

考试中心期望那些能考上研究生的考生答对阅读理解 A 节中 70% 以上的题目,实际上,也只有当你的阅读达到这个水平时,其它各项才有保障,英语过关也才有把握。

阅读水平怎样才能真正提高呢? 答案是:泛读+精读。



首先,考生要进行大量的阅读练习。好的语感是顺利做题的基础,而好的语感则要靠大量的阅读来支撑。大多考生已有的英语阅读量是有限的,所以需要在备考的这一年补充大量的阅读,此所谓泛读。

然而,仅仅一味地做题、对答案也是一个误区。有些考生文章看了不少,水平却不见提高,其原因大概就在这儿。所以,更重要的是,考生应对做过的阅读材料消化吸收,要仔细分析文章的结构,理解其中的长句,掌握相关的词汇短语,当然也要研究文后的问题。只有进行这样的长期训练,阅读能力才能真正提高。

3. 打好写作基础同样重要。

不同于别的国内考试,写作在考研卷面中占分30%,这就意味着考生对写作也要格外地重视,春夏季节要打好这方面的基础。大量地阅读、朗诵乃至背诵范文应该是可取的,但建议:1)考生看范文时,用一支笔将范文中值得模范的词、短语和句型结构圈划出来,重点研究模仿,这样才会使得范文的研习有具体的目标。2)掌握了一篇范文的词句后,务必就同样的内容动笔写一遍,看看自己到底能写出多少个规范的词和句来。动笔写出来了才算是真实的收获,切记。

● 第二阶段(秋冬)

直到考前的这一阶段,考生应该进行英语试题的全面系统的操练,准备好《历年试题解析》一书,同时考虑到近年大纲的不断变化和新题型的出现,光靠真题不足以解决问题,所以要再准备一本模拟题集(如《周固8套卷》),两本齐下,穿插练习。

计划和节奏很重要。就以上两本书来说,考生可以每5天做一套完整试卷,这样高效而不至于太累,中间几天应该用来回读和研究做过的这套试卷,务求每词、每句、每题都真正理解和把握。我常对考生说:“考研英语的关键不在于你总共做了多少套题,而在于做完之后,你真正研究消化了其中多少套题。”

具体说,英语知识运用部分,更多的是考查考生的词汇及其使用知识,同时也考查考生对上下文的连贯理解能力,偶尔涉及语法知识。从应试角度来看,考生主要应从积累词汇和阅读量两个方面来应对。

就阅读理解A节而言,做题时一定要做到“先快后慢”,即读文章要快,要详略得当;解题要慢,先排除明显错误的干扰项,接着再查读文章相关部分,琢磨推敲,确定答案。切忌不查看文章,凭感觉随便勾,因为干扰项往往就是针对考生的模糊之处而设计的。做错的问题一定要注意总结。

就新题型,也就是阅读B节而言,考生有必要用一本模拟题集来进行系统的操练和研习。不同于阅读理解A节(侧重于对文章局部和细节内容的理解检测),新题型更多的是考查考生对文章的语篇结构和段落的语义连贯性的理解和把握能力,做题后,考生应从这两个方面分析总结做题经验。

短文翻译(即阅读理解C节)的测试重点是词汇的理解和长句的分析理解能力。同样,也得通过词汇和阅读的积累来应对,当然,考生还必须做大量的英译汉练习,培养熟练的中文表达技巧。

写作部分,考生要完成应用文和图画作文一小一大两篇写作任务,必须留50分钟的时间。大小作文的目的都是考查考生的词句运用能力,所以只要考生语言表达上过关就问题不大了。具体地说:1)写作小作文时,考生只要按照情景和提纲所提示的内容要求进行扩展,展开100字的篇幅就行。当然,小作文的写作还涉及考生对应用文的格式、语域的把握,这个问题可通过秋冬季节的实际操练来逐步解决。2)大作文的写作应分三个步骤来进行:其一,要仔细审题,看清标题、提纲及图画图表三要素,确定文章的主题。其二,大概设计好几个段落(常为三段)的内容,注意上下段内容的过度与衔接。其三,依次展开段落,写完后,修改润色。

由于考试时间为三个小时,考试内容又比较多,所以时间的分配非常重要,考生有必要从现在起养成在一定时间内完成相关题项的能力,这也是要求大家秋冬操练整卷的一个原因。具体时间分配可参考如下:

英语知识运用—15分钟 阅读理解A节—60~70分钟

阅读理解B节—25分钟 阅读理解C节—20分钟

写作—50分钟 答题卡—5分钟

以上时间分配仅供参考,考生开始的时候可能在某个方面做不到,须慢慢调适。借助于长期的练习提高和科学的时间分配,考生就能给每个分项以充分的时间安排,从而把每个分项中该拿到的分数全部拿到手。切记,不能将时间过多地耽搁在某一分项上。以前常有考生犯此大忌,功亏一篑,考生一定要吸取前车之鉴。

最后,祝考生复习顺利,考试成功!

周 固

2006年2月

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2006 年英语试题

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| AD A 1. [A] Indeed | [B] Likewise | [C] Therefore | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [D] Furthermore |
| BA B 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [A] stand | [B] cope | [C] approve | [D] retain |
| DD 3. [A] in | [B] for | [C] with | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [D] toward |
| AC 4. [A] raise | [B] add | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] take | [D] keep |
| D 5. [A] Generally | [B] Almost | [C] Hardly | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [D] Not |
| C 6. [A] cover | [B] change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] range | [D] differ |
| B 7. [A] Now that | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [B] Although | [C] Provided | [D] Except that |
| C 8. [A] inflating | [B] expanding | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] increasing | [D] extending |
| AB 9. [A] predicts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [B] displays | [C] proves | [D] discovers |
| A 10. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [A] assist | [B] track | [C] sustain | [D] dismiss |
| CC 11. [A] Hence | [B] But | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] Even | [D] Only |
| BB 12. [A] lodging | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [B] shelter | [C] dwelling | [D] house |
| DB 13. [A] searching | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [B] strolling | [C] crowding | [D] wandering |
| C 14. [A] when | [B] once | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] while | [D] whereas |
| C 15. [A] life | [B] existence | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] survival | [D] maintenance |

16. [A] around [B] over [C] on [D] up
 17. [A] complex [B] comprehensive [C] complementary [D] compensating
 18. [A] So [B] Since [C] As [D] Thus
 19. [A] puts [B] interprets [C] assumes [D] makes
 20. [A] supervision [B] manipulation [C] regulation [D] coordination

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

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

Text 2

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

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

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

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

Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

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

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

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that

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

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that

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

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

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

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

- [A] ~~ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending.~~
- [B] the company is financially ill-managed.
- P [C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable.
- [D] the theatre attendance is on the rise.

30. From the text we can conclude that the author

- D [A] is supportive of both sides.
- [B] favors the townsfolk's view.
- [C] ~~takes a detached attitude.~~
- [D] is sympathetic to the RSC.

Text 3

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

oceans.

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

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

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

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that
- ☐ [A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment.
 - ☐ [B] small species survived as large animals disappeared.
 - ☐ [C] large sea animals may face the same threat today.
 - ☒ [D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones.
32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that
- ☐ [A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%.
 - ☐ [B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.
 - ☒ [C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount.
 - ☐ [D] the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.
33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that
- ☒ [A] fishing technology has improved rapidly.
 - ☐ [B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded.
 - ☐ [C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss.
 - ☐ [D] the data collected so far are out of date.
34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that

- [A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time.
 [B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass.
 D [C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level.
 [D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to changing situation.
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries'
 [A] management efficiency. [B] biomass level.
 B [C] catch-size limits. [D] technological application.

Text 4

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

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

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

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

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

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda—to lure us to open our wallets—they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

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

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that
 [A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music.

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

Part B

Directions:

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

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

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

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

In March 1998 a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for

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

(42) A.

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

(43) B.

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

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

(45) D.

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

[A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

[B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?

[C] By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.

[D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.

[E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.

[F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

[G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

Part C**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (10 points)

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

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

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

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (50) They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing; living in “public and industrious thoughts”, as Emerson would say, is something else.