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**考研英语**

**历年真题详解**

**(1996 ~ 2006)**

范佳程 主编

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- 深度揭示命题规律方向，百发百中
- 汇总考生考前考后经验，一字千金

**TEST FOR  
POSTGRADUATE**



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# 考研英语历年真题详解

(1996 ~ 2006)

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## 修订版前言

“研”途人潮涌动,浩浩荡荡!怎样才能超越自己,胜人一筹?选一本好书,有如名师在侧,方向必更明确,方法必更得当,努力更有奔头,事半功倍,成功在望!本书愿为您插上一双飞向成功的翅膀!

“鉴古知今”。审慎地研究过去,是为了更好地把握未来!

从考试经验来看,做任何习题都不如演练真题,真题具有无可比拟的权威性和实战性,对我们真正把握考研试题的考查范围、内容难度和命题规律具有拨云见日、如临其境的作用。近十年来,《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》几度变化,尤其是从2005年开始,考试试卷结构更是发生了重大变化,但“万变不离其宗”,经仔细观察研究,我们会发现:新大纲中“英语知识运用”部分是对原“语法结构与词汇”和“综合填空”的整合;“阅读理解”部分新增了“完型填段”和原有的“英译汉”内容;“短文写作”部分增加了“小作文”,“听力理解”部分放在复试时进行。然而,仔细揣摩历年真题,读者也不难发现,“英语知识运用”和“阅读理解”部分的选材范围、文章体裁、命题角度和试题难度等都十分相似和接近,大有规律可寻!如果我们能以真题为切入点,追踪命题人的思维轨迹,找准设题陷阱,积累活跃词汇,突破长句难句,总结命题趋势,把握命题规律和解题要领,那么,我们的复习就会“有的放矢”,“举一反三”的能力就会提高,考研成功的胜券就会更大!“知彼知己,百战不殆”!反之,如果考生对考研的新动向一无所知,也不去做较深的研究,只是抱着一些长达五六十万字的“考研辅导”之类的图书去啃,那无疑是在“闭门造车”,其结果,即使不“南辕北辙”,也定会“顾此失彼”,最终“名落孙山”,遗憾终生!

本书的编写旨在帮助考生了解自己,了解考试,最终超越自己,通过考试!

本书的内容包括1996~2006年历年研究生入学考试英语试题、标准答案及详尽注释。英语知识运用和阅读理解等题型的解析中既有每道试题四个选项的意义和用法,又有该题为什么选某项为答案的根据,并对此做了引申阐述,有的地方另举例说明;翻译部分既提供了标准答案,又较详细地分析了句子的语法结构、固定搭配和容易译错的词、短语和结构。另外,“语法结构与词汇”以及“阅读理解”部分

都附有参考译文,供读者参考。总之,我们对每道题的解析都力求准确、详尽、精辟、权威,以使读者在研读、揣摩这些考题时能获得更大的启迪和对自己更准确的把握!

本书的作者多年从事英语考研试题命题规律的研究,并且具有丰富的考研辅导经验,对《2006年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》有精确独到的见解,也深知广大考生之所需。我们通力合作,精心编写了这本真切揭示考研命题规律、适合广大考生的倾心之作。

最后,希望广大考生在使用本书时不要就题论题,而是要通过对历年真题的比较和书中详尽的解析,发现一些规律性的东西,使这些“过时”的资料为我所用,从而在考试中稳操胜券,轻松过关!

“长风破浪会有时,直挂云帆济沧海!”愿每一位有志青年都能顺利抵达成功的彼岸!

囿于编者水平,书中定有疏漏和不当之处,敬希广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2006年3月



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## 2006 年考研大纲全面解读

### 考试形式、考试内容与试卷结构

#### 1. 考试形式

考试形式为笔试。考试时间为 180 分钟。满分为 100 分。

试卷包括试题册和答题卡。答题卡分为答题卡 1 和答题卡 2。考生应将 1~45 题的答案按要求填涂在答题卡 1 上,将 46~52 题的答案写在答题卡 2 上。

#### 2. 考试内容与试卷结构

试题分三部分,共 52 题,包括英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。

##### 第一部分 英语知识运用

该部分不仅考查考生对不同语境中规范的语言要素(包括词汇、表达方式和结构)的掌握程度,而且还考查考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨识能力等。共 20 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分。

在一篇 240~280 词的文章中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

##### 第二部分 阅读理解

该部分由 A、B、C 三节组成,考查考生理解书面英语的能力。共 30 小题,每小题 2 分,共 60 分。

A 节(20 题):主要考查考生理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义,进行有关的判断、推理和引申,根据上下文推测生词的词义等能力。要求考生根据所提供的 4 篇(总长度约为 1600 词)文章的内容,从每题所给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

B 节(5 题):主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。本部分有 3 种备选题型。每次考试从这 3 种备选题型中选择一种进行考查。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。



备选题型有:

(1)本部分的内容是一篇总长度为 500~600 词的文章,其中有 5 段空白,文章后有 6~7 段文字。要求考生根据文章内容从这 6~7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。

(2)在一篇长度约 500~600 词的文章中,各段落的原有顺序已被打乱。要求考生根据文章内容和结构将所列段落(7~8 个)重新排序,其中 2~3 个段落在文章中的位置已给出。

(3)在一篇长度约 500 词的文章前或后有 6~7 段文字或 6~7 个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括、阐述或举例。要求考生根据文章内容,从这 6~7 个选项中选出最恰当的 5 段文字或 5 个标题填入文章的空白处。

C 节(5 题):主要考查考生准确理解概念或结构较复杂的英语文字材料的能力。要求考生阅读一篇约 400 词的文章,并将其中 5 处划线部分(约 150 词)译成汉语,要求译文准确、完整、通顺。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。

### 第三部分 写作

该部分由 A、B 两节组成,考查考生的书面表达能力。总分 30 分。

A 节:考生根据所给情景写出约 100 词(标点符号不计算在内)的应用性短文,包括私人或公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告等。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。总分 10 分。

B 节:考生根据提示信息写出一篇 160~200 词的短文(标点符号不计算在内)。提示信息的形式有主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。总分 20 分。

### 3. 试卷结构(见第 3 页表)

《2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》做了如下修订:

(1)阅读理解 B 节增加了两个备选题型。该节现有三种备选题型。每次考试将从三种备选题型中选择一种进行考查。

(2)修改了“考试说明”中对部分考查要点的描述。

(3)将“附录 1”中的“全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试卷示例”改为“全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语参考试题”。并在参考试卷中增加了阅读理解 B 节新备选题型的样题。

(4)删去“附录 1”中的答题卡部分。

(5)将“附录 4”的内容更换为“2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题、参考答案及评分参考”。

2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试卷结构表

部分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语语言	测试要点	题 型	题目数量	计分	答题卡种类
I 英语知识运用 (10 分)		1 篇文章 (240 ~ 280 词)	英语	词汇、语法和结构	完形填空 多项选择题 (四选一)	20	10	答题卡 1 (机器阅卷)
II 阅读理解 (60 分)	A	4 篇文章 (共约 1600 词)	英语	理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义,进行有关的判断、推理和引申,根据上下文推测生词的词义等	多项选择题 (四选一)	20	40	
	B	1 篇文章 (约 500 ~ 600 词)	英语	对连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解	选择搭配题	5	10	
	C	1 篇文章 (约 400 词) 5 处划线部分 (约 150 词)	英语	理解概念或结构较复杂的英语文字材料	英译汉	5	10	答题卡 2 (人工阅卷、机器登分)
III 写作 (30 分)	A	规定情景	英语	书面表达	应用文 (约 100 词)	1	10	
	B	主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等	英语	书面表达	短文写作 (160 ~ 200 词)	1	20	
总计						50 + 2	100	



## 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

## 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."

- |                    |                  |                  |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Indeed       | B. Likewise      | C. Therefore     | D. Furthermore  |
| 2. A. stand        | B. cope          | C. approve       | D. retain       |
| 3. A. in           | B. for           | C. with          | D. toward       |
| 4. A. raise        | B. add           | C. take          | D. keep         |
| 5. A. Generally    | B. Almost        | C. Hardly        | D. Not          |
| 6. A. cover        | B. change        | C. range         | D. differ       |
| 7. A. Now that     | B. Although      | C. Provided      | D. Except that  |
| 8. A. inflating    | B. expanding     | C. increasing    | D. extending    |
| 9. A. predicts     | B. displays      | C. proves        | D. discovers    |
| 10. A. assist      | B. track         | C. sustain       | D. dismiss      |
| 11. A. Hence       | B. But           | C. Even          | D. Only         |
| 12. A. lodging     | B. shelter       | C. dwelling      | D. house        |
| 13. A. searching   | B. strolling     | C. crowding      | D. wandering    |
| 14. A. when        | B. once          | C. while         | D. whereas      |
| 15. A. life        | B. existence     | C. survival      | D. maintenance  |
| 16. A. around      | B. over          | C. on            | D. up           |
| 17. A. complex     | B. comprehensive | C. complementary | D. compensating |
| 18. A. So          | B. Since         | C. As            | D. Thus         |
| 19. A. puts        | B. interprets    | C. assumes       | D. makes        |
| 20. A. supervision | B. manipulation  | C. regulation    | D. coordination |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

## Part A

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

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

## Text 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. The word "homogenizing" (Line 1, 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  
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" (Lines 2, Paragraph 4), the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

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

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending    B. the company is financially ill-managed  
 C. the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable    D. the theatre attendance is on the rise
30. From the text we can conclude that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is supportive of both sides    B. favors the townsfolk's view  
 C. takes a detached attitude    D. is sympathetic to the RSC

## Text 3

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

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

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

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

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

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time
- B. fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass
- C. the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level
- D. people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation

35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. management efficiency
- B. biomass level
- C. catch-size limits
- D. technological application

#### Text 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music
- B. art grows out of both positive and negative feelings
- C. poets today are less skeptical of happiness
- D. artists have changed their focus of interest

37. The word "bummer" (Line 4, Paragraph 5) most probably means something \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. religious
- B. unpleasant
- C. entertaining
- D. commercial

38. In the author's opinion, advertising \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art
- 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 night, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

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

(42) \_\_\_\_\_ 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 personal-ity 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