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黑博士“临考点题猜题”详解与命题研究系列

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黑博士临考点题：

2004 年英语 12 月最后冲刺 5 套题 · 最新预测密卷 B1

黑博士考研信息工作室
2003 年 12 月于北京

Section I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember: while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions: For Questions 1-5, you will hear a recording of a conversation between two students about British universities. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Information about University of Central England and City University, London			
	University of Central England	City University, London	
Established in the Year		1	1894
Number of Undergraduate Students		2	4774
Percentage of Overseas Students		3	34%
Number of Postgraduates	3378		4
Whether Giving Language help for Overseas Students (Y/N)	Yes		5

Part B

Directions: For Questions 6-10, you will hear a talk about how to stay healthy. While you listen complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the questions below. (5 points)

If you suffer from sleeplessness, before going to bed, try to put your feet in

	6
--	---

If you have difficulty falling sleep, try to avoid

	7
--	---

The "high protein" diet includes meat, fish and eggs boiled, grilled or fried in a

	8
--	---

The ingredients of "orange and milk" diet consist of orange juice, eggs, milk and a

	9
--	---

In terms of exercise, you'd better do it a little regularly rather than a lot

	10
--	----

Part C

Directions: You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11-13 are based on the radio program about pop music. You now have 15 seconds to read the questions.

11. Which of the following is covered in BCD International programs?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Interviews with radio producers. | B. A large variety of pop songs. |
| C. News from the music library. | D. Stories about the good old days. |

12. Which program gives us the ideas behind the pop songs?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. The History of Pop. | B. The Road to Music. |
| C. Pop Words. | D. About the Big Hits. |

13. For native speakers understanding English pop songs is

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. effortless. | B. impossible. |
| C. difficult. | D. unnecessary. |

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11-13.

Questions 14~16 are based on the following talk about American sports. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14~16.

14. Why is basketball called the national pastime?
- A. Because it is played during the winter months.
 - B. Because American professional basketball team has strongest supporters.
 - C. Because the basketball season lasts from April to October.
 - D. Because the game is played almost seven days a week.
15. What do you know about American football?
- A. It is the most popular professional sport in the U.S.
 - B. It is a big business.
 - C. When a football game is played, people watch it with interest and enthusiasm.
 - D. A football player can get higher salaries than the country's president.
16. When is professional football played?
- A. During the winter months.
 - B. On weekends from November to April.
 - C. On Sundays during the fall from August to January.
 - D. In the evenings nearly everyday of the week.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14~16.

Questions 17~20 are based on the following conversation. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17~20.

17. According to the woman, what governs the clothes we wear?
- A. A desire to express oneself and display one's wealth.
 - B. Individual taste and love for beauty.
 - C. Love for beauty and a desire to impress other people.
 - D. Individual taste and a desire to express oneself.
18. Judging by the extraordinarily warm clothes some people wear, what might we learn about them?
- A. They may be homesick and feel insecure.
 - B. They are either cold or very sick.
 - C. They may try to attract other people's attention.
 - D. They want to protect themselves from physical injuries.
19. So far as clothes are concerned, what color might shy people prefer according to the woman?
- A. White.
 - B. Yellow.
 - C. Red.
 - D. Grey.
20. What is the relationship between the man and the woman in the dialogue?
- A. Reporter and fashion designer.

- B. Husband and wife.
- C. Shop assistant and customer.
- D. Teacher and student.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17-20.

Section II Use of English (10 points)

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)

Anyone who has ever tried to give up smoking cigarettes knows the meaning of being hooked. Even those who 21 in quitting for the first time suffer the same 75 % relapse rate as recovering alcoholics and heroin addicts. Last week the US Surgeon General made official 22 everyone has recognized for a long time, tobacco, like cocaine or heroin, is 23. In a no-holds-barred 618-page report the forthright C. Everett Koo not only proclaimed that "cigarettes and other 24 of tobacco are addicting" but also urged that they 25 with the same caution as illegal street narcotics.

The panic of a heavy smoker bereft of cigarettes speaks alarmingly of a physiological force at 26 that is more powerful than mere desire. Not long after taking 27 the habit, smokers become tolerant of nicotine's effects, as with heroin and cocaine, 28 quickly follows. Tobacco only seems safer because it is not immediately 29. Nicotine is not likely, for example, to fatally overstimulate a healthy heart, cause disorienting hallucinations or pack anywhere 30 the same euphoric punch as many other drugs. "People die with crack immediately," explains Alexander Glassman, a spy chopharmacologist at the New York State Psychiatric Institute in Manhattan. "31 cigarettes the problems occur 20 years down the line, 32 lights up their first cigarette and dies."

Like many 33 that affect the nervous system, nicotine at once stimulates and relaxes the body. Because it is inhaled it takes only seven 34 ten seconds to reach the brain—twice as fast as intra-venous drugs and three times faster than alcohol. Once there, it mimics some of the actions of adrenaline, a hormone, and acetylcholine, a powerful neurotransmitter that touches 35 the brain's alarm system, among other things. After a few puffs, the level of nicotine in the blood skyrockets, the heart beats faster and blood pressure 36. Result: smokers become more alert and may actually even think faster. 37, nicotine may produce a calming effect by triggering the release of natural opiates called beta-endorphins. Thus a smoker literally commands two states of mind-alertness and relaxation.

Nicotine operates on 38 parts of the body as well. By constricting blood vessels it casts a pallor over the face and diminishes circulation in the extremities, often causing chilliness in the arms and legs. It relaxes the muscles and suppresses the 39 for carbohydrates. Since nicotine cannot be 40 in the body, smokers maintain a relatively constant level in the blood by continuing to smoke.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 21. A. succeed | B. attain | C. manage | D. accomplish |
| 22. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. as |
| 23. A. strong | B. addictive | C. attractive | D. harmful |
| 24. A. forms | B. shapes | C. patterns | D. models |
| 25. A. is treated | B. were treated | C. should treat | D. should be treated |
| 26. A. work | B. job | C. function | D. position |
| 27. A. on | B. up | C. in | D. at |
| 28. A. tolerance | B. sleep | C. dependence | D. addiction |
| 29. A. risky | B. dangerous | C. venturesome | D. effective |
| 30. A. near | B. close | C. next | D. within |
| 31. A. in | B. with | C. through | D. by |
| 32. A. Anybody | B. Everybody | C. Nobody | D. Somebody |
| 33. A. addiction | B. drugs | C. pills | D. nicotine |
| 34. A. to | B. of | C. by | D. in |
| 35. A. on | B. off | C. down | D. up |
| 36. A. raises | B. decreases | C. enhances | D. increases |
| 37. A. In addition | B. Because | C. But | D. Therefore |
| 38. A. any | B. other | C. another | D. rest |
| 39. A. appetite | B. taste | C. stomach | D. smell |
| 40. A. included | B. stored | C. remained | D. kept |

Section III Reading Comprehension (50 points)

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

The main elements of priestly lore remain unchanged throughout history: sacred songs and how to sing them; holy rituals and how to perform them. But the Sumerian priests were not content to be relegated to repeating what others had said and done before. At some point, most likely near the commencement of civilized development, they formulated a systematic doctrine on the divine governance of the world. We know about their ideas from poems written down much later, and it is not pure conjecture that only concepts appealing to men around 1800 B. C. when most of such texts first put into writing were recorded. But even if ancient Sumerian religion may have had some cruel aspect we know, for instance, that an early king of Ur was buried with his wives and courtiers who

seem to have been buried alive—it still remains true that the ancient priests worked out an orderly theological system to explain both natural and human phenomena.

Under such a theological system, major natural forces were personified-treated, that is, as though they were men, but with enormously greater power, including the power of immortality. Each personified force or god took his or her place in a divine political society, ruled over by Anu, god of the sky. Each year the great gods convened on New Year's Day to decide what would happen that year. Once fate for the year had been decided, not even a god could undo it. Enil, god of Storm and of Thunder, was the chief executor of the gods' will. He punished and brought disaster according to the decision made each New Year.

A god envisioned by the ancient Sumerian priests resided in a temple, and inhabited a cult statue just as a man's soul inhabited his body. Sometimes the gods' spirit might be away—as a man's soul might wander in dreams; but there were ways to call the absent god back to his statue when some particularly important questions had to be asked of him. He replied by signs and omens: such things as the flight of birds or the shape of a sacrificed sheep's liver revealed to the experts god's intention. If the signs and omens pointed to disaster, there were still other rituals that might assuage the god's wrath in time.

The ancient Sumerian religion has left indelible marks on later societies. For three thousand years priests in Mesopotamia continued to follow the ideas and rituals worked out by the Sumerians at the beginning of civilized development. Moreover, numerous barbarian peoples were convinced that the great gods of the Sumerian pantheon did indeed rule the world. Among them were the ancient inhabitants of the steppe lands of eastern Europe and western Asia whose descendants—Greeks, Romans, Celts and Slavs—continued to worship gods of sky, thunder, sun, moon and the rest whose powers and character had first been defined by the speculations of ancient Sumerian priests.

(487 words)

41. The text focuses primarily on which of the following?
 - A. The human nature of the theological system worked out by the ancient Sumerian priests
 - B. The theological contribution by the ancient Sumerian priests.
 - C. The impact of the theological system worked out by the ancient Sumerian priests.
 - D. The uniqueness of the ancient Sumerian priests.
42. The text mentions the example of the burial of the king to show _____.
 - A. the fixed theological way to account for affairs by priests
 - B. that people have to use story-telling to record life patterns due to the lack of writing
 - C. that priests have to follow the divine doctrines
 - D. that religion has many ruthless aspects including
43. The text supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
 - A. Why did the gods' spirit wander away from the cult statue?
 - B. What was the name of the god of the Sun?
 - C. How did gods communicate with human beings?

- D. How did gods make decisions on New Year's Day?
44. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?
- A. The civilized development began before 1800 B. C.
 - B. The Sumerian gods always revealed their plans by signs or omens.
 - C. Only Anu could impose his will upon other gods.
 - D. Gods only got together once a year.
45. The author refers to Greeks most probably in order to _____.
- A. point out that their ancestors lived on the steppe lands of eastern Europe and western Asia
 - B. illustrate the long lasting impact of the theological system developed by the ancient Sumerian priests
 - C. refute that they were uncivilized
 - D. emphasize that they honor the same gods as the Sumerians

Text 2

A kangaroo court is not a legal court. It is a mock court that often takes the law into its own hands.

Kangaroo courts came into existence about 150 years ago. No one really knows where the expression came from.

One writer believes it came into use at the time when Australia, the land of the kangaroo (袋鼠), was a British prison colony. Other writers, however, believe the expression is not Australian, but American. One says it was first used during the gold rush to California in 1849, to describe courts that tried men for jumping or seizing other men's mining claims. Still another writer says the phrase was born in Ohio, or perhaps Kansas, during the days of early European settlers. Judges travelled all over these territories, jumping from place to place, like leaping kangaroos, to hold court. They got their pay from fines they ordered the defendants to pay. So justice was often quick.

Irregular courts found in large prisons have also been called kangaroo courts. These were organized by the prisoners themselves to try fellow cellmates. Prison officials, as a rule, did not interfere, because they believed kangaroo courts helped to keep order.

Small local courts have been described as kangaroo courts, such as the irregular courts organized in remote areas. And so has the small-town police court, where the judge seems to be waiting for the out-of-town driver.

People generally have been hostile to the workings of kangaroo courts. At times, some people will call a legal court a kangaroo court when they do not agree with its decision.

The wheels of justice may turn slowly—as we have been told—but kangaroo courts are disappearing.

(340 words)

46. Where did the expression 'kangaroo court' come from?

- A. Little is known as to its origin. B. It came from California.
C. It came from the land of the kangaroo D. It came from where European settlers lived.
47. According to the passage, Europeans _____.
- A. travelled throughout America to hold court
B. settled in America about 200 years ago
C. moved everywhere in America 150 years ago
D. poured into California to mine gold in 1849
48. The words "fellow cellmates" (sentence 2, paragraph 4) refer to _____.
- A. fellows who live together
B. people who are to be set free soon
C. criminals kept in the same prison
D. prisoners holding irregular courts in prisons
49. People's hostility towards a kangaroo court results from the fact that _____.
- A. its judges often make decisions without careful consideration
B. its judges seem to be traveling from place to place too often
C. prison officials usually don't interfere with it
D. it often explains the law according to its own needs
50. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. there have been different sayings about the origin of the kangaroo court
B. official courts will replace the irregular courts eventually
C. kangaroo courts won't disappear completely
D. people doubt whether it is necessary for a kangaroo court to exist in the future

Text 3

The single, decisive factor that made it possible for mankind to settle in permanent communities was agriculture. After farming was developed in the Middle East in about 6500 BC, people living in tribes or family units did not have to be on the move continually searching for food or herding their animals. Once people could control the production of food and be assured of a reliable annual supply of it, their lives changed completely.

Farming was a revolutionary discovery. It not only made settlements possible and ultimately the building of cities but it also made available a reliable food supply. With more food available, more people could be fed. Populations therefore increased. The growing number of people available for more kinds of work led to the development of more complex social structures. With a food surplus, a community could support a variety of workers who were not farmers.

Farming the world over has always relied upon a dependable water supply. For the earliest societies this meant rivers and streams or regular rainfall. The first great civilizations grew up along rivers. Later communities were able to develop by taking advantage of the rainy seasons.

All of the ancient civilizations probably developed in much the same way, in spite of regional

and climatic differences. As villages grew, the accumulation of more numerous and substantial goods became possible. Heavier pottery replaced animal-skin gourds as containers for food and liquids. Cloth could be woven from wool and flax. Permanent structures made of wood, brick, and stone could be erected.

The science of mathematics was an early outgrowth of agriculture. People studied the movements of the moon, the sun, and planets to calculate seasons. In so doing they created the first calendars. With a calendar it was possible to calculate the arrival of each growing season. Measurement of land areas was necessary if property was to be divided accurately. Measurements, of amounts for example, of seeds or grains was also a factor in farming and housekeeping. Later came measures of value as commodity and money exchange became common. All of the major ancient civilizations in Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and China emerged in the 4th millennium B. C. Historians still debate over which one emerged first. It may well have been the Middle East, in an area called the Fertile Crescent. This region stretches from the Nile River in Egypt northward along the coast of former Palestine, then eastward into Asia to include Mesopotamia. In this area people settled along the riverbanks and practiced field agriculture. This kind of farming depended on the reproduction of seed, normally from grain crops.

(436 words)

51. In what sense was farming a revolution discovery according to the author?

- A. It made migrating people settle down.
- B. It led to the construction of cities.
- C. It guaranteed a reliable food supply.
- D. It made the society become more and more complex.

52. The ultimate result of the development of agriculture was_____.

- A. the population increased greatly
- B. a constant supply of food was guaranteed
- C. the society grew more complex
- D. a variety of jobs were open to people

53. Which of the following is TRUE according to the author?

- A. Mathematics helped create the agricultural society.
- B. Societies in different parts of the world grew along similar ways.
- C. Modern cities developed out of originally wealthier villages.
- D. Cloth-making marked an important stage in agricultural development.

54. The development of mathematics_____.

- A. enabled people to arrange their agricultural activities better
- B. got the society out of the agricultural age
- C. helped create early agricultural civilization around the world
- D. made possible the exchange of agricultural goods

55. It can be safely concluded that _____.

- A. the development of mathematics played a decisive role in the birth of modern cities
- B. the earliest civilization first came into being in the Middle East
- C. all ancient civilizations around the world developed in exactly the same way
- D. the development of agriculture played a uniquely important role in human history

Text 4

We might marvel at the progress made in every field of study, but the methods of testing a person's knowledge and ability remain as primitive as ever they were. It really is extraordinary that after all these years, educationists have still failed to devise anything more efficient and reliable than examinations. For all the pious claim that examinations test what you know, it is common knowledge that they more often do the exact opposite. They may be a good means of testing memory, or the knack of working rapidly under extreme pressure, but they can tell you nothing about a person's true ability and aptitude.

As anxiety-makers, examinations are second to none. That is because so much depends on them. They are the mark of success or failure in our society. Your whole future may be decided in one fateful day. It doesn't matter that you weren't feeling very well, or that your mother died. Little things like that don't count: the exam goes on. No one can give of his best when he is in mortal terror, or after a sleepless night, yet this is precisely what the examination system expects him to do. The moment a child begins school, he enters a world of vicious competition where success and failure are clearly defined and measured. Can we wonder at the increasing number of 'drop-outs': young people who are written off as utter failures before they have even embarked on a career? Can we be surprised at the suicide rate among students?

A good education should, among other things, train you to think for yourself. The examination system does anything but that. What has to be learnt is rigidity laid down by a syllabus, so the student is encouraged to memories. Examinations do not motivate a student to read widely, but to restrict his reading; they do not enable him to seek more and more knowledge, but induce cramming. They lower the standards of teaching, for they deprive the teacher of all freedom. Teachers themselves are often judged by examination results and instead of teaching their subjects, they are reduced to training their students in exam techniques which they despise. The most successful candidates are not always the best educated; they are the best trained in the technique of working under duress.

The results on which so much depends are often nothing more than a subjective assessment by some anonymous examiner. Examiners are only human. They get tired and hungry; they make mistakes. Yet they have to mark stacks of hastily scrawled scripts in a limited amount of time. They work under the same sort of pressure as the candidates. And their word carries weight. After a judge's decision you have the right of appeal, but not after an examiner's. There must surely be many simpler and more effective ways of assessing a person's true abilities. Is it cynical to suggest that examinations are merely a profitable business for the institutions that run them? This is what it boils

down to in the last analysis. The best comment on the system is this illiterate message recently scrawled on a wall: 'I were a teenage drop-out and now I are a teenage millionaire.'

(533 words)

56. The main idea of this passage is _____.
- A. examinations exert a pernicious influence on education
B. examinations are ineffective
C. examinations are profitable for institutions
D. examinations are a burden on students
57. The author's attitude toward examinations is _____.
- A. detest B. approval C. critical D. indifferent
58. The fate of students is decided by _____.
- A. education B. institutions
C. examinations D. students themselves
59. According to the author, the most important of a good education is _____.
- A. to encourage students to read widely B. to train students to think on their own
C. to teach students how to tackle exams D. to master his fate
60. Why does the author mention court?
- A. Give an example.
B. For Comparison.
C. It shows that teachers' evaluation depends on the results of examinations.
D. It shows the results of court is more effective.

Part B

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)

Can electricity cause cancer? In a society that literally runs on electric power, the very idea seems preposterous. 61) But for more than a decade, a growing band of scientists and journalists has pointed to studies that seem to link exposure to electromagnetic fields with increased risk of leukemia(白血病) and other malignancies(恶性肿瘤). The implications are unsettling, to say the least, since everyone comes into contact with such fields, which are generated by everything electrical, from power lines and antennas to personal computers and micro-wave ovens. 62) Because evidence on the subject is inconclusive and often contradictory, it has been hard to decide whether concern about the health effects of electricity is legitimate—or the worst kind of paranoia.

Now the alarmists have gained some qualified support from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the executive summary of a new scientific review, released in draft form late last week, the EPA has put forward what amounts to the most serious government warning to date. The agency

tentatively concludes that scientific evidence “suggests a casual link” between extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields—those having very long wave-lengths—and leukemia, lymphoma and brain cancer. 63) While the report falls short of classifying ELF fields as probable carcinogens, it does identify the common 60-hertz magnetic field as “a possible, but not proven, cause of cancer in humans.”

The report is no reason to panic—or even to lose sleep. If there is a cancer risk, it is a small one. 64) The evidence is still so controversial that the draft stirred a great deal of debate within the Bush Administration, and the EPA released it over strong objections from the Pentagon and the White House. But now no one can deny that the issue must be taken seriously and that much more research is needed.

At the heart of the debate is a simple and well-understood physical phenomenon: When an electric current passes through a wire, it generates an electromagnetic field that exerts forces on surrounding objects. For many years, scientists dismissed any suggestion that such forces might be harmful, primarily because they are so extraordinarily weak. The ELF magnetic field generated by a video terminal measures only a few milligrams, or about one-hundredth the strength of the earth's own magnetic field. The electric fields surrounding a power line can be as high as 10 kilovolts per meter, but the corresponding field induced in human cells will be only about 1 millivolt per meter. This is far less than the electric fields that the cells themselves generate.

How could such minuscule forces pose a health danger? The consensus used to be that they could not, and for decades scientists concentrated on more powerful kinds of radiation, like X rays, that pack sufficient wallop to knock electrons out of the molecules that make up the human body. Such “ionizing” radiations have been clearly linked to increased cancer risks and there are regulations to control emissions.

While many experts still express skepticism, there has been a definite shift of attitude in the scientific community about the possible health effects of electromagnetic fields, as a recent series in *Science* magazine made clear. “In the 1970's the link seemed absurd,” the article concluded. “Now it's a legitimate open question.”

But epidemiological studies, which find statistical associations between sets of data, do not prove cause and effect. 65) Though there is a body of laboratory work showing that exposure to ELF fields can have biological effects on animal tissues, a mechanism by which those effects could lead to cancerous growths has never been found.

(605 words)

Section IV Writing (20 points)

66. Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled “Modern Times, Old Tools”.

In the essay you should

1. describe the picture briefly and interpret its meaning, and
2. give your comments, feelings or hopes about the situation.

You Should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET2. (20 points)



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