

最新版

# 考研英语

## 历年真题详解

(1994 ~ 2004)

范佳程 主编

- 11套全真试题及详解
- 附2004年考研英语考试说明
- 附2002~2004年听力原文材料并配有录音磁带

*TEST FOR  
POSTGRADUATE*



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# 考研英语历年真题详解

(1994 ~ 2004)

(第五版)

◎ 主 编	范佳程	
◎ 副主编	王宗文	梁忠宝
	刘亚峰	王秀君
◎ 编 委	孙迎春	梁桂静
	吕 彤	钱亚萍
	刘永淳	王 晶

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电话:0411-84708842 传真:0411-84701466 邮购:0411-84707961

E-mail: dulp@mail.dlptt.ln.cn URL: http://www.dulp.com.cn

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## 再版前言

“鉴古知今”。审慎地研究过去,是为了更好地把握未来!

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题在出题形式、考查范围和内容难度等方面都在逐年变化,特别是从2002年开始,试题增加了听力部分的测试;语法结构与词汇和综合填调整为英语知识的运用;阅读理解篇幅由5篇调整为4篇;作文分数也由2000年以前的15分调整为20分……纵观最近几年的试题,我们可以发现:试题中词汇的总量及生僻性加大,语法测试难度增加,尤其是一些少见的固定搭配、特殊句型和语法现象增多;翻译部分句子的长度,句型嵌套的层数,语法的复合也在增加;尤其是阅读部分,近几年的考题多取材于最新的报刊杂志,内容往往涉及社会生活中的热点问题,但篇幅和生词量都很大,句型结构复杂,内容晦涩难懂,文章后面的选择题的答案多数很难从原文中直接找到,需要考生具有较强的综合理解、归纳和推理能力……“知彼知己,百战不殆”!试想一下,如果考生对这些考题的新动向一无所知,也不去做较深的研究,只是抱着一些长达五六十万字的“考研教程”之类的辅导书去啃,无疑是“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”!

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1994~2004年历年研究生入学统一考试英语试题、标准答案及详尽注释。听力部分附有原文和磁带;英语知识的运用和阅读理解等题型的注释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(考生借此可举一反三),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,语法结构和词汇部分每题都附有译文,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、恰当,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《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》有精确的理解,也深知广大考生的实际水平和需要。我们通力合作,精心编写了这本真切揭示了考研命题

规律的、适合所有有志于考取硕士学位的广大考生的倾心之作。它的意义不言自明!

大连理工大学外语学院高桂珍教授应邀担任本书主审,并提出了许多宝贵意见,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢!

最后,值得说明的是,考生在使用本书时,不要直接看答案和注释,最好先进行自我测试,可选取其中一套题按规定时间做完,然后对照答案,给自己打分;最后,通过对照解析,分析考题规律和自己的不足,确定自己复习的主攻方向。另外,考生也可使用其中的某一部分内容(如词汇)进行自测。总之,考生在阅读本书时不要就题论题,而是要通过对历年考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!

由于编者水平有限,书中定有疏漏和不当之处,敬希广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2004年2月



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## 《2004 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)》考试说明

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试是为高等学校和科研机构招收硕士研究生而设置的。其中,英语实行全国统一考试。它的评价标准是高等学校非英语专业优秀本科毕业生能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校和科研机构在专业上择优选拔。

考试对象为 2004 年参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的本科应届毕业生,以及符合报考条件的具有同等学力的在职人员。

本考试对课程和教材不作统一规定,凡符合下列评价目标的课程及教材都适合考生应考复习。

### 一、评价目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

#### (一)语言知识

##### 1. 语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识。

本大纲没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求,其目的是鼓励考生用听、说、读、写的实践代替单纯的语法知识学习,以求考生在交际中能更准确、自如地运用语法知识。

##### 2. 词汇

考生应能掌握 5300 左右的词汇以及相关词组。

英语语言的演化是一个世界范围内的动态发展过程,它受到当今科技发展和社会进步的影响。这意味着需要对本大纲词汇表不断进行研究和定期的修订。

此外,硕士研究生英语入学考试是为非英语专业考生设置的。考虑到交际的需要,考生还应自行掌握涉及个人好恶、生活习惯、宗教信仰以及本人工作或专业等方面的特殊词汇。

#### (二)语言技能\*

##### 1. 听力

考生不仅应能听懂日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话或讨论等,还应能听懂所熟悉领域的广播电视节目、讲座、演讲和论述等。根据所听材料,考生应能:

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\* 考生应能掌握的语言技能包括听、说、读、写;四种能力。但是由于口语能力的考查在复试中进行,因此这里只列出听、读、写三种技能。

- 1)理解主旨要义;
- 2)获取事实性的具体信息;
- 3)理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义;
- 4)进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- 5)理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

## 2. 阅读\*

考生应能读懂不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%),包括信函、书刊和杂志上的文章,还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。根据所读材料,考生应能:

- 1)理解主旨要义;
- 2)理解文中的具体信息;
- 3)理解文中的概念性含义;
- 4)进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- 5)根据上下文推测生词的词义;
- 6)理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系;
- 7)理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- 8)区分论点和论据。

## 3. 写作

考生应能写不同类型的应用文,包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告等,还应能写一般描述性、叙述性和说明性或议论性的文章。短文写作时,考生应能:

- 1)做到语法、拼写、标点正确,用词恰当;
- 2)遵循文章的特定文体格式;
- 3)合理组织文章结构,使其内容统一、连贯;
- 4)根据写作目的和特定读者,恰当选用语言。

## 二、考试形式、考试内容与试卷结构

### (一)考试形式

考试形式为笔试。考试时间为180分钟。满分为100分。

试卷分试题册和答题卡(1、2)两部分。考生应将1~60题的答案按要求写或填涂在答题卡1上,将61~66题的答案写在答题卡2上。

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\* 硕士研究生英语入学考试将英译汉试题作为阅读理解的一部分,其目的是测度考生根据上下文准确理解英语句子并用汉语正确予以表达的能力。



## (二) 考试内容与试卷结构

试题分四部分,共 66 题,包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。

### 第一部分 听力

该部分由 A、B、C 三节组成,考查考生理解英语口语的能力。共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,共 20 分。

A 节(5 题):主要测试考生理解特定或具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 180~220 词的独白或对话,填充表格中的空白。录音材料播放两遍。

B 节(5 题):主要测试考生理解具体或总体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 280~320 词的独白或对话,补全所给句子或简要回答给出的问题。录音材料播放两遍。

C 节(10 题):主要测试考生获取特定信息,理解主旨要义,推测、判断说话者意图、观点或态度等能力。要求考生根据所听到的三段录音材料(独白或对话),每段 200~300 词,从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。录音材料只播放一遍。

本节试题的提问不在录音中播放,仅在试题册上印出。

考试进行时,考生先将答案写或划在试题册上,然后在听力部分结束前专门留出的 5 分钟内,将试题册上的全部答案整洁地誊写或转涂到答题卡 1 上。该部分所需时间约为 30 分钟(含誊写和转涂时间)。

### 第二部分 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。

### 第三部分 阅读理解

该部分由 A、B 两节组成,考查考生理解书面英语的能力。共 25 小题,每小题 2 分,共 50 分。

A 节(20 题):主要考查考生理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。要求考生根据所提供的四篇(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):主要考查考生准确理解概念或结构较复杂的英语材料的能力。要求考生阅读一篇约 400 词的文章,并将其中 5 个划线部分(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。

### 第四部分 写作

该部分考查考生的书面表达能力。共 1 题,20 分。

要求考生根据提示信息写出一篇约 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。

2004 年全国硕士研究生入学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 听力 (20 分)	A	1 段独白或对话 (180~220 词) (放两遍录音)	英语	特定或具体信息	填充表格	5	5	答题卡 1 (人工阅卷、 机器阅卷)
	B	1 段独白或对话 (280~320 词) (放两遍录音)	英语	具体或总体信息	补全句子或简答题	5	5	
	C	3 段材料 (独白或对话) (每段 200~300 词) (放一遍录音)	英语	获取特定信息,理解 主旨要义,推测、 判断说话者意图、 观点或态度等	多项选择题 (四选一)	10	10	
II 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 2 (人工阅卷、 机器登分)
III 阅读理解 (50 分)	A	4 篇文章 (共约 1600 词)	英语	理解具体信息,掌 握文章大意,猜 测生词词义并进行推 断等	多项选择题 (四选一)	20	40	
	B	1 篇文章(约 400 词) 5 处划线部分 (约 150 词)	英语	理解的准确性	英译汉	5	10	答题卡 2 (人工阅卷、 机器登分)
IV 写作 (20 分)		主题句、写作提纲、 规定情景、图、表等	英语	书面表达	短文写作 (约 200 词)	1	20	
总计						65 + 1	100	



Answer C is wrong because the sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition where they saw many new products." So you should choose C.

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [●] [D]

11. Similar elements in the prehistoric remains from both civilized areas suggest that Indians and their neighbours had maintained distant but real connections ever before 1500 B. C. .
12. It soon became obviously that instead of being trained to sing she would be trained as the astronomer's assistant.
13. He also conceived that the solar system and the universe would come into existence by a natural process and would disappear one day.
14. The moon has a mass that is nearly one hundred times less than the earth; in consequence, the force of gravity at the moon's surface is only one-sixth of that at the earth's surface.
15. The Bunsen burner is so named because it is thought to be invented by Robert Bunsen, who was German by birth.
16. Much although I have traveled, I have never seen anyone to equal her in thoroughness, whatever the job.
17. The weeds and tall grass in that yard makes the house look as if it had been vacant for quite some time.
18. If only the nature of the aging process is better understood, the possibility of discovering a medicine that can block the fundamental process of aging seems very remote.
19. When I consider how talented he is as a painter, I cannot help but believing that the public will appreciate his gift.
20. Allen has stated that he has always had a great interest and admiration for the work of the British economist Keynes.

### Section C

**Directions:** Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

**Example:** The lost car of the Lees was found \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.

A. vanished      B. scattered      C. abandoned      D. rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose C.

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [●] [D]

21. Please do not be \_\_\_\_\_ by his bad manners since he is merely trying to attract attention.  
A. disregarded      B. distorted      C. irritated      D. intervened
22. Craig assured his boss that he would \_\_\_\_\_ all his energies in doing this new job.  
A. call forth      B. call at      C. call on      D. call off
23. Too much \_\_\_\_\_ to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.  
A. disclosure      B. exhibition      C. contact      D. exposure
24. When confronted with such questions, my mind goes \_\_\_\_\_, and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.  
A. dim      B. blank      C. faint      D. vain
25. It is well known that knowledge is the \_\_\_\_\_ condition for expansion of mind.  
A. incompatible      B. incredible      C. indefinite      D. indispensable
26. More than two hundred years ago the United States \_\_\_\_\_ from the British Empire and became an inde-

- pendent country.
- A. got off                      B. pulled down                      C. broke away                      D. dropped off
27. Care should be taken to decrease the length of time that one is \_\_\_\_\_ loud continuous noise.  
A. subjected to                      B. filled with                      C. associated with                      D. attached to
28. Some of the most important concepts in physics \_\_\_\_\_ their success to these mathematical systems.  
A. oblige                      B. owe                      C. contribute                      D. attribute
29. As your instructor advised, you ought to spend your time on something \_\_\_\_\_ researching into.  
A. precious                      B. worth                      C. worthy                      D. valuable
30. As a defence against air-pollution damage, many plants and animals \_\_\_\_\_ a substance to absorb harmful chemicals.  
A. relieve                      B. release                      C. dismiss                      D. discard
31. Without the friction between their feet and the ground, people would \_\_\_\_\_ be able to walk.  
A. in no time                      B. by all means                      C. in no way                      D. on any account
32. While typing, Helen has a habit of stopping \_\_\_\_\_ to give her long and flowing hair a smooth.  
A. occasionally                      B. simultaneously                      C. eventually                      D. promptly
33. One reason for the successes of Asian immigrants in the U. S. is that they have taken great \_\_\_\_\_ to educate their children.  
A. efforts                      B. pains                      C. attempts                      D. endeavours
34. If any man here does not agree with me, he should \_\_\_\_\_ his own plan for improving the living conditions of these people.  
A. put on                      B. put out                      C. put in                      D. put forward
35. I support your decision, but I should also make it clear that I am not going to be \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A. connected                      B. fastened                      C. bound                      D. stuck
36. The English language contains a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.  
A. altitude                      B. latitude                      C. multitude                      D. attitude
37. In my opinion, you can widen the \_\_\_\_\_ of these improvements through your active participation.  
A. dimension                      B. volume                      C. magnitude                      D. scope
38. Your improper words will give \_\_\_\_\_ to doubts concerning your true intentions.  
A. rise                      B. reason                      C. suspicion                      D. impulse
39. The news item about the fire is followed by a detailed report made \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on the spot                      B. on the site                      C. on the location                      D. on the ground
40. The remarkable \_\_\_\_\_ of life on the Galapagos Islands inspired Charles Darwin to establish his theory of evolution.  
A. classification                      B. variety                      C. density                      D. diversion

## Part II Cloze Test

*Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)*

The first and smallest unit that can be discussed in relation to language is the word. In speaking, the choice of words is 41 the utmost importance. Proper selection will eliminate one source of 42 breakdown in the communication cycle. Too often, careless use of words 43 a meeting of the minds of the speaker and the listener. The words used by the speaker may 44 unfavorable reactions in the listener 45 interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down.

46, inaccurate or indefinite words may make 47 difficult for the listener to understand the 48 which is being transmitted to him. The speaker who does not have specific words in his working vocabulary may be 49 to explain or describe in a 50 that can be understood by his listeners.

41. A. of                      B. at                      C. for                      D. on  
42. A. inaccessible                      B. timely                      C. likely                      D. invalid  
43. A. encourages                      B. prevents                      C. destroys                      D. offers

- |                 |              |                  |                 |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 44. A. pass out | B. take away | C. back up       | D. stir up      |
| 45. A. who      | B. as        | C. which         | D. what         |
| 46. A. Moreover | B. However   | C. Preliminarily | D. Unexpectedly |
| 47. A. that     | B. it        | C. so            | D. this         |
| 48. A. speech   | B. sense     | C. message       | D. meaning      |
| 49. A. obscure  | B. difficult | C. impossible    | D. unable       |
| 50. A. case     | B. means     | C. method        | D. way          |

### Part III Reading Comprehension

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

#### Passage One

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumer, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

51. In Line 7, Para. 1, "the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
- B. Americans tend to overstate their incomes
- C. Americans want to have their incomes increased
- D. Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

52. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production
- B. consumers can express their demands through producers
- C. producers decide the prices of products
- D. supply and demand regulate prices

53. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. private property and rights concerned
- B. manpower and natural resources control
- C. ownership of productive resources
- D. free contracts and prices

54. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how American goods are produced
- B. how American consumers buy their goods

- C. how American economic system works
- D. how American businessmen make their profits

### Passage Two

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us the "cashless society" is not on the horizon—it's already here.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving. Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. And they also identify preferred customers for promotional campaigns. Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

55. According to the passage, the credit card enables its owner to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes
  - B. obtain more convenient services than other people do
  - C. enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper
  - D. cash money wherever he wishes to
56. From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in the future all the Americans will use credit cards
  - B. credit cards are mainly used in the United States today
  - C. nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash
  - D. it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before
57. The phrase "ring up sales" (Line 2, Para. 2) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. make an order of goods
  - B. record sales on a cash register
  - C. call the sales manager
  - D. keep track of the goods in stock
58. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. Approaches to the commercial use of computers.
  - B. Conveniences brought about by computers in business.
  - C. Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.
  - D. Advantages of credit cards in business.

### Passage Three

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education on any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

59. In paragraph 2, the author cites the example of the leading actor on the stage to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the growth of exceptional children has much to do with their family and the society
- B. exceptional children are more influenced by their families than normal children are
- C. exceptional children are the key interest of the family and society
- D. the needs of the society weigh much heavier than the needs of the exceptional children

60. The reason that the exceptional children receive so much concern in education is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they are expected to be leaders of the society
- B. they might become a burden of the society
- C. they should fully develop their potentials
- D. disabled children deserve special consideration

61. This passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the differences of children in their learning capabilities
- B. the definition of exceptional children in modern society
- C. the special educational programs for exceptional children
- D. the necessity of adapting education to exceptional children

62. From this passage we learn that the educational concern for exceptional children \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is now enjoying legal support
- B. disagrees with the tradition of the country
- C. was clearly stated by the country's founders
- D. will exert great influence over court decisions

#### Passage Four

"I have great confidence that by the end of the decade we'll know in vast detail how cancer cells arise," says microbiologist Robert Weinberg, an expert on cancer. "But," he cautions, "some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow. Consider Pasteur. He discovered the causes of many kinds of infections, but it was fifty or sixty years before cures were available."

This year, 50 percent of the 910,000 people who suffer from cancer will survive at least five years. In the year 2000, the National Cancer Institute estimates, that figure will be 75 percent. For some skin cancers, the five-year survival rate is as high as 90 percent. But other survival statistics are still discouraging—13 percent for lung cancer, and 2 percent for cancer of the pancreas (胰腺).

With as many as 120 varieties in existence, discovering how cancer works is not easy. The researchers made great progress in the early 1970s, when they discovered that oncogenes, which are cancer-causing genes (基因), are inactive in normal cells. Anything from cosmic rays to radiation to diet may activate a dormant oncogene, but how remains unknown. If several oncogenes are driven into action, the cell, unable to turn them off, becomes cancerous.

The exact mechanisms involved are still mysterious, but the likelihood that many cancers are initiated at the level of genes suggests that we will never prevent all cancers. "Changes are a normal part of the evolutionary process," says oncologist William Hayward. Environmental factors can never be totally eliminated; as Hayward points out, "We can't prepare a medicine against cosmic rays."

The prospects for cure, though still distant, are brighter.

"First, we need to understand how the normal cell controls itself. Second, we have to determine whether there are a limited number of genes in cells which are always responsible for at least part of the trouble. If we can understand how cancer works, we can counteract its action."

63. The example of Pasteur in the passage is used to \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. predict that the secret of cancer will be disclosed in a decade
  - B. indicate that the prospects for curing cancer are bright
  - C. prove that cancer will be cured in fifty to sixty years
  - D. warn that there is still a long way to go before cancer can be conquered
64. The author implies that by the year 2000, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there will be a drastic rise in the five-year survival rate of skin-cancer patients
  - B. 90 percent of the skin-cancer patients today will still be living
  - C. the survival statistics will be fairly even among patients with various cancers
  - D. there won't be a drastic increase of survival rate of all cancer patients
65. Oncogenes are cancer-causing genes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. that are always in operation in a healthy person
  - B. which remain harmless so long as they are not activated
  - C. that can be driven out of normal cells
  - D. which normal cells can't turn off
66. The word "dormant" in the third paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dead
  - B. ever-present
  - C. inactive
  - D. potential

### Passage Five

Discoveries in science and technology are thought by "untaught minds" to come in blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents. Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as legend would have it, look at the mold(霉) on a piece of cheese and get the idea for penicillin there and then. He experimented with antibacterial substances for nine years before he made his discovery. Inventions and innovations almost always come out of laborious trial and error. Innovation is like soccer; even the best players miss the goal and have their shots blocked much more frequently than they score.

The point is that the players who score most are the ones who take the most shots at the goal-and so it goes with innovation in any field of activity. The prime difference between innovators and others is one of approach. Everybody gets ideas, but innovators work consciously on theirs, and they follow them through until they prove practicable or otherwise. What ordinary people see as fanciful abstractions, professional innovators see as solid possibilities.

"Creative thinking may mean simply the realization that there's no particular virtue in doing things the way they have always been done," wrote Rudolph Flesch, a language authority. This accounts for our reaction to seemingly simple innovations like plastic garbage bags and suitcases on wheels that make life more convenient: "How come nobody thought of that before?"

The creative approach begins with the proposition that nothing is as it appears. Innovators will not accept that there is only one way to do anything. Faced with getting from A to B, the average person will automatically set out on the best-known and apparently simplest route. The innovator will search for alternate courses, which may prove easier in the long run and are bound to be more interesting and challenging even if they lead to dead ends.

Highly creative individuals really do march to a different drummer.

67. What does the author probably mean by "untaught mind" in the first paragraph?
- A. A person ignorant of the hard work involved in experimentation.
  - B. A citizen of a society that restricts personal creativity.
  - C. A person who has had no education.
  - D. An individual who often comes up with new ideas by accident.
68. According to the author, what distinguishes innovators from non-innovators?
- A. The variety of ideas they have.
  - B. The intelligence they possess.
  - C. The way they deal with problems.
  - D. The way they present their findings.
69. The author quotes Rudolph Flesch in Paragraph 3 because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Rudolph Flesch is the best expert in the study of human creativity
  - B. the quotation strengthens the assertion that creative individuals look for new ways of doing things
  - C. the reader is familiar with Rudolph Flesch's point of view
  - D. the quotation adds a new idea to the information previously presented