

# 2006版

## 新新英语系列

硕士研究生入学考试

# 英语阅读 108 篇

主编：郭崇兴

专项突破：以题型为思路，不搞题海战术。  
遵循考纲：选材、设题与考试要求难度相符。  
选材新颖：前沿、热点文章比重约三分之一。  
解析详实：点拨思路清晰，附完全参考译文。

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26版

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主 编: 郭崇兴

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## 108 篇策划说明

### ❖ 本书强势特色

108 篇考研英语阅读文章按照考点分类,囊括了大纲调整后的阅读理解 A、B、C 三节,涉及前沿科学和热点的文章占总数三分之一以上,帮你越过考研英语阅读的重重障碍;每章突破一个专项,彻底解决阅读中的难题;文章选材与设题与真题相符,绝对不会使考生劳而无获;所讲方法、技巧招招入胜,顺利通关不是梦!

### ❖ 选材科学性、可信度论据演示

阅读理解短文内容涉及社会科学 65 篇(主要包括社会学、人类学、教育学、心理学、经济学、管理学、金融学等领域);自然科学 29 篇(主要包括交通、物理、化学、生物、工程、计算机、医学、农业等领域)和人文科学 14 篇(主要包括哲学、历史、文学、语言、新闻、艺术等领域)。从 1996 年 10 年以来,上述三类文章所占的比例如下:社会科学约占 60%。自然约占 28%,人文科学约占 12%。本书的题材严格按照真题比例,见本书选材、设题情况一览表。

### ❖ 本书使用帮助

#### 1. 栏目设定

- ☞ 专项突破:每章针对一种重点训练题型进行讲解,阅读障碍个个击破。
- ☞ 阅读建议表:每篇文章题材、难度、字数、阅读时间的建议。
- ☞ 试题详解:解题思路点拨,包括正误选项的分析;完全参考译文。

#### 2. 难度设定

- ☞ A 节:从文章内容是否生僻,设题是否有深度,超纲词是否超出 3%,文章长度是否在 450 词以上等几个方面综合考虑进行难度分级。
- ☞ B 节:从文章脉络结构的把握程度、错误选项的干扰度定难度级别。
- ☞ C 节:从是否有复杂的语法结构、是否涉及词语的特殊含义、句中固定句型与固定短语的译法是否有难度等几个方面衡量难度级别。

#### 3. 阅读时长建议

- ☞ 2 个星难度等级最低,A、B 节阅读时长建议为 11~12 分钟;C 节阅读时长建议为 20~22 分钟。
- ☞ 3~4 个星为中等难度,A、B 节阅读时长建议为 13~14 分钟;C 节阅读时长建议为 23~24 分钟。
- ☞ 5 个星为高级难度,A、B 节阅读时长建议为 15 分钟;C 节阅读时长建议为 25 分钟。

#### 4. 复习时间安排建议

本书包括 108 篇阅读理解文章,18 套阅读理解试题,建议用一个月的时间学习。研究历年真题对于把握命题规律,总结解题经验有重要的作用,所以本书在一些章节选用了内含 2004、2003、2000 年三年真题。

本书选材、设题情况一览表

位置	题材	主题	难度	热点
A节	Text1	人文	电影艺术	☆☆
	Text2	人文	历史学	☆☆☆☆
	Text3	自然	大脑意识	☆☆☆
	Text4	社会	美容	☆☆☆ hot
	Text5	社会	医疗卫生	☆☆☆ hot
	Text6	社会	美国经济	☆☆☆
	Text7	社会	美国教育	☆☆☆
	Text8	社会	大学教育	☆☆☆☆ hot
	Text9	社会	节日经济	☆☆☆
	Text10	社会	电子间谍	☆☆ hot
	Text11	社会	美国音乐	☆☆
	Text12	社会	研究经费	☆☆☆
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	Text14	社会	摇头丸	☆☆
	Text15	社会	时尚	☆☆ hot
	Text16	自然	气象研究	☆☆☆☆
	Text17	人文	美国黑人史	☆☆☆
	Text18	社会	舆论	☆☆
	Text19	人文	文学主题	☆☆
	Text20	人文	社会心理学	☆☆☆
	Text21	社会	环境保护	☆☆☆ hot
	Text22	人文	经济报道	☆☆☆
	Text23	社会	动物权利	☆☆☆ hot
	Text24	社会	儿童教育	☆☆☆
	Text25	社会	仇外心理	☆☆☆
	Text26	社会	英国经济	☆☆☆☆
	Text27	社会	网络安全	☆☆☆ hot
	Text28	社会	律师	☆☆☆
	Text29	社会	数字电视	☆☆☆ hot
	Text30	社会	字母歧视	☆☆
	Text31	自然	数字集成	☆☆ hot
	Text32	社会	网络搜索	☆☆☆☆ hot
	Text33	社会	女权运动	☆☆☆☆☆
	Text34	社会	并购	☆☆☆☆☆ hot

A 节	8	Text35	社会	企业管理	☆☆☆	hot
		Text36	社会	女权运动	☆☆☆	
		Text37	自然	电脑病毒	☆☆☆☆☆	hot
		Text38	社会	经济预测	☆☆☆	
		Text39	社会	美国道德	☆☆☆	
	19	Text40	社会	闲话	☆☆☆	
		Text41	自然	天文	☆☆☆☆☆	
		Text42	社会	旅游保健	☆☆☆	hot
		Text43	社会	破产体系	☆☆☆	
	20	Text44	自然	生物工艺	☆☆☆☆☆	hot
		Text45	自然	自然现象	☆☆☆☆☆	
		Text46	人文	新闻报道	☆☆☆	
		Text47	社会	刑法	☆☆☆☆☆	
	21	Text48	社会	电子交通	☆☆☆	
		Text49	社会	粮食问题	☆☆☆	hot
		Text50	社会	大学体制	☆☆☆	
		Text51	社会	美国教育	☆☆☆	
	22	Text52	自然	电子问卷	☆☆☆	hot
		Text53	人文	语言	☆☆	
		Text54	自然	地球钻孔	☆☆☆	
		Text55	人文	外语发音	☆☆	
B 节	23	Text56	社会	美元贬值	☆☆☆☆☆	hot
		Text57	自然	雨林保护	☆☆☆	hot
		Text58	自然	减肥药品	☆☆☆	hot
		Text59	自然	外星文明	☆☆☆	hot
	24	Text60	社会	禁毒	☆☆☆	hot
		Text61	自然	电子出版	☆☆☆	hot
		Text62	自然	药品	☆☆☆	
		Text63	人文	文学作品	☆☆☆	
	25	Text64	自然	致病基因	☆☆☆	hot
		Text65	自然	艾滋病毒	☆☆☆☆☆	hot
		Text66	自然	发明发现	☆☆☆☆☆	
B 节	26	Text67	自然	外科手术	☆☆☆	
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		Text69	社会	特许学校	☆☆☆☆☆	
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		Text71	自然	癌症问题	☆☆☆☆☆	

B 28 节	27	Text72	自然	基因技术	☆☆☆☆☆	hot
		Text73	社会	经济全球化	☆☆☆☆	hot
		Text74	自然	全球变暖	☆☆☆	hot
		Text75	社会	现代观念	☆☆	
		Text76	人文	新闻报纸	☆☆	
		Text77	社会	建筑	☆☆	
		Text78	社会	幽默感	☆☆	
		Text79	社会	英国风俗	☆☆	
	29	Text80	自然	生物进化	☆☆☆☆☆	
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		Text82	人文	人物传记	☆☆☆	
		Text83	社会	专利	☆☆☆☆	
		Text84	社会	经济制度	☆☆☆☆☆	
		Text85	社会	风俗研究	☆☆☆	
		Text86	社会	人民福利	☆☆☆☆☆	
		Text87	社会	男女平等	☆☆☆	
		Text88	社会	性别歧视	☆☆☆	
		Text89	自然	互联网	☆☆	hot
		Text90	自然	科学发展	☆☆☆	
		Text91	社会	环保措施	☆☆	hot
		Text92	社会	城市环境	☆☆☆	hot
		Text93	社会	商务谈判	☆☆	hot
		Text94	社会	人才管理	☆☆☆	hot
		Text95	社会	新贸易保护	☆☆☆	
	4.2	Text96	社会	代理融资	☆☆☆☆☆	
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4.3 模 拟 题		Text99	人文	哲学学习	☆☆☆☆	
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		Text101	社会	生态环境	☆☆☆	hot
		Text102	自然	克隆技术	☆☆☆☆	hot
		Text103	自然	生物学	☆☆☆	
		Text104	社会	反恐	☆☆☆☆	hot
		Text105	社会	美国银行	☆☆☆	
		Text106	自然	火山	☆☆☆☆	
		Text107	人文	启蒙	☆☆☆	
	5	Text108	自然	飞行器	☆☆☆	

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## 阅读能力检测试题一

(2005 年考研英语阅读真题)

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independent-

ly in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

1. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by

- [A] posing a contrast.
- [B] justifying an assumption.
- [C] making a comparison.
- [D] explaining a phenomenon.

2. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that

- [A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals.
- [B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature.
- [C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other.
- [D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions.

3. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are

- [A] more inclined to weigh what they get.
- [B] attentive to researchers' instructions.
- [C] nice in both appearance and temperament.
- [D] more generous than their male companions.

4. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal eventually found in their study that the monkeys

- [A] prefer grapes to cucumbers.
- [B] can be taught to exchange things.
- [C] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated.
- [D] are unhappy when separated from other.

5. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- [A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
- [B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
- [C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
- [D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

## Text 2

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted

by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voice now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the President's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic of "paralysis by analysis."

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

**6. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that**

- ☒ [A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death.
- [B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant.
- [C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life.
- [D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense.

**7. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as**

- ☒ [A] a protector.
- [B] a judge.
- [C] a critic.
- [D] a guide.

**8. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis" (Last line, Paragraph 4)?**

- ☒ [A] Endless studies kill action.
- [B] Careful investigation reveals truth.
- [C] Prudent planning hinders progress.
- [D] Extensive research helps decision-making.

**9. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?**

- ☒ [A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.

[B] Raise public awareness of conservation.

[C] Press for further scientific research.

[D] Take some legislative measures.

10. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because

D [A] they both suffered from the government's negligence.

[B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former.

[C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former.

[D] both of them have turned from bad to worse.

### Text 3

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise"—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—when most vivid dreams occur—as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day," says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events—until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and

general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep—or rather dream—on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

**11. Researchers have come to believe that dreams**

- [A] can be modified in their courses.
- [B] are susceptible to emotional changes.
- [C] reflect our innermost desires and fears.
- [D] are a random outcome of neural repairs.

**12. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show**

- [A] its function in our dreams.
- [B] the mechanism of REM sleep.
- [C] the relation of dreams to emotions.
- [D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex.

**13. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to**

- [A] aggravate in our unconscious mind.
- [B] develop into happy dreams.
- [C] persist till the time we fall asleep.
- [D] show up in dreams early at night.

**14. Cartwright seems to suggest that**

- [A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams.
- [B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control.
- [C] dreams should be left to their natural progression.
- [D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious.

**15. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?**

- [A] Lead your life as usual.
- [B] Seek professional help.
- [C] Exercise conscious control.
- [D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

**Text 4**

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the

decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing," has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical educational reforms—he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china." A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

**16. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English**

- [A] is inevitable in radical education reforms.
- [B] is but all too natural in language development.
- [C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture.
- [D] was brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.

**17. The word "talking" (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes**

- [A] modesty.
- [B] personality
- [C] liveliness.
- [D] informality.

**18. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?**

- [A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
- [B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.
- [C] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.
- [D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.

**19. The description of Russians' love of memorizing poetry shows the author's**

- [ A ] interest in their language. [ B ] appreciation of their efforts.  
 [ C ] admiration for their memory. [ D ] contempt for their old-fashionedness.
20. According to the last paragraph, "paper plates" is to "china" as  
 [ A ] "temporary" is to "permanent." [ B ] "radical" is to "conservative".  
 [ C ] "functional" is to "artistic". [ D ] "humble" is to "noble".

## Part B

### Directions:

*In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For questions 21 – 25, choose the most suitable one from the list A – G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial government), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing components of which are pharmaceutical costs.

21.

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care—to say nothing of reports from other experts—recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

22.

But "national" doesn't have to mean that. "National" could mean interprovincial—provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province—or a series of hospitals within a province—negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

23.

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health technology assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be includ-

ed. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

24.

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

25.

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

[A] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 percent to 26.8 per cent!

[B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."

[C] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

[D] The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

[E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatment. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

[F] So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

[G] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET2. (10 points)

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism 26. Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served to much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene 27. In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful groups which bring together television, radio newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

Clearly only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market 28. This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

29. Creating a “European identity” that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice—that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank will handle the finances necessary for production costs 30. In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say “Unity we stand divided we fall”—and if I had to choose a slogan it would be “Unity in our diversity.” A unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country.