

新东方四大泰斗级  
考研英语名师共同打造



考研红皮书

# 四大名师历年考研英语 真题超详解及复习指导

(强化珍藏版)  
2019 2005—2012

## 考研英语真题

2005—2012

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# 2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## 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 human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

- |                       |                 |                 |                  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] although       | [B] as          | [C] but         | [D] while        |
| 2. [A] above          | [B] unlike      | [C] excluding   | [D] besides      |
| 3. [A] limited        | [B] committed   | [C] dedicated   | [D] confined     |
| 4. [A] catching       | [B] ignoring    | [C] missing     | [D] tracking     |
| 5. [A] anyway         | [B] though      | [C] instead     | [D] therefore    |
| 6. [A] even if        | [B] if only     | [C] only if     | [D] as if        |
| 7. [A] distinguishing | [B] discovering | [C] determining | [D] detecting    |
| 8. [A] diluted        | [B] dissolved   | [C] dispersed   | [D] diffused     |
| 9. [A] when           | [B] since       | [C] for         | [D] whereas      |
| 10. [A] unusual       | [B] particular  | [C] unique      | [D] typical      |
| 11. [A] signs         | [B] stimuli     | [C] messages    | [D] impulses     |
| 12. [A] at first      | [B] at all      | [C] at large    | [D] at times     |
| 13. [A] subjected     | [B] left        | [C] drawn       | [D] exposed      |
| 14. [A] ineffective   | [B] incompetent | [C] inefficient | [D] insufficient |
| 15. [A] introduce     | [B] summon      | [C] trigger     | [D] create       |

- |                    |              |                  |                  |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 16. [A] still      | [B] also     | [C] otherwise    | [D] nevertheless |
| 17. [A] sure       | [B] sick     | [C] aware        | [D] tired        |
| 18. [A] tolerate   | [B] repel    | [C] neglect      | [D] notice       |
| 19. [A] available  | [B] reliable | [C] identifiable | [D] suitable     |
| 20. [A] similar to | [B] such as  | [C] along with   | [D] aside from   |

## 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

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 behavior 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 independently 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.

21. 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.
22. The statement “it is all too monkey” (Lines 5-6, Para. 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.
23. 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.
24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have 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 others.
25. 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] Co-operation 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, voices 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% 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 case 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.

26. 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.
27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as
- [A] a protector.
  - [B] a judge.
  - [C] a critic.
  - [D] a guide.
28. What does the author mean by “paralysis by analysis” (Line 3, Para. 4)?
- [A] Endless studies kill action.
  - [B] Careful investigation reveals truth.
  - [C] Prudent planning hinders progress.
  - [D] Extensive research helps decision-making.
29. 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.
30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because
- [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 especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) 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 show up among 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 a 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.

31. 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.
32. 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.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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 large 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 education 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.

36. 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 counterculture.
  - [D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.
37. The word “talking” (Line 5, Para. 3) denotes
- [A] modesty.                      [B] personality.                      [C] liveliness.                      [D] informality.
38. 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.
39. 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.
40. 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 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. 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 governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.

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

41.

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.

42.

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.

43.

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Coordinating 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 included. 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.

44.

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 constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs.”

45.

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% to 26.8%!

[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 treatments. 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 SHEET 2. (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. (46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so 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. (47) 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. (48) 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.

(49) 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 for television production which, on the model of the European Investment Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say, "United 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.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

Two months ago you got a job as an editor for the magazine *Designs & Fashions*. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him your decision, stating your reason(s), and making an apology.

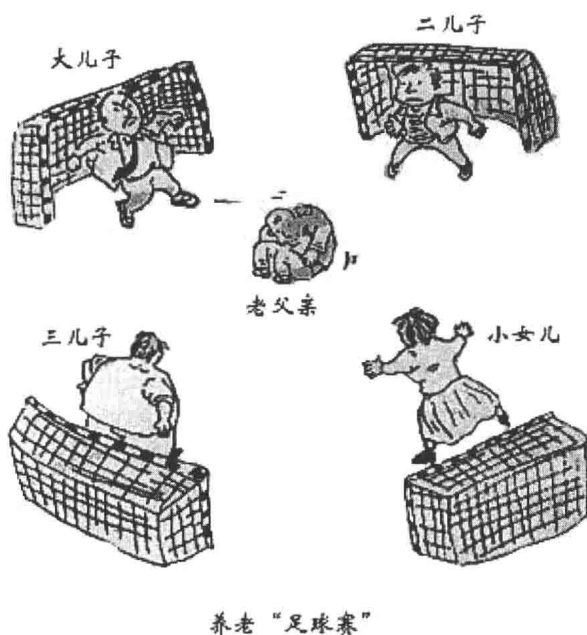
Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

### Part B

#### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comments on it.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



# 2005年试题参考答案速查表

## Section I Use of English (10 points)

1.	C	2.	B	3.	A	4.	C	5.	B
6.	A	7.	D	8.	A	9.	D	10.	B
11.	C	12.	A	13.	D	14.	C	15.	D
16.	B	17.	C	18.	D	19.	A	20.	B

## Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)

### Part A (40 points)

21.	C	22.	B	23.	A	24.	C	25.	B
26.	C	27.	D	28.	A	29.	D	30.	B
31.	A	32.	C	33.	D	34.	D	35.	A
36.	B	37.	D	38.	A	39.	B	40.	C

### Part B (10 points)

41.	E	42.	C	43.	G	44.	F	45.	B
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### Part C (10 points)

46. 电视是引发和传递这些感受的手段之一——在欧洲最近发生的事件中,它将不同的民族和国家联系在一起,作用之大或许前所未有。
47. 在欧洲,就像在其他地方一样,传媒集团越来越成功:这些集团将相互联系的电视、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社整合起来。
48. 仅此一点就足以表明,要在电视业中生存下来并非易事。统计数字尤其说明了这一事实:欧洲80个电视网中至少有一半在1989年出现了亏损。
49. 不同的文化和传统把欧洲大陆编织在一起,要创造一种尊重这些不同文化和传统的“欧洲品牌”绝非易事,需要人们做出战略性抉择。
50. 在应对如此规模的挑战时,可以毫不夸张地说“合则兴,分则亡”。

## Section III Writing (30 points)

(详见试题超详解部分,此处略)

我的分数	Section I	Section II			Section III		总分
		Part A	Part B	Part C	Part A	Part B	

# 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## 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 government can't possibly 2. To help the 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 the “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 2, Para. 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 percent 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" (Line 2, Para. 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 theater 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