



1999年—2003年考研命题专家
北京外国语大学张剑教授亲自编写



2006

考研英语
第一时间

全国硕士研究生
入学考试英语辅导用书

历年试题卷



- ▶ 张剑教授亲自执笔，分析10年考研真题
- ▶ 倾注多年命题经验，精心编写5套模拟题



张 剑 编
石同云

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语辅导用书 历年试题卷/张剑,石同云编. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2004.3

(考研英语第一时间)

ISBN 7-5600-4031-4

I. 全… II. ①张… ②石… III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 042824 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 郎 崧

封面设计: 刘海波

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京京科印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 22.25

版 次: 2005 年 5 月第 2 版 2005 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-4031-4

定 价: 26.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

前 言

全国硕士研究生入学英语考试的历史、现状与趋势

在全国(非英语专业)硕士研究生入学考试中,英语一直占有非常重要的位置。它和政治一样,是全国统一出题、所有考生必须参加的考试。

随着我国经济的发展和高层次人才需求的不断增长,大学本科教育逐渐显得匮乏。大学毕业生就业竞争的加剧更使越来越多的人谋求研究生层次的教育。从1989年开始,报考研究生的人数逐年大幅上升,从当时的八九万人增至目前的一百一十多万人。

英语考试成绩直接影响考生的录取,因此英语已成为入围的基本要求。如果英语不及格,即使总分上线,也不会被录取。激烈的竞争对考生提出了相对更高的要求。对于考生来说,熟悉考试的形式和题型无疑会增加获胜的机会。本书第一部分收集了从1996年至2005年的英语考试试题,并对其进行了精辟透彻的分析和讲解,为考生了解此项考试的形式、内容、要求、题型和难度提供了参考。

在过去的十年中,硕士研究生入学英语考试基本形式和要求大致如下:曾经使用过的题型主要有——“结构与词汇”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”、“英译汉”和“写作”。考试时间为185分钟,分“客观题”和“主观题”两大类。它要求考生:(1)掌握所有语法现象和语法结构;(2)掌握至少5,500个基本词汇;(3)具有综合运用英语语言知识和阅读理解英语的能力;(4)具有将英语翻译成汉语的能力;(5)具有运用英语进行写作、表达思想与观点、阐述事实的能力。这些都是最基本的要求,真正的考题有可能会适当超出这些范围。比如,5,500的词汇量不包括由它们派生出来的词汇。另外,“阅读理解”部分的材料允许含有3%的词汇超出《全国硕士研究生入学考试·英语考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)的要求。再则,《大纲》从2003年开始取消了词汇表的中文释义,考生必须掌握一词多义的现象。因此,掌握英语词汇越多就越有利。

在过去的十年间,研究生入学英语考试试卷曾做过几次重大的改革,基本情况如下:

1994年到2000年,题型基本稳定,除1997年对《大纲》所规定的词汇表进行了修订外,试题没有变动。特别是在1996年—2000年间,英语考试的题型难度、信度和效度都保持了基本一致,每年及格的考生均在15%~18%之间,考生的分数也集中在40分~60分之间。

2001年去掉了“结构与词汇”中的“改错”题(Section B)。在“完形填空”中增加了10个空格,使这部分的题量增为20题。同时将“改错”的分数转移到“写作”,从而增加了“写作”的权重。这次试卷调整虽然动作并不大,但是可以看出,它的基本思路是将重要性从“语法结构”转移到“写作”,将权重和分数从“客观题”转移到“主观题”。

2002年去掉了“结构与词汇”,增加了“听力”。将“完形填空”改为“英语知识运用”,在题型基本不变的同时融入了“结构与词汇”的测试内容。“阅读理解”和“翻译”被合并,分为A(阅读)和B(翻译)两节。“阅读理解”的篇目从五篇减至四篇。“翻译”和以前基本一样,但侧重点有所区别,主要通过翻译来测试考生对文章的理解,其分值也由以前的每题3分下调至每

题 2 分。

2002 年的试卷虽然包括了“听力”部分,但是由于各种原因“听力”部分的分数(20 分)不记入成绩,只作为参考。其余部分共 80 分,考试后进行加权处理,转换为 100 分。即:成绩 = 考生得分 \div 80 \times 100。

2003 年,“听力部分”正式成为试卷的一部分,得分记入考生成绩。

这次试卷的调整符合大学英语教学的总体趋势和国家对高等教育的整体要求,即从引导学生死记硬背语法规则转向强调能力的培养。它旨在解决大学生只能看英语,但听不懂、说不出英语的问题。同时也希望“听力”测试能够推进大学英语教学中听说能力的培养。然而,这次改革毕竟动作太大、步子太快,或许过高地估计了边远地区的英语教学水平和教学条件。

2004 年 7 月,教育部教学厅发布[2004]14 号文件,决定“从 2005 年起,在全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语科中不再进行听力考查,听力考查调整到各招生单位的复试中进行”。2004 年出版的新《大纲》对词汇表进行了修订,词汇数量从 5,300 增加到 5,500 个。同时增加了“附录 3”中的前缀、后缀条目,增加了国家、语言、国民和国籍表、洲名及常见缩写词。2005 年的试卷取消了“听力”,增加“阅读理解”B 节(选择搭配题)和“应用文”写作。调整后的英语试题结构如下表:

部分	节	为考生提供的信息	测试要点	题型	题数	分数
I 英语知识 运用(10分)		1 篇文章(240 词 ~ 280 词)	词汇、语法和结构	完形填空题(四选一)	20	10
II 阅读理解 (60分)	A	4 篇文章(共约 1,600 词)	理解文章具体信息, 掌握文章大意,猜测 生词并进行推断等	多项选择题(四选一)	20	40
	B	1 篇文章(约 500 词 ~ 600 词)	理解文章结构	选择搭配题	5	10
	C	1 篇文章(约 400 词) 5 处划线部分 (约 150 词)	理解的准确性	英译汉	5	10
III 写作 (30分)	A	规定情景	书面表达	应用文(约 100 词)	1	10
	B	主题句、写作提纲、 规定情景、图表等	书面表达	短文写作(160 词 ~ 200 词)	1	10
总计					50 + 2	100

2006 年全国(非英语专业)硕士研究生入学统一考试将按照以上试题结构进行。本书第二部分为考生提供了五套模拟题,以供自测。这些题目都是根据新《大纲》的要求精心设计出来的,与即将进行的“2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题”的形式完全一致,它可以为考生提供实战演习。

对历年试卷的研究和分析能够揭示英语考试出题的基本思路和测试的基本规则,从而为考生提供技能和心理准备,使他们能够在临场时快速进入角色。试题的形式可能千变万化,但

是题型、范围和难度基本稳定。“英语知识运用”的测试重点基本上集中在习惯用法、固定搭配、单复数、倒装句、指代内容和虚拟语气上；“阅读理解”部分的测试重点基本集中在逻辑关系、事实辨认、例证内容、作者观点、中心思想和上下文语篇结构上；“写作”部分的短文写作测试题目主要是人们普遍关心的话题，如环境保护、资源的合理使用、可持续发展、健康、教育、传媒和计算机等等。本书对以上这些内容和答题技巧作了详细的分析，考生在阅读历年试卷的分析之后，会渐渐对它的基本规律有一个具体、真实的了解，对基本考点有一个直观的掌握。这对参加研究生入学考试的考生来说都是非常重要的。只有知己知彼、准备充分，才能临场不乱、稳操胜券。

最后，祝各位考生在 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试中获得成功。希望本书能够在您备考的过程中为您提供一定的帮助和指导。

张 剑

北京外国语大学英语学院

2005. 3

目录

第一部分 试题分析

2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(3)
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(15)
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(31)
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(43)
2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(60)
2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(72)
2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(89)
2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(101)
2001 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(116)
2001 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(128)
2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(145)
2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(158)
1999 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(172)
1999 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(185)
1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(200)
1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(213)
1997 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(228)
1997 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(241)
1996 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(255)
1996 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析	(268)

第二部分 模拟试题

2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(1)	(285)
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(2)	(296)
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(3)	(307)
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(4)	(318)
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题(5)	(329)
参考答案	(340)

第一部分 试题分析

2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The 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 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 tardily. 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 reduce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researches 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, 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.
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, Paragraph 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 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 counter-culture.
- [D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s.

37. The word "talking" (Line 5, Paragraph 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 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 governments), 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 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 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 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