2004年全真试题

Section Ⅰ Use of English


原文外教朗读

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)

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories __1__ on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior __2__ they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through __3__ with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in __4__ to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, __5__ as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, __6__ the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes __7__ lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are __8__ to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly __9__ juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that __10__ to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment __11__ make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in __12__ lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also __13__ changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; __14__, children are likely to have less supervision at home __15__ was common in the traditional family __16__. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other __17__ causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased __18__ of drugs and alcohol, and the growing __19__ of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, __20__ a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

1. [A] acting	[B] relying	[C] centering	[D] commenting
2. [A] before	[B] unless	[C] until	[D] because
3. [A] interaction	[B] assimilation	[C] cooperation	[D] consultation
4. [A] return	[B] reply	[C] reference	[D] response
5. [A] or	[B] but rather	[C] but	[D] or else
6. [A] considering	[B] ignoring	[C] highlighting	[D] discarding
7. [A] on	[B] in	[C] for	[D] with
8. [A] immune	[B] resistant	[C] sensitive	[D] subject

9. [A] affect	[B] reduce	[C] check	[D] reflect
10. [A] point	[B] lead	[C] come	[D] amount
11. [A] in general	[B] on average	[C] by contrast	[D] at length
12. [A] case	[B] short	[C] turn	[D] essence
13. [A] survived	[B] noticed	[C] undertaken	[D] experienced
14. [A] contrarily	[B] consequently	[C] similarly	[D] simultaneously
15. [A] than	[B] that	[C] which	[D] as
16. [A] system	[B] structure	[C] concept	[D] heritage
17. [A] assessable	[B] identifiable	[C] negligible	[D] incredible
18. [A] expense	[B] restriction	[C] allocation	[D] availability
19. [A] incidence	[B] awareness	[C] exposure	[D] popularity
20. [A] provided	[B] since	[C] although	[D] supposing

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)

原文外教朗读

Text 1

Text 1

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords *legal*, *intellectual property and Washington, D. C.*. Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert.

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept—what you think you want to do—then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them—and they do. "On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic," says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. "You always keep your eyes open," he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

21. How did Redmon find his job?

[A] By searching openings in a job database. [B] By posting a matching position in a database.

[C] By using a special service of a database. [D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.

22. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?

[A] Lack of counseling. [B] Limited number of visits.

[C] Lower efficiency. [D] Fewer successful matches.

23. The expression "tip service" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.

[A] advisory [B] compensation

[C] interaction [D] reminder

24. Why does CareerSite's agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

[A] To focus on better job matches. [B] To attract more returning visits.

[C] To reserve space for more messages. [D] To increase the rate of success.

25. Which of the following is true according to the text?

[A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.

[B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.

[C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.

[D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

原文外教朗读

Text 2

Text 2

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively;

and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world's three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world's five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

26. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?

[A] A kind of overlooked inequality.
[B] A type of conspicuous bias.
[C] A type of personal prejudice.
[D] A kind of brand discrimination.

27. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?

[A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.
[B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
[C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
[D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

28. The 4th paragraph suggests that _____.

[A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students
[B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class
[C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students
[D] students should be seated according to their eyesight

29. What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Line 2, Paragraph 5)?

[A] They are getting impatient.
[B] They are noisily dozing off.
[C] They are feeling humiliated.
[D] They are busy with word puzzles.

30. Which of the following is true according to the text?

[A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
[B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
[C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
[D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

Text 3

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filing or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend $12 to $50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is down-scaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the $4 million to $10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

31. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means _____.

[A] Spero can hardly maintain her business

[B] Spero is too much engaged in her work

[C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit

[D] Spero is not in a desperate situation

32. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

[A] Optimistic. [B] Confused. [C] Carefree. [D] Panicked.

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Text 3

33. When mentioning "the $4 million to $10 million range" (Line 3, Paragraph 3), the author is talking about _____.

[A] gold market [B] real estate

[C] stock exchange [D] venture investment

34. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown?

[A] They would benefit in certain ways. [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.

[C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom. [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

35. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?

[A] A new boom, on the horizon.

[B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.

[C] Caution all right, panic not.

[D] The more ventures, the more chances.

原文外教朗读

Text 4

Text 4

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch. "Schools could be a counterbalance." Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society."

"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer-Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing." Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate,

re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes, and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."

36. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

[A] The habit of thinking independently. [B] Profound knowledge of the world.

[C] Practical abilities for future career. [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

37. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of _____.

[A] undervaluing intellect [B] favoring intellectualism

[C] supporting school reform [D] suppressing native intelligence

38. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are _____.

[A] identical [B] similar [C] complementary [D] opposite

39. Emerson, according to the text, is probably _____.

[A] a pioneer of education reform [B] an opponent of intellectualism

[C] a scholar in favor of intellect [D] an advocate of regular schooling

40. What does the author think of intellect?

[A] It is second to intelligence. [B] It evolves from common sense.

[C] It is to be pursued. [D] It underlies power.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

原文外教朗读

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries. (41) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century. (42) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from "exotic" language, were not always so grateful. (43) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different, so much so in fact that Navajo could be used by the US military as a code during World War II to send secret messages.

Sapir's pupil, Benjamin Lee Whorf, continued the study of American Indian languages. (44) Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of

language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. He reasoned that because it is easier to formulate certain concepts and not others in a given language, the speakers of that language think along one track and not along another. (45) Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. Later, this idea became to be known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, but this term is somewhat inappropriate. Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself never explicitly supported the notion of linguistic determinism.

Section Ⅲ Writing

原文外教朗读

46. Directions:

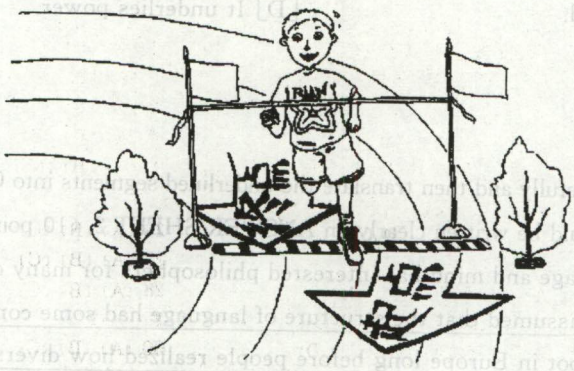
Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

1) describe the drawing,

2) interpret its meaning, and

3) support your view with examples.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



终点又是新起点



考生信息条形码

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

答 题 卡

姓 名	报考单位

填涂说明

1. 填写部分用蓝（黑）色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔填写，信息点或选项用2B铅笔涂写，修改时用橡皮擦干净。
2. 此卡不准弄皱、弄脏或弄破，不准折叠。
3. 考试结束，将此卡和试题一并装入试题袋中。

正确涂写 ■ 错误涂写 ⊘ ⊗ ⊙ ⊙ ⊘ ⊘ ▬

准 考 证 号

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1-40选择题

1 [A] [B] [C] [D]
2 [A] [B] [C] [D]
3 [A] [B] [C] [D]
4 [A] [B] [C] [D]
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38 [A] [B] [C] [D]
39 [A] [B] [C] [D]
40 [A] [B] [C] [D]

阴影部分请勿作答或做任何标记

No 29378401
试卷条形码

41-45翻译题

41.

42.

43.

44.

45.

46大作文

2004年全真试题答案

Section Ⅰ Use of English

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

Section Ⅱ Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1	21. C	22. A	23. D	24. B	25. C
Text 2	26. A	27. D	28. C	29. B	30. D
Text 3	31. D	32. A	33. B	34. A	35. C
Text 4	36. C	37. A	38. D	39. B	40. C

Part B

41. 希腊人认为语言的结构和思维过程有某种联系，这种观点早在人们意识到语言的千差万别之前就已经在欧洲扎下了根。

42. 我们得感谢他们(两位先驱)，因为在此之后，这些(土著)语言中有一些已经不复存在了，这是由于说这些语言的部族或是消亡了或是被同化而丧失了自己的本族语言。

43. 这些新近被描绘的语言与已经得到充分研究的欧洲及东南亚地区的语言之间的区别往往如此显著，以至于有学者甚至指责博厄斯和萨皮尔编造了材料。

44. 沃尔夫对语言和思维的关系很感兴趣，因此他逐渐形成了这样的观点：一个社会中语言的结构决定习惯思维的结构。

45. 沃尔夫逐渐相信某种语言决定论观点，其极端的说法是，语言禁锢思想，语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。

Section Ⅲ Writing 略

46. 见分析