

2002年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题参考答案 PDF  
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Part B 6 cameramen / camera men 7 a personal visit 8 depressed 9  
among advertisements 10 take firm action Part C 11.D 12.B 13.C

14.D 15.B 16.A 17.A 18.D 19.C 20.B Section Use of English 21.A  
22.D 23.C 24.B 25.B 26.A 27.D 28.D 29.C 30.B 31.D 32.A 33.A 34.C  
35.B 36.D 37.A 38.C 39.B 40.C Section Reading Comprehension

41.C 42.B 43.D 44.D 45.A 46.C 47.C 48.D 49.B 50.C 51.B 52.D 53.D  
54.A 55.A 56.B 57.C 58.B 59.A 60.D 答案解析 Section Listening

Comprehension 听力部分原文 Part A M : Margaret Welch was  
born in Philadelphia in 1901.She began her studies at DePauw  
University in 1919 , but after a year she transferred to study at  
Barnard University , Majoring in sociology.She received her  
undergraduate degree from Barnard in 1923.She ultimately acquired  
a PhD from Columbia University in 1929. She married Dr.Reo  
Fortune in 1928. Together they wrote Growing Up In New Guinea  
, published in 1930.Welch worked with her husband on another  
book called Balanese Character that was published in 1942. At the  
age of 23 , Dr.Welch undertook a field study in the South  
Pacific.The experience resulted in her writing of her highly popular  
book Coming of Age In Samoa , published in 1928.Dr.Welchs  
interests and writings centered on religions.She worked in the  
Department of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural

History from 1926 through to the end of her life. She was a professor of anthropology at Columbia starting in the year 1954 , working with her old associate Ruth Benedict. She wrote a book entitled *An Anthropologist At Work* about Benedict. It was published in 1959. Margaret Welch died in 1978. W : You now have 30 seconds to check you answers to Questions 1-5. Part B W : When I was getting divorced in 1975 , reporters and cameramen were camped out for days in the lobby and on the sidewalk outside. They came from all over the country. Foreign reporters too. It was terrible. My neighbors could barely get in and out of the building. One reporter , who had been a friend of mine , got up to my apartment after persuading the doorman into believing that he was there on a personal visit. I wouldnt let him in . He just wanted to talk , he said. I was certain that he had a camera and wanted a picture of me looking depressed. I just couldnt believe this attempt to invade my privacy. TV is the worst. TV reporters present themselves as having the perfect right to be anywhere , to ask any question. It doesnt matter how personal the matter may be. People dont trust the press the way they used to. In most cases , stories are sensationalized in order to attract more public attention. Some papers print things that simply are not true. In many papers , if a correction has to be made , its usually buried among advertisements. Ive received hundreds of letters from people asking me how do you know whats true in the press these days. I find it difficult to respond sometimes. I tell them that there are good newspapers and serious , responsible and honest reporters. Dont judge all of us by the standards of the bad ones. Unless the guys at the

to the editors and the news directors—take firm action, pretty soon no one is going to believe anything they read in the papers or see on television news. M: You now have 50 seconds to check your answers to Questions 6-10. Part C (一) M: Next time you bring your kids in for a checkup, don't be surprised if the doctor asks about their tastes in entertainment. The American Academy of Medicine suggested last week that doctors work with parents to evaluate how much TV kids watch and what they see, what video and computer games they play, which websites they visit on the Internet, whether they view R-rated videos without the company of their parents, what music they like and what books they read. Doctors are worried that kids who spend too much time in front of the tube don't get enough exercise and can become overweight. The academy is also concerned that the messages kids get from entertainment media can make them more violent and sexually active. The academy recommends that children under age two not watch any TV. "Children need activities to stimulate the brain during the first two years of life," says Dr. Miriam Baron, who chairs the academy's committee on public education. "They need feedback and socialization." Older children, she says, should watch TV in a common area. Their bedrooms should be "electronic media-free" zones where they can have a quiet place to read, study, play or just relax. W: You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11-13. 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)