

冲击波系列—20年全国英语备考图书畅销品牌

考 研 冲 击 波

Kaoyan Chongjibo
Kaoyan Yingyu Zhenti Quanjing Jiedu

考研英语真题 全景解读

典藏版

- ★ 提供8年考研真题
- ★ 精选千余核心词汇
- ★ 阅读完型全文翻译
- ★ 试题讲解巧妙细致

巧解考研英语密码—“本”当先

主编◇陈明瑶



大连理工大学出版社
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前言

PREFACE

《考研英语真题全景解读》是一本详细研究历年考研英语真题的权威性辅导用书。真题研究组的多位专家、资深高校教师集中研究了2005年至2012年近8年的考研英语真题，并对其进行了全方位的精细透析，旨在引导考生全面把握命题特征与趋势，正确指导考生如何更好地利用真题解读，提高考试成绩。各个部分内容及特点如下：

- 一、 文章梗概：主要揭示了文章的来源和题材，并介绍其文章大意。
- 二、 试题解析：选项部分英汉对照，正确选项变色表示，提供考点及难度级别（分为★、★★、★★★三个级别）；精细分析了解题思路，同时对干扰项进行排除。
- 三、 核心词汇：按照段落及出现的先后顺序提供重点、难点词汇，同时提供最新版英式音标、词性、文中义和例句。
- 四、 难句剖析：精选文章中的长难句，分析其主干结构，并剖析句中的语法点。
- 五、 全文翻译：提供参考译文，只有深刻理解内容之后才能知道如何正确选择答案。
- 六、 背景知识：部分文章提供对全文理解起重要作用的文化背景说明。
- 七、 题型分析：对真题中出现的新题型进行剖析。
- 八、 译点分析：针对翻译题型，设置译点分析，抓住主干短语或词汇，引导学生把握翻译技巧。
- 九、 布局谋篇：针对写作部分，提供布局谋篇策略，分析题目，解读图画，确

定主题，提供思路参考。

十、 词汇金库：针对作文部分，列举常用相关题材的词汇。

十一、 参考范文：提供英汉对照参考范文，以助考生准确理解范文及其可借鉴之处。

十二、 亮点分析：给出参考范文中的高分点，可作为句型模板。

精品的产生来自于对质量的精益求精！只有在细致考究历年真题的基础上，才能发现命题者的思想脉络、设题重心；只有在逐年试题分析的基础上，才能把握命题发展的动态趋势、未来走向；只有在斟词酌句反复修正的基础上，才能保证解读的优秀品质。您的选择，我们的责任！

本书由浙江工商大学教授陈明瑶（博士）主编，资深教师参编。书稿设计科学，思路独到，解题严谨，分析精辟。书中若有错误或不当之处，敬请学界同仁及读者批评指正。

编者

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2012年 考研英语真题

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 ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot 1 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 2 justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that 3 the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not 5 by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a 9 between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law 10 having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions 11 they would be free to 12 those in power and have no need to 13 political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely 14.

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it 16 is inescapably political — which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily 17 as unjust.

The justices must 18 doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct. That would make their rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, 20, convincing as law. (276 words)

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. emphasize | B. maintain | C. modify | D. recognize |
| 2. A. when | B. lest | C. before | D. unless |
| 3. A. restored | B. weakened | C. established | D. eliminated |
| 4. A. challenged | B. compromised | C. suspected | D. accepted |
| 5. A. advanced | B. caught | C. bound | D. founded |
| 6. A. resistant | B. subject | C. immune | D. prone |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 7. A. resorts | B. sticks | C. leads | D. applies |
| 8. A. evade | B. raise | C. deny | D. settle |
| 9. A. line | B. barrier | C. similarity | D. conflict |
| 10. A. by | B. as | C. through | D. towards |
| 11. A. so | B. since | C. provided | D. though |
| 12. A. serve | B. satisfy | C. upset | D. replace |
| 13. A. confirm | B. express | C. cultivate | D. offer |
| 14. A. guarded | B. followed | C. studied | D. tied |
| 15. A. concepts | B. theories | C. divisions | D. conceptions |
| 16. A. excludes | B. questions | C. shapes | D. controls |
| 17. A. dismissed | B. released | C. ranked | D. distorted |
| 18. A. suppress | B. exploit | C. address | D. ignore |
| 19. A. accessible | B. amiable | C. agreeable | D. accountable |
| 20. A. by all means | B. at all costs | C. in a word | D. as a result |

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

Come on—Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book, *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called *Rage Against the Haze* sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as *LoveLife* recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of

many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. “Dare to be different, please don’t smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. Join the Club is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it’s presented here is that it doesn’t work very well for very long. Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

There’s no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It’s like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that’s the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.(432 words)

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as _____.
A. a supplement to the social cure
B. a stimulus to group dynamics
C. an obstacle to school progress
D. a cause of undesirable behaviors
22. Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should _____.
A. recruit professional advertisers
B. learn from advertisers’ experience
C. stay away from commercial advertisers
D. recognize the limitations of advertisements
23. In the author’s view, Rosenberg’s book fails to _____.
A. adequately probe social and biological factors
B. effectively evade the flaws of the social cure
C. illustrate the functions of state funding
D. produce a long-lasting social effect
24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors _____.
A. is harmful to our networks of friends
B. will mislead behavioral studies
C. occurs without our realizing it

D. can produce negative health habits

25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is _____.

A. harmful

B. desirable

C. profound

D. questionable

Text 2

A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth. (441 words)

26. The phrase "reneging on" (Line 3, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to _____.

A. condemning

B. reaffirming

C. dishonoring

D. securing

27. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to _____.
A. obtain protection from Vermont regulators
B. seek favor from the federal legislature
C. acquire an extension of its business license
D. get permission to purchase a power plant
28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its _____.
A. managerial practices
B. technical innovativeness
C. financial goals
D. business vision
29. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test _____.
A. Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises
B. the nature of states' patchwork regulations
C. the federal authority over nuclear issues
D. the limits of states' power over nuclear issues
30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
A. Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected
B. the authority of the NRC will be defied
C. Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application
D. Vermont's reputation might be damaged

Text 3

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confronta-

tion between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transform an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Györgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim — a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason." (440 words)

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its _____.
 - A. uncertainty and complexity
 - B. misconception and deceptiveness
 - C. logicity and objectivity
 - D. systematicness and regularity
32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires _____.
 - A. strict inspection
 - B. shared efforts
 - C. individual wisdom
 - D. persistent innovation
33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it _____.
 - A. has attracted the attention of the general public
 - B. has been examined by the scientific community
 - C. has received recognition from editors and reviewers
 - D. has been frequently quoted by peer scientists
34. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that _____.
 - A. scientific claims will survive challenges
 - B. discoveries today inspire future research
 - C. efforts to make discoveries are justified
 - D. scientific work calls for a critical mind
35. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?
 - A. Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.
 - B. Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.
 - C. Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science.
 - D. Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science.

Text 4

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servant. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.(435 words)

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that _____.

- A. Teamsters still have a large body of members
- B. Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant
- C. unions have enlarged their public-sector membership
- D. the government has improved its relationship with unionists

37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?

- A. Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.

- B. Education is required for public-sector union membership.
- C. Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
- D. Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.

38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is _____.

- A. illegally secured
- B. indirectly augmented
- C. excessively increased
- D. fairly adjusted

39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions _____.

- A. often run against the current political system
- B. can change people's political attitudes
- C. may be a barrier to public-sector reforms
- D. are dominant in the government

40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of _____.

- A. disapproval
- B. appreciation
- C. tolerance
- D. indifference

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 blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird. Now think of your laptop, thinner than a brown-paper envelope, or your cellphone in the palm of your hand. Take a moment or two to wonder at those marvels. You are the lucky inheritor of a dream come true.

The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine that could function as a typewriter and printing press, studio and theatre, paintbrush and gallery, piano and radio, the mail as well as the mail carrier. (41) _____

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of production, means of distribution, site of reception, and place of praise and critique. The computer is the 21st century's culture machine.

But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also tread with caution. (42) _____ I call it a secret war for two reasons. First, most people do not realise that there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode. Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

All animals download, but only a few upload. Beavers build dams and birds make nests. Yet for the most part, the animal kingdom moves through the world downloading. Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods—paintings, sculpture and architecture—and superfluous experiences—music, literature, religion and philosophy. (43) _____

For all the possibilities of our new culture machines, most people are still stuck in download mode. Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume. (44) _____

Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on.

(45) _____

What counts as meaningful uploading? My definition revolves around the concept of “stickiness” — creations and experiences to which others adhere.

- A. Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.
- B. Applications like tumblr.com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.
- C. Not only did they develop such a device but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.
- D. This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading—between passive consumption and active creation—whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.
- E. The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.
- F. One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world’s media culture has been defined by a single medium—television—and television is defined by downloading.
- G. The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.