

启航

考研英语历年真题 名师解析与复习指导

主 编/商 志

编 委/黄 涛 陈佳凝 杨好男 王 宁 周文杰

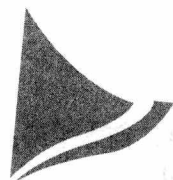
2005-2013
最新版



中国市场出版社
China Market Press

013936140

H310.421
02



SAILING 启航
EDUCATION GROUP

启航考研英语历年真题 名师解析与复习指导

主 编 商 志
编 委 黄 涛 陈佳凝 杨好男
王 宁 周文杰



北航

C1643771

中国市场出版社

H310.421

02

031888810 .

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

启航考研英语历年真题名师解析与复习指导 / 商志主编;
黄涛等编. — 北京: 中国市场出版社, 2013. 4
ISBN 978-7-5092-1036-9

I. ①启… II. ①商… ②黄… III. ①英语—研究生—入学
考试—题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 051899 号

启航考研英语历年真题名师解析与复习指导
黄涛等编

书 名:	启航考研英语历年真题名师解析与复习指导
主 编:	商志
出版发行:	中国市场出版社
地 址:	北京市西城区月坛北小街 2 号院 3 号楼 (100837)
电 话:	编辑部 (010) 68034190 读者服务部 (010) 68022950 发行部 (010) 68021338 68020340 68053489 68024335 68033577 68033539
经 销:	新华书店
印 刷:	北京富泰印刷有限责任公司
规 格:	787 × 1092 毫米 1/16 21.5 印张 580 千字
版 本:	2013 年 4 月第 1 版
印 次:	2013 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
书 号:	ISBN 978-7-5092-1036-9
定 价:	49.80 元

中国市场出版社

前 言

考研,是人生中一段不寻常的经历。或是艰辛,或是苦涩,最终破茧成蝶,飞往成功的彼岸。每一年,无数考生踏过漫长的考研之路实现梦想,然而也有无数考生与读研失之交臂,最终梦想破灭。

对于考生来讲,英语无疑是一门十分重要的科目。它直接决定是否能够进入复试,只有通过了英语最低分数线,你才能向梦想更近一步。因此,考研英语的重要性不容置疑。

当你决定考研、准备英语复习时,历年考研真题便是英语复习的良师益友。它可以比较准确地检测出我们所达到的实际水平,帮助我们掌握答题技巧和答题要领,让我们比较贴切地知晓命题的内容和特点,从而助于我们了解命题思路、把握命题特点。通过对真题内容变化的分析,我们可以有针对性地预测重要考点,以便在复习中做到有的放矢、事半功倍。

然而,放眼望去,市场上各种版本的考研英语历年真题解析的书目数不尽数,究竟哪一款才是最适合你的?

启航考研英语历年真题解析,本着一切为了考生的理念,在多年研发的基础上,集聚国内一流高校及考研界知名人士编写而成,特推出此书以飨广大有志于考研的朋友们。

本书对历年真题全面解析,各个题型的解题方法与技巧贯通其中,它们有以下主要特点:

1. 完型填空。本部分的特点是段落精读,旨在通过对每个完型段落的具体分析和整体讲述帮助考生掌握完型填空题的答题技巧和方法。

2. 阅读和翻译。从考研的出题思路、解题思路和方法出发,帮助考生把握文章总体框架,理解文章大意,掌握单词及词组搭配,了解长难句语法结构,从而提高考生阅读翻译的准确率。

3. 写作。由必背句型、黄金模板、经典范文等部分组成,培养考生英语作文思维和语言习惯,以帮助考生在写作时游刃有余。

总之,考研英语历年真题解析是一部不容错过的书籍。本书可供考生在复习的各个阶段使用。由于时间匆促,编者水平所限,本书难免出现错漏之处,恳请广大读者和同仁批评指正。当然,书中的任何错漏,均由编者负责。任何善意和严肃的批评都是我们所欢迎和乐于接受的。

最后,启航祝愿所有考研学子都能如愿以偿、梦想成真!

启航教育英语教研组

2013年3月25日

目 录

2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	1
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	10
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	57
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	67
2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	117
2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	126
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	147
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	156
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	179
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	188
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	212
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	221
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	248
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	257
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	281
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	290
2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	312
2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	322

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. (277 words)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 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 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" (Last line, 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] Cooperation 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 percent 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” (Last line, 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 shows up among the 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 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 article, 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)

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 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 try 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 per cent to 26.8 per cent !

- [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 carefully 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 Investments 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

应用文[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.

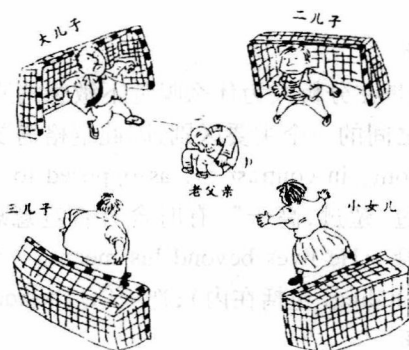
You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

议论文[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 comment on it.

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



养老“足球赛”

2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 答案及解析

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)

【答案速查】

1-5 CBACB 6-10 ADADB 11-15 CADCD 16-20 BCDAB

【答案精解】

1. 【答案】[C] 答对率为 18.3%

【解析】转折关系。这道题难度系数很大,前面一句提到人的鼻子是一个被低估了的工具。与动物相比,人类通常被认为是嗅觉不灵敏,接下来提到一个主要的原因 this is largely because we stand upright,因此所填的空就不能再用选项[B] as(因为),那样的话就画蛇添足,造成意思重复了。

选项[A] although(虽然),表示让步,意思也不合适。选项[D]有三个意思,用在句首,表示“虽然;当…时候”,引导让步和时间状语从句,用在句中,表示对比,翻译成“而”的意思,因此也不合适。选项[C] but 含有三层意思,翻译成:但是;只不过是;除了…之外。

But 表示转折的时候,一般是对上文内容的反驳或递进。作者在前面提到人类的嗅觉和动物比起来不敏感,常人会想这是因为动物是趴在地上行走的,因此会嗅到很多气味。但作者认为这主要是我们和动物不同,我们是直立行走的,反驳了前面的观点,同时又提出一个主要的原因。举个例子来说吧:我学习成绩不好,但这主要是因为兼职太多。这句话的意思是我学习成绩不好不是其他原因,比如智力低、不努力等,而主要是我兼职太多,因此 But 可以表示反驳别人的观点,然后提出自己的看法。

2. 【答案】[B] 答对率为 84.7%

【解析】对比关系。这个空格是在分析人为什么嗅觉不敏感的原因,由 we stand upright(我们直立行走)得知,这是人和动物之间的一个主要区别,因此空格需要一个表示对立或相反的逻辑关系词,比如 unlike, different from, in contrast to, as opposed to 等,因此 unlike(不像)是正确答案。选项[A] above 表示“胜过,超过,高于”,有时含有否定意思,比如:His conclusion is above suspicion. (他的结论毋庸置疑。)He lives beyond his means. (他过着入不敷出的生活。)选项[C] excluding(排除在外);Including(包括在内);选项[D] besides(除此之外)。

3. 【答案】[A] 答对率为 39.5%

【解析】词义区别。这道题测试点是词义的用法。选项[B]和[C]后面接介词 to 时,相当于 be devoted to,都可以理解为“致力于;奉献给”的意思,词义不合适。然后选项[A]和[D]词义都合适,然后就是这两个词语的用法上的区别,confine A to B 主要是位置、范围和自由的限制,比如:“他生病了,只好卧病在床不能四处活动。”就用 He was confined to the bed because of the bad

flu. 而 limit 一般表示能力、数量(时间、空间、速度)等的限制,尤其我们通过名词词组 time limit (时间限制); speed limit(限速行驶)可以得知其动词的用法,因为上下文提到人的鼻子这一能力,所以用 limit 更好。

4. 【答案】[C] 答对率为 44.3%

【解析】词义区别。前面空格说到人类鼻子的能力是有限的,只能觉察到漂浮在空气中的气味,特别注意动词 perceiving(觉察到),空格后是 the majority of smells which stick to the surface(贴在物体表面的大部分气味),那当然是觉察不到的意思,因此选项[C] missing(错过)是正确答案。选项[B] ignoring(忽视),含有主观上不理睬或有意不关注的意思。[A] catching 捕捉、抓住,理解;[D] tracking 追踪。这两个单词的词义与人类鼻子嗅觉能力有限这一观点要表达的意思恰恰相反。

5. 【答案】[B] 答对率为 14.6%

【解析】转折关系。这道题测试点是句子之间的逻辑关系,前面一句提到人类鼻子的能力有限,错过了大部分的气味,然后这句话又说 we are extremely sensitive to smells. (我们对气味是极其敏感的。)这两句话之间是一种明显的转折关系,因此需要填入转折副词或连词 however, 如果没有 However, 可以选择[B] though(尽管如此,虽然如此)。选项[A] anyway(无论如何),[D] therefore(因此)这两个选项词义不合适。选项[C] instead(相反,反过来),一般用在句首或句末,不放在句中做插入成分。

6. 【答案】[A] 答对率为 53.3%

【解析】让步关系。空格前提到我们对气味是非常敏感的,空格后说的是我们一般没有意识到这一点。当前后两个句子含有肯定和否定意思时,一般表示让步关系,需要用连接词 even if, even though(即使)。选项[B] if only(要是…该多好),含有与现实相反的假设语气;选项[C] only if(只要),表条件;选项[D] as if = as though(仿佛,好像)。

7. 【答案】[D] 答对率为 23.7%

【解析】主题词再现。这道题测试点是主题词再现,文章提到人类鼻子能觉察到很多气味,用了动词 perceive,因此这个空格也需要填入一个与其相同的同义词,因此[D] detecting(查明,觉察到)是正确答案。其他三个选项与主题词不符。选项[A] distinguishing(区别),常考搭配是: distinguish A from B; distinguish between A and B。选项[B] discovering(发现),侧重于“发现已经就存在的事物和现象”,比如哥伦布发现新大陆等。选项[C] determining(决定)也不对。

8. 【答案】[A] 答对率为 15.8%

【解析】主谓搭配。这道题要依据下文的 one part in one million(百万分之一)来确定,其主语是 these smells(这些气味)属于气体,其谓语需要“稀释”来搭配,因此选[A] diluted(指液体或气体的稀释或变淡)。选项[B] dissolved(融化,通常指固体融化成液体);[C] dispersed(消散,分散开);[D] diffused(融合,传播;推广,普及)。

9. 【答案】[D] 答对率为 59.1%

【解析】对比逻辑关系。这道题的测试点是句子前后的对比关系,对比不同人对两种花的嗅觉上的差异。因此可以填入表示对比关系的词语 whereas, while(而)。其他三个选项的词义都很简单,很容易排除。

10. 【答案】[B] 答对率为 59.3%

【解析】修饰关系。这个空格需要填入一个形容词来修饰后面的名词 smell receptors(气味接收器)。这句话的大意是:这可能是因为有些人没有某种必要的基因,这种基因能在鼻子里生

成_____气味接收器。尤其前面提到基因,因为人的基因都是特有的,因此也就能生成特有的气味接收器,所以填[B] particular(特有的,特定的)。选项[A] unusual(不常见的,不寻常的);[C] unique(独一无二的),语气太强;[D] typical(典型的,普通的)。这三项均不合句义。

11. 【答案】[C] 答对率为 47.1%

【解析】动宾关系。这道题空格前是动词 sense smells(嗅到气味)和 send(发送),发送的对象是大脑,因此 send 后面当然是接名词 messages(信息)。选项[A] signs(迹象,标牌);选项[B] stimuli(刺激,刺激物);选项[D] impulses(冲动)。这三项也不符合上下文意思。

12. 【答案】[A] 答对率为 42.9%

【解析】对比关系。这道题又考到了上下文的对比关系。这句话的大意是:然而,人们发现,甚至对某种气味不敏感的人也会突然变得对这种气味敏感起来。前面的 insensitive 和后面的 sensitive,时间副词 suddenly(突然)也需要和填入的空格相对应,因此时间副词[A] at first(首先)是最佳答案。[B] at all 一般和 Not 连用,表示“一点也不”的意思;[C] at large 的意思是“详尽的;普遍的;逍遥法外”;[D] at times(有时候)。

13. 【答案】[D] 答对率为 57.2%

【解析】动词短语。所要填入的这一部分是个 when 引导的状语从句,后面的代词 It 指代前面提到的 a certain smell(某种气味),那当然是接触到某种气味,所以填动词短语 exposed to。比如 be exposed to sunlight(暴露在阳光下)。选项[A] subjected to(受到…支配,遭受到);选项[B] left to(留给,交付给);选项[C] drawn to(被…所吸引,对…感兴趣)。

14. 【答案】[C] 答对率为 33.4%

【解析】宾补关系。这句话是一个结构复杂的句子,主语是 the explanation for insensitivity to smell(对气味不敏感的解释),谓语部分是 seems to be that 引导的从句,从句中的主语是 brain,谓语是 finds, it 做形式宾语,后面的不定式 to keep all smell receptors working all the time(让所有气味接收器一直在运转),然后要填的空格是一个形容词,做补语,修饰这一不定式短语。一提到动词 working,我们就会想到效率高低的问题,因此选[C] inefficient(无效率的)。而选项[A] ineffective(无效果的),一般指药品等的无效果;选项[B] incompetent(不称职的;不胜任的),一般用来修饰人的特点;选项[D] insufficient(不够,不充分的)。

15. 【答案】[D] 答对率为 39.4%

【解析】动宾搭配。这个空格要填入一个动词,其宾语是新的接收器,这些关键词在第二段的第二句里提到这个动词 generate smell receptors,因此要填入的动词和 generate 应该是同义词,所以只有[D] create(创造,产生)是正确答案。选项[A] introduce(介绍,采用,引进),选项[B] summon(召集,传唤,振作起来),[C] trigger(引发,引起)都和名词宾语 receptors 不搭配。

16. 【答案】[B] 答对率为 79.5%

【解析】并列关系。这道题的关键是要找出动词 explain 和前面句子主语名词 explanation 的并列关系,提供第二个解释的人类对气味不敏感的原因。因此填入并列连词 also,常放在句中,还有一个并列连词 too,常放在句末。选项[A] still(仍然,然而);选项[C] otherwise(否则),表示转折关系;选项[D] nevertheless(尽管如此),表示让步关系。

17. 【答案】[C] 答对率为 85.1%

【解析】主题词再现。这道题要填入的是一个形容词短语,其后都和介词 of 搭配,当然意思也不同。整篇文章是在说人类鼻子的敏感度问题,能觉察到不同的气味,前面一共出现了动词 perceive, detect, sense,以及形容词 sensitive 和 insensitive 等,所以要填的这个空格应该和觉察