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2018年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试用书

欧阳栾天 刘建波◎ 编著

考研英语（一） 历年真题解析

▶▶▶ 1996-2017

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 中国政法大学出版社

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PREFACE

前言

众所周知，真题是考研英语中的一块瑰宝。通过对历年真题的研究，考生可以更精确、高效、实用地掌握考研英语词汇，演练语法长难句，熟悉英语阅读的逻辑关系和篇章结构，并对阅读命题特点、翻译考查方法、写作历年常考主题范围等有一个清晰的把握。因此，在考研英语的学习中，真题的作用不可小觑。

然而，正是由于真题的重要性，针对考研英语真题的解析五花八门，似乎每位老师都对真题有着自己独特的理解和思考，从不同的侧面对真题进行独特的剖析，呈现的形式也不尽相同。那么，究竟什么样的真题及解析是对考生帮助最大的呢？笔者认为，真题就是真题，无论以什么形式展现在考生面前，它永远不应该失去自己本身的价值和定位。真题的作用一方面在于把过去的考试形式、考查方法告诉考生，让考生可以提前熟悉，摸索考试规律，形成考研英语独有的思维方式；另一方面，真题是题，即考生演练的工具、材料。所以笔者认为，真题的功能集练习、演示、预测为一体。考生应从这三个角度对待考研英语真题。

根据以上提到的三个角度，笔者选了 22 年考研英语真题作为本书的主要内容，由于篇幅所限及从历年真题对 2018 年考研英语的影响力大小的考虑出发，笔者对 2008 年至 2017 年的真题进行了详细解析。虽曰详版，但也是以解析清楚为原则，避免过于冗长拖沓，影响效率。另外，为了让考生有充足的真题可供练习，本书也提供了 1996 年至 2007 年共计 12 年的真题及答案，并对现在真题中不再继续考查的题型进行了选择性的删减。希望各位考生能通过 22 年真题的训练，形成考研英语的思维方式，掌握命题规律，在接下来的考研中取得理想的成绩！

欧阳栾天 刘建波

2017 年 3 月 27 日

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2017年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Could a hug a day keep the doctor away? The answer may be a resounding “yes!” 1 helping you feel close and 2 to people you care about, it turns out that hugs can bring a 3 of health benefits to your body and mind. Believe it or not, a warm embrace might even help you 4 getting sick this winter.

In a recent study 5 over 400 health adults, researchers from Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania examined the effects of perceived social support and the receipt of hugs 6 the participants' susceptibility to developing the common cold after being 7 to the virus. People who perceived greater social support were less likely to come 8 with a cold, and the researchers 9 that the stress-reducing effects of hugging 10 about 32 percent of that beneficial effect. 11 among those who got a cold, the ones who felt greater social support and received more frequent hugs had less severe 12.

“Hugging protects people who are under stress from the 13 risk for colds that's usually 14 with stress,” notes Sheldon Cohen, a professor of psychology at Carnegie. Hugging “is a marker of intimacy and helps 15 the feeling that others are there to help 16 difficulty.”

Some experts 17 the stress-reducing, health-related benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin, often called “the bonding hormone” 18 it promotes attachment in relationships, including that between mother and their newborn babies. Oxytocin is made primarily in the central lower part of the brain, and some of it is released into the bloodstream. But some of it 19 in the brain, where it 20 mood, behavior and physiology.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] Unlike | [B] Besides | [C] Despite | [D] Throughout |
| 2. [A] connected | [B] restricted | [C] equal | [D] inferior |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 3. [A] choice | [B] view | [C] lesson | [D] host |
| 4. [A] recall | [B] forget | [C] avoid | [D] keep |
| 5. [A] collecting | [B] involving | [C] guiding | [D] affecting |
| 6. [A] of | [B] in | [C] at | [D] on |
| 7. [A] devoted | [B] exposed | [C] lost | [D] attracted |
| 8. [A] across | [B] along | [C] down | [D] out |
| 9. [A] calculated | [B] denied | [C] doubted | [D] imagined |
| 10. [A] served | [B] required | [C] restored | [D] explained |
| 11. [A] Even | [B] Still | [C] Rather | [D] Thus |
| 12. [A] defeats | [B] symptoms | [C] tests | [D] errors |
| 13. [A] minimized | [B] highlighted | [C] controlled | [D] increased |
| 14. [A] equipped | [B] associated | [C] presented | [D] compared |
| 15. [A] assess | [B] moderate | [C] generate | [D] record |
| 16. [A] in the face of | [B] in the form of | [C] in the way of | [D] in the name of |
| 17. [A] transfer | [B] commit | [C] attribute | [D] return |
| 18. [A] because | [B] unless | [C] though | [D] until |
| 19. [A] emerges | [B] vanishes | [C] remains | [D] decreases |
| 20. [A] experiences | [B] combines | [C] justifies | [D] influences |

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

First two hours, now three hours—this is how far in advance authorities are recommending people show up to catch a domestic flight, at least at some major U. S. airports with increasingly massive security lines.

Americans are willing to tolerate time-consuming security procedures in return for increased safety. The crash of Egypt Air Flight 804, which terrorists may have downed over the Mediterranean Sea, provides another tragic reminder of why. But demanding too much of air travelers or providing too little security in return undermines public support for the process. And it should: Wasted time is a drag on Americans' economic and private lives, not to mention infuriating.

Last year, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) found in a secret check that undercover investigators were able to sneak weapons—both fake and real—past airport security nearly every time they tried. Enhanced security measures since then, combined with a rise in airline travel due to the improving Chicago's O'Hare International. It is not yet clear how much more effective airline security has become—but the lines are obvious.

Part of the issue is that the government did not anticipate the steep increase in airline travel, so the TSA is now rushing to get new screeners on the line. Part of the issue is that airports have only so much room for screening lanes. Another factor may be that more people are trying to overpack their carry-on bags to avoid checked-baggage fees, though the airlines strongly dispute this.

There is one step the TSA could take that would not require remodeling airports or rushing to hire: Enroll more people in the PreCheck program. PreCheck is supposed to be a win-win for travelers and the TSA. Passengers who pass a background check are eligible to use expedited screening lanes. This allows the TSA wants to enroll 25 million people in PreCheck.

It has not gotten anywhere close to that, and one big reason is sticker shock. Passengers must pay \$85 every five years to process their background checks. Since the beginning, this price tag has been PreCheck's fatal flaw. Upcoming reforms might bring the price to a more reasonable level. But Congress should look into doing so directly, by helping to finance PreCheck enrollment or to cut costs in other ways.

The TSA cannot continue diverting resources into underused PreCheck lanes while most of the traveling public suffers in unnecessary lines. It is long past time to make the program work.

21. the crash of Egypt Air Flight 804 is mentioned to _____.

- [A] stress the urgency to strengthen security worldwide
- [B] highlight the necessity of upgrading major US airports
- [C] explain Americans' tolerance of current security checks
- [D] emphasize the importance of privacy protection

22. which of the following contributions to long waits at major airport? _____.

- [A] New restrictions on carry-on bags
- [B] The declining efficiency of the TSA
- [C] An increase in the number of travelers
- [D] Frequent unexpected secret checks

23. The word "expedited" (Line 4, Para. 5) is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] faster
- [B] quieter
- [C] wider
- [D] cheaper

24. One problem with the PreCheck program is _____.

- [A] A dramatic reduction of its scale
- [B] Its wrongly-directed implementation
- [C] The government's reluctance to back it
- [D] An unreasonable price for enrollment

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text? _____.

- [A] Less Screening for More Safety
- [B] PreCheck-a Belated Solution
- [C] Getting Stuck in Security Lines
- [D] Underused PreCheck Lanes

Text 2

"The ancient Hawaiians were astronomers," wrote Queen Liliuokalani, Hawaii's last reigning monarch, in 1897. Star watchers were among the most esteemed members of Hawaiian society. Sadly, all is not well with astronomy in Hawaii today. Protests have erupted over construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), a giant observatory that promises to revolutionize humanity's view of the cosmos.

At issue is the TMT's planned location on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano worshiped by some Hawaiians as the piko, that connects the Hawaiian Islands to the heavens. But Mauna Kea is also home to some of the world's most powerful telescopes. Rested in the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea's peak rises above the bulk of our planet's dense atmosphere, where conditions allow telescopes to obtain images of unsurpassed clarity.

Opposition to telescopes on Mauna Kea is nothing new. A small but vocal group of Hawaiians and environments have long viewed their presence as disrespect for sacred land and a painful reminder of the occupation of what was once a sovereign nation.

Some blame for the current controversy belongs to astronomers. In their eagerness to build bigger telescopes, they forgot that science is the only way of understanding the world. They did not always prioritize the protection of Mauna Kea's fragile ecosystems or its holiness to the island's inhabitants. Hawaiian culture is not a relic of the past; it is a living culture undergoing a renaissance today.

Yet science has a cultural history, too, with roots going back to the dawn of civilization. The same curiosity to find what lies beyond the horizon that first brought early Polynesians to Hawaii's shores inspires astronomers today to explore the heavens. Calls to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea or to ban future development there ignore the reality that astronomy and Hawaiian culture both seek to answer big questions about who we are, where we come from and where we are going. Perhaps that is why we explore the starry skies, as if answering a primal calling to know ourselves and our true ancestral homes.

The astronomy community is making compromises to change its use of Mauna Kea. The TMT site was chosen to minimize the telescope's visibility around the island and to avoid archaeological and environmental impact. To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state. There is no reason why everyone cannot be welcomed on Mauna Kea to embrace their cultural heritage and to study the stars.

26. Queen Liliuokalani's remark in Paragraph 1 indicates _____.
 [A] its conservative view on the historical role of astronomy
 [B] the importance of astronomy in ancient Hawaiian society
 [C] the regrettable decline of astronomy in ancient times
 [D] her appreciation of star watchers' feats in her time
27. Mauna Kea is deemed as an ideal astronomical site due to _____.
 [A] its geographical features
 [B] its protective surroundings
 [C] its religious implications
 [D] its existing infrastructure
28. The construction of the TMT is opposed by some locals partly because _____.
 [A] it may risk ruining their intellectual life
 [B] it reminds them of a humiliating history
 [C] their culture will lose a chance of revival
 [D] they fear losing control of Mauna Kea
29. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that progress in today's astronomy _____.
 [A] is fulfilling the dreams of ancient Hawaiians
 [B] helps spread Hawaiian culture across the world
 [C] may uncover the origin of Hawaiian culture
 [D] will eventually soften Hawaiians' hostility
30. The author's attitude toward choosing Mauna Kea as the TMT site is one of _____.
 [A] severe criticism [B] passive acceptance
 [C] slight hesitancy [D] full approval

Text 3

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century.

Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens. Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and the environment.

This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for measuring the economic activity of nations, as a measure, it is no longer enough. It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes—all things that contribute to a person's sense of well-being.

The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth. But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress.

31. Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he _____.

- [A] praised the UK for its GDP
- [B] identified GDP with happiness
- [C] misinterpreted the role of GDP
- [D] had a low opinion of GDP

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that _____.

- [A] the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern
- [B] GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK

- [C] the UK will contribute less to the world economy
 [D] policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP
33. Which of the following is true about the recent annual study? _____.
 [A] It is sponsored by 163 countries
 [B] It excludes GDP as an indicator
 [C] Its criteria are questionable
 [D] Its results are enlightening
34. In the last two paragraphs, the author suggests that _____.
 [A] the UK is preparing for an economic boom
 [B] high GDP foreshadows an economic decline
 [C] it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP
 [D] it requires caution to handle economic issues
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text? _____.
 [A] High GDP But Inadequate Well-being, a UK Lesson
 [B] GDP Figures, a Window on Global Economic Health
 [C] Robert F. Kennedy, a Terminator of GDP
 [D] Brexit, the UK's Gateway to Well-being

Text 4

In a rare unanimous ruling, the US Supreme Court has overturned the corruption conviction of a former Virginia governor, Robert McDonnell. But it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct, which included accepting gifts such as a Rolex watch and a Ferrari automobile from a company seeking access to government.

The high court's decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts," or the former governor's decisions on "specific" and "unsettled" issues related to his duties.

Merely helping a gift-giver gain access to other officials, unless done with clear intent to pressure those officials, is not corruption, the justices found.

The court did suggest that accepting favors in return for opening doors is "distasteful" and "nasty." But under anti-bribery laws, proof must be made of concrete benefits, such as approval of a contract or regulation. Simply arranging a meeting, making a phone call, or hosting an event is not an "official act".

The court's ruling is legally sound in defining a kind of favoritism that is not criminal. Elected leaders must be allowed to help supporters deal with bureaucratic problems without fear of prosecution for bribery." The basic compact underlying representative government," wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the court, "assumes that public officials will hear from their con-