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**2004** 硕士研究生入学考试专用

(含2003年1月最新考题与详解)

# 历年考研英语 全真试题详细解答

(另配磁带一盒)

丛书主编 王迈迈 本册主编 姚振平

★★★★★ **最新修订本** ★★★★★

不管是金牌、银牌或铜牌，永远当重新洗牌；  
哪怕你烦心、灰心或伤心，定叫你充满信心。

——王迈迈

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我们真诚地希望这套丛书能为同学们走向成功,带来好运。

王迈迈  
2003年2月

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# Part One

## 试卷部分

### ▶▶ 全国硕士研究生入学考试 2003年英语试卷

#### Section I Listening Comprehension

##### Directions:

*This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B, and Part C.*

*Remember, while you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have five minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to Answer Sheet I.*

*Now look at Part A in your test booklet.*

#### **Part A**

##### Directions:

*For Question 1 - 5, you will hear a talk about Boston Museum of Fine Art. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write Only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.*

(5 points)



Boston Museum of Fine Arts	
Founded( year )	1870
Opened to the public( year )	1. _____
Moved to the current location ( year )	1909
The west wing completed( year )	2. _____
Number of departments	9
The most remarkable department	3. _____
Exhibition Space ( m <sup>2</sup> <square metre > )	4. _____
Approximate number of visitors/year	800,000
Programs provided	classes
	lectures
	5. _____
	films

## Part B

For Questions 6 – 10, you will hear an interview with an expert on marriage problems. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. ( 5 points )

What should be the primary source of help for a troubled couple?	6. _____
Writing down a list of problems in the marriage may help a troubled couple discuss them	7. _____
Who should a couple consider seriously turning to if they can't talk with each other?	8. _____
Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their	9. _____
According to the old notion, what will make hearts grow fonder?	10. _____





## Part C

### Directions:

*You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers you will hear each piece once only. ( 10 points )*

Questions 11 – 13 are based on the following talk about napping, you now have 15 seconds to read questions 11 – 13.

11. Children under five have abundant energy partly because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] sleep in three distinct parts.  
 [ B ] have many five – minute naps  
 [ C ] sleep in one long block  
 [ D ] take one or two naps daily
12. According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] its genes [ B ] its habit  
 [ C ] its mental state [ D ] its physical condition
13. The talk suggests that, if you feel sleepy through the day, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] take some refreshment [ B ] go to bed early  
 [ C ] have a long rest [ D ] give in to sleep

Questions 14 – 16 are based on the following interview with Sherman Alexie, an American Indian poet. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14 – 16.

14. Why did Sherman Alexie only take day jobs?  
 [ A ] He could bring unfinished work home.  
 [ B ] He might have time to pursue his interests.  
 [ C ] He might do some evening teaching.  
 [ D ] He could invest more emotion in his family.
15. What was his original goal at college?  
 [ A ] to teach in high school . [ B ] to write his own books.  
 [ C ] to be a medical doctor. [ D ] to be a mathematician.



16. Why did he take the poetry - writing class?

- [A] To follow his father. [B] For an easy grade.  
[C] To change his speciality. [D] For knowledge of poetry.

Questions 17 - 20 are based on the following talk about public speaking. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17 - 20.

17. What is the most important thing in public speaking ?

- [A] Confidence. [B] Preparation.  
[C] Informativeness. [D] Organization.

18. What does the speaker advise us to do to capture the audience's attention?

- [A] Gather abundant data.  
[B] Organize the idea logically.  
[C] Develop a great opening.  
[D] Select appropriate material.

19. If you don't start working for the presentation until the day before, you will feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] uneasy [B] uncertain  
[C] frustrated [D] depressed

20. Who is this speech most probably meant for?

- [A] Those interested in the power of persuasion.  
[B] Those trying to improve their public image.  
[C] Those planning to take up some public work.  
[D] Those eager to become effective speakers.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

## Section II 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)



Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 21 to how they can be best 22 such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 23, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 24 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 25 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 26 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 27 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, 28, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 29 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide 30 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 31 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 32 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 33 visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have 34 attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 35 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 36 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 37. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 38 they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 39 for roles that are within their 40 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

- |   |   |                 |                |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. [A] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> thought | [B] idea  | [C] opinion     | [D] advice     |
| 22. [A] strengthen                                  | [B] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accommodate | [C] stimulate   | [D] enhance    |
| 23. [A] care  | [B] nutrition                                       | [C] exercise    | [D] leisure    |
| 24. [A] If  | [B] Although  | [C] Whereas     | [D] Because    |
| 25. [A] assistance                                  | [B] guidance  | [C] confidence  | [D] tolerance  |
| 26. [A] claimed                                     | [B] admired   | [C] ignored     | [D] surpassed  |
| 27. [A] improper                                    | [B] risky   | [C] fair        | [D] wise       |
| 28. [A] in effect                                   | [B] as a result                                     | [C] for example | [D] in a sense |
| 29. [A] displaying                                  | [B] describing                                      | [C] creating    | [D] exchanging |



# 历年考研英语全真试题详细解答

30. [A] durable [B] excessive [C] surplus [D] multiple
31. [A] group [B] individual [C] personnel [D] corporation
32. [A] consent [B] insurance [C] admission [D] security
33. [A] particularly [B] barely [C] definitely [D] rarely
34. [A] similar [B] long [C] different [D] short
35. [A] if only [B] now that [C] so that [D] even if
36. [A] everything [B] anything [C] nothing [D] something
37. [A] off [B] down [C] out [D] alone
38. [A] On the contrary [B] On the average  
[C] On the whole [D] On the other hand
39. [A] making [B] standing [C] planning [D] taking
40. [A] capability [B] responsibility [C] proficiency [D] efficiency

## Section III Reading Comprehension

### Part A

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

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage — spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The last revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the world wide web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-

6. shape  
v. 使成形  
n. 外形, 状态



click spying. The spooks call it "open source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open - Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence - analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy - services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at [www.straitford.com](http://www.straitford.com).

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet sign - ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open - source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad.

That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff in Austin. Several of his staff members have military - intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back - and forth, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

41. The emergence of the Net has \_\_\_\_\_ | i m a : o z o n s | 发现,

[A] received support from fans like Donovan.

[B] remolded the intelligence services.

[C] restored many common pastimes.

[D] revived spying as a profession.

42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to \_\_\_\_\_

[A] introduce the topic of online spying.

[B] show how he fought for the U. S.

[C] give an episode of the information war.



- [D] honor his unique services to the CIA.
43. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means
- [A] causing the biggest trouble.  
[B] exerting the greatest effort.  
[C] achieving the greatest success.  
[D] enjoying the widest popularity.
44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_
- [A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true.  
[B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information.  
[C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability.  
[D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information.
45. Straitford is most proud of its \_\_\_\_\_
- [A] official status.  
[B] nonconformist image.  
[C] efficient staff.  
[D] military background.

## Text 2

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." Asked what



will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] call on scientists to take some actions.
- [B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights.
- [C] warn of the doom of biomedical research.
- [D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement.

47. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] cruel but natural. *misled*
- [B] inhuman and unacceptable.
- [C] inevitable but vicious.
- [D] pointless and wasteful.

48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] *discontent* with animal research.
- [B] ignorance about medical science.



- [C] indifference to epidemics.
- [D] anxiety about animal rights.

49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should \_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ [A] communicate more with the public.
- [B] employ hi-tech means in research.
- [C] feel no shame for their cause.
- [D] strive to develop new cures.

50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] a well-known humanist.
- [B] a medical practitioner.
- [C] an enthusiast in animal rights.
- ☒ [D] a supporter of animal research.

## Text 3

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton - miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in





the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be his with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortuning fortunes. Still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$ 10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$ 427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

51. According to those who support mergers | railway monopoly is unlikely because

破解

- [A] cost reduction is based on competition.
- [B] services call for cross - trade coordination.
- [C] outside competitors will continue to exist.
- [D] shippers will have the railway by the throat.

52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

- [A] Indifferent. [B] Supportive. [C] Indignant. [D] Apprehensive.

53. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad.
- [B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide.
- [C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief.
- [D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business.

54. The word "arbiters" (line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those \_\_\_\_\_