



2000~2011

考研英语

历年真题全新解读

主编 / 白 洁

✓ 十二年真题名师详析精解

详析每题考点，帮助考生了解出题角度，把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点
指出文章题材、体裁，进行篇章结构分析，列出核心词和超纲词，对长难句进行详析
配套全文翻译，详析错误选项，讲解得分、失分原因



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考研英语 历年真题全新解读

主 编 白 洁

编 者 韩满玲 刘启升 唐启明



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前 言

参加某种考试，最有效的复习资料莫过于考试真题，因为它蕴涵着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势走向，具体体现了考试大纲规定的考试内容和考试要求，最具权威性和科学性。考生可以通过分析真题，研究命题人的出题思路，总结归纳题目设置特点，把握出题范围和难度，从中发现规律，找出考查的重点、难点、常考点，进而揣摩答题方法和技巧，在相对短的时间内最大限度地提高复习效果。“真题要做10遍”的说法充分说明了研读真题的重要性。

鉴于研读真题的价值，为了满足考生的需要，我们编写了《考研英语历年真题全新解读》这本书。本书在如下几个方面为考生提供复习帮助：

1. 以套题形式逆序编排，帮助考生了解最新出题动态和趋势。
2. 指出并详析每道题的考点，使考生了解出题角度，把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点。
3. 完形填空、阅读理解、翻译等各题均给出中文译文，便于考生尤其是基础较差的考生确切理解原文含义。
4. 完形填空、阅读理解部分均包含文章题材、体裁以及篇章结构分析，帮助考生了解篇章展开脉络和段际逻辑关系，并列核心词和超纲词，对长难句进行详析。力图从词、句、篇各方面进行精析精解。考生一书在手，不用再翻词典和语法书就能够读懂文章、抓住中心、把握观点、理解题意。
5. 在讲解正确答案的同时，对错误选项也进行详细的分析，使考生了解正确选项的设置特点和干扰项的陷阱所在，总结命题规律，培养正确的答题思路。
6. 写作部分不但给出多个分数段样卷，而且分析讲解得分、失分的原因，使考生把握得分点与失分点，进而指导自己的练笔，最大限度争取高分。

改革开放30年间，研究生入学英语考试也经历了很大的变化，考试大纲几经调整增删。根据大纲的变化，我们相应地删减语法、词汇、听力等不再作为测试内容的项目。

本书的编写人员均是中国人民大学一线教师，不仅非常熟悉考研试题与大学英语在难度上的差异，而且都多年从事考前辅导工作，积累了帮助考生复习过关的丰富经验，因此讲解更到位、更具有针对性。

由于成书仓促，错误之处难免，敬请同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编者
2011年9月

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2011 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)

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health.” But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the 1930’s indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback that improve an individual’s emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but that they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. 20, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. among | B. except | C. despite | D. like |
| 2. A. reflect | B. demand | C. indicate | D. produce |
| 3. A. stabilizing | B. boosting | C. impairing | D. determining |
| 4. A. transmit | B. sustain | C. evaluate | D. observe |
| 5. A. measurable | B. manageable | C. affordable | D. renewable |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. In turn | B. In fact | C. In addition | D. In brief |
| 7. A. opposite | B. impossible | C. average | D. expected |
| 8. A. hardens | B. weakens | C. tightens | D. relaxes |
| 9. A. aggravate | B. generate | C. moderate | D. enhance |
| 10. A. physical | B. mental | C. subconscious | D. internal |
| 11. A. Except for | B. According to | C. Due to | D. As for |
| 12. A. with | B. on | C. in | D. at |
| 13. A. unless | B. until | C. if | D. because |
| 14. A. exhausts | B. follows | C. precedes | D. suppresses |
| 15. A. into | B. from | C. towards | D. beyond |
| 16. A. fetch | B. bite | C. pick | D. hold |
| 17. A. disappointed | B. excited | C. joyful | D. indifferent |
| 18. A. adapted | B. catered | C. turned | D. reacted |
| 19. A. suggesting | B. requiring | C. mentioning | D. supposing |
| 20. A. Eventually | B. Consequently | C. Similarly | D. Conversely |

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 ◆

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. "Hooray! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the *Times*, calls him "an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him." As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise.

For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded

performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization." But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

21. We learn from Paragraph 1 that Gilbert's appointment has _____.
 A. incurred criticism
 B. raised suspicion
 C. received acclaim
 D. aroused curiosity
22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is _____.
 A. influential
 B. modest
 C. respectable
 D. talented
23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers _____.
 A. ignore the expenses of live performances
 B. reject most kinds of recorded performances
 C. exaggerate the variety of live performances
 D. overestimate the value of live performances
24. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?
 A. They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.
 B. They are easily accessible to the general public.
 C. They help improve the quality of music.
 D. They have only covered masterpieces.
25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels _____.
 A. doubtful
 B. enthusiastic
 C. confident
 D. puzzled

◆ Text 2 ◆

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company." Broadcasting his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment

Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. “The traditional rule was it’s safer to stay where you are, but that’s been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. “The people who’ve been hurt the worst are those who’ve stayed too long.”

create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. The way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. But in some cases, one marketer’s owned media become another marketer’s paid media—for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies’ marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media; an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers’ other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company’s response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

31. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are _____.
 - A. obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites
 - B. inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them
 - C. eager to help their friends promote quality products
 - D. enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products
32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature _____.
 - A. a safe business environment
 - B. random competition
 - C. strong user traffic
 - D. flexibility in organization
33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media _____.
 - A. invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers
 - B. can be used to produce negative effects in marketing
 - C. may be responsible for fiercer competition
 - D. deserve all the negative comments about them

34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of _____.
 A. responding effectively to hijacked media
 B. persuading customers into boycotting products
 C. cooperating with supportive consumers
 D. taking advantage of hijacked media
35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?
 A. Alternatives to conventional paid media.
 B. Conflict between hijacked and earned media.
 C. Dominance of hijacked media.
 D. Popularity of owned media.

◆ Text 4 ◆

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I Love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter—nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight."

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive—and newly single-mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual "Jennifer Aniston is pregnant" news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world; obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *US Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their "own" (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous; most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring _____.
 A. temporary delight B. enjoyment in progress
 C. happiness in retrospect D. lasting reward
37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that _____.
 A. celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip
 B. single mothers with babies deserve greater attention
 C. news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining
 D. having children is highly valued by the public
38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks _____.
 A. are constantly exposed to criticism
 B. are largely ignored by the media
 C. fail to fulfill their social responsibilities
 D. are less likely to be satisfied with their life
39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is _____.
 A. soothing B. ambiguous
 C. compensatory D. misleading
40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 A. Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
 B. Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.
 C. Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.
 D. We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraph are given in a wrong order. For questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs E and G have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET

1. (10 points)

- A. No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities. You can, Mr Menand points out, become a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.
- B. His concern is mainly with the humanities: literature, languages, philosophy and so on. These are disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess. But most find it difficult to agree on what a “general education” should look like. At Harvard, Mr Menand notes, “the great books are read because they have been read” —they form a sort of social glue.
- C. Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because universities continue to produce

ever more PhDs. But fewer students want to study humanities subjects; English departments awarded more bachelor's degrees in 1970—71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students requires fewer teachers. So, at the end of a decade of theses-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

- D. One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts educations and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.
- E. Besides professionalizing the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career; as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind professionalisation, argues Mr Menand, is that “the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialization are transmissible but not transferable.” So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.
- F. The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr Menand, is to alter the way in which “the producers of knowledge are produced.” Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticize. “Academic inquiry, at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary and more holistic.” Yet quite how that happens, Mr Menand does not say.
- G. The subtle and intelligent little book *The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and Resistance in the American University* should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral degree. They may then decide to go elsewhere. For something curious has been happening in American Universities, and Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.

G → 41. → 42. → E → 43. → 44. → 45.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

With its theme that “Mind is the master weaver,” creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

(46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think

one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: "Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?"

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: "We do not attract what we want, but what we are." Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don't "get" success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen's book is its contention that "Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him." (48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (49) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter to a friend of yours to

- 1) recommend one of your favorite movies and
- 2) give reasons for your recommendation.

Your should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not writer the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain it's intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



旅程之“余”

英语试题答案与解析

第一部分 英语知识运用

一 文章体裁结构分析

本文来自 *Scientific American* 2009 年 4 月刊的 “How Humor Makes You Friendlier (幽默如何使你更加有人缘)”, 由 Sexier Steve Ayan 所做。这是一篇议论文, 主要讨论了大笑这种行为是否有益于健康和调整情绪的各种看法和相关论据。第一段作者开门见山指出: 古希腊哲学家亚里士多德把大笑看做“有益于健康的体育锻炼”, 不过也有些人提出相反的看法, 接着介绍了大笑带来的好处; 第二段指出大笑可以放松肌肉; 第三段论证大笑可以减轻心理紧张是源于一个经典的情绪理论; 最后一段通过引用一个实验报告表明: 笑的生理行为可以改善人的心情。

二 试题解析

1. [答案] C

[考点] 逻辑关系

[解析] 文章上下文的内容是“古希腊哲学家亚里士多德把大笑看做‘有益于健康的体育锻炼’。但是_____有些人提出相反的看法, 认为大笑可能对身体健康几乎没有什么影响, 不过大笑的确可以在心脏和心血管的功能、促进心率和氧气消耗等方面带来短期改变”。根据上下文内容, 前一句是讲大笑有益于健康, 出现问题的地方内容是有些人提出相反的看法, 而下文说大笑的确可以在身体的许多方面带来短期改变。因此, 主句与从句之间应该是转折或者让步的关系, C 项 *despite* 可以用来表示让步的关系, 为正确答案。A 项 *among* 的意思是“在……中”, B 项 *except* 的语义是“除……以外”, D 项 *like* 的语义是“像……一样”, 这几个选项的语义都不符合上下文内容。因此, 本题的正确答案应该为 C 项 *despite*, 意思是“尽管”。上下文的内容可以译为: 但是尽管有些人提出相反的看法, 认为大笑可能对身体健康几乎没有什么影响, 不过大笑的确可以在心脏和心血管的功能、促进心率和氧气消耗等方面带来短期改变。

2. [答案] D

[考点] 词汇含义

[解析] 此题上下文的内容是“大笑的确可以_____短期改变”。四个备选项都是动词, A 项 *reflect* 的意思是“反映, 反射, 表现”, B 项 *demand* 的意思是“要求, 需要”, C 项 *indicate* 的意思是“表明, 暗示”, D 项 *produce* 的意思是“产生, 带来”。D 项的语义符合上下文内容, 我们可以判断此题的正确答案应该为 D。此句可以译为“大笑的确可以带来短期改变”。

3. [答案] B

[考点] 词汇含义

[解析] 此题的上下文是“可以在心脏和心血管的功能、_____心率和氧气消耗等方面带来短期改变”。A项 stabilizing 的意思是“使稳定, 安定”, B项 boosting 的意思是“促进, 推进, 增加”, C项 impairing 的意思是“损害, 削弱, 减少”, D项 determining 的意思是“决定, 确定”。根据上下文内容, 我们可以推断出大笑可以促进心率和氧气消耗, 所以, B为正确答案。

4. [答案] B

[考点] 词汇含义

[解析] 此题的上下文是“但是因为剧烈的大笑很难_____, 一次狂笑不可能像走路或者慢跑那样对心血管功能产生重大益处”。A项 transmit 的意思是“传输, 传送”, B项 sustain 的意思是“维持, 支撑, 承受”, C项 evaluate 的意思是“评估, 评价, 赋值”, D项 observe 的意思是“观察, 遵守, 评论”。根据上下文内容, 只有B项的意思符合语境, 为正确答案。这句话的意思是“剧烈的大笑很难维持”。

5. [答案] A

[考点] 词汇含义

[解析] 此题的上下文是“一次狂笑不可能像走路或者慢跑那样对心血管功能产生_____益处”。所给出的四个选项, A项 measurable 的意思是“可测量的, 适当的, 重要的, 不可忽视的”, B项 manageable 的意思是“易控制的, 易管理的”, C项 affordable 的意思是“买得起的, 负担得起的”, D项 renewable 的意思是“可更新的, 可恢复的, 可再生的”。根据上下文内容, 本题的正确答案应为A, 即产生重大益处。

6. [答案] B

[考点] 短语与逻辑关系

[解析] 此题考词组的使用和上下文逻辑关系。上下文是“_____, 大笑不像锻炼那样可以通过拉紧肌肉来增强肌肉……”。本题所给出的四个选项中: A项 In turn 的意思是“依次, 轮流”, B项 In fact 的意思是“事实上, 实际上”, C项 In addition 的意思是“另外, 而且”, D项 In brief 的意思是“简言之”。B项的意思符合上下文的语义和逻辑关系, 所以B是正确答案。此题的上下文的译文是“实际上, 大笑不像锻炼那样可以通过拉紧肌肉来增强肌肉……”。

7. [答案] A

[考点] 词汇含义

[解析] 此题的上下文是“很显然, 大笑完成的是_____。20世纪30年代的研究表明大笑可以_____肌肉, 在大笑平息之后45分钟内会降低肌肉张力”。由此可以推断出大笑的作用是降低肌肉张力, 与第6题中拉紧肌肉的作用相反。所以本题的正确答案应该为A。题中所给的四个备选词汇的含义分别是: A项 opposite “相反的, 相对的, 对立的”, B项 impossible “不可能的, 不容易的”, C项 average “平均的, 通常的, 一般的”, D项 expected “期待的, 预期要发生的”。此题上下文的译文是“很显然, 大笑完成的是相反的作用”。

8. [答案] D

[考点] 词汇含义

[解析] 本题的上下文是“20世纪30年代的研究表明大笑可以_____肌肉, 在大笑平息之后45分钟内会降低肌肉张力”。题中所给的四个选项的词义分别是: A项 hardens “使坚硬, 使坚强”, B项 weakens “削弱, 使软弱, 减弱”, C项 tightens “使变紧, 绷紧”, D项 relaxes “使放松, 使松弛”。根据上下文和备选项的语义, 我们可以找出本题的正确答案应该是D。此题的上下文的译文是“20世纪30年代的研究表明大笑可以放松肌肉, 在大笑平息之后45分钟内会降低肌肉张力”。

9. [答案] C

[考点] 词汇含义

[解析] 本题的上下文是“这种身体反应可能会帮助_____心理紧张状态的影响”。题中所给的四个