

TEST BIBLE



2005年

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押题

8 试卷

套

考研英语命题研究组 编



决战考研之巅!

中国石化出版社

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考研英语命题研究组 编

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前言

2005 年考研大战已经如箭在弦!

旧战场的痕迹历历在目——参战人员之众,竞争程度之烈,前所未有。昨天的硝烟还未散去,今天的勇士又将前行。

对于处在考研冲刺阶段的广大考生而言,要想打赢这场战争,就必须从现在起,争取每一个日日夜夜,把握每一个分分秒秒,洞察全局,运筹帷幄,决不贻误任何战机。

摸一摸家底,估一估实力。专业课——经过几年的的练兵演习,自觉不逊于人,但也很难超越竞争对手一截。惟公共课——英语,只要从现在抓起,在继续复习真题的同时,用模拟试题进行实战演习,扩大或建立自己的优势,使之成为打赢这场考研战争的决定性筹码。

从 2005 年开始,考研对英语的要求,有了重大而深刻的变化。试卷删去听力,增加了阅读理解 Part B 以及应用文写作。为了给各位参战的考生助一臂之力,我们精心编写了这本《2005 年考研英语押题试卷》。本书的每套考题在题型、容量、难易度方面都力求与考研真题一致;每一道考题都有参考答案,每一道阅读理解题都有详尽的解答,所有的作文都附有范文,以供同学们参考借鉴。

我们真诚地希望本书能为同学们走向成功,带来好运。

编 者

2004 年 10 月

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试 卷(一)

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)

During the 1980s, unemployment and underemployment in some countries was as high as 90 per cent. Some countries did not 1 enough food; basic needs in housing and clothing were not 2. Many of these countries looked to the industrial processes of the developed nations 3 solutions.

4, problems cannot always be solved by copying the industrialized nations. Industry in the developed nations is highly automated and very 5. It provides fewer jobs than labor-intensive industrial processes, and highly 6 workers are needed to 7 and repair the equipment. These workers must be trained, 8 many nations do not have the necessary training institutions. Thus, the 9 of importing industry becomes higher. Students must be sent abroad to 10 vocational and professional training. 11, just to begin training, the students must 12 learn English, French, German, or Japanese. The students then spend many years abroad, and 13 do not return home.

All nations agree that science and technology 14 be shared. The point is: countries 15 the industrial processes of the developed nations need to look carefully 16 the costs, because many of these costs are 17. Students from these nations should 18 the problems of the industrialized countries closely. 19 care, they will take home not the problems of science and technology, 20 the benefits.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] generate | [B] raise | [C] produce | [D] manufacture |
| 2. [A] answered | [B] met | [C] calculated | [D] remembered |
| 3. [A] for | [B] without | [C] as | [D] about |
| 4. [A] Moreover | [B] Therefore | [C] Anyway | [D] However |
| 5. [A] expensive | [B] mechanical | [C] flourishing | [D] complicated |
| 6. [A] gifted | [B] skilled | [C] trained | [D] versatile |
| 7. [A] keep | [B] maintain | [C] retain | [D] protect |
| 8. [A] since | [B] so | [C] and | [D] yet |
| 9. [A] charge | [B] price | [C] cost | [D] value |
| 10. [A] accept | [B] gain | [C] receive | [D] absorb |
| 11. [A] Frequently | [B] Incidentally | [C] Deliberately | [D] Eventually |
| 12. [A] soon | [B] quickly | [C] immediately | [D] first |

13. [A] some [B] others [C] several [D] few
14. [A] might [B] should [C] would [D] will
15. [A] adopting [B] conducting [C] receiving [D] adjusting
16. [A] to [B] at [C] on [D] about
17. [A] opaque [B] secret [C] sealed [D] hidden
18. [A] tackle [B] learn [C] study [D] manipulate
19. [A] In [B] Through [C] With [D] Under
20. [A] except [B] nor [C] or [D] but

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

Perhaps no poet's career was more closely associated with the Imagist(印象派) movement than was that of H. D. (Hilda Doolittle). Her verse, with its precise, clear images, typified the imagists' rebellion against what they perceived as the sentimentalism and careless techniques of nineteenth-century poetry.

H. D. attended private schools in Philadelphia and then Bryn Mawr College. The love of classical antiquity she acquired during these years later surfaced in the many references in her poetry to figures from Greek and Egyptian mythology and in her classical notions of beauty and form. While in Philadelphia she also began making friendships with Ezra Pound, William Carlos Williams, and Harriet Monroe.

In 1911, H. D. sailed for Europe, where her career began. Soon after arriving in London, she renewed her friendship with Pound and met and married Richard Aldington, an Imagist poet and novelist who also directly influenced the shape of her writing. She began writing short poems that so impressed Pound with their precise description and diction that he insisted she submit them to Harriet Monroe's Poetry magazine signed "H. D., Imagist." She persisted in using her initials for the remainder of her career closely linked to the Imagist rebellion against more traditional poetry.

The clear, spare, and energetic lyrics of H. D.'s early poems, with their classical images, later became fuller, freer, and more "open" philosophic explorations of the world. By the destruction of the Second World War that she witnessed evoked deeper visions of the relationship of ancient truths to modern realities. That vision is expressed in such works as Trilogies(三部曲)(1946), Helen in Egypt(1961), and her last work, Hermetic Definition(1961).

H. D.'s industry and literary achievement are just beginning to be recognized and

appreciated. In addition to her poetry, she wrote several novels, including Palimpsest (重写本)(1926), Heylus(1928), and Bid Me to Live(1960). Many of her other poems, essays, and short stories have been published posthumously.

21. The main topic of the passage is most probably _____.
 - [A] H. D. 's early works
 - [B] H. D. 's contributions to a literary movement
 - [C] The influence of nineteenth-century poetry on H. D. 's work
 - [D] The role of mythology in H. D. 's poetry
22. According to the passage, the Imagists revolted against earlier poets's emphasis on _____.
 - [A] strict technique
 - [B] the classic
 - [C] beauty and form
 - [D] emotion
23. H. D. was encouraged to submit her work to Poetry magazine by _____.
 - [A] Richard Aldington
 - [B] Ezra Pound
 - [C] Harriet Monroe
 - [D] William Carlos Williams
24. It can be inferred from the passage that H. D. 's work _____.
 - [A] discussed personal relationships
 - [B] was typical of nineteenth-century
 - [C] was difficult to understand
 - [D] became more widely known after her death
25. The word "posthumously"(line 4, para. 5)most probably means _____.
 - [A] in the later years of the author
 - [B] without creating a sensation
 - [C] after the death of the author
 - [D] after the publication of other works

Text 2

Biotechnology in one form or another has flourished since prehistoric times. When the first human beings realized that they could plant their own crops and breed their own animals, they learned to use biotechnology. The discovery that fruit juices fermented(发酵) in wine, or that milk could be converted into cheese or yogurt(酸乳酶) or that beer could be made by fermenting solutions of malt(麦芽) and hops(啤酒花) began the study of biotechnology. When the first bakers found that they could make a soft, spongy(多乳的) bread rather than a firm, thin cracker they were acting as fledgling(缺乏经验的) biotechnologists. The first animal breeders, realizing that different physical traits could be either magnified or lost by mating appropriate pairs of animals,

engaged in the manipulations of biotechnology.

What then is biotechnology? The term brings to mind different things. Some think of developing new types of animals. Others dream of almost unlimited sources of human therapeutic(治疗的) drugs. Still others envision(想像) the possibility of growing crops that are more nutritious(有养分的) and naturally pest-resistant(有抵抗力的) to feed a rapidly growing world population. This question elicits(引发) almost as many first-thought responses as there are people to whom the question can be posed. In its purest form, the term "biotechnology" refers to the use of living organisms or their products to modify human health and the human environment. Prehistoric biotechnologists did this as they used yeast cells to raise bread dough(生面团) and to ferment alcoholic beverages, and bacterial cells to make cheeses and yogurts and as they bred their strong, productive animals to make even stronger and more productive offspring. Throughout human history, we have learned a great deal about the different organisms that our ancestors used so effectively. The marked increase in our understanding of these organisms and their cell products gains us the ability to control the many functions of various cells and organisms. Using the techniques of gene splicing(叠接) and recombinant DNA technology, we can now actually combine the genetic elements of two or more living cells. Functioning lengths of DNA can be taken from one organism and placed into the cells of another organism. As a result, for example, we can cause bacterial cells to produce human molecules cows can produce more milk or the same amount of feed, and we can synthesize the therapeutic molecules that have never before existed.

26. The human beings began to use biotechnology _____.
[A] when they could walk on their feet
[B] before they could plant their own crops
[C] after they realized that they could raise their own animals
[D] as soon as scientists began their studies on biotechnology
27. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an application of biotechnology?
[A] People made beer by fermenting solutions of malt and hops.
[B] Bakers used flour and sugar to make a firm, thin cracker which is delicious.
[C] Workers converted milk into cheese.
[D] Animal breeders mated appropriate pairs of animals to magnify their traits.
28. The term "biotechnology" may bring different things to mind except _____.
[A] new types of animals
[B] crops that are more nutritious and naturally pest-resistant
[C] stronger and more productive offspring of animals
[D] rapidly growing world population
29. The sentence "This question elicits. . ." (par[A]2) means _____.
[A] people have different responses to the question "What is biotechnology"
[B] the question "What is biotechnology" has been posed to many people
[C] responses to the question "What is biotechnology" should be made on the spot

- [D]only these who are asked the question "what is biotechnology" can answer it
30. Biotechnology enables us _____.
- [A]to change the DNA of human beings
- [B]to produce more milk by increasing the number of cows
- [C]to increase the functions of various cells and organisms
- [D]to find new human molecules

Text 3

Archaeology is a source of history, not just a humble auxiliary discipline. Archaeological data are historical documents in their own right, not mere illustrations to written texts. Just as much as any other historian, an archaeologist studies and tries to reconstitute the process that has created the human world in which we live and use ourselves in so far as we are each creatures of our age and social environment. Archaeological data are all changes in the material world resulting from human action or, more succinctly, the fossilized results of human behavior. The sum total of these constitute what may be called the archaeological record. This record exhibits certain peculiarities and deficiencies the consequences of which produce a rather superficial contrast between archaeological history and the more familiar kind based upon written records.

Not all human behavior fossilizes. The words I utter and you hear as vibrations in the air are certainly human changes in the material world maybe of great historical significance. Yet they leave no sort of trace in the archeological records unless they are captured by the dictaphone or written down by a clerk. The movement of troops on the battlefield may "change the course of history," but this is equally ephemeral from the archaeologist's standpoint. What is perhaps worse, most organic materials are perishable. Everything made of wood, wool, linen, grass, hair, and similar materials will decay and vanish in dust in a few years or centuries, save under very exceptional conditions. In a relatively brief period the archaeological record is reduced to mere scraps of stone, bone, glass, metal, and earthenware. Still modern archaeology, by applying appropriate techniques and comparative methods, aided by a few lucky finds from peat bogs, deserts, and frozen soils, is able to fill up a good deal of the gap.

31. According to the passage, the archaeological record consists of _____.
- [A] spoken words of great historical significance
- [B] the fossilized results of human activity
- [C] organic materials
- [D] ephemeral ideas
32. The word "they" in line 13 refers to _____.
- [A] scraps
- [B] words
- [C] troops
- [D] humans

33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of an organic material?
- [A] Stone.
 - [B] Wool.
 - [C] Grass.
 - [D] Hair.
34. The author mentions all of the following archaeological discovery sites EXCEPT _____.
- [A] urban areas
 - [B] peat bogs
 - [C] very hot and dry lands
 - [D] earth that has been frozen
35. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses _____.
- [A] techniques for recording oral histories
 - [B] certain battlefield excavation methods
 - [C] some specific archaeological discoveries
 - [D] building materials of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Text 4

The physicians in a hospital form the core of the medical staff. But they could not provide effective medical care to their patients without the help of numerous other medical employees. From the viewpoint of the patients, the nursing staff is particularly important. Nurses are usually in close contact with patients as long as they are in the hospital.

A nurse does not study for as many years as a doctor. However each must be equally dedicated. Caring for sick persons requires a great deal of patience and concern. Most nurses work long days, and they often must work at odd hours or during the night.

Under the supervision of the head nurse, the nursing staff must provide nursing services on a 24-hour basis and attend to patients' needs. This responsibility continues around the clock, and so nurses must work in shifts. A shift is a period of duty usually eight in length. The nurses on the ward rotate their shifts. Some take turns working night duty; others work odd shifts. All of them work out of a central area on the ward called the nurses' station.

A nurse must always be alert. She can never afford to be careless. This is true in all nursing situation, but it is especially true in the intensive care unit. Patients under intensive care are critically ill, and they must be monitored at all times. The nurses who do intensive care duty have one of the most demanding jobs in the hospital.

Serving as a nurse can be a very rewarding job. But it is not an easy one. Not every person is suited to become a nurse. Only very dedicated people have chosen nursing as a profession.

36. The nursing staff _____.
 [A] are central to the medical staff
 [B] play an important role in caring patients
 [C] can work effectively without physicians
 [D] are always in close contact with the patients
37. Why don't nurses study for as many years as doctors?
 [A] Most nurses work long days.
 [B] They don't treat patients for illness and injury.
 [C] Caring for sick patients requires patience and concern.
 [D] They are not dedicated.
38. Why must nurses work in shifts?
 [A] They are careless.
 [B] Nursing services must be provided continuously.
 [C] They work at night from time to time.
 [D] A shift is usually eight hours long.
39. What kind of person is suited to become a nurse?
 [A] A very careful person.
 [B] An able person.
 [C] A very dedicated person.
 [D] A specially trained person.
40. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED by the author?
 [A] Nurses are specially trained to offer bedside care to sick person.
 [B] Patients cannot do without nurses.
 [C] Nursing cannot practise medicine.
 [D] Nurses often work during the night.

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 blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Long before Man lived on the Earth, there were fishes, reptiles, birds, insects, and some mammals. Although some of these animals were ancestors of kinds living today, others are now extinct, that is, they have no descendants alive now. 41) _____.

Very occasionally the rocks show impression of skin, so that, apart from color, we can build up a reasonably accurate picture of an animal that died millions of years ago. That kind of rock in which the remains are found tells us much about the nature of the original land, often of the plants that grew on it, and even of its climate.

42) _____. Nearly all of the fossils that we know were preserved in rocks formed by water action, and most of these are of animals that lived in or near water. Thus it follows that there must be many kinds of mammals, birds, and insects of which we know nothing.

43) _____. There were also crablike creatures, whose bodies were covered with a horny substance. The body segments each had two pairs of legs, one pair for walking on the sandy bottom, the other for swimming. The head was a kind of shield with a pair of compound eyes, often with thousands of lenses. They were usually an inch or two long but some were 2 feet.

44) _____. Of these, the ammonites are very interesting and important. They have a shell composed of many chambers, each representing a temporary home of the animal. As the young grew larger it grew a new chamber and sealed off the previous one. Thousands of these can be seen in the rocks on the Dorset Coast.

45) _____.

About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over and most of the groups died out. The mammals quickly developed, and we can trace the evolution of many familiar animals such as the elephant and horse. Many of the later mammals though now extinct, were known to primitive man and were featured by him in cave paintings and on bone carvings.

[A] The shellfish have a long history in the rock and many different kinds are known.

[B] Nevertheless, we know a great deal about many of them because their bones and shells have been preserved in the rocks as fossils. From them we can tell their size and shape, how they walked, the kind of food they ate.

[C] The first animals with true backbones were the fishes, first known in the rocks of 375 million years ago. About 300 million years ago the amphibians, the animals able to live both on land and in water, appeared. They were giant, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer, or formed. The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles and for nearly 150 million years these were the principal forms of life on land, in the sea, and in the air.

[D] The best index fossils tend to be marine creature. These animals evolved rapidly and spread over large over large areas of the world.

[E] The earliest animals whose remains have been found were all very simple kinds and lived in the sea. Later forms are more complex, and among these are the sea-lilies, relations of the star-fishes, which had long arms and were attached by a long stalk to the sea bed, or to rocks.

[F] When an animal dies, the body, its bones, or shell, may often be carried away by streams into lakes or the sea and there get covered up by mud. If the animal lived in the sea its body would probably sink and be covered with mud. More and more

~~~~~  
mud would fall upon it until the bones or shell become embedded and preserved.

[G] Many factors can influence how fossils are preserved in rocks. Remains of an organism may be replaced by minerals, dissolved by an acidic solution to leave only their impression, or simply reduced to a more stable form.

### 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)

46) The main impression growing out of twelve years on the faculty of a medical school is that the No. 1 health problem in the U. S. today, even more than AIDS or cancer, is that Americans don't know how to think about health and illness. Our reactions are formed on the terror level. We fear the worst, expect the worst, thus invite the worst. The result is that we are becoming a nation of weaklings and hypochondriacs (自疑有病者), a self-medicating society incapable of distinguishing between casual, everyday symptoms and those that require professional attention.

Somewhere in our early education we become addicted to the notion that pain means sickness. 47) We fail to learn that pain is the body's way of informing the mind that we are doing something wrong, not necessarily that something is wrong. We don't understand that pain may be telling us that we are eating too much or the wrong things; or that we are smoking too much or drinking too much; or that there is too much emotional congestion in our lives; or that we are being worn down by having to cope daily with overcrowded streets and highways, the pounding noise of garbage grinders, or the cosmic distance between the entrance to the airport and the departure gate, we get the message of pain all wrong. 48) Instead of addressing ourselves to the cause, we become pushovers for pills, driving the pain underground and inviting it to return with increased authority.

49) Early in life, too, we become seized with the bizarre idea that we are constantly assaulted by invisible monsters called germs, and that we have to be on constant alert to protect ourselves against their fury. Equal emphasis, however, is not given to the presiding fact that our bodies are superbly equipped to deal with the little demons, and that the best way of forestalling an attack is to maintain a sensible life-style.

The most significant single statement about health to appear in the medical journals during the past decade is by Dr. Franz Ingelfinger, the late and former editor of the New England Journal of Medicine. Ingelfinger noted that almost all illnesses are self-limiting. That is, the human body is capable of handling them without outside intervention. 50) The thrust of the article was that we need not feel we are helpless if disease tries to tear away at our bodies, and that we can have greater confidence in the

reality of a healing system that is beautifully designed to meet most of its problems. And even when outside help is required, our own resources have something of value to offer in a combined strategy of treatment.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

You booked a two-week holiday to Sydney with Fly-by-Night Travel. You are not happy with the holiday—the flight was delayed, the hotel was noisy, and so on.

Write to Fly-by-Night Travel to complain about the holiday giving details about the problems. Request some compensation or refund.

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

#### Part B

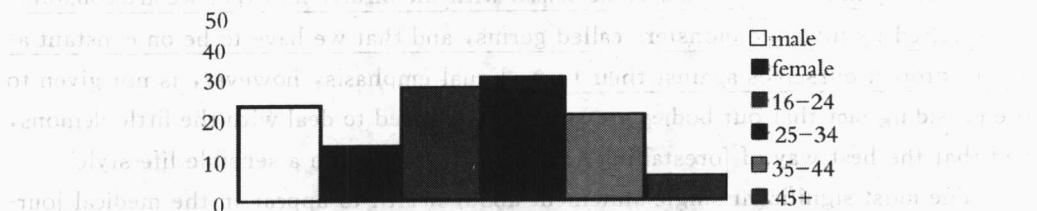
##### 52. Directions:

The graphs below show the types of music albums purchased by people in Britain according to sex and age.

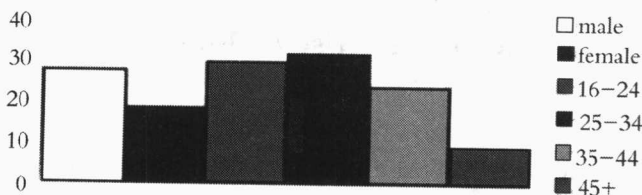
Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write about 160-200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

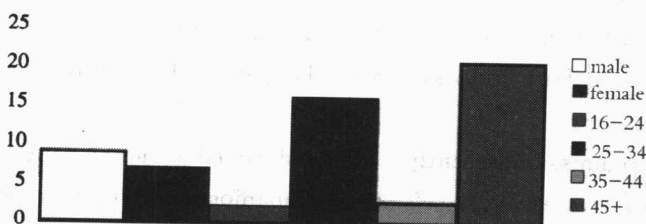
Percentage of people  
who buy Classical Music



Percentage of people  
who buy Classical Music



Percentage of people  
who buy Classical Music





## 试 卷(二)

### 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)

Recent legal research indicated that incorrect identification is a major factor in many miscarriages(失败) of justice. It also suggests that identification of people by witnesses in a courtroom is not as 1 as commonly believed. Recent studies do not support the 2 of faith judges, jurors, lawyers and the police have in eyewitness evidence.

The Law Commission recently published an educational paper, "Total Recall? The Reliability of Witness 3", as a companion guide to a proposed code of evidence. The paper finds that commonly held 4 about how our minds work and how well we remember are often wrong. But while human memory is 5 change, it should not be underestimated.

In court witnesses are asked to give evidence about events, and judges and juries 6 its reliability. The paper points out that memory is complex, and the reliability of any person's recall must be assessed 7.

Both common sense and research say memory 8 over time. The accuracy of recall and recognition are 9 their best immediately 10 encoding the information, declining at first rapidly, then gradually. The longer the delay, the more likely it is that information obtained after the event will interfere 11 the original memory, which reduces 12.

The paper says 13 interviews or media reports can create such 14. "People are particularly susceptible to having their memories 15 when the passage of time allows the original memory to 16, and will be most susceptible if they repeat the 17 as fact."

Witnesses may see or read information after the event, then 18 it to produce something 19 than what was experienced, significantly reducing the reliability of their memory of an event or offender, "Further, witnesses may strongly believe in their memories, even though aspects of those memories are 20 false."

- |                      |                 |                  |                  |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] trustful      | [B] reliable    | [C] innocent     | [D] considerable |
| 2. [A] rate          | [B] degree      | [C] extent       | [D] scale        |
| 3. [A] Manifestation | [B] Declaration | [C] Presentation | [D] Testimony    |
| 4. [A] perceptions   | [B] acceptances | [C] permissions  | [D] receptions   |