

 文都教育

文都教育考研精品系列

2005

考研英语 历年真题精析

主 编：康建刚 丁雪明



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前 言

英语学习有无规律可循?这恐怕是千万个英语学习者一直在苦苦思考的问题。英语考试有无技巧可用?这无疑是众多为考研奋战的考生们最为关心的话题。

硕士研究生入学考试一年比一年竞争激烈,考题模式也是一年不同于一年,但是出题的类型和测试范围却是基本固定的,每套试题既反映了《英语考试大纲》对考生英语知识、能力和水平的要求,又蕴含着命题的指导思想,基本原则和趋势,例如:语法点——虚拟语气,几乎是每年必考的知识点,考生如能把此语法常考的知识点完全、透彻地掌握住,纵然出题者花样百出,只要考生能够识破题意,问题自然会迎刃而解。所以有必要对历年的考试真题进行详细地分析,琢磨,总结,找出出题的规律和测试的重点所在,这样才能做到知己知彼,轻取高分。

为了帮助考生实现这个目的,本书汇集了1994年—2004年历届全国硕士研究生入学考试试题,并对所有试题做出了详尽的解析。另外,本书特意在阅读理解和英汉翻译两项题型中加上难句分析,旨在让考生更加熟悉英语语言的结构,再一次帮助考生复习基础知识。希望考生能够通过仔细阅读本书,总结出应试规律,掌握住各种题型的解题方法和技巧。

在阅读此书时,我们建议考生应该:

- * 先仔细研读《英语考试大纲》,以明确考试的基本要求,接着认真地、有计划地复习。
- * 最好先做试题,严格按照考试规定的时间完成,再对照答案,给自己记分。
- * 多多留意自己易犯错误的知识点。
- * 认真阅读《考研英语学习导航》部分,掌握英语学习的方法和策略。

认真去做这十一套全真试题,并熟记全部的测试点和类型,其效率远远超过做模拟试题,背枯燥的单词词条。如果你只有几个月的复习时间了,一定要好好研读这本《考研英语历年真题精析》,它是使你通向成功的金钥匙。

感谢以下老师的大力支持:张宝钧、邵葆红、王海涛、吴中文、吕儒红、兰淑萍、范杏丽、刘秀玉、李强、王冬梅、杨晓峰、杨敏、邢晓宇、金力、陈轶斐、王月。

最后祝愿同学们在2005年全国研究生入学考试中取得好成绩!

编 者

二〇〇四年三月于北京

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考研英语学习导航

第一部分



第一章 听力解题指南

一、听力题型介绍

听力部分由三部分构成,共有 20 题。Part A 要求听一段 180—220 词的独白或对话,补全表格,录音材料播放两遍。Part B 要求考生听一段 280—320 词的独白或对话,补全所给的句子或回答问题,录音材料同样播放两遍。Part C 要求考生根据所听到的三段录音材料,每段 200—300 词进行选择题作答。录音材料只播放一遍,而且试题的提问不在录音中播放而是在考卷上印出。所有试题先用 2B 铅笔直接把答案写在考卷上,待所有题目作答完毕后,利用专门留出的 5 分钟作答,把答案填到答题卡上。在听每一段录音时,每一道题目之前都有 5 秒的阅读时间。每段录音之前都有一段指导语(指导语不仅印在答卷上还在录音中播放)。Part A 录音播放两遍,两遍之间有 30 秒的时间检查答案,第二遍结束后还有 20 秒的时间检查答案。Part B 也播放两遍,中间有 50 秒的时间检查答案,第二遍结束后还有 30 秒的时间检查答案。Part C 录音只放一遍,考生边听边作答,最后有 30—40 秒的时间检查答案。Part A 和 Part B 的答案要求考生采用录音材料上的文字,书写到指定的位置。

二、解题技巧分析

(一) 重视每题的指导语和提示的相关信息

因为大多数指导语已经将你要听的录音的中心思想概括出来了。在听录音之前利用空隙时间阅读一下指导语以及考卷上的相关信息,可使考生对下面的录音材料有一个大概的了解而做到心中有数。下面举例说明一下:

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 ²)		4
Approximate number of visitors/year	800,000	

Programs provided	Classes	
	Lectures	
		5
	films	

【听力原文】

Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a privately funded Museum of fine arts. It was founded in 1870 and open to public in 1876. Originally housed in Cobbly Square, the museum moved in 1909 to its current location in another district in Boston. The building was designed by American architect Guy Lowell, and features a grand dome with ceiling paintings by the American painter John Singer Sergeant. The most recent addition to the building is its west wing designed by a Chinese-American Architect and completed in 1981. The museum is divided into nine departments including classical, ancient Egyptian, decorative arts and sculpture, painting, contemporary and the most remarkable one-textiles. The collections range from ancient history to the present and include such pieces as the Silver Liberty Bowl, portraits of George Washington and Martha Washington, painted by Gibert Charles Steward and a number of works by French painter Claude Moner. The gallery's exhibition space is 19,137m². About 800,000 people visit the museum each year. In addition to its galleried, collections and traveling exhibitions, the museum provides programs that include classes, lectures, concerts and films for adults, children and families.

【技巧点拨】

对于 Part A, 根据画线部分的提示和表格中具体给出的相关信息, 考生大概了解了本题讲了关于 Boston Museum of Fine Arts 的一些情况。那么有哪些情况呢? 表格中给了波士顿工艺博物馆的建立时间 1870 年, 迁址时间 1909 年, 部门数 9 个, 每年大概的参观人数 800,000, 以及所提供的服务: 开班授课, 进行讲座, 播放电影等。

它给出的问题有: 向公众开放的时间, 西配楼完工的时间, 参展面积等。由此考生立即对录音内容有了全方位的了解。在没听到录音之前, 就知道了录音的大致内容。这样一来, 不仅有利于考生听懂录音材料, 最重要的是能正确辨别包含答案的相关语句, 可以集中精力找寻答案, 并且在第二遍录音当中核对答案。同时, 由于对录音内容有了一定程度上的把握, 考生的紧张感就会减少, 而情绪的适当放松只会更有利于考生作答。

(二) 听重点

由于 Part B 此类题目所要求考生回答的问题直接在文中就可以找到而且多为一两个单词就可以把题目答完。所以考生在听录音材料的时候要做到有的放矢, 千万不要一个单词一个单词地听, 或者每个句子都老老实实在地把它听下来。这样只会顾此失彼, 不重要的信息记下不少而真正需要你作答的问题却只能凭印象, 这样就太得不偿失了。下面具体举例说明一下:

Part B

Directions: 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
--	----

【听力原文】

W: When a couple runs into marriage problems, where should they turn?

M: The primary source of help should be the couple themselves. The last book I wrote, *Four Weekends to an Ideal Marriage*, describes how people can strengthen communication by setting aside a special time or place to meet and discuss their relationship. If they cannot communicate verbally, they might at least write down a list of things that they feel have gone wrong in the marriage. The idea is to discuss these matters constructively, not to be vicious in the criticism. Some church groups have been very successful with marriage encounter weekends that help couples with this process.

W: What if a couple can't work things out for themselves?

M: If people feel so bitter that they cannot even talk with each other, they should consider very seriously a qualified psychologist. And I stress qualified, because there are a lot of unqualified people out there who can make things worse. The best approach I believe is to ask your family physician. If you are having some family problems or marriage problems, who would you seek out? In the main, priests, despite good intentions, are not successful in counseling troubled couples, except for those who had special training in the behavioral sciences. If these two approaches do not work, then maybe the only solution is a divorce. This is particularly true if one of the parties simply refuses to work toward repairing the marriage, or, having gone through counseling, does not want to implement the ideas suggested.

W: How useful is the try of separations?

M: There is value only if during the course of the separation the parties are actively doing something to come close together and to find solutions to their problems. Merely relying on the old

notion that absence will make the heart grow fonder never works.

【技巧点拨】

Part B 部分是典型的“按图索骥”型考题。碰到这类题型你如果一味地考察自己对每句话的理解反应程度,反而会事倍功半的。那么怎样才能事半功倍呢?下面就此题一一解析:这五道题都是考察考生对细节信息的掌握。既然是细节问题,就不能“大海捞针”,应该带着问题有目的地寻找,这才是正确的道路。

第一道题问到帮助存在问题的夫妇的主要方式方法是什么。在此,要进一步提醒广大考生注意,千万不要将考卷上的问题在大脑中转换成中文,再将录音材料在脑中形成中文概念,最后将这两者比较寻找答案。这样做简直是“化简为繁”。比如第一题考生只要抓住关键词 the primary source of help,然后听录音,当听到 The primary source of help should be ...考生就应该感觉出第一道题的答案马上就要呼之欲出了。the couple themselves 即为此题的正确答案。

同样的道理,当答完第一道题后,考生马上看第二道题的关键词——a list of problem and help...discuss。当听到 If they cannot communicate verbally, they might at least write down a list of things that they feel have gone wrong in the marriage. The idea is to discuss these matters constructively, not to be vicious in the criticism. 对单词稍微有一些敏感度的同学会抓住上文画线部分的提示,明白这道题的答案就在这后面不远处了。再加上一个 discuss 的进一步刺激考生的耳朵,考生全神贯注地听到 discuss these matters constructively, not to be vicious in the criticism,接着再看题目,考卷上的 problems 即为录音材料中的 matters,那么 constructively 即为正确的答案了。考生还可以根据其后的进一步说明加深对此题的理解,即把婚姻中存在的问题列在纸上有助于这对夫妇进行建设性地交谈,而不要激烈地相互批评。此题还说明了听力考题中的一个特点就是:有的时候听力材料中的单词和考卷中的问题并不是一模一样的词,而是同意异形词。这时候考生千万不要被这“障眼法”迷惑住了,认为好像讲的不是一件事,而把真正的答案错过了。

接着,我们看第三题,其关键词是 can't talk, consider seriously turning to 当听到 If people feel so bitter that they cannot even talk with each other, they should consider very seriously a qualified psychologist. 考生应该能听得出与考卷上的问题相“匹配”的听力材料。这道题很明显,答案应为“一位训练有素的心理医生”。本题稍微迷惑考生的地方在于题目中多了 turning to,如果考生当场反应不过来,可以利用两遍听力的空隙思考一下,是否符合逻辑。然后再根据第二遍来最后确定一下。其实本题的 turning to 不影响答案。这句话的意思是说“如果这对夫妇无法交谈,那他们会转而考虑谁呢?”。

接着看第四题 Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their _____. 上题的画线部分是关键,意思是说“在劝说不和的夫妇方面,牧师们是无能为力的,尽管他们非常……”在录音中 In the main, priests, despite good intentions, are not successful in counseling troubled couples, except for those who had special training in the behavioral sciences. 我们听到 priest 和紧接着的 despite,考生应先把 good intentions 记下来,然后继续听,看看是否和答案相符。are not successful in counseling troubled couples 和题目中是一致的。至于后面的分句,考生可以不予理会,以免影响下一题的作答。在此,进一步重申了听力听重点而不是“遍地开花”。

最后一道题 According to the old notion, what will make hearts grow fonder? 根据古训,什么能使心与心之间更融洽? Merely relying on the old notion that absence will make the heart

grow fonder never works. 的意思是说仅仅依赖夫妻之间保持距离而达到心灵愉悦是不奏效的。有时候,听力材料的部分和考卷上的题目在结构上或是表达上是不太一样的。可是题目的答案往往涵盖在听力部分中。如果考生在第一遍的时候没能明白确切的意思,那么也不用着急,因为在第二遍的听力中,你可以在指定的部分再听一遍。只要这遍听明白了,也是一样的。此外还要提醒考生注意答案的准确和完整,尽量采用录音中的单词,而不要答非所问。

(三) 边听边找答案

由于 Part C 部分是多项选择题,正确答案就包含在四个选项中。所以耳朵在听的同时,眼睛也在扫视题目下面的答案。又因为只听一遍,所以直接在选项上勾画出正确的选项,最后利用 30—40 秒的时间把答案写到答题卡上。下面举例说明一下。

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

【听力原文】

If you feel tired all the time, you don't necessarily need to go to bed earlier. The solution could be as simple as taking a five-minute afternoon nap. Children under five have an abundance of energy and one of the reasons is because they nap once or twice a day. Many sleep experts think we're programmed to take a nap during the day, and getting back into this habit can be a solution for those who feel tired all the time. Prof. Chis Edzikosky of the Sleep Advisory and Assessment Center thinks that one can feel refreshed after just five minutes' sleep. And research has shown that concentration and attention are improved after even a short nap. Sleep is genetically programmed in babies and it's only as we get older that we learn to sleep for about eight hours at night and not at all during the day. But most research suggests that we are not physically designed to sleep for one long single block. Before the working day became nine to five, all western sleep patterns were more broken up. Research has shown that in the Middle Ages, people's sleep quite often occurred in three distinct parts. A nap in the afternoon, an early evening nap and another longer sleep until dawn. So if you do find yourself feeling sleepy through the day, don't feel you'

第二章 完形填空解题指南

re being lazy by giving in to sleep and having a nap. Your increased energy and alertness will make the rest of your day extra productive.

【技巧点拨】

听力之前如果有时间的话,最好浏览一下题目,并应用我们在上段所讲的找关键词的技巧。在考生做第一题的时候,眼睛在盯住 Children under five have abundant energy 的同时,耳朵听到录音上说 Children under five have an abundance of energy。此时,考生知道找到相关联的内容了,接下来就是在四个选项中确定答案。在紧接着的录音中 and one of the reasons is because they nap once or twice a day. 当考生听到 because 时,迅速把眼睛定格在四个选项中这样可以很明确地找到答案 D;再看下一题,According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by 画线部分为关键词,意为“对于孩子来说,睡眠的模式由什么决定”,这是一道典型的细节分析题。这道题的另一个考点就是我们前面讲过的“同意异词”,显然题目中的 pattern 与听力材料中的 Sleep is genetically programmed in babies 画线部分是一个意思,只不过题目中用了主动语态,而听力材料中用了被动语态。此外,这道题的解答还有一个词形转换的步骤。即把 genetically 转换成 genes,意为“通过基因这个‘程序’”。下面这道题很简单,题目的关键词为 if you feel sleepy through the day,直接就可以在听力材料中听到 if you feel sleepy through the day, don't feel you're being lazy by giving in to sleep and having a nap. 即可知答案为 D。注意答案选择要准确,即要和听力材料保持一致,而不要根据差不多的意思而没有选择最佳的答案。

第二章 完形填空解题指南

一、完形填空题型介绍

完形填空是一项综合技能测试,目的在于通过有意识地破坏短文,句子或段落之间潜在的逻辑关系来检验考生综合运用语言的能力,其难度较大。完形填空首先考察的是阅读能力,可以说是阅读理解题型的一个变体。所以解题的关键是要尽可能多地理解全文大意。在此基础上才有逻辑上的判断。

二、解题技巧分析

完形填空分为词汇、语法结构、搭配和语篇衔接四种类型。对不同类别的题目要采取不同的解题技巧。下面一一介绍:

(一) 词汇

从历年考试试卷来看,词汇部分是测试的重中之重。考生不仅要掌握规定的词汇,而且还要掌握词汇的准确意思,最重要的是要能区别意义相近的词。因此,考生必须作到:1) 熟记常用词组;2) 注意归纳和区别近义词和同范畴的词;3) 利用词根、词缀扩展词汇。

(例题1) Proper selection will eliminate one source of 1 breakdown in the communication cycle. Too often, careless use of words 2 a meeting of the minds of the speaker and listener. The words used by the speaker may 3 unfavorable reactions in the listener 4 inter-



fere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down.

1. A. inaccessible B. timely C. likely D. invalid

【答案】C. likely

【解析】首先,我们来逐个分析一下选择项。A 意为“达不到的,难以接近的”;B 形容词,意为“及时的,适时的”;C 形容词,意为“很可能的”;副词“或许,很可能”;D 无效的。接着,再来看一下题干。题干蕴含的意思是说如果选词不当就有可能使交流中断。因此只能选 C。

2. A. encourages B. prevents C. destroys D. offers

【答案】B. prevents

【解析】A 意为“鼓励”;B 意为“防止,阻止”;C 意为“摧毁”;D 意为“提供”。掌握了这些动词的意思,就可以选出正确的答案。此外,本句中的 meeting 是动名词而不是名词,因而不能将其理解为“会议”。

3. A. pass out B. take away C. back up D. stir up

【答案】D. stir up

【解析】本题的测试点是对动词短语的掌握。A 意为“昏厥,通过考试,分发”;B 意为“取走,拿走”;C 意为“支持”;D 意为“引起,激起”。只有 D 从逻辑上可以修饰 reactions,故选 D。

(例题 2) Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories 1 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 2 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 3 with others. Theories focusing on the role of society that children commit crimes in 4 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status 5 as a rejection of middle-class values.

3. A. interactions B. assimilation C. cooperation D. consultation

【答案】A. interactions

【解析】A 意为“互相作用,互相影响”;B 意为“使同化,使相同”;C 意为“合作”;D 意为“咨询,协商”。选项 A 最贴切原意。

4. A. return B. reply C. reference D. response

【答案】D. response

【解析】A 意为“归还”;B 意为“回答”;C 意为“关于”;D 意为“反应”。根据文中这一句话,因此应该选择一个能够表示原因的词,所以 D 最合适。

(二) 句法结构

语法知识在理解英文的过程中起着至关重要的作用,通过完形填空的方式来考察学生对英语结构的掌握熟练程度。

第二章 完形填空解题指南

(例题1) The words used by the speaker may 1 unfavorable reactions in the listener 2 interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down. 3, inaccurate or indefinite words may make 4 difficult for the listener to understand the 5 which is being transmitted to him.

2. A. who B. as C. which D. what

【答案】C. which

【解析】本题测试的是关系代词的用法。本题为关系代词引导一个限制性定语从句,且这个关系代词在从句中作主语。从句修饰主句中的宾语 reactions。在本句的结构中,可用 which 或 that 作为关系代词。A 在从句中指人; B 引导定语从句时,一般用在 such...as 结构中,例如: I have never heard such a strange thing as you described. ; D 主要引导主语从句,例如: What I have told you is a secret. , 宾语从句,例如: I don't know what's wrong with you. , 以及表语从句,例如: The important thing is what will happen next. 因此只能选择 C。

4. A. that B. It C. so D. this

【答案】B. It

【解析】本题测试的是 it 作形式宾语的用法。在某些复合宾语结构中,常用 it 代替不定式作为形式宾语,而把不定式放在后面,例如: They found it suitable to go Dutch when eating out. 他们认为到饭店吃饭时各付各的账比较合适。A, C 以及 D 都不能在动词不定式结构中起到这种作用,因而被排除。

(例题2) Families have also 1 changes these years. More families consist of one parent households or two working parents; 2, children are likely to have less supervision at home 3 was common in the traditional family 4.

3. A. than B. that C. which D. as

【答案】A. than

【解析】原句中有一个信号词 less, 根据这一词便可以把其他的选项排除, 选项 A 表示比较。

(三) 搭配类型

完形填空不但测试考生的阅读理解能力, 也检验他们的词汇应用能力, 尤其是对词语搭配的掌握。考生的词语搭配知识应成为确定正确选项的最主要依据。

(例题1) The first and smallest unit that can be discussed in relation to language is the word. In speaking, the choice of words is 1 the utmost importance.

1. A. of B. at C. for D. on

【答案】A. of

【解析】be of importance 为常用结构, 例如: The matter is of great importance to us. , 这事对我们极为重要。be of importance = be important 即: be of + 名词 = be + 形容词。再如: be of value = be valuable 有价值的。其他介词不能与名词搭配构成这种结

构,因而不予考虑。

(例题2) 1, inaccurate or indefinite words may make 2 difficult for the listener to understand the 3 which is being transmitted to him. The speaker who does not have specific words in his working vocabulary may be 4 to explain or describe in a 5 that can be understood by his listeners.

3. A. speech B. sense C. message D. meaning

【答案】C. message

【解析】本题的测试点是词语的习惯搭配。transmit message 意为“传递信息”,transmit 不与 speech, sense 以及 meaning 搭配。

5. A. case B. means C. method D. way

【答案】D. way

【解析】本题测试的是介词短语搭配。In a way 意为“以某种方式”,例如:He talks in a strange way. 他以奇怪的方式说话。In case 意为“如果,万一”,例如:In case I forget, please remind me to answer that letter. 如果我忘记了,请提醒我回复那封信。By means of 意为“借,用”,例如:Thoughts are expressed by means of words. 思想借文字表达出来。method 很少与介词搭配。

(四) 语篇衔接

试题经常考察考生对完形填空短文的连贯性和篇章结构的把握。因为这类文章不仅短小精悍,而且上下文的意义相互关联。考生只要注意短文中句与句,句群与句群之间的逻辑关系,就可有依据地做答了。

(例题1) Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories 1 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 2 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 3 with others.

2. A. before B. unless C. until D. because

【答案】D. because

【解析】A 意为“在……之前”,引导时间状语从句;B 意为“除非”,引导条件状语从句;C 意为“直到……才”引导时间状语从句;D 意为“因为”,引导原因状语从句。本句的意思是在说明青少年犯罪的原因,所以应该选择 D。

(例题2) Theories focusing on the role of society that children commit crimes in 1 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status 2 as a rejection of middle-class values.

2. A. or B. but rather C. but D. or else

【答案】A. or

【解析】原句是在说明青少年犯罪的原因,有这种可能,也有另外一种可能。A 意为“或者”; B 搭配不正确; C 意为“但是”; D 意为“否则,要不然”,表示转折关系。所以应该选择 A。

第三章 阅读理解解题指南

一、阅读理解题型的介绍

阅读理解占考研英语试题的 40%,在考研英语《新大纲》的考试说明中对考生的阅读理解能力做出规定和要求:考生能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解和判断英语书面语言材料,能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种文字材料(生词不超过全文的 3%)。共有四篇阅读短文,每篇约 450 词左右,内容涉及社会生活、人物传记、科技教育、历史、政治、文化、经济等,体裁一般包括记叙文、议论文、说明文和科技文体。可见阅读理解题是综合性很强的能力测试题。

从整体看,语言能力的提高起着决定性的作用,但基本技巧的训练也是不可忽视的。基本技巧的熟练掌握决定着考试的临场发挥。当然技巧归技巧,最终影响你阅读理解能力的整体提高还在于“以量取质”,即通过大量的阅读,获得足够多的文化信息,提高吸收和使用英语的能力。大量是指快速,我们每个人每天的时间有限,要想在有限的时间里获得大量的信息,唯有快速别无他法。英语阅读要达到平均每分钟 100 个单词以上,每天必须坚持至少两个小时的阅读时间,长期坚持下去会取得明显的效果。此外,汉语阅读也是获得大量信息的更便捷准确的方法。

二、解题技巧分析

(一) 理解大意

理解文章大概内容而不是力求每句话都看了,都看懂了,这样反而浪费大量时间,并且也不利于做好题目。面对一篇文章,重要的是弄懂它的中心思想而不要急于做题。下面以 1997 年的一道阅读理解为例加以说明。

Passage 4

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. "Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?" Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week. "You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?" At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It's a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to \$17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.