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2016年考研真题第[1]书

# 考研英语 真题

历年真题 + 押题试卷

■ 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试命题研究中心 编著

15套历年真题(2015年~2001年)

5套权威押题试卷

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2016 年考研真题第 [1] 书

# 考研英语 真题王

历年真题 ⊕ 押题试卷

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试命题研究中心 编著

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## 内 容 提 要

为了帮助广大考研学子有效备考,全国硕士研究生入学统一考试命题研究中心组织来自北京外国语大学、北京师范大学和南京师范大学等国内著名高校的命题研究人员,根据最新的考研英语大纲精心编写了本书。

本书包含2015年~2001年的15套考研真题以及5套押题试卷,并且每套试卷都配有试题详解,方便考研学子进行自我检测。15套历年真题+5套押题试卷的科学合理配比,为考研学子们考前复习与备考指明了方向。此外,本书还提供考研词汇速记软件(扫描本书封面右下角的二维码即可获取),能帮助考生有效记忆大量词汇。

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# 2015 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 the **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Though not biologically related, friends are as “related” as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, has 2.

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5.

While 1% may seem 6, it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, “Most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin.”

The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now. 10, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 “functional kinship” of being friends with 14!

One of the remarkable findings of the study was the similar genes seem to be evolution 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

The findings do not simply explain people’s 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population.

- |                       |                  |                   |                |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] what           | [B] why          | [C] how           | [D] when       |
| 2. [A] defended       | [B] concluded    | [C] withdrawn     | [D] advised    |
| 3. [A] for            | [B] with         | [C] on            | [D] by         |
| 4. [A] compared       | [B] sought       | [C] separated     | [D] connected  |
| 5. [A] tests          | [B] objects      | [C] samples       | [D] examples   |
| 6. [A] insignificant  | [B] unexpected   | [C] unbelievable  | [D] incredible |
| 7. [A] visit          | [B] miss         | [C] seek          | [D] know       |
| 8. [A] resemble       | [B] influence    | [C] favor         | [D] surpass    |
| 9. [A] again          | [B] also         | [C] instead       | [D] thus       |
| 10. [A] Meanwhile     | [B] Furthermore  | [C] Likewise      | [D] Perhaps    |
| 11. [A] about         | [B] to           | [C] from          | [D] like       |
| 12. [A] drive         | [B] observe      | [C] confuse       | [D] limit      |
| 13. [A] according to  | [B] rather than  | [C] regardless of | [D] along with |
| 14. [A] chances       | [B] responses    | [C] missions      | [D] benefits   |
| 15. [A] later         | [B] slower       | [C] faster        | [D] earlier    |
| 16. [A] forecast      | [B] remember     | [C] understand    | [D] express    |
| 17. [A] unpredictable | [B] contributory | [C] controllable  | [D] disruptive |
| 18. [A] endeavor      | [B] decision     | [C] arrangement   | [D] tendency   |
| 19. [A] political     | [B] religious    | [C] ethnic        | [D] economic   |
| 20. [A] see           | [B] show         | [C] prove         | [D] tell       |



## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A],[B],[C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

#### Text 1

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they die in their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyle?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarised, as it was in the aftermath of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity as heads of state. And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today—embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

While Europe’s monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy’s reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy’s worst enemies.

21. According to the first two Paragraphs, King Juan Carlos of Spain \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] used to enjoy high public support
- [B] was unpopular among European royals
- [C] ended his reign in embarrassment
- [D] eased his relationship with his rivals

22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] owing to their undoubted and respectable status
- [B] to achieve a balance between tradition and reality
- [C] to give voters more public figures to look up to
- [D] due to their everlasting political embodiment

23. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?

- [A] Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
- [B] The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
- [C] The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
- [D] The nobility's adherence to their privileges.

24. The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] takes a rough line on political issues
- [B] fails to change his lifestyle as advised
- [C] takes republicans as his potential allies
- [D] fails to adapt himself to his future role

25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- [A] Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- [B] Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
- [C] Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
- [D] Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

### Text 2

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smart phone—a vast storehouse of digital information—is similar to, say, rifling through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they sift through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smart phone is more like entering his or her home. A smart phone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing," meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly onerous for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while a warrant is pending. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents



- [B] search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant  
[C] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized  
[D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones
27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] disapproval [B] indifference [C] tolerance [D] cautiousness
28. The author believes that exploring one's phone contents is comparable to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] getting into one's residence  
[B] handling one's historical records  
[C] scanning one's correspondences  
[D] going through one's wallet
29. In Paragraph 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed  
[B] the court is giving police less room for action  
[C] citizens' privacy is not effectively protected  
[D] phones are used to store sensitive information
30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly  
[B] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution  
[C] California's argument violates principles of the Constitution  
[D] principles of the Constitution should never be altered

### Text 3

The journal *Science* is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.

"Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal," writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Association, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE). Manuscript will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal's internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers. The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts.

Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: "The creation of the 'statistics board' was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of *Science*'s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish."

Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, is a member of the SBoRE group. He says he expects the board to "play primarily an advisory role." He agreed to join because he "found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact. This impact will not only be through the publications in *Science* itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after *Science*."

John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology, says that the policy is "a most welcome step forward" and "long overdue." "Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish. I think that for the majority of scientific papers nowadays statistical review is more essential than expert review," he says, but he noted that biomedical journals such as *Annals of Internal Medicine*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *The Lancet* pay strong attention to statistical review.

Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyze data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist. Researchers should improve their standards, he wrote in 2012, but journals should also take a tougher line, "engaging reviewers who are statistically literate and editors who can verify the process". Vaux says that *Science*'s idea to

pass some papers to statisticians “has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify ‘the papers that need scrutiny’ in the first place”.

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] *Science* intends to simplify their peer-review process
  - [B] journals are strengthening their statistical checks
  - [C] few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis
  - [D] lack of data analysis is common in research projects
32. The phrase “flagged up” ( Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] found
  - [B] marked
  - [C] revised
  - [D] stored
33. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] pose a threat to all its peers
  - [B] meet with strong opposition
  - [C] increase *Science*’s circulation
  - [D] set an example for other journals
34. David Vaux holds that what *Science* is doing now \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] adds to researchers’ workload
  - [B] diminishes the role of reviewers
  - [C] has room for further improvement
  - [D] is to fail in the foreseeable future
35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?
- [A] *Science* Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers
  - [B] Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect
  - [C] Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors’ Desks
  - [D] Statisticians Are Coming Back with *Science*

#### Text 4

Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch’s daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the “unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions”. Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only “sorting mechanism” in society should be profit and the market. But “it’s us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit”.

Driving her point home, she continued: “It’s increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom.” This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

As the hacking trial concludes—finding guilty one ex-editor of the *News of the World*, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge—the wider issue of dearth of integrity still standstill. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the *News of the World* in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.

In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place. One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

In today’s world, it has become normal that well-paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organizations that they run. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fair-

ness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

The purpose of editing the *News of the World* was not to promote reader understanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instructions—nor received traceable, recorded answers.

36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the consequences of the current sorting mechanism
- [B] companies' financial loss due to immoral practices
- [C] governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues
- [D] the wide misuse of integrity among institutions

37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Glem Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime
- [B] more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking
- [C] Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge
- [D] phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions

38. The author believes the Rebekah Brooks's deference \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] revealed a cunning personality
- [B] centered on trivial issues
- [C] was hardly convincing
- [D] was part of a conspiracy

39. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] generally distorted values
- [B] unfair wealth distribution
- [C] a marginalized lifestyle
- [D] a rigid moral code

40. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?

- [A] The quality of writing is of primary importance.
- [B] Common humanity is central news reporting.
- [C] Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.
- [D] Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following text, 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 blanks. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

How does your reading proceed? Clearly you try to comprehend, in the sense of identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them, drawing on your explicit knowledge of English grammar. (41) \_\_\_\_\_ You begin to infer a context for the text, for instance, by making decisions about what kind of speech event is involved: who is making the utterance, to whom, when and where.

The ways of reading indicated here are without doubt kinds of comprehension. But they show comprehension to consist not just passive assimilation but of active engagement inference and problem-solving. You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp by presenting you with specific evidence and cues. (42) \_\_\_\_\_

Conceived in this way, comprehension will not follow exactly the same track for each reader. What is in question is not the retrieval of an absolute, fixed or "true" meaning that can be read off and clocked for accuracy, or some timeless relation of the text to the world. (43) \_\_\_\_\_

Such background material inevitably reflects who we are, (44) \_\_\_\_\_ This doesn't,

however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless. Precisely because readers from different historical periods, places and social experiences produce different but overlapping readings of the same words on the page—including for texts that engage with fundamental human concerns—debates about texts can play an important role in social discussion of beliefs and values.

How we read a given text also depends to some extent on our particular interest in reading it. (45) \_\_\_\_\_ Such dimensions of read suggest—as others introduced later in the book will also do—that we bring an implicit (often unacknowledged) agenda to any act of reading. It doesn't then necessarily follow that one kind of reading is fuller, more advanced or more worthwhile than another. Ideally, different kinds of reading inform each other, and act as useful reference points for and counterbalances to one another. Together, they make up the reading component of your overall literacy or relationship to your surrounding textual environment.

- [A] Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfils the requirement of a given course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.
- [B] factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretation but at the same time obscure or even close off others.
- [C] If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.
- [D] In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones the author intended.
- [E] You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity—inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.
- [F] In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts.
- [G] Rather, we ascribe meanings to text on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

### Part C

#### Directions:

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

Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration—one of the great folk wanderings of history-swept from Europe to America. (46) This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

(47) The United States is the product of two principal forces—the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world.

(48) But, the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes. These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character

that was distinctly American.

(49) The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th-and 16th-century explorations of North America. In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six-to twelve-week voyage, they subsisted on barely enough food allotted to them. Many of the ship were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey. Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

“To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief.” said one recorder of events, “The air at twelve leagues’ distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden.” The colonists’ first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods. (50) The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a veritable real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

51. **Directions:** You are going to host a club reading session. Write an email of about 100 words recommending a book to the club members.

You should state reasons for your recommendation.

You should write neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

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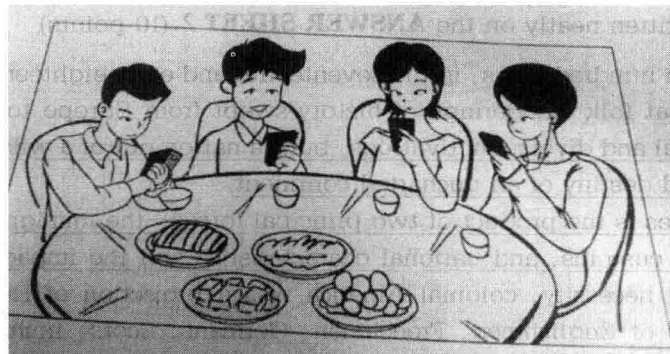
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#### Part B

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 its intended meaning,
- 3) give your comments.

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



手机时代的聚会

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# 2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## 答案与解析

### Section I Use of English

1. 【A】 本题是疑问代词词义辨析题。第一句指出朋友之间拥有共同基因，第二句的意思则是“这就是加利福尼亚大学和耶鲁大学在《美国国家科学院院刊》上发表的一项研究得出的结论”。整个句子是个表语从句，给出的四个选项都可以作为从句的引导词，但是根据上下文可以得出，第一句是研究的结果或者内容，而非原因、方法或者时间。故 what 符合文意。
2. 【B】 本题是动词词义辨析题。根据上下文意思来判断，第一句话指出的内容是两所大学某项研究的结果。四个选项中，只有 concluded 意为“得出结论”，符合文意。
3. 【C】 本题是介词词义辨析题。本题要求选出符合文义、符合搭配的介词。本句的意思是“这项研究是针对 1932 名受试者进行的基因分析”。本题考查 conduct on 介词短语的搭配，故正确答案为 C 选项。
4. 【A】 本题是动词词义辨析题。本句的意思是“将对无血缘关系的朋友以及无血缘关系的陌生人进行比较”，根据上下文可知，研究样本有两组，一组是朋友，一组是陌生人，通过比较两组得出结论。compared 意为“比较”，符合文意。
5. 【C】 本题是名词词义辨析题。本句的意思是“两组样本中受试者是相同的”。sample 意为“样本，样例”，符合文意。
6. 【A】 本题是形容词词义辨析题。此处表达的意思是“也许 1% 看起来微不足道，但对于基因学家来说，却并非如此。”significant 意为“重大的”，加 in-前缀表否定，表示“微不足道的，不重要的”，符合文意。
7. 【D】 本题是动词词义辨析题。本句的意思是“大多数甚至根本不认识他们相隔四代的表亲，但能够通过某种方式选择与那些和自己的亲属相似的人来做朋友”。know 这里表示认识某人，符合文意。
8. 【A】 本题是动词词义辨析题。本句的意思是“却能够通过某种方式选择与那些和自己的亲属相似的人成为朋友”，文章始终关注的是朋友之间基因的相似度。resemble 意为“类似，相像”，符合文意。
9. 【B】 本题是副词词义辨析题。本句的意思是“研究还发现，朋友之间分享相似的嗅觉基因，却没有相同的免疫基因。”also 意为“也，还”，符合文意。
10. 【D】 本题是副词词义辨析题。上文提到“为什么嗅觉基因会产生这样的相似性，目前很难解释”，此句已有内容为“就像研究团队提出的那样，相似的嗅觉基因会把我们吸引到相似的环境中”。如果是以如此肯定的语气做出解释，显然是前后矛盾的，所以此处需要填上一个副词，表达猜测、不确定的语气。perhaps 意为“也许，大概”，符合文意。
11. 【B】 本题是介词词义辨析题。前文指出或许相似的嗅觉基因会将人们吸引到相似的环境中，本句的意思是“但其中还有更多其他因素”。there is more to sth. 是介词 to 的惯用搭配，表达某物不仅仅包括...，还有更多内容，例如：there is more to life than a good job. 故 to 符合文意。
12. 【A】 本题是动词词义辨析题。本句的意思是“也许存在着多种机制，促使我们选择与我们基因相似的人成为朋友”，drive 意为“驱使，促使”，符合文意。
13. 【B】 本题是介词短语辨析题。本句的意思是“不是因为利益选择和基因相似的人做朋友”。rather than “与其说...不如说，而不是”，符合文意。
14. 【D】 本题是名词词义辨析题。of 后是对“functional kinship”的解释，是指有好处的朋友。benefit 指“益处，有益”，符合文意。
15. 【C】 本题是副词比较级辨析题。本句提出了此项研究的另一发现，即相似的基因进化得更快，从下文“human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years”可知，人类的进化速度在过去的三万年中加快了，所以只有相似基因进化更快符合上下文意思，故正确答案为 C。
16. 【C】 本题是动词词义辨析题。本句的意思是“研究这一现象可以帮助我们理解为什么人类的进化速度在过去的三万年中加快了”。understand “理解，明白”，符合文意。
17. 【B】 本题是形容词词义辨析题。此处表达的意思是社会环境对促进进化加速起到了重要作用，因此空格处所填单词应表示“有促进作用的，有助于的”的含义。contributory “促成...的，有助于的”，符合文意。
18. 【D】 本题是名词词义辨析题。“to befriend those of similar \_\_\_\_\_ background”是一种做法或倾向，结合上下文，此处表达的是这项研究发现不能简单地解释为，人们具有和相似种族背景的人做朋友的意愿或者趋势。tendency 意为“倾向，趋势”，符合文意。
19. 【C】 本题是形容词词义辨析题。整篇文章谈论的都是跟基因相关的问题，而四个选项中只有 ethnic “种族的”涉及基因，来自同一个种族的人基因相似度更高。而其他选项既跟基因无关，文章也没有涉及，故正确答案为 C。
20. 【A】 本题是动词词义辨析题。此处表达的意思是他们也特意确保所有对象，包括朋友和陌生人在内，都是来自同一种群。给出的四个动词中只有 see 有“确保，保证”的意思，符合文意。



## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

21. 【C】 本题是事实细节题。根据第一段第①②句可知，西班牙国王胡安·卡洛斯曾声称“国王不退位，而是在睡梦中死去”，但后来却由于“令人难堪的丑闻，以及最近欧洲大选之后共和制的大受欢迎”不得不被迫退位。由此可知卡洛斯并不是主动退位，而是出于难堪的丑闻，以及不受支持被迫的。
22. 【A】 本题是事实细节题。根据第三段第③句可知，“多数皇室家族成员存活下来，是因为他们使公众免去了苦苦寻找一个没有争议、广受尊重的公众人物的麻烦。”所以君主在欧洲的继续存在，不是因为他们的政治作用，主要是他们不受争议、值得尊敬的地位使他们成了国家统一的象征。
23. 【B】 本题是事实细节题。根据文章第四段第③句，“当托马斯·皮凯蒂等经济学家正警告日益显著的不平等以及越来越大的财产继承权力现象时，仍旧由富有的贵族家庭充当现代民主国家的象征性中心，显得甚为怪异”，也就是说贵族家庭本身的特权和富有与他们作为民主国家象征中心的反差，使他们这种角色显得怪异。
24. 【B】 本题是事实细节题。第七段第②句明确指出“而查尔斯奢华的生活方式以及具有强烈等级的世界观，给他带来了危险”，可知英国王室之所以危险，是因为查尔斯的生活方式和等级世界观会使他无法维持如女王那样平等亲民的形象。
25. 【C】 本题是主旨大意题。纵观全文，第一段以卡洛斯的例子引出君主制在欧洲存亡的话题，分析了君主制存在的原因及其消极面，进而指出君主制在现代民主社会面临的挑战，最后以英国为例，强调查尔斯给英国君主制带来的危险。文章的核心不是卡洛斯或查尔斯，而是以这两者为例讨论君主制存亡的话题。

#### Text 2

26. 【C】 本题是事实细节题。根据第一段第②句可知，最高法院正在考虑的是“如果警察逮捕一个人的时候他身上或周围有手机，在没有搜查证的情况下，能否搜查手机的内容”。C项表达稍有变化，但 without being authorized 其实就等于未取得搜查证。
27. 【A】 本题是观点态度题。根据第二段可知，加利福尼亚州认为，法官最好遵循原有惯例，不要打破原有观念，原因是“法官很难评估快速变化的新科技所带来的影响”。但第三段作者明确提出了相反的观点，“许多影响都是可见的，甚至是显而易见的”，全文还有多处直接或间接对加利福尼亚州的观点进行了评论。如第三段第①句“recklessly modest”，第四段第①句“discarding California's lame argument”，从 recklessly “鲁莽地，不顾一切地”和 lame “差劲的，蹩脚的”两个词可以看出，作者对加利福尼亚州的态度是不赞成的。

28. 【A】 本题是事实细节题。根据题干关键词“exploring one's phone contents is comparable to”定位到第四段第③句，“但搜查一个人的智能手机更像进入她/她的家里”，选项A即为该句的同义词。

29. 【C】 本题是事实细节题。题干问的是作者的担忧，第五、六段没有明确提到“concern”一词，但第五段主要观点是公民的数字隐私应该受到保护。第六段补充说明，仅仅承认这一原则还不够。由此可知，作者担忧的是公民的数据隐私不能得到有效的保护。

30. 【B】 本题是事实细节题。第七段中奥因·科尔“将21世纪数字信息的大爆炸和易取得性与20世纪汽车作为一种生活必需品地位的确立相比较”，目的是为了说明“当时法官们不得不为小客车这种新的个人领域确定全新的规则；现在他们也必须理清如何将《第四条修正案》应用于数字信息”，B项表达最准确。

#### Text 3

31. 【B】 本题是事实细节题。第一段第①句明确指出“《科学》杂志将在同行评审过程中额外增加一轮数据核实”，第②句说“这项政策是在其他杂志有类似的举措后制定的”，由此可知各刊物均在加强数据核实。
32. 【B】 本题是词意推测题。由第二段第③句“Manuscript will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal's internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers.”，这里表达的意思应该是先由杂志编辑、评审委员会或外部同行评审等人标记出需要核查的稿件，以进行额外的审查。而 marked 意为“标出”符合上下文想表达的意思。
33. 【D】 本题是事实细节题。第四段第④句指出，“这种影响不仅是通过《科学》上发表的文章本身发挥作用，而是很有可能通过一大批想要效仿《科学》的出版机构发挥作用。”由此可知，其他刊物有可能会将《科学》作为榜样效仿，D项中的“set an example”是“model after”从不同角度的表达。

34. 【C】 本题是逻辑推理题。第六段第③句表明“《科学》把一些论文交给统计人员的想法有其优点也有一个弱点”，在肯定这种做法的基础上，承认它还有提升的空间。

35. 【A】 本题是主旨大意题。由于这是一篇新闻报道型的文章，第一段便点明了报道的是《科学》增加论文数据评审这一流程。并且全篇或者解释背景，或者引用相关人员的评论，都在围绕这一举措进行报道。

#### Text 4

36. 【A】 本题是细节态度题。由第一段第①句提到“我们许多机构中有令人不安的道德信念缺失”，而第②句说，伊丽莎白提出“道德体系已经崩溃，由于我们集体接受了利润和市场作为唯一的筛选机制”。概括来说，伊丽莎白担忧的是，由于将市场和利润作为仅有的筛选机制，很多机构产生了道德信念缺失，符合这一意思的只有A项。

37. 【B】 本题是文意理解题。根据第三段第②④⑤句的内

容“电话被记者们窃听的人数达到了5500人”，“其他人等待着审判的到来”，以及“这个漫长的故事还没有结束”，可以推断，很可能会有更多记者因为窃听电话被判有罪。

38. 【C】 本题是观点态度题。根据第四段第①句“在很多方面，道德目的的缺失不仅仅引导着电话窃听的泛滥，而且也为审判奠定了基调”，下面作者举了丽贝卡通过宣称对窃听事件一无所知，从而被判无罪的例子。由此可知，作者认为她在审判中并不诚实，她的辩护并不可信。
39. 【A】 本题是推理判断题。第五段第③④⑤句指出，“对于这一代，共同的信条就是，社会的筛选机制应当是利润。重要的是效率、灵活性、股东价值、有利营商、创造财富、销售额、影响力以及对于报纸行业的发行量。而那些被贬斥到边缘的词汇是正义、公平、宽容、均衡以及责任。”即由于社会将利润作为标准，导致人们只注重利益，而将道德边缘化。
40. 【C】 本题是推理判断题。首先要知道文章针对《世界新闻报》窃听事件，意在批评当代社会道德观念的缺失。第六段作者指出了《世界新闻报》“没有促进读者理解，内容公正，或者体现任何普通的人性”，而是“在追求发行量和影响力中毁掉人的生活”，表明作者认为该报纸缺乏道德目的，作者的批判即表明作者认为报纸不能置道德于不顾。

### Part B

41. 【C】 本题是顺接关系题。该空格位于文章的第一段，本段主要是分析阅读的过程。空格之前的内容“显然你试着理解，也就是说确定单个词的含义，并找出词语之间的关系，在此期间一直借助你详尽的英语语法的知识”。而空格之后“你开始推测文本的语境”，已转为讨论“语境”，可见空格处所填入的句子很可能是对前面内容的具体阐释，而且属于阅读中理解过程的一部分。浏览所有选项，C项提到猜测词的意思，记下话语实体以及之间的关系以供之后参照，既是对前面内容的具体阐释，也属于阅读的过程。
42. 【E】 本题是顺接关系题。该空格位于全文第二段。第二段前面提到“理解不仅包括被动的同化，还包括主动地参与到推断和解决问题中来”，并举例，“你推断出作者通过给你提供特定的证据和线索，想让你抓住的信息”，而第三段开始“这样来看，理解对于每位读者来说并不会沿着同样的轨道前进。”由此可知，空格处内容与前后都是顺接关系，可能会进一步分析或者举例说明读者“主动地参与到推断和解决问题中来”，并为下一步的结论作铺垫。浏览选项，只有E选项是关于推断的，而且提到“个人反应”，对应下文的内容。
43. 【G】 本题是对比关系题。该空格位于全文第三段。第三段指出“理解对于每位读者并不会沿着同样的轨道前进”，紧接着提出“这里进行着的，不是提取一个绝对的、固定的或者能记下并测量其精准度的‘真实’意义，或者文本和世界间存在的某种永恒不变的关系”。既然

说了“不是…””，下面就应该说“是…””，与之前的内容构成对比关系。G选项以rather开头，并且指出“我们赋予文本意义是基于文本和上下文材料之间的互动”。

44. 【B】 本题是顺接关系题。该段位于全文第四段。空格之前讨论的是背景材料受我们个人的影响，而空格后指出“这并不意味着解读完全是相对的甚至无意义的”，however表明下文内容和之前的内容构成转折关系。B项内容论述个人因素影响着对文本的解读，容易造成理解是相对的这种印象。
45. 【A】 本题是顺接关系题。该空格位于全文第五段。空格之前提出“我们如何解读一篇给定的文本在一定程度上也跟 we 阅读它的兴趣有关”，空格后说“我们任何阅读行为都是带着隐性动机的”，所以空格处填入的内容应与上下文是顺接关系，而且很可能是对前面一句话的具体举例阐释，而A选项提出了多种阅读目的和场景，并指出这些会影响我们的理解。

### Part C

46. 【参考译文】  
这次迁移，由强烈而多样的动机驱使，在一片荒野上建立了一个国家，就其本质而言，这次迁移决定了一片尚未开垦的大陆的特性和命运的发展方向。
47. 【参考译文】  
美国产生于两个主要力量——一是欧洲移民连同他们带来的多样的观念、习俗和民族特征，二是这个新国家本身在融合上述特征之后产生的影响。
48. 【参考译文】  
然而，美国拥有独特的地理条件，加上各民族群体的相互影响，以及在一个未开垦的新大陆上维持旧生活方式的困难，导致了重要的改变。
49. 【参考译文】  
在15~16世纪，北美探索的一百多年之后，运往如今的美国这片新领土的第一船移民横渡了大西洋。
50. 【参考译文】  
那里的原始森林有着丰富而多样的树木，是一个名副其实的宝库，从北部的缅因州一直延伸到南部的佐治亚州。

## Section III Writing

### Part A

51. 【参考范文】

Dear all,

The next reading session of our club is drawing near, and I am very honoured to be the host this time. Now I would like to recommend a book to you, which in this case is *The End of Eternity*.

It's a novel by the world-renowned science fiction writer, Isaac Asimov. The author aside, it's a thrilling story which I'm sure you will all enjoy. And the book has

enjoyed great popularity since its publishing. What's more, I've found it particularly thought-provoking. But I won't spoil it for you; we will discuss it when we meet at the next session.

Looking forward to seeing you all!

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

### Part B

#### 52. 【参考范文】

Depicted in the picture are four young men and women, who are having a getting-together. Various dishes have been laid on the table, yet strangely, they are not eating, and none of them are talking with each other. Staring at their phone screens, all are deeply absorbed in their own digital world. This is a scene we often encounter today.

As phones are getting 'smarter', they have often replaced our friends and families by becoming our connection to the world. We are more interested in browsing through pictures and jokes posted on the Internet by strangers, than asking the people sitting beside us what has been going on in their lives. This cultivates a habit of indifference toward our surroundings, which has a more detrimental effect than many people realize.

Admittedly, smart phones have made our lives much more convenient. We should, however, bear in mind that we can not let them dominate our lives. Spending your days on social networks doesn't help you live a fuller life, and replying to every post on Weibo is no substitute for face-to-face communication. Guys, look up, it's time we talk.