

真题
宝典

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2008版

考研英语真相

资深命题人 ◎ 彻底细解12年真题

彻底
细解

王 林 ◎ 编著

- ◎ 资深命题人全方位精细化彻底细解
- ◎ 赠长难句专章进行系统性分类细解
- ◎ 赠91~95年考研英语真题及答案

西北大学出版社

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2008 考研英语

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王林◎编著

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2005 考研英语真题

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)

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

1. A. although
2. A. above
3. A. limited
4. A. catching
5. A. anyway
6. A. even if
7. A. distinguishing
8. A. diluted
9. A. when
10. A. unusual
11. A. signs
12. A. at first
13. A. subjected
14. A. ineffective
15. A. introduce
16. A. still
17. A. sure
18. A. tolerate
19. A. available
20. A. similar to

- B. as
- B. unlike
- B. committed
- B. ignoring
- B. though
- B. if only
- B. discovering
- B. dissolved
- B. since
- B. particular
- B. stimuli
- B. at all
- B. left
- B. incompetent
- B. summon
- B. also
- B. sick
- B. repel
- B. reliable
- B. such as

- C. but
- C. excluding
- C. dedicated
- C. missing
- C. instead
- C. only if
- C. determining
- C. dispersed
- C. for
- C. unique
- C. messages
- C. at large
- C. drawn
- C. inefficient
- C. trigger
- C. otherwise
- C. aware
- C. neglect
- C. identifiable
- C. along with

- D. while
- D. besides
- D. confined
- D. tracking
- D. therefore
- D. as if
- D. detecting
- D. diffused
- D. whereas
- D. typical
- D. impulses
- D. at times
- D. exposed
- D. insufficient
- D. create
- D. nevertheless
- D. tired
- D. notice
- D. suitable
- D. aside from

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

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as "all too human", with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by _____.

- A. posing a contrast B. justifying an assumption C. making a comparison D. explaining a phenomenon

22. The statement "it is all too monkey" (Line 5, Para. 1) implies that _____.

- A. monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals
B. resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature
C. monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other
D. no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions

23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are _____.

- A. more inclined to weigh what they get B. attentive to researchers' instructions
C. nice in both appearance and temperament D. more generous than their male companions

24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys _____.

- A. prefer grapes to cucumbers
 C. will not be co-operative if feeling cheated
 25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
 A. Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.
 B. Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.
 C. Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
 D. Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

Text 2

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research—a classic case of "paralysis by analysis".

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that _____.
 A. there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death
 B. the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant
 C. people had the freedom to choose their own way of life
 D. antismoking people were usually talking nonsense
 27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as _____.
 A. a protector B. a judge C. a critic D. a guide
 28. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis" (Last line, Para. 4)?
 A. Endless studies kill action. B. Careful investigation reveals truth.

- C. Prudent planning hinders progress. D. Extensive research helps decision-making.
29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?
- A. Offer aid to build cleaner power plants. B. Raise public awareness of conservation.
- C. Press for further scientific research. D. Take some legislative measures.
30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because _____.
- A. they both suffered from the government's negligence B. a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former
- C. the outcome of the latter aggravates the former D. both of them have turned from bad to worse

Text 3

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise"—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line". And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better. "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep—when most vivid dreams occur—as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day," says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events—until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep—or rather dream—on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams _____.
- A. can be modified in their courses B. are susceptible to emotional changes
- C. reflect our innermost desires and fears D. are a random outcome of neural repairs
32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show _____.
- A. its function in our dreams B. the mechanism of REM sleep
- C. the relation of dreams to emotions D. its difference from the prefrontal cortex
33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to _____.

- A. aggravate in our unconscious mind B. develop into happy dreams
C. persist till the time we fall asleep D. show up in dreams early at night
34. Cartwright seems to suggest that _____.
A. waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams
B. visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control
C. dreams should be left to their natural progression
D. dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious
35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?
A. Lead your life as usual. B. Seek professional help.
C. Exercise conscious control. D. Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

Text 4

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing", has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms—he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English "on paper plates instead of china". A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English _____.
A. is inevitable in radical education reforms B. is but all too natural in language development
C. has caused the controversy over the counter-culture D. brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s
37. The word "talking" (Line 5, Para. 3) denotes _____.
A. modesty B. personality C. liveliness D. informality
38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?
A. Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
B. Black English can be more expressive than standard English.

C. Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.

D. Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.

39. The description of Russians' love of memorizing poetry shows the author's _____.

A. interest in their language

B. appreciation of their efforts

C. admiration for their memory

D. contempt for their old-fashionedness

40. According to the last paragraph, "paper plates" is to "china" as _____.

A. "temporary" is to "permanent"

B. "radical" is to "conservative"

C. "functional" is to "artistic"

D. "humble" is to "noble"

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

Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41 _____

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care—to say nothing of reports from other experts—recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42 _____

But "national" doesn't have to mean that. "National" could mean interprovincial—provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province—or a series of hospitals within a province—negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

43 _____

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

44 _____

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they

should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

45

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

- A. Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!
- B. Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies".
- C. What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.
- D. The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.
- E. According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.
- F. So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.
- G. Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

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)

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history. History and news become confused, and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. (46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. (47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market. (48) This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

(49) Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice—that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs. (50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say, "Unity we stand, divided we fall"—and if I had to choose a slogan it would be "Unity in our diversity". A unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Two months ago you got a job as an editor for the magazine *Designs & Fashions*. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him your decision, stating your reason(s), and making an apology.

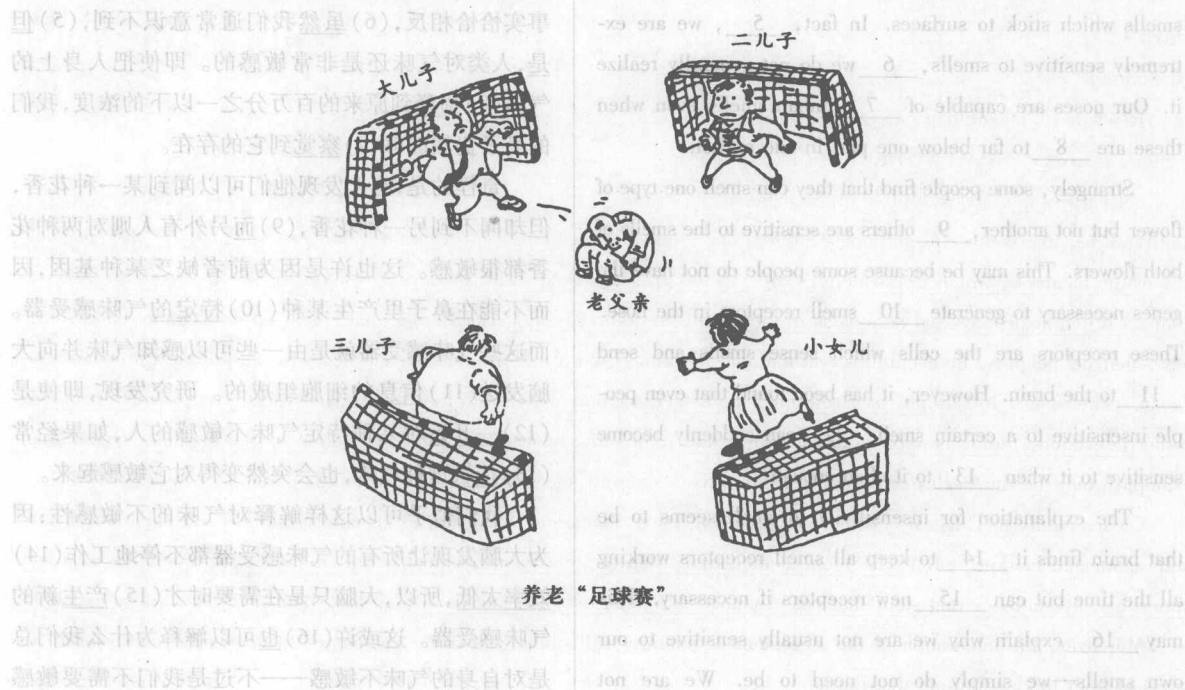
Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160 ~ 200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it.

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



2005 考研英语真题答案速查

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B | 6. A | 7. D | 8. A | 9. D | 10. B |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. D | 14. C | 15. D | 16. B | 17. C | 18. D | 19. A | 20. B |
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. A | 24. C | 25. B | 26. C | 27. D | 28. A | 29. D | 30. B |
| 31. A | 32. C | 33. D | 34. D | 35. A | 36. B | 37. D | 38. A | 39. B | 40. C |
| 41. E | 42. C | 43. G | 44. F | 45. B | | | | | |

2005 考研英语真题彻底细解

Section I Use of English

文章导读

本文是一篇科普类说明文, 阐明了作者对人类嗅觉灵敏度的观点和对它的解释, 并且分析了有时人类嗅觉不灵敏的原因。文章开头说人们通常认为, 和动物相比, 自己的嗅觉不灵敏, 但事实恰恰相反, 人类的嗅觉还是相当灵敏的。第二段进一步阐述了人类嗅觉不灵敏只是暂时的和局部的。最后一段对这种暂时性的不灵敏作出了科学的解释。

全文翻译及英汉对照

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not

人们一直都低估了鼻子的功能。人们通常认为, 和动物相比, 自己的嗅觉不灵敏。(1)而这主要是因为 we 和动物(2)不一样, 我们是直立的。这就是说我们的鼻子(3)只能感知在空气中飘浮的气味, 而大多数气味因为附着在物体表面而被(4)遗漏。事实恰恰相反,(6)虽然我们通常意识不到,(5)但是, 人类对气味还是非常敏感的。即使把人身上的气味(8)稀释到原来的百万分之一以下的浓度, 我们的鼻子仍然能够(7)察觉到它的存在。

奇怪的是, 有人发现他们可以闻到某一种花香, 但却闻不到另一种花香,(9)而另外有人则对两种花香都很敏感。这也许是因为前者缺乏某种基因, 因而不能在鼻子里产生某种(10)特定的气味感受器。而这些气味感受器就是由一些可以感知气味并向大脑发送(11)信息的细胞组成的。研究发现, 即使是(12)一开始对某种特定气味不敏感的人, 如果经常(13)接触这种气味, 也会突然变得对它敏感起来。

我们似乎可以这样解释对气味的不敏感性: 因为大脑发现让所有的气味感受器都不停地工作(14)效率太低, 所以, 大脑只是在需要时才(15)产生新的气味感受器。这或许(16)也可以解释为什么我们总是对自身的气味不敏感——不过是我们不需要敏感

17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

而已。我们(17)察觉不到自己家中惯有的气味,但是当我们去别人家做客时就会(18)注意到不熟悉的气味。大脑发现最好让气味感受器可随时(19)用于接受不熟悉的、危急的信号,(20)例如可能意味着有火灾危险的烟雾味。

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|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. although 虽然 | B. as | C. but | D. while 正当……时,然而 |
| 2. A. above 在……之上 | B. unlike 和……不一样 | C. excluding 不包括 | D. besides 除此之外 |
| 3. A. limited 局限 | B. committed 约束 | C. dedicated 奉献 | D. confined 约束;束缚 |
| 4. A. catching 抓住 | B. ignoring 忽视 | C. missing 错过 | D. tracking 尾随,跟踪 |
| 5. A. anyway 无论如何 | B. though 可是,但是 | C. instead 反而 | D. therefore 所以 |
| 6. A. even if 即使,虽然 | B. if only 要是……就好了 | C. only if 只有,只要 | D. as if 好像 |
| 7. A. distinguishing 辨别 | B. discovering 发现 | C. determining 查明,确定 | D. detecting 发觉,察觉 |
| 8. A. diluted 稀释 | B. dissolved 溶解 | C. dispersed 消散,分散 | D. diffused 扩散,弥漫 |
| 9. A. when | B. since | C. for | D. whereas 但是,相反,鉴于 |
| 10. A. unusual 与众不同的 | B. particular 特别的 | C. unique 惟一的 | D. typical 典型的 |
| 11. A. signs 符号,标记 | B. stimuli 刺激 | C. messages 信息 | D. impulses 冲动 |
| 12. A. at first | B. at all | C. at large 详尽地;普遍地 | D. at times 有时,不时 |
| 13. A. subjected 支配,使经受 | B. left | C. drawn 拉,(to)被吸引 | D. exposed 暴露 |
| 14. A. ineffective 无效的 | B. incompetent 不能胜任的 | C. inefficient 效率低的 | D. insufficient 不充足的 |
| 15. A. introduce | B. summon 传唤,召唤 | C. trigger 引发,激活 | D. create 创造,产生 |
| 16. A. still | B. also | C. otherwise 否则 | D. nevertheless 尽管如此,然而 |
| 17. A. sure | B. sick | C. aware | D. tired |
| 18. A. tolerate 容忍,忍受 | B. repel 击退,使厌恶 | C. neglect 忽略,忽视 | D. notice 注意,留心 |
| 19. A. available 可得到的 | B. reliable 可靠的 | C. identifiable 可以确认的 | D. suitable 适合的 |
| 20. A. similar to 与……相像 | B. such as 例如,比如 | C. along with 除某事物外 | D. aside from 除……之外,不止 |

答案精解及当年考生答对率

1. 【答案及当年考生答对率】C 答对率为 18.3%

【解析】逻辑搭配题。空格前面的句子陈述了一种普遍的看法,即“和动物相比,人类的嗅觉不灵敏”,空格后面的部分是解释导致“人类嗅觉不敏感”的原因,即:“人类是直立的”。换句话说,作者认为,人类鼻子并非不灵敏,只不过因为人是直立的,因此选 C。B 选项不对,as 是引导原因状语从句的连词,放入句中后在语义上与“this is largely because”重复。A 选项表让步,放入原文表示“虽然这是因为……”,显然不符合逻辑。D 选项 while 作并列连词,表对比,即“然而,却”,前后分句中常含意义相反或相对的词汇,如:You like tennis, while I like reading. 你爱打网球,但我爱看书。但这里上下文中不存在对比关系,因此不对。

2. 【答案及当年考生答对率】B 答对率为 84.7%

【解析】逻辑搭配题。空格所在的从句是在对前面提到的“和动物相比,人类的嗅觉不灵敏”这一结论作的解释。空格后面“we stand upright”这一信息可以进一步判断,空格处的介词应表达一种人和动物对立或相反的含义。只有 unlike 表示对立,整个从句的意思是“和动物不同,我们(人类)是直立的”。

3. 【答案及当年考生答对率】A 答对率为 39.5%

【解析】词义辨析题。空格前面的“This means...”表明本句对上文的结论作进一步的阐述。上文指出“人嗅觉不灵敏,主要因为人是直立的”,空格后面说明“因为人直立,所以人的鼻子只能感知在空气中飘浮的气

- 味”,由此可见,空格处填入的过去分词应说明人的鼻子的“局限性”,因此,不能选 B 和 C 项。A 选项 limit 指时间、空间、程度、数量等方面的“最大限度”,D 选项 confine 强调“约束”或“束缚”,如: All prisoners will be confined to their cells. 所有的囚犯必须关在牢房里。因此 D 选项与文意不符。
4. 【答案及当年考生答对率】C 答对率为 44.3%
【解析】词义辨析题。空格前的句子描述的是鼻子的局限性,它只能闻到“飘浮在空气中的气味”,它和空格后的“物体表面的气味”形成对照,由此可推断空格处应填入一个与上文中“perceiving”含义相反的词,所以填 C 选项。B 选项 ignoring 常指主观上故意不理睬或忽视,人类并没有故意忽视“物体表面的气味”,而是没有注意到。
5. 【答案及当年考生答对率】B 答对率为 14.6%
【解析】逻辑搭配题。空格前面的句子提到“人类的嗅觉不灵敏”,而空格后面又说“人类对气味非常敏感”,前后意思截然相反。可见,空格处应填入一个表转折关系的副词,所以, A 和 D 选项不对。C 选项 instead 作连接副词,前后分别连接一个否定表达句和一个肯定表达句,表“反而”, B 选项 though 作转折副词,意为“虽然如此,可是”,因此选 B 项。
6. 【答案及当年考生答对率】A 答对率为 53.3%
【解析】逻辑搭配题。空格所在的整个句子的含义是:“事实上我们对气味非常敏感,_____我们一般意识不到这个事实的存在,”由此可见,空格处填入的只能是表示让步或者转折的词组。只有 even if 符合需要。only if 的意思是“只要”。
7. 【答案及当年考生答对率】D 答对率为 23.7%
【解析】词义辨析题。本题关键是区分四个动词中哪个和后面的 human smells 构成动宾搭配,符合文意。distinguish 强调“辨别,辨认,区分”,如: distinguish good from evil 分辨善恶; distinguish her from her sister 辨别出她和她的妹妹; distinguish between right and wrong 明辨是非,所以 A 选项不正确。discover 侧重于发现隐藏的或者已经存在但以前没有发现的事物,所以不对。determine 强调发现事实或精确计算,也不对。答案只能是 detect,它强调察觉(不易察觉的事物),正好符合原文的意思。
8. 【答案及当年考生答对率】A 答对率为 15.8%
【解析】词汇搭配题。空格所在的句子是 even when 引导的让步状语从句,其含义是“即使当气味被_____到百万分之一时”,因此关键要判断哪个动词可以和 they (指 human smells) 相搭配并且符合句意。dissolved 指“固体溶解于液体中”,dispersed 的意思是“消散,分散”,diffused 指“气体或热量等的扩散或弥漫”,都不符合文意,只有 dilute 指“减小某物的强度、浓度、纯度使其变淡”,填入空格表示“气味被稀释”。
9. 【答案及当年考生答对率】D 答对率为 59.1%
【解析】逻辑搭配题。空格前的分句指出,一些人发现他们能够闻到一种花香,但是闻不到另一种;后一分句提到,而另一些人对两种花的香味都非常敏感,显然两个分句间存在对照关系,逻辑上有转折。四个选项中只有 whereas 可以引导表转折关系的从句,所以选 D 项。
10. 【答案及当年考生答对率】B 答对率为 59.3%
【解析】词义辨析题。空格所在的上下文是:人与人之间之所以存在嗅觉上的差异,可能是有些人缺少某种基因,这种基因能在鼻子里生成某种_____的气味接收器。可见,有部分人具有这种基因或气味接受器,因此它们的特点是“特有的”,所以 B 选项 particular 正确。A 选项 unusual 强调“与众不同的”所以不对; C 选项不对,因为 unique 强调“独一无二的”; D 选项 typical 的意思“典型的”,而不是“特有的”,所以不对。
11. 【答案及当年考生答对率】C 答对率为 47.1%
【解析】词汇搭配题。空格所在的句子是 which 引导的定语从句,说明了气味接收器的功能。句子的谓语由 and 连接的两个动词词组构成,描述了气味接收器工作的两个步骤:感知气味和向大脑发送_____。因此选 C 项 message,它可泛指各种“信息”。向大脑发送的不应该是“标记”,所以 A 选项 signs 不对;接受器不会直接把受到的“刺激”传达给大脑,所以 B 选项不对; impulses 多表示人的冲动或兴奋,所以也不对。
12. 【答案及当年考生答对率】A 答对率为 42.9%
【解析】词义辨析题。空格前的 insensitive 和空格后的 sensitive 形成对比,空格处和 when 引导的状语结构也形