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2009 年考研 英语 必备

主编 王长喜

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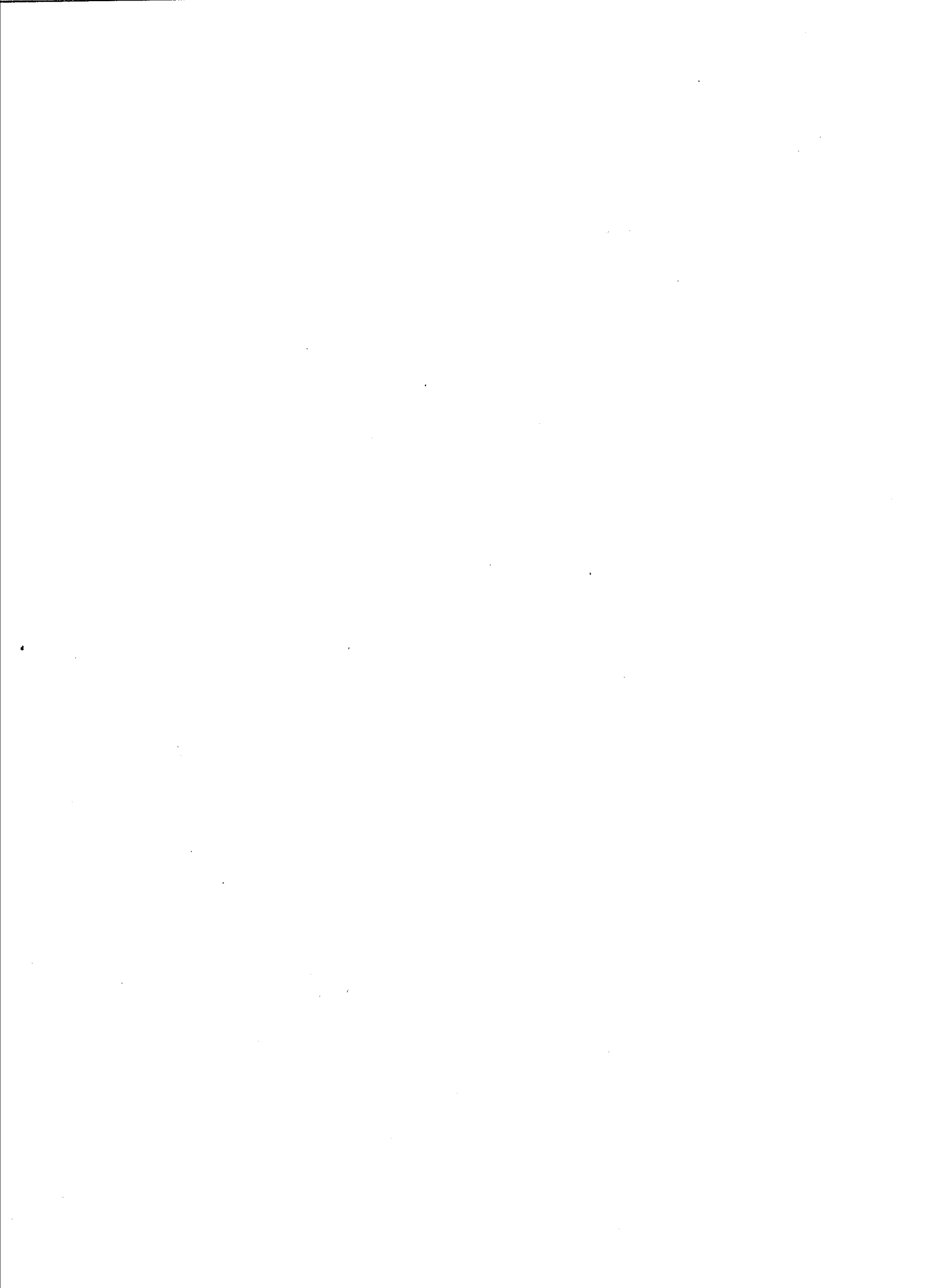
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开卷篇

真题自测

0

搞清楚自己英语的真正水平是进行有效复习的第一步，本书以2008年和2007年真题开篇，以方便考生进行自测，为自己定位，从而更有针对性地进行复习。



2008 年考研英语真题自测

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 idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in 8 are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test, 9 12—15 points above the 10 value of 100, and have contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 13. They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, 14, have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education. The latter was seen as a (an) 17 of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] selected | [B] prepared | [C] obliged | [D] pleased |
| 2. [A] unique | [B] particular | [C] special | [D] rare |
| 3. [A] of | [B] with | [C] in | [D] against |
| 4. [A] subsequently | [B] presently | [C] previously | [D] lately |
| 5. [A] Only | [B] So | [C] Even | [D] Hence |
| 6. [A] thought | [B] sight | [C] cost | [D] risk |
| 7. [A] advises | [B] suggests | [C] protests | [D] objects |
| 8. [A] progress | [B] fact | [C] need | [D] question |
| 9. [A] attaining | [B] scoring | [C] reaching | [D] calculating |
| 10. [A] normal | [B] common | [C] mean | [D] total |
| 11. [A] unconsciously | [B] disproportionately | [C] indefinitely | [D] unaccountably |
| 12. [A] missions | [B] fortunes | [C] interests | [D] careers |
| 13. [A] affirm | [B] witness | [C] observe | [D] approve |
| 14. [A] moreover | [B] therefore | [C] however | [D] meanwhile |
| 15. [A] given up | [B] got over | [C] carried on | [D] put down |
| 16. [A] assessing | [B] supervising | [C] administering | [D] valuing |
| 17. [A] development | [B] origin | [C] consequence | [D] instrument |
| 18. [A] linked | [B] integrated | [C] woven | [D] combined |
| 19. [A] limited | [B] subjected | [C] converted | [D] directed |
| 20. [A] paradoxical | [B] incompatible | [C] inevitable | [D] continuous |

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

Text 1

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.
22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women
- [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress. [B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.
[C] are more capable of avoiding stress. [D] are exposed to more stress.
23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be
- [A] domestic and temporary. [B] irregular and violent.
[C] durable and frequent. [D] trivial and random.
24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 4, Para. 5) shows that
- [A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.
[B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses.
[C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.
[D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out? [B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference
[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say? [D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

Text 2

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality. The

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses
- | | |
|---|---|
| [A] the background information of journal editing. | [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports. |
| [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers. | [D] the traditional process of journal publication. |
27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
- | | |
|---|--|
| [A] It criticizes government-funded research. | [B] It introduces an effective means of publication. |
| [C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers. | [D] It benefits scientific research considerably. |
28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that
- | | |
|---|--|
| [A] it provides an easier access to scientific results. | [B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers. |
| [C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge. | [D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research. |
29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to
- | | |
|---|---|
| [A] cover the cost of its publication. | [B] subscribe to the journal publishing it. |
| [C] allow other online journals to use it freely. | [D] complete the peer-review before submission. |
30. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- | | |
|--|---|
| [A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers. | [B] A new mode of publication is emerging. |
| [C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication. | [D] Publication is rendered easier by online service. |

Text 3

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U. S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients—notably, protein—to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height—5'9" for men, 5'4" for women—hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There

are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism,” says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, “you could use today's data and feel fairly confident.”

31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to
- [A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players. [B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U. S.
[C] compare different generations of NBA players. [D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players.
32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?
- [A] Genetic modification. [B] Natural environment.
[C] Living standards. [D] Daily exercise.
33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
- [A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
[B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
[C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
[D] Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.
34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future
- [A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size.
[B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged.
[C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen.
[D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable.
35. The text intends to tell us that
- [A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern. [B] human height is becoming even more predictable.
[C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit. [D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered.

Text 4

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong—and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wienczek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings's children—though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

36. George Washington's dental surgery is mentioned to
 [A] show the primitive medical practice in the past. [B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
 [C] stress the role of slaves in the U. S. history. [D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.
37. We may infer from the second paragraph that
 [A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.
 [B] in its early days the U. S. was confronted with delicate situations.
 [C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life.
 [D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U. S. history.
38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?
 [A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery. [B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
 [C] His attitude towards slavery was complex. [D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.
39. Which of the following is true according to the text?
 [A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
 [B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
 [C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.
 [D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.
40. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his
 [A] moral considerations. [B] military experience. [C] financial conditions. [D] political stand.

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

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41) _____.

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42) _____. Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(43) _____. Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (44) _____. These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions.

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote "The A & P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (45) _____.

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times—and then again—working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

- [A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.
- [B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

- [C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.
- [D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.
- [E] Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.
- [F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A & P," the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.
- [G] By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

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)

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that "I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree." (49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said: "Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music." (50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to

- 1) make an apology, and
- 2) suggest a solution.

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.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

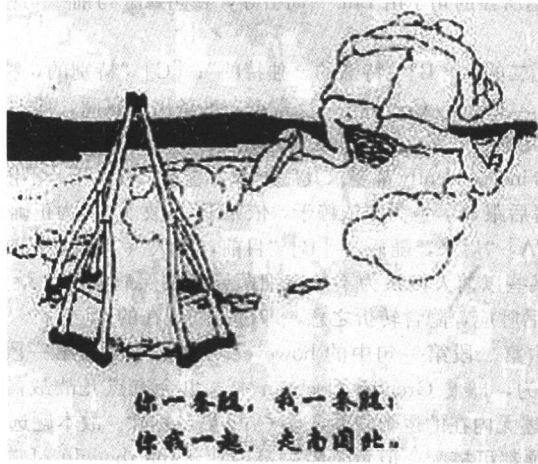
Part B

52. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) give your comments.

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



2008年考研英语真题答案详解

Section I Use of English

【文章大意】 本文主要介绍了人类的智慧与经历和遗传等的关系。出自2005年6月2日《经济学人》，文章标题是“The Evolution of Intelligence - Natural Genius?”

- [B], 语义衔接题。[A]“挑选”; [B]“准备”; [C]“迫使, 责成”; [D]“高兴地, 满足地”。前一句指出“假设的提出者不敢公开地指名道姓”, 本题所在的句子由 But 一词引导, 在句意上与前一句相反, 即 Gregory Cochran “打算或准备说了”, 故选 [B]。
- [D], 惯用衔接题。[A]“独一无二的”; [B]“特殊的, 独特的”; [C]“特别的, 特殊的”; [D]“罕见的, 珍贵的”。根据文中前两句的逻辑关系可知, Gregory Cochran 一反常态, 准备出头露面, 那他就是我们所说的“出头鸟”了。本题看似近义词辨析, 实为考查固定搭配, a rare bird 意为“稀世珍品, 旷世奇才, 罕见之人(物)”。故 [D] 正确。
- [A], 惯用衔接题。independent 和 independently 都要求其后面跟 of, 意为“独立于, 不依赖于”。注意 independent (ly) 和 dependent (ly) 后面跟不同的介词, 后者后面跟 on, 意为“依赖于, 依靠于”, 故 [A] 为正确答案。
- [C], 词义辨析与逻辑衔接题。[A]“后来, 随后”; [B]“目前, 不久”; [C]“先前, 以前”; [D]“最近”。根据本题所在句的句意和上下文可知, “某些以前人们认为不是由细菌导致的疾病实际上就是传染病”, 故本题选 [C]。注意 [C] 项与本句后面的 actually 前后呼应, 隐含转折之意, 即过去和现在的不同。
- [C], 语义衔接与逻辑衔接题。由第二段第一句中的 however 可知, 本段在第一段“起”和“承”的基础上笔锋突“转”, 说明“一想到他的行将所为, 即使 Gregory Cochran 本人也会有点儿战战兢兢”, Even 符合逻辑关系。So 和 Hence 表示因果关系, 与前文所述无内在的逻辑联系, 而 Only 更易排除。故本题选 [C]。
- [A], 词义衔接题。at 和四个选项都可搭配, 但意思相去甚远。at the thought of “一想到...”; at the sight of “一看到...”; at the cost of “以...的代价”; at the risk of “冒...的风险”。根据句意可知, 只能是“一想到...”, 故答案为 [A]。
- [B], 词义辨析与逻辑衔接题。[A]“建议”; [B]“建议, 提出”; [C]“对...提出异议”; [D]“反对”。从本题所在的句意可以看出, Gregory Cochran “不但..., 而且解释了出现这种情况的过程”, 故“不但”后的内容应为“提出”, 故 [B] 正确。注意 suggest 有两个基本意义, 一为“建议”, 其后的宾语从句要用虚拟语气; 二为“暗示, 提出”, 其后的宾语从句不用虚拟语气。
- [D], 惯用搭配和逻辑衔接题。in progress “在进行中”; in fact “事实上”; in need “在危难(急)中”; in question “正被讨论的; 可怀疑, 被争论”。前一句话中说明“有一类人比其他所有人都聪颖智慧”, 但未具体叙述“这一类人”的信息, 而本题所在的句子即是上一句的补充说明, 两句在逻辑上存在递进关系。故选 [D]。
- [B], 词义辨析与惯用搭配题。[A]“达到, 获得”; [B]“得(分)”; [C]“达到, 到达; 伸出”; [D]“计算; 考虑”。根据空格后的词 12-15 points 可知, 所填动词应具有“得分”之意, 故本题选 [B]。attain 一般表示“经过不懈努力达到”, 后常跟像 goal 这样的词; reach 表示“到达某个地方”, 不涉及努力程度, 还可以表示“得出”(如 reach a conclusion)、“伸出”(如 reach one's hand); calculate 表示“通过计算得出”, 如 calculating the area of a circle (计算圆的面积)。
- [C], 词义辨析题。[A]“正常的”; [B]“共同的”; [C]“平均的”; [D]“总的”。根据题意和常识可知, 智商的平均值为 100, 毫无疑问应选 [C] mean。注意: 一般来说, average 表示“平均的”较常用, mean 表示这个意义时相对专业。其他词的常用搭配举例: normal behavior/temperature/weight/relations: 正常行为/温度/体重/关系; common sense/interest/interests/problem: 常识/共同兴趣/共同利益/共同的问题; have a lot/little in common: 有很多/几乎没有共同之处; total score/amount: 总分/总量。
- [B], 词义辨析与逻辑衔接题。[A]“无意识地, 不知不觉地”; [B]“不成比例地”; [C]“不确定地”; [D]“不知解释地, 不能说明地”。本题所在的句子要传达的意思是: 这组人所作的贡献比例非常大。其他三个词在逻辑上无法嵌入该句。故本题选 [B]。
- [D], 词义辨析与逻辑衔接题。[A]“使命, 任务”; [B]“财富, 运气”; [C]“利益”; [D]“事业, 职业”。本题所在的句子是一个由 as 引导的非限制性定语从句, 根据上下文可推断, 只有 [D] career 最符合题意。
- [A], 词义辨析题。[A]“证实, 确定”; [B]“目击, 证明”; [C]“观察; 遵守”; [D]“赞成; 批准”。本题所在的句子和上一句有密切的联系: 通过这群人所从事的职业就可以证实, 他们对西方精神和文化生活的贡献非同一般。故 [A] 正确, 其他词的意思都不能嵌入该句。
- [C], 逻辑衔接题。四个选项的意思都很简单, 但所填入的词应符合什么逻辑关系呢? 通过分析可知, 前一句话和本

题所在的这句话之间存在转折关系。故本题选 [C] however。

15. [D], 惯用衔接题。四个选项都可与 to 搭配, 意思分别是“让给”、“使明白”、“继续开展, 坚持”和“归因于”。通过对本句话的分析可知, [D] 符合题意。
16. [D], 词义辨析题。[A] “评定”; [B] “监督; 管理”; [C] “管理, 执行”; [D] “重视”。本题所在的句子要表达的意思是: 前者被归于社会因素, 如重视教育的优良传统。故选 [D], 其他三个选项的意思均不符合。
17. [C], 词义辨析题。[A] “发展”; [B] “起源, 起因”; [C] “结果”; [D] “工具, 手段”。本题所在的句子要表达的意思是: 后者被认为是遗传个例, 即 genetic isolation 导致了 the latter, 而 [C] 正好符合句意。
18. [A], 词义辨析题。link 表示两者之间的关联或联系; integrate 表示两者结合为一个整体; weave (过去式: wove; 过去分词: woven) 表示两者交织在一起; combine 表示两者结合。本句意为: 智力和疾病是紧密相关的, 故选 [A]。integrate 隐含“部分是整体不可缺少的”, 而 intelligence 和 disease 显然是两类不同属性的事物; weave 通常表示“编入”, 其过去分词具有形容词性质, 意为“相互交织的”。综上分析, 选项 [A] 更能表示“二者的紧密结合”。
19. [B], 词义辨析题。四个选项后都可跟介词 to, 具有相同的语法特征, 但意义不尽相同。limit to “局限于”; subject to “使遭受 (经受)”; convert to “转变为”; direct to “指向, 导向”。显然, 本题所在的句子意思是: 这些人非同寻常的经历使其更容易遭受独特的进化压力, 从而形成了这一看似矛盾的状况。故本题选 [B]。
20. [A], 词义辨析与逻辑衔接题。[A] “似是而非的”; [B] “矛盾的, 不调和的”; [C] “不可避免的”; [D] “连续的, 持续的”。本文一方面说, 这类人非同寻常, 贡献巨大; 另一方面又说他们也有软肋, 即其所经受的独特的进化压力使他们更容易患恶性疾病。正反有别, 令人困惑, 故而看似矛盾却是事实。故 [A] 正确。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【结构分析】 本文是一篇说明文。第一段和第二段主要说明男女由于生理上的差异, 在相同的情况下面对压力时, 女性可能更容易产生焦虑和沮丧; 第三段利用叶胡达医生的研究成果说明女性容易在压力面前表现出焦虑的原因: 她们面对的压力比男性要多得多; 第四段指出男女面对的压力种类不同: 女性面临的压力大多来自家庭内部且时常发生, 而男性所面临的压力则大多是战争和具有偶然性的动态情况; 第五段是对第四段的一个举例说明; 最后一段指出在压力危及健康之前将其予以化解的重要性。

21. [A]. 主旨大意题。第一段和第二段主要说明: 在面对压力时, 由于男女生理上的差异, 女性可能更容易产生焦虑和沮丧。文中的“sex hormones”和“chemicals”是关键词, 与 [A] 项中的“biologically”意思吻合, 故选 [A]。[B] “女性遭受的压力多来自男性”和 [C] “女性比男性更有处理压力的经验”在前两段中都未提及, 较容易排除。[D] 项只是单纯说明男女面对压力的差异, 未涉及前两段的核心, 所以不正确。
22. [D]. 事实细节题。文章第三段中叶胡达医生的研究表明, 女性容易在压力面前表现出焦虑, 并非其不善于容忍压力, 而是因其较男性面临更多压力, 因此选 [D]。[A] 表意错误, 第二段指出女性面对压力时产生的化学物质比男性多, 从而更易焦虑, 而不是说女性需要更多的化学物质来处理焦虑。第三段第三句提到女性容忍压力的能力或许比男性更好, 所以 [B] 项错误。原文提到女性需要处理更多压力, 而不是更能逃避压力, 显然 [C] 项错误。
23. [C]. 事实细节题。从该段中“tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature”“they tend not to be one-shot deals”“these longer relationships can be quite devastating”可知答案为 [C], 其中该选项中的“durable”与原文中的“chronic”同义; “frequent”与“not one-shot, longer”同义。[A] “家庭内部的”和“暂时性的”、[B] “不规则的”和“暴力性的”、[D] “琐碎的”和“偶然的”均不合题意。
24. [B]. 细节理解题。该句的字面意思是“每个月都是靠工资度日, 也就是说工资仅仅能够维持生活, 没有结余”。从文中可以看出, 作为一个单身母亲, 阿尔瓦雷兹面临很大的生存压力, 要付房租等日常开支, 这与 [B] 项中所指的她的薪水几乎不能满足日常生活开销相吻合。[A] 和 [C] 两项断章取义。[D] 完全曲解了“paycheck”的意义。
25. [D]. 主旨大意题。文章一开头就说女性在其他领域还在一直追赶男性, 但是在面临的压力面前一直是领先的。文章通篇表明了压力方面男女不平等这一主题。所以选 [D]。[A] 项过于宽泛, 未提及性别差异这一关键因素。[B] 只是单纯指出了男女在压力面前的差异, 而忽略了文章的侧重点: 女性在压力面前的表现。[C] 只是文章涉及的某个具体知识点, 不能概括文章的全部内容。

Text 2

【结构分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了一种新型出版业——网络出版的出现及其对传统出版业的影响。第一段介绍了实验报告的出版程序；第二段说明因特网的重要影响：不仅影响传统出版业的利润，而且标志着科学方面的重大变化；第三段举例说明传统出版业是一个利润巨大的行业；第四段说明因特网改变了刊物出版的传统形式，出现了一些全新的出版形式。

26. [D]. 段落大意题。本文主要讲传统的出版方式和新的出版方式的对比，新的出版方式对传统出版方式的突破。第一段以实验报告的发表为例介绍了传统科学期刊出版方式：研究人员把研究结果递交给刊物，刊物的编辑在隐去作者姓名及相关信息后把论文递交给编审，根据审查结果或出版或拒绝出版此篇论文。版权由杂志社保留，研究者必须订阅杂志才能查找此研究结果的相关文章。第二段则话锋一转，说这种情况已不复存在。由此可知 [D] 正确，即“刊物出版的传统流程”。[A]、[B]、[C] 项均不正确。
27. [C]. 细节判断题。文章第二段开头说网络使得获取科学研究的成果更容易。OECD 的报告对其（网络使得获取科学研究的成果更容易）深远的影响做出阐述：这（OECD 的报告）使得获利不菲的出版商大为头疼，更进一步地，它表露了一个变化，即获得科学研究成果的途径。到目前为止它（获得科学研究成果的途径）是科学奋斗的重要的一部分。值得注意的是，OCED 的报告本身并没有使得科学研究显著获利，而是其报告里的关于网络使得获取科学研究的成果更容易这一事实使得科学研究显著获利。
28. [A]. 事实细节题。由题干的关键词“online publication”可知其与 Internet 有关，第二段明确指出“网络出版使得人们容易获得科学结果”，所以 [A] 正确。文章未谈论研究者的获利问题，只提到 scientific publishing market 是一个 big business，故排除 [B]；[C] “强调科学知识本身无比重要的作用”非本文讨论的范围；[D] 项文章并未提及，较易排除。
29. [A]. 事实细节题。根据题干中的关键词“the open-access publishing model”可以定位于最后一段的“there is open-access publishing... asking the author... to pay for the paper to be published”，[A] 项是该句的同义转述，为正确答案。
30. [B]. 主旨大意题。本文主要说明了一种新型出版业——网络出版的出现及其对传统出版业的影响。所以选项 [B] 正确。网络出版对传统出版行业构成威胁，但并不威胁出版商本身，[A] 断章取义；[C] 是表明作者观点的题支，不符合主旨大意题的要求；[D] 仅是文章的部分内容，亦排除。

Text 3

【结构分析】本文是说明文。文章主要说明：由于受基因的限制，美国人的平均身高自 20 世纪 60 年代以来没有再增长，而且在不久的将来也不会有所增长。第一段是个例子，指出美国 NBA 球员的平均身高在增长；第二段说明运动员身高的增长会使我们忽略美国人平均身高停止增长这样一个事实；第三段说明身高的增长主要在 20 岁以前，且需要大量的热量和营养物质，尤其是蛋白质；第四段指出基因有利于避免身体长得太高；最后一段说明基因的最大限度是可以改变的，但不会很快改变。

31. [A]. 事实细节题。由题干中的关键词“Wilt Chamberlain”，定位在第一段。该段通过将 Wilt Chamberlain 的身高和上个赛季的 NBA 球员的身高进行对比，说明 NBA 球员的身高在增长。所以 [A] 正确。从文章的中心来看，[B]、[C]、[D] 三项很容易排除。
32. [C]. 推理判断题。文章第三段主要说明身高的增长有赖于大量的热量和营养物质，尤其是蛋白质。从该段中的“*But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have... increased in height by...*”，可以看出生活水平对于身体成长所起的重要作用，[C] 项的“Living standards”与原文中“as diet and health improved”同义，故为答案。另外，[A]、[B]、[D] 三项文中都未提及。
33. [B]. 观点态度题。[A] 过于绝对，且文中没有提到；[C] 是一种最高级形式，文中并没有将美国人的身高与其他国家人的身高对比，非作者的观点；[D] 项断章取义，不符合文章的内容。所以 [B] 为正确选项。
34. [D]. 推理判断题。最后一段主要说明基因的最大限度可以改变，但不会很快改变，暗示人的平均身高不会很快改变。而且文章最后一段中的“90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration”和“you could use today's data and feel fairly confident”两句都暗示了 [D] 项所提到的内容，故正确。
35. [C]. 主旨大意题。本题考查对文章主旨的把握；综观全文，总结各段大意（详见文章结构分析）可知，文章主要是说明美国人的身高不会再增加这一中心问题，所以只有选项 [C] 充分表达了该内容。[A] 文章未提及；[B] 过于宽泛，文章只是讨论美国人的身高，而非整个人类，故排除；[D] 与文意相反。

Text 4

【结构分析】本文是说明文。文章主要说明了美国一些开国元勋对待废奴问题的态度和做法，并分析了其原因。第一段是关于华盛顿补牙的一个例子，通过揭露隐私的方式引出本文的主要内容。第二段指出一些开国元勋虽然憎恨奴隶制度，但很少为废奴而斗争。随后的四个段落从文化、经济、政治和个人等四方面分析了这些开国元勋在他们任期内没