



TOPWAY

淘金式巧攻

上海交通大学

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考研英语10年真题

一针见血，
远胜废话连篇

1999-2008



三步进阶

● 定位 ● 解析 ● 点睛

沙里淘金

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言.....

定位、解析、点睛——《淘金式巧攻考研英语 10 年真题》首创“三步进阶”式考研英语应试思维，帮助考研学子走出试题迷宫，攻克考研难关。



沙里淘金找出解题关键

一、划线点评，直指要害

考研英语每篇文章的平均长度为 400–450 个单词，但其中只有四五句话（50 字左右）是该篇阅读 5 道题的解题关键。大海捞针地寻求答案，不仅考试时间不够用，而且一旦抓错关键句，就会造成理解误差，答题丢分。《淘金式巧攻考研英语 10 年真题》首先教会考生正确定位解题关键句。在“试题答案与解析”部分，【定位】栏明确指出考点所在位置，让考生不必在次要文段徘徊。同时，在译文中给解题的关键句加上了下划线，标明其对应的题号，帮助考生迅速剔除无关信息，沙里淘金，萃取答题精华。

二、画图说明，脉络清晰

如何掌握快速定位考点的方法呢？《淘金式巧攻考研英语 10 年真题》别出心裁地设置了“图解 & 定位解析”，这在同类书籍中尚属首创。通过画图说明，阅读篇章的主干结构、题目设计与考点定位的关系便可一目了然。通过对“图解 & 定位解析”的学习，考生便能逐渐掌握快速定位考点的方法，遇到任何阅读文章，解答起来都同样得心应手。



一针见血远胜废话连篇

一、化英为中，理解倍易

在学习考研真题辅导书时，很多考生都有类似的感觉：解析常常大量引用英语原文，解释是中英文夹杂的长篇大论，一道题的解析甚至比全文的翻译还要长。读这样的解析犹如在做另一篇更长、更难、更烦的阅读题，读者的耐性饱受考验，苦不堪言。《淘金式巧攻考研英语 10 年真题》摒弃了这一得不偿失的解析方法，杜绝大量引用英语原文的做法，取而代之的是精练的中文解析，辅之以原文中的英文关键词/词组。考生学习起来不仅速度加倍，而且理解也更加容易。同时，本书不仅给出阅读理解的全文翻译，还十分贴心地给出“英语知识应用”题和翻译题的全部译文，让考生更透彻地理解试题原文。

二、化繁为简,一语中的

试题的解析越长越好吗?未必!解析要做到冗长并不难,难的是要“到位”。综观林林总总的考研真题辅导书,解析大多繁长不堪,一大堆无关紧要的东西往往湮没了重点。有的解析根本没有解释到点子上,纯粹是用“长”来掩饰其“不到位”。这样的解析,读完了还是令人迷惑不已。《淘金式巧攻考研英语 10 年真题》的【解析】内容力求短小精悍、一针见血,把重点放在“到位”二字上。为了达到这个目标,专家们对解析进行了一而再、再而三的修改和提炼,孜孜不倦方成寥寥数语,却能让考生茅塞顿开、豁然领悟。

点睛 触类旁通实现赢在起点

一、画龙点睛,触类旁通

学会解答一道题,便学会了解答一类题!考生学习真题,为的不只是学会解答这些已经考过的题目,而是要学会解题的方法。《淘金式巧攻考研英语 10 年真题》精心研究了帮助考生学会触类旁通的方法。“英语知识应用”和“阅读理解”部分有【点睛】栏概括总结每一类题的性质、解答方案,或者剖析这类题的命题陷阱。翻译题的【画龙点睛】分析了每一类题的理解难点和翻译技巧。写作题的“范文解析”不仅给出参考范文,更对范文进行分点、分段的解析;它还标出该类写作的常用句型,并且在“句型转换”中罗列可替换的句型来帮助考生充实语料库。已经考过的题目通常不会再考,但是类似的命题手段却会反复再现。考生掌握了解题方法后,就能在考试中处变不惊,胸有成竹。

二、变换思维,赢在起点

哪怕实行题海战术,也会有遗漏之处。《淘金式巧攻考研英语 10 年真题》刻苦钻研,旨在不仅仅停留在教会考生“做题”的阶段,更要达到传授他们“应试思维”的层次。“定位——解析——点睛”是培养应试思维的一条直线路径,通往一个目标:帮助考生在考试当中变被动为主动,信心十足、赢在起点!

编者

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2008 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 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} 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 ^{be obliged to do sth} | D. pleased ^{be pleased with sth} |
| 2. A. unique ^{独一无二} | B. particular ^{特定的} | C. special ^{特殊的} | D. rare ^{罕见的} |
| 3. A. of ✓ | B. with | C. in | D. against |
| 4. A. subsequently | B. presently | C. previously ✓ | D. lately |
| 5. A. Only | B. So ^{所以} | C. Even | D. Hence ^{因此} |
| 6. A. thought ^{想法} | B. sight | C. cost | D. risk |
| 7. A. advises | B. suggests ✓ ^{暗示} | C. protests ^{抗议} | D. objects |
| 8. A. progress ^{进步} | B. fact ^{事实} | C. need ^{需要} | D. question |
| 9. A. attaining | B. scoring ✓ | C. reaching | D. calculating ^{计算} |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 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 your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

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 5, 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 Cooperation 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 text?

- A. The Internet is posing a threat to publishers. *网络对出版业构成威胁*
- B. A new mode of publication is emerging. *一种新的出版模式正在兴起*
- C. Authors welcome the new channel for publication. *作者们欢迎新的出版渠道*
- D. Publication is rendered easier by online service. *在线服务使出版更容易*

Text 3

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the 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. *说明NBA球员身高的变化*
- B. show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S.. *显示NBA球员在美国的受欢迎程度*
- C. compare different generations of NBA players. *比较不同年代的NBA球员*

- D. assess the achievements of famous NBA players. *Yin*
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. *very*
D. Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood. *very likely*
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. *very likely*
35. The text intends to tell us that
- A. the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern. *R*
B. human height is becoming even more predictable. *very*
C. Americans have reached their genetic growth limit. *very likely*
D. the genetic pattern of Americans has altered. *very*

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. *short*

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, 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.

36. 华盛顿的牙科手术被提及是为了
B. 展示奴隶制在他那个时代的残酷性。

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.

37. 从第二段我们可以推断出

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.

38. 关于托马斯·杰斐逊，我们了解到

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.

39. 根据文章，下列哪一项是正确的？

40. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his

- A. moral considerations.
- B. military experience.
- C. financial conditions.
- D. political stand.

40. 华盛顿决定释放奴隶源于他的

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some segments 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)

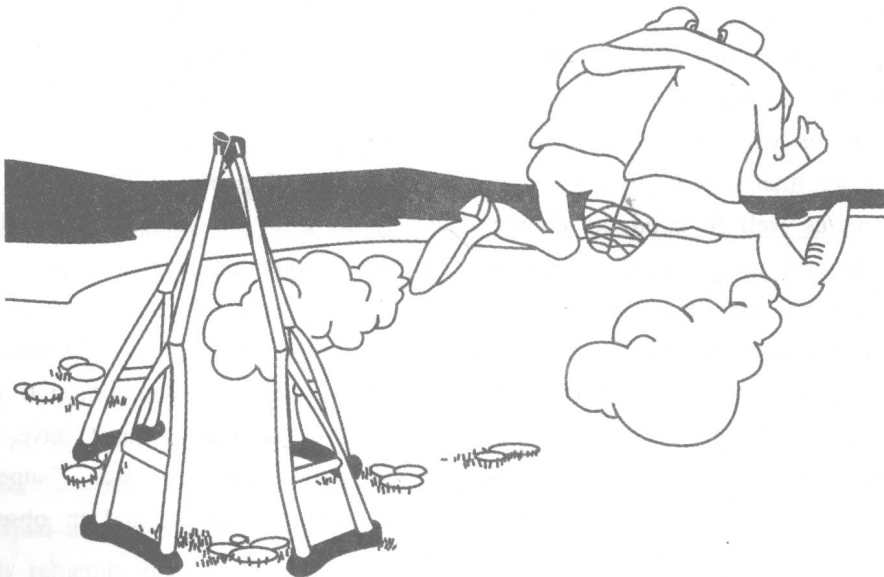
Part B

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)



你一条腿,我一条腿;
你我一起,走南闯北。

2008 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. 【B】前一句提到“认为某些族群比其他族群更为聪明的观点,dare not speak its name 是那些不敢公开承认、只能遮遮掩掩的假说之一”,本句开头的 But 一词表明转折关系:别人“不敢”说,而“科克伦准备说”。只有选项 B 符合题意。

【点睛】语义逻辑题。要从上下文语义逻辑推断空格所缺失的信息,然后进行匹配。选项 A “挑选”,选项 C “迫使,责成”,选项 D “高兴的,满足的”,均不可与“不敢”构成相对语义关系。

2. 【D】这里的意思是“稀有之人或物,珍品”。看到 bird 应该“料到”这是特殊的搭配,rare bird 意为“稀有的人”,故选 D。

【点睛】固定搭配题,兼考查词义辨析。本题容易误选 A。选项 A 意为“独特的,少见的”,强调“独一无二”。第二段第二句说科克伦是和另两位科学家一起署名发表论文的,故 unique 不妥。例如:That building is unique because all the others like it were destroyed. (那座建筑很独特,因为所有像它那样的其他建筑都毁坏了。)

3. 【A】原句要表达的意思是“格雷戈里·科克伦是一位独立科学家”。independently of 意为“不依赖于,独立于”,例如:The commission will operate independently of ministers. (这个委员会将独立运作,不受制于大臣们。)

【点睛】固定搭配题。做本题要分析“介词+any institution”在句中的作用。若填 B、C、D,则直接与 work 搭配,work 没有否定含义,与 any 有语义矛盾。故判断该介词词组与 independently 搭配,其否定含义(不附属于)与 any 的用法一致。

4. 【C】原文提供的信息是“一些人们_____不认为是由细菌引起的疾病实际上是传染病”,由 actually 推出本句是对现在和以前对疾病看法的对比,选项 C

符合题意。

【点睛】语义逻辑题。此句中 actually 为关键词,bacterial cause 和 infections 是同一个意思,因此,not+空格部分与后面的 actually 一词形成对应,故选 C。

5. 【C】此句要表达的意思是“科克伦本人也会为他自己将要做的事情感到焦虑”,选项 C 意为“即使,甚至”,符合题意。

【点睛】关联词题。本题考查语段的连贯性。此处 even 作程度副词,表示递进关系,意为“即使他自己也……”,故选 C。

6. 【A】根据上下文,此处空格应该表达“一想到他即将要做的,即使他自己也感到……”的含义。由此可以判断 at the thought of 符合题意,故选 A。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查固定搭配。选项 B 意为“一看见……”,选项 C 意为“以……为代价”,选项 D 意为“冒着……的危险”,均与题意不符。

7. 【B】原文提供的信息是“这篇文章不仅仅指出了人类某些族群的平均智商要高于其他族群,而且解释了引起这种现象的根源”。选项 B 意为“提出(意见、计划等)”,符合题意。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。此处 not only... but also 为典型的对应结构,空格处与后面的 explain 形成对应,故选 B。选项 A 意为“建议”,选项 C 意为“抗议,反对”,选项 D 意为“反对”,均不合文意。

8. 【D】前句提到“人类某些族群的平均智商要高于其他族群”,此句衔接上一句,由此可知空格处要表达的是“正在被讨论的这个群体”,选项 D 符合题意。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查固定搭配。选项 A 意为“正在进行”,选项 B 意为“事实上,其实”,选项 C 意为“在危难中”,均与题意不符。

9. 【B】原文提供的信息是“这个群体在智商测试中普