考研英语

王 月 等 编著



打破死记硬背模式



通过语境记单词



考 研 英 语

练 真 题

记单词

王 月等 编著

内 容 提 要

本书贯**穿了全**国硕士研究生人学考试英语试卷真题的完形填空、听力、英 译汉翻译三部分,帮助准确把握真题动态,从容应战。同时,对于文章中出现 的重点词汇通过语境、构词法、例句、辨析等方面进行反复讲解,有利于加强 记忆。

本书适用于参加考研英语考试的读者。

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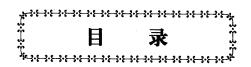
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第一章练完型恢空

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2005 年全国硕士研究生人学考试英语试题

Use of English

| TO: 41 | |
|------------|--|
| Directions | |
| DILCCHOID | |

| Read the following text. | Choose the best word(s) for each | h numbered blank and mark A, | В, (| C |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------|---|
| or D on ANSWER SHE | ET 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 sensi- |
| tive 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 $\underline{\hspace{0.1in}}$ 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 the brain finds it to keep |
| all smell receptors working all the time but can15 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 not17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we18 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 |
| [B] as |
| [C] but |
| [D] while |
| 【正确答案】C |
| 这道题考查上下文语义的连贯。前后两个句子并列, but 表示转折, 用来说明前面的原 |
| 因,其他几个选项都不能表达这层意思,它们都是连词,用来引导状语从句。 |
| 2. |
| [A] above |



- [B] unlike
- [C] excluding
- [D] besides

【正确答案】B

本题考查上下文语义连贯。根据题意, unlike 是正确答案, 是"不像"的意思。above 意为"在……上面", excluding 意为"除外", besides 意为"此外"。
3.

- [A] limited
- [B] committed
- [C] dedicated
- [D] confined

【正确答案】A

本题考查词汇辨析。limited 作"有限的"讲,dedicated 意为"献身的,一心一意的"; committed 意为"忠于某一立场的,坚定的",这几个词的意思都不符合题意。

4.

- [A] catching
- [B] ignoring
- [C] missing
- [D] tracking

【正确答案】C

本题考查词汇辨析。missing 意为"没抓住,错过",其他三个选项 catching"抓住",ignoring"忽视",tracking"追踪"均不符合题意。

5.

- [A] anyway
- [B] though
- [C] instead
- [D] therefore

【正确答案】B

though 意为"虽然",表示一种转折关系。

6.

- [A] even if
- [B] if only
- [C] only if
- [D] as if

【正确答案】A

本题考查上下文语义连贯。even if 意为"即使",其他三个选项中, if only 意为"只要", only if 意为"决不……除非", as if 意为"好像",这几项都不符合题意。

7.

[A] distinguishing

- [B] discovering
- [C] determining
- [D] detecting

【正确答案】D

本题是词语辨析题。detecting 意为"察觉,发现"。其他三项中,distinguishing 意为"区分", discovering 意为"发现", determining 意为"决定", 四个选项中只有[D]正确。8.

- [A] diluted
- [B] dissolved
- [C] dispersed
- [D] diffused

【正确答案】A

本题考查词汇辨析。diluted 意为"稀释,冲淡",其他三项都不符合题意:dissolved 意为"使溶解",dispersed 意为"使分散",diffused 意为"扩散"。

- 9.
- [A] when
- [B] since
- [C] for
- [D] whereas

【正确答案】D

本题考查上下文语义连贯。whereas 是连词,引导表示"对比"的状语从句。其他几项均不符合题意。

10.

- [A] unusual
- [B] particular
- [C] unique
- [D] typical

【正确答案】B

本题考查语义衔接。particular 是"特定的,某一种的"意思,符合题意。其他几项中 unusual 意为"非同寻常的", unique 意为"独特的", typical 意为"典型的",均不符合题意。

11.

- [A] signs
- [B] stimuli
- [C] messages
- [D] impulses

【正确答案】C

messages 作"信息"讲。其他几项中, signs 意为"标志,标记", stimuli 意为"刺激(物)", impulses 意为"推力,冲力",均不符合题意。

12.

- [A] at first
- [B] at all
- [C] at large
- [D] at times

【正确答案】A

at first 意为"起初",是符合题意的正确答案。其他三个选项中, at all 意为"丝毫,一点",只能用于否定句, at large 意为"罪犯逍遥法外,野兽未被捕获",而 at times 意为"有时",均不符合题意。

13.

- [A] subjected
- [B] left
- [C] drawn
- [D] exposed

【正确答案】D

本题考查词汇辨析。这几个选项都是动词的过去分词。exposed 作"使……暴露"讲。其他三项中,subjected 意为"使隶属,使服从", left 意为"剩下, 留下", drawn 意为"拉动", 都不符合题意。

14.

- [A] ineffective
- [B] incompetent
- [C] inefficient
- [D] insufficient

【正确答案】C

本题考查语义衔接。inefficient 作"无效力的"讲。其他三项中, ineffective 意为"无效果的", incompetent 意为"不能胜任的", insufficient 意为"不足的", 都不符合题意。

15.

- [A] introduce
- [B] summon
- [C] trigger
- [D] create

【正确答案】D

本题考查词汇辨析。create 是"创造"的意思。其他三项均不符合题意。introduce 意为"介绍", summon 意为"召唤, 召集", trigger 意为"引起, 激发"。

16.

- [A] still
- [B] also
- [C] otherwise
- [D] nevertheless

【正确答案】B

本题考查上下文语义连贯。also 是正确答案。其他三项中, still 意为"然而", otherwise 意为"以另外方式", nevertheless 意为"仍然, 不过", 均不符合题意。

17.

- [A] sure
- [B] sick
- [C] aware
- [D] tired

【正确答案】C

本题考查惯用搭配,根据题意,[C]是正确答案。be aware of 意为"意识到,注意到", 其他三项均不合题意。

18.

- [A] tolerate
- [B] repel
- [C] neglect
- [D] notice

【正确答案】D

本题考查语义衔接。notice 意为"注意",其他三项中,tolerate 意为"忍受,容忍", repel 意为"击退,驱逐", neglect 意为"忽视,忽略",均不符合题意。

19.

- [A] available
- [B] reliable
- [C] identifiable
- [D] suitable

【正确答案】A

本题考查语义衔接。available 作"在手边的,现成可使用的"讲。其他三项中, reliable 意为"可靠的", identifiable 意为"可辨认的, 可识别的", suitable 意为"适合的", 均不符合题意。

20.

- [A] similar to
- [B] such as
- [C] along with
- [D] aside from

【正确答案】B

本题考查上下语义连贯。根据题意,此处是用来举例说明前面的信号的,因而[B]是正确答案, such as 意为"例如"。其他三项中, similar to 意为"与……类似", along with 意为"和……—起", aside from 意为"除……之外", 均不符合题意。

Words:

underrate v. 低估, 过低评价

[短语] an underrated movie 一部未得到应有评价的电影

[例句] He's seriously underrated as a writer.

upright adj. 直立的;竖直的;诚实的 n. 直柱

[短语] an upright posture 直立的姿势 an upright citizen 正直的公民 an upright freezer 立式冰柜

[例句] He managed to pull himself upright.

Gradually raise your body into an upright position.

perceive v. 意识到;理解为

[例句] I perceived a change in his behaviour.

The patient was perceived to have difficulty in breathing.

majority n. 大部分;多数票;成年的法定年龄

[链接] major—majority

[短语] by/with a majority 以多数票的 in the majority 拥有多数的; 占多数的 the majority of 大多数

[例句] The majority of people interviewed prefer TV to radio.

This treatment is not available in the vast majority of hospitals.

surface n. 表面;水面;操作台;外表 v. 升到水面;显露;起床;铺设

[短语] on the surface 乍一看
the earth's surface 地球表面
an uneven road surface 凹凸不平的路面
surface tension 表面张力

[例句] Teeth have a hard surface layer called enamel.

On the surface, he appeared unchanged.

sensitive adj. 体贴的;艺术感觉好的;易生气的;敏感的;过敏的;灵敏的

[短语] a sensitive and caring man 体贴的男人 a sensitive portrait 栩栩如生的画像

sensitive areas of the body 身体的敏感区 sensitive layer 感光区

[辨析] sensible/sensitive sensible 意为"意识到", 涉及判断。 sensitive 表示"敏感的, 神经过敏的"。

[例句] She is very sensitive to other people's feelings.

gene n. 基因

[短语] a dominant gene 显性基因 a recessive gene 隐性基因 gene conversion 基因转化

receptor n. 感受器, 受体

emergency n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

[链接] emerge—emergency

[短语] the emergency exit 紧急出口 in an emergency 在紧急情况下 state of emergency 紧急状态 emergency brake(火车)紧急刹车 emergency services 应急服务机构

[例句] The government has declared a state of emergency.

The government had to take emergency action.

indicate v. 表明; 象征; 暗示; 指示; 显示(信息); 写明

「链接」indicate—indication—indicator

[例句] Research profits in the retail market indicate a boom in the economy.

Early results indicate that the government will be returned to power.

2004 年全国硕士研究生人学考试英语试题

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)

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories 21 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 22 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 23 with others. Theories focusing on the role of society that children commit crimes in 24 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, 25 as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from <u>disadvantaged</u> families, <u>26</u> the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes <u>27</u> lack of <u>adequate</u> parental control. All theories, however, are <u>tentative</u> and are <u>28</u> to <u>criticism</u>.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly <u>29</u> juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that <u>30</u> to fewer job <u>opportunities</u> for youth and rising unemployment <u>31</u> make gainful employment increasingly difficult to <u>obtain</u>. The resulting <u>discontent</u> may in <u>32</u> lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also 33 changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; 34 , children are likely to have less supervision at home 35 was common in the traditional family 36 . This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other 37 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 38 of drugs and alcohol, and the growing 39 of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 40 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

21.

- [A] acting
- [B] relying
- [C] centering

[D] commenting

【正确答案】C

centering on 意为"以……为中心;集中于",是 focus on 的同义词。其余选项均不合文意: acting on 意为"起作用,根据"; relying on 意为"依赖,依靠"; commenting on 意为"评论,注解"。

22.

- [A] before
- [B] unless
- [C] until
- [D] because

【正确答案】D

本文主要讨论青少年犯罪的原因,故只有选因果关系连词 because: "注重个体的理论提出儿童之所以有犯罪行为,是因为他们过去的违规行为没有受到足够的惩罚……"。 23.

- [A] interaction
- [B] assimilation
- [C] cooperation
- [D] consultation

【正确答案】A

本从句的主语 they 仍指儿童,他们犯罪的另一可能原因是在与他人交往时受到了不良影响。interaction 意为"交互作用;交往",常与介词 with 搭配使用,是正确选择;其余选项均不正确: assimilation 意为"同化", cooperation 意为"合作", consultation 意为"商讨"。

24.

- [A] return
- [B] reply
- [C] reference
- [D] response

【正确答案】D

in response to 意为"对……反应",常用于表示因果关系。其余选项均不适用:in return for 意为"作为……的回报";in reply to 意为"回答";in reference to 意为"关于"。

25.

- [A] or
- [B] but rather
- [C] but
- [D] or else

【正确答案】A

as a rejection of 与 in response to 是并列关系,本句列举归因社会理论提出的两种可能原因,作者并未否定任何一种,所以用 or。

26.

- [A] considering
- [B] ignoring
- [C] highlighting
- [D] discarding

【正确答案】B

本句讲多数理论主要关注(focused on)贫困家庭的子女,故只有 ignoring(忽视,忽略)其他家庭子女才合逻辑,所以只有 ignoring 正确。

27.

- [A] on
- [B] in
- [C] for
- [D] with

【正确答案】C

本题主要考查固定搭配。for lack of 意为"缺乏,缺少",其余介词都不适用。 28.

- [A] immune
- [B] resistant
- [C] sensitive
- [D] subject

【正确答案】D

本题只有选 subject to(易受……的, 易遭……的)才能与由 and 连接的谓语 are tentative (试探性的, 不确定的, 暂时的)构成语意和语法的双重并列关系。其余选项不合逻辑: immune to 意为"免疫的, 不受……影响的", resistant to 意为"抵御的", sensitive to 意为"对……敏感的", be subject to criticism 意为"易遭批评"。

29.

- [A] affect
- [B] reduce
- [C] check
- [D] reflect

【正确答案】A

根据下文举例可判断出本段仍讨论青少年犯罪的原因,本句并没谈及社会结构任何具体变化,故首先排除表示降低犯罪率的 reduce(减少,降低)和 check(制止,控制);若选 reflect(反映)则因果关系颠倒,故选 affect(对······有影响)符合文意。

30.

- [A] point
- [B] lead
- [C] come
- [D] amount

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