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主编 医王长喜



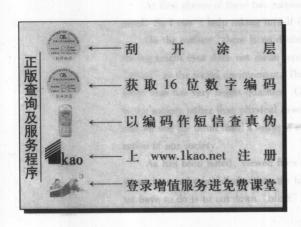
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# 2006年考研英语必备



主 编 王长喜副主编 张丽平李树德



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# 开卷篇 真题自测

搞清自己英语的真正水平是进行有效复习的第一步,本书以2005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。另外,2005年硕士研究生英语考试是考研英语题型进行调整后的第一次考试,此次考试新增加了"选择搭配题"题型和应用文写作部分,更需要考生认真研习真题,熟悉新题型。

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# 2005 年考研英语真题自测

# Section I Use of English

		$\operatorname{ord}(s)$ for each number	ed blank and mark[A],[B],[C] or [D]
on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 por		6 .1 11	
		=	insensitive smellers compared with animals.
-			that our noses are 3 to perceiving those
			o surfaces. In fact, <u>5</u> we are extremely
		Our noses are capable	of 7 human smells even when these are
8 to far below one part in o		6.0	
			not another, 9 others are sensitive to the
			genes necessary to generate 10 smel
			send <u>11</u> to the brain. However, it has
	ensitive to a certain sn	nell <u>12</u> can sudden	ly become sensitive to it when13to it
often enough.			
			it <u>14</u> to keep all smell receptors working
			ain why we are not usually sensitive to our
			mell of our own house, but we <u>18</u> new
			ceptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency
signals 20 the smell of smok		e the danger of fire.	
1. [A] although	[ B] as	[C] but	[D] while
2. [A] above	[B] unlike	[C] excluding	[D] besides
3. [A] limited	[B] committed	[ C] dedicated	[D] confined
4. [A] catching	[B] ignoring	[ C] missing	[D]tracking
5. [ A] anyway	[B]though	[C]instead	[D] therefore
6. [A] even if	[B] if only	[C] only if	[D] as if
7. [ A ] distinguishing	[B] discovering	[C]determining	[D] detecting
8. [A] diluted	[B]dissolved	[C] dispersed	[D]diffused
9. [A] when	[B] since	[ C ] for	$[\ D\ ]$ whereas
10. [A] unusual	[B] particular	[C] unique	[D]typical
11. [A] signs	[B] stimuli	[C]messages	[D] impulses
12. [A] at first	[B] at all	[C] at large	[D] at times
13. [A] subjected	[ B ] left	[ C] drawn	[D] exposed
14. [A] ineffective	[B]incompetent	[C]inefficient	[D]insufficient
15 . [A] introduce	[B] summon	[C]trigger	[D] create
16. [A] still	[B]also	[C] otherwise	[D] nevertheless
17. [A] sure	[B]sick	[C]aware	[D]tired
18. [A] tolerate	[B]repel	[C] neglect	[D] notice
19. [A] available	[B] reliable	[ C] identifiable	[D] suitable

 $[\ C\ ]$  along with

[D]aside from

[B] such as

20. [A] similar to

### Section II Reading Comprehension



#### = 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 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" (Last line, Paragraph 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.
  - [B] can be taught to exchange things.
  - [C] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated.

- [D] are unhappy when separated from others.
- 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, Paragraph 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.

#### 2006 年考研英语必备

- [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. Erie 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
skil	and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, Doing Our Own Thing: The
	radation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of
	d liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal
Eng	

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter' 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 I-talian 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 6, Paragraph 3) denotes
  - ( and o , rangraph o , 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	n standard English.
[C] Non-standard varieties of human language	are just as entertaining.
[D] Of all the varieties, standard English can	
39. The description of Russians' love of memorizing	
[A] interest in their language.	1 7
[B] appreciation of their efforts.	
[C] admiration for their memory.	
[D] contempt for their old-fashionedness.	
40. According to the last paragraph, "paper plates"	in to "abia."
[A] "temporary" is to "permanent".	
[C] "functional" is to "artistic".	[B] "radical" is to "conservative".
705	[D] "humble" is to "noble".
Part 1	
Directions: In the following text, some sentences have	be been removed. For Questions 41 ~45, choose the most suitable on
from the list $[A] \sim [G]$ to fit into each of the number	ered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of th
gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (1	0 points)
Canada's premiers (the leaders of provincial g	governments), if they have any breath left after complaining abou
Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare	e a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.
They're all groaning about soaring health budge	ts, 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 natio	onal drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list o
approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited	bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and
create a national institution.	o of the second poor resources, work with Ottawa, and
42	
	ational" could mean interprovincial—provinces combining efforts to
create one body.	Aronar could mean interprovincial—provinces combining efforts to
•	ization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug
manufacturers. Instead of having one province—or o	correct of have the city of th
drug on the provincial list the national agency would	series of hospitals within a province—negotiate a price for a given
Bather than say Quebes progeticaling on help	negotiate on behalf of all provinces.
hehalf of 31 million people. People and the hehalf of 31 million people.	If of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on
better price.	s the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a
43.	
A small step has been taken in the direction of a	national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Of-
ince for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ott	tawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recom-
mends to provincial lists which new drugs should be in	ncluded. Predictably, and regrettably. Quebec refused to join
A few premiers are, suspicious of any federal-pro	ovincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just
want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, it	f any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a nation-
al list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep r	ising fast.
44.	
Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report se	electively, 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 t	he ever-increasing cost of drugs."
45.	O

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.



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, "United 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

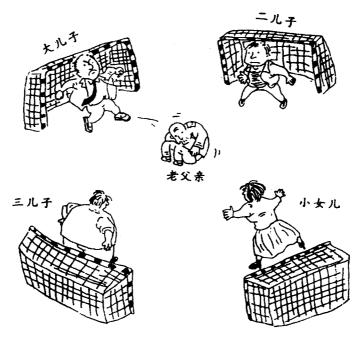


Directions: Two months ago you got a job as an editor for the magazine Designs & Fashions. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him your decision, stating your reason(s), and making an apology.

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)



Directions: Write an essay of  $160 \sim 200$  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)



养老"足球赛"

# 2005 年考研英语真题答案详解

# Section I Use of English

- 【文章大意】本文讨论的是人类嗅觉灵敏度的问题。文章第一句话开门见山地指出所要讨论的主题——人类的嗅觉被低估了,随后分析其原因,同时指出人类的嗅觉是非常灵敏的。作者还进一步分析了不同人的嗅觉因基因差异而产生的不同反应。
- 1. 【**答彙**】[C]。逻辑衔接题。从上下义语境可得出为"转折关系"。答案确定在 although 和 but 之间,但从语篇

信息焦点角度来看,本文试图证明"人类的嗅觉也很灵敏"的观点,第1题空格前后的两个句子间的关系为承接,而空格后句子的开头 this 指称第二句的 this is largely because, unlike animals, we stand upright。如果选 although,第二句的 this is largely because, unlike animals, we stand upright 就成了次要信息,信息衔接就不紧密。而用 but,就确保 this is largely because, unlike animals 为主要信息,同下文紧密衔接,所以答案为 but。

- 2. 【**答**彙】[B]。逻辑衔接题。逻辑关系为比较对比,前面已提到人类的嗅觉同动物进行比较的信息,并已出现 compared with 短语。所以答案为表示比较对比的 unlike"不像…的;不同于…的"。
- 3. 【**答**彙】[A]。语义衔接题。上句 we stand upright"人类直立"的信息,于是就有如下结果——人类的嗅觉局限在上面(perceiving those smells which float through the air)排除了[B]和[C]。选项[A]和[D]都有"局限"之意,但 confine 常指人受到了空间等方面的限制,而 limit 则指数量等方面的局限,选[A]更合适。
- 4. 【答彙】[C]。语义衔接题。从句内关系考虑,该题同前面的 perceiving those smells which float through the air 中的 perceiving 对应,意义相反。应选[C] missing,其英文释义一目了然。"to fail to perceive, understand, or experience",具有"无意地忽略"的含义在内。选项[B]为强干扰项,意思是"不顾;拒绝注视(某事物)",是人的主观的行为。
- 5. 【**答**录】[B]。逻辑衔接题。到此第一段信息开始转折,提示词为 in fact。即前面 1、2、3、4 题所在的句子为一个意群,"人的嗅觉不灵敏,比动物差"。5、6、7、8 题所在的句子来阐述"人类嗅觉很灵敏"。从上下文和提示词 in fact 可得出答案为 though。however, nevertheless 意为"可是,然而,不过"。
- 6.【**答**彙】[A]。逻辑衔接题。强调性条件句 even if"即使人们没有意识到,人类的嗅觉其实是非常灵敏的"。答案为[A] even if。
- 7.【**本**彙】[D]。语义衔接题。该句承接上句并进一步用数据解释"人类的嗅觉如何灵敏"。前文已提及 perceiving—词,此处为同义复现,答案为 detecting—notice, discover, perceive"发现;察觉;注意到"。
- 8.【答案】[A]。语义衔接题。句义为"即使这些味道的浓度冲淡到原来的百万分之一,人们仍然能够嗅出"。而 只有 dilute 词义符合"to diminish the strength, flavor 削弱;减小强度、浓度或变淡",所以为正确答案。
- 9. 【 **本** \* 】[ D ] 。逻辑衔接题。本段一开始 strangely 为"sentence adverb"——修饰句子的副词,表明语义要转折。 而 some 和 others 等信息进一步确定答案为对比转折的 whereas"然而;但是;相反"。
- 10. 【答彙】[B]。语义衔接题。从上下文语境可排除[A]和[D]。从句 because some people do dot have the genes necessary to generate \_\_\_\_\_\_ smell receptors in the nose 主语为 some people,而 unique"独有的;独一无二的", 所以被排除。正确答案为 particular"特别的,特殊的;与众不同的"。
- 11. 【**答**彙】[C]。语义衔接题。该句是在给 smell receptors 下定义, and 前后介绍其两大功能。sense smells"嗅到味道",显然下面应该把"嗅到味道"这一信息传递给大脑。选项[B]有一定的迷惑性,但从搭配的角度来看,我们一般说 response to/react to stimuli,而 send/transmit messages。[A]常见搭配为 give/make a sign。因此答案为 messages。
- 12. 【**答**录】[A]。语义衔接题。要答对本题首先要看该短语修饰限定的成分是谁。该句 even people insensitive to a certain smell \_\_\_\_\_\_ can suddenly become sensitive to it when \_\_\_\_\_ to it often enough. 的主语为 even people,后面成分 insensitive to a certain smell 是形容词短语做后置定语,说明人们嗅觉灵敏度的变化过程,所以选[A] at first"最初",可以表示这个过程的进展。
- 13.【答彙】[D]。语义衔接题。句内关系为因果, when 引导省略的时间状语从句, 也表达因果逻辑。"当闻得多了后, 就会突然敏感起来", be exposed to sth. "暴露于,接触…"。所以答案为 exposed。
- 14.【**答**彙】[C]。语义衔接题。对应下文第19 题所在句 The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals, 该题所照应的词为 best,但本题与它意义相反。再根据上下文语境"如果让所有的嗅觉接收器每时每刻都工作",结果便是接收效率不高,因此答案为[C] inefficient"效率低"。
- 15. 【**答**录】[D]。语义衔接题。上一段第 10 题前 generate particular smell receptors 中的 generate 同本题为"同义复现",所以答案为 create。[A]introduce"引进;介绍",用在此处与 receptor 搭配不合理;[B] summon "召唤,号召",搭配多为 summon strength/courage/energy 等;[C] trigger"引起,触发",搭配为 trigger reaction/action/debate/response。
- 16.【**答**彙】[B]。逻辑衔接题。该句的 this 指称前文的表语从句。两句间的关系为承接——信息的补充。所以答案为[B] also。

- 17. 【**冬**彙】[C]。语义衔接+惯用衔接题。空格所填词符合 be...of 结构,所以首先排除[B],因其搭配为 be sick to。另外,前文多次提及 perceive, sense 等信息,且上一句 we are not usually sensitive to our own smells 中的 be sensitive to 再次提示,此处应填[C], be aware of"意识到",与 perceive, sense 等同义复现。
- 18. 【**答**彙】[D]。语义衔接题。接上题分析,本题所填词是 be aware of 的同义词,所以选[D] notice"注意到,意识到"。[A] tolerate"忍受,容忍";[B] repel"击退,抵制";[C] neglect"忽视,忽略"。
- 19. 【答彙】[A]。惯用衔接题。该题所在句同前面 14 题的句子对应: the brain finds it \_\_14\_\_ to keep all smell receptors working all the time,对应的词是 working。所以答案为 available, available for 意思是"可用于…"。
- 20. 【答彙】[B]。逻辑衔接题。空格后的 the smell of smoke 与空格前的 unfamiliar and emergency signals 是例证解释关系,空格后成分为具体的实例,且有非限定性定语从句限制,所以答案应为[B] such as。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

## Part 1:

#### \_\_\_\_ Text 1 \_\_\_\_

- 【文章大意】文章主要介绍了研究人员对褐色的雌性卷尾猴行为进行研究的成果。研究表明,愤愤不平这种感情不仅仅是人类独有的。猴子和人类一样,也会表达义愤情绪。当它们认为所得到的奖励比别的猴子少时,会向群体里其他成员充分表达它们的义愤之情。然而,这种公平的意识是否是卷尾猴和人类各自独立进化而来的,或者这种意识来源于卷尾猴和人类共同的祖先,也就是3500万年前的物种,仍然不得而知。
- 21.【**冬**录】[A]。推理判断题。文章首段举出人们对加薪不等的事情会气愤,说这种行为是"人类化的"(all too human),但现在有研究表明这种行为也是猴子的(all too monkey)行为。这里对这种行为的两种可能的属性进行对比(contrast),以引出全文的主题,选项[A]"举出一例对比"符合题意。这两种可能的属性既不是假设(assumption),也不是现象(phenomenon),因此选项[B]、[D]不合题意;comparison 侧重于同类事物或对相同之处的比较,因此选项[C]不合题意。
- 22.【**冬**素】[B]。语义理解题。It is all too monkey 是为了引起下文,即猴子也会有这种表现,后面部分详细叙述了研究人员观察猴子怎样像人类一样,表达自己对不公正(unfairness)的不满,选项[B]"抱怨不公正也是猴子的天性"符合题意。文中的 slacking 指的是工作马虎、懒散,选项[A]中的 slack rivals 指的是"懒散的对手",错误理解了原文;选项[C]说猴子像人类一样,也会嫉妒其他猴子,这只是细节,没有揭示本质;选项[D]说除了猴子没有其他动物能拥有这种感情,显然与文中人类也有这种感情相矛盾。
- 23.【**本**录】[A]。事实细节题。第二段最后一句说"Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of "goods and services" than males. "即雌性猴子同女性人类一样,也比雄性猴子更在意"商品与服务"。而下一段则承接上文说这种特点使得它们成为 Brosnan 博士和 Dr. de Waal 博士的研究对象,选项[A]"更倾向于权衡它们的所得"是对第二段最后一句的同义转述,为正确答案。选项[C]"外表和性格都很好"只是事实,但并非研究人员挑选雌性猴子的真正原因;选项[B]"很留心研究人员的指示"和[D]"比雄性伙伴更慷慨"并非文章明示的事实。
- 24.【**\*\***】[C]。事实细节题。题目问的是研究人员的结果,所以答案是某种结论,而不是现象。选项[A]、[B] 都是研究中的现象;猴子不高兴,不是因为被分开,而是因为待遇不公平,选项[D]错误。选项[C]符合题意,是原文 Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated 的同义转述。
- 25.【**本**彙】[B]。推理判断题。选项[B]符合题意,依据是尾句 whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans...is, as yet an unanswered question,即这种公平的意识是否是卷尾猴和人类各自独立进化而来的,或者这种意识来源于猴子和人类共同的祖先,也就是3500万年前的物种,仍然不得而知。也就是人类尊严是从什么进化而来的不得而知。猴子有群居情感,是天生的,不是训练(train)出来的,选项[A]错误;文中提到只有猴子和人类一样可以表达感情,并不是所有的动物都可以,选项[C]错误;选项[D]与第24题的依据相矛盾,不合题意。