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JINBANG KAOYAN
金榜 考研成功 系列

2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试用书

夏倚荣点评 考研英语历年真题

XIAJIRONG DIANPING KAOYAN YINGYU LINIAN ZHENTI

主编：夏倚荣

考研名师倾情巨献
决胜考场的宝典

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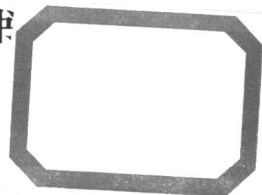
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主编:夏荷荣

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前 言

全国硕士研究生入学英语考试(以下简称考研英语)是为我国高等学校和科研机构招收非英语专业硕士研究生而设置的以选拔为目的的常模参照性水平考试。考研英语的测量功能同时又决定了其水平考试的属性,试卷水平考试的主要特征之一是命题以考试大纲为依据。考试大纲既规定考的题目,又规定完成这个题目时所要达到的目标。考试大纲经过数次修订,重要的原因之一是英语语言的演化是一个世界范围内的动态发展过程。命题方向有所调整,具体反映在“试卷结构及考试形式”和“试卷内容、题量和计分”上的改动,主要的原因是外语教学理论的创新和发展。现在的考试形式更能体现这种理论,更能体现时代发展的要求。根据考试大纲的要求,考研英语相当地注重考生的篇章分析能力,尤其在语篇的一致性和连贯性方面。现在的考试形式都以篇章作为命题的主要形式。无论英语语言知识使用(完型填空)、阅读理解、语段填空、英汉翻译、应用文写作、短文写作都是篇章类型的测试。

显然,历届考试真题是上述思想的具体体现。只有认真把握和分析真题才能领会大纲的精神,熟悉考试形式。遗憾的是,许多备考的考生只是把这些真题当成了模拟题在使用,或者没有在科学的分析和准确的指导下去解读这些真题、去洞察命题的动态和方向、去从更高的层次上解读篇章、去熟谙各个考试部分的解题思路,那么结果往往就是如某些考生所言,对真题产生了“审美疲劳”也没有达到预期的效果。鉴于此,本书的编者按照考试大纲的要求和命题方向精心编写了《点评历年考研英语真题》。它以历年硕士研究生入学统一考试试题为基础,经过辅导专家的整理并作详尽解析而成,提供给广大考生备考复习使用,目的是帮助广大考生高效、有序地做好考前复习,从而取得理想的考试成绩。

第一,本书具有“精”的特点:本书对以前真题的选择只涉及现在考试仍然

保留的命题形式,即英语语言使用、阅读理解、多项选择、语段填空、英汉翻译、应用文写作和短文写作。本书未包括听力理解、词汇与语法等部分,以期提高本书的针对性。

第二,本书具有“新”的特点:本书与其他同类书籍相比,具有新的特点。本书从更高的篇章层次而不是像许多书籍从较低的词汇或句法层次对真题进行解析、导读、注释等。可以说,本书给读者展现了一个更加崭新的解读篇章视角。考生应该注意,考研复习不能落入俗套,要有创新思想,既要寻找适合自己特点的路子,又要清醒地把握自己复习的进程,做到临考不乱、胸有成竹。

第三,本书具有“透”的特点:本书除了给考生一个学习篇章分析的思路,本书答案注解相当的详尽,对于考点的注释力求准确和透彻。此外,本书避免就题论题,而注重触类旁通、举一反三。希望考生认真研读,对照分析试题规律和自己的不足,以确定自己的复习重点。通过对历年考题的比较、对书中详尽的解析和复习方法指导的把握,发现一些规律性的东西,使这些资料为我所用,从而提高自身水平,并轻松应对考试。

第四,本书具有“实”的特点:本书在题目的信度、效度分析上,在试题区分度和选项的干扰性分析方面没有使用太多的专业术语,而是使用了浅显易懂的表述。考生在分析选项时应该注意选项之间的干扰性,尽量避免“读懂文章选错选项”的问题。

2005年考研人数已达百万人之多,竞争之激烈可想而知。考生要想考试成功必须“探索历届真题”、“熟谙命题形式”、“顺通考研征程”。期望考生能够从此书的学习中得到很大的启发。

夏倚荣

2005年3月

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第一部分 2005 年考研英语试题

Unit 1 2005 年考研英语试题

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

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

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

1. [A] although [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 |
| 20. [A] similar to | [B] such as | [C] along with | [D] aside from |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

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

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

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s

study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

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

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

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

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

22. The statement "it is all too monkey" (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 other.

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 answer. 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, voice 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 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.
[B] Raise public awareness of conservation.
[C] Press for further scientific research.
[D] Take some legislative measures.
30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because
[A] they both suffered from the government’s negligence.
[B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former.
[C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former.
[D] both of them have turned from bad to worse.

Text 3

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

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep — when most vivid dreams occur — as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the “emotional brain”) is 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 panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep — or rather dream — on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams

- [A] can be modified in their courses.
- [B] are susceptible to emotional changes.
- [C] reflect our innermost desires and fears.
- [D] are a random outcome of neural repairs.

32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show

- [A] its function in our dreams.
- [B] the mechanism of REM sleep.
- [C] the relation of dreams to emotions.
- [D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex.

33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to

- [A] aggravate in our unconscious mind.
- [B] develop into happy dreams.
- [C] persist till the time we fall asleep.
- [D] show up in dreams early at night.

34. Cartwright seems to suggest that

- [A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams.
- [B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control.
- [C] dreams should be left to their natural progression.
- [D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious.

35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?

- [A] Lead your life as usual.
- [B] Seek professional help.

- [C] Exercise conscious control.
- [D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

Text 4

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

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

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

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

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old – fashioned to most English – speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical educational 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

- [A] modesty.

- [B] personality
- [C] liveliness.
- [D] informality.

38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?

- [A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.
- [B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.
- [C] Non – standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.
- [D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.

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

- [A] interest in their language.
- [B] appreciation of their efforts.
- [C] admiration for their memory.
- [D] contempt for their old – fashionedness.

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

- [A] "temporary" is to "permanent."
- [B] "radical" is to "conservative".
- [C] "functional" is to "artistic".
- [D] "humble" is to "noble".

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For questions 41 – 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A – G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

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

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

41.	
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What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care — to say nothing of reports from other experts — recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42.

But “national” doesn’t have to mean that. “National” could mean interprovincial — provinces combining efforts to create one body.

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

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

43.

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

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

44.

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow’s report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: “A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to constrain the ever – increasing cost of drugs.”

45.

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

A. Quebec’s resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec’s Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 percent to 26.8 per cent!