

# 考研英语

王月 等 编著

## 看阅读 记单词

- ✓ 打破死记硬背模式
- ✓ 通过语境记单词



中国水利水电出版社  
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## 内 容 提 要

本书依据历年考研英语阅读理解试题,结合作者多年的教学经验,归纳了阅读理解题型的解题总则和解题技巧。另外,根据阅读选材来讲解词汇,这是其他词条式单词书无法比拟的。本书还撰写了10篇课外阅读短文,能通过短文训练考生的阅读能力并考察考生对词汇的驾驭能力。

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# 考研英语看阅读记单词

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**2005年**  
**考研真题**



## 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 behavior 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 behavior of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food tardily. 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 researches 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.

**Answers:**

21. C      22. B      23. A      24. C      25. B

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**Words:**

vanish *v.* 突然完全消失; 消灭

[辨析] vanish/disappear

disappear“消失, 不见”, 较普通用词, 指突然地或逐渐地消失或不见。

vanish“消失”, 指完全地、突然地, 常常是神秘地消失或不见。

[例句] The ship vanished over the horizon.

reputation *n.* 名声, 声望

[短语] a good/bad reputation 声誉好/坏

live up to one's reputation 名不虚传

[例句] She had already begun to establish a reputation as a writer.

slack *a.* 松弛的, 马虎的 *v.* 懈怠, 懒散

[例句] Don't slack off in your studies.

outrage *n.* 暴行; 侮辱, 凌辱

[链接] outrage—outrageous—outrageously

[例句] He was outraged by their behavior.

tardily *ad.* 缓慢地

[例句] He always replied rather tardily to my letter.

candidate *n.* 报考者; 应试者; 候选人

[例句] There is only one candidate for government of the state.

adjoin *v.* 毗连, 靠近

[构词] ad(朝向) + join(连结)

[反义] disjoin

[例句] The kitchen adjoins the sitting-room.

reluctant *a.* 不愿的, 勉强的, 难以驾御的

[构词] re(返回, 后退) + luct(努力) + ant

[链接] reluctant—reluctantly

reluctance

[短语] reluctant to do sth. 不情愿做某事

[例句] He seemed reluctant to help the weak man.

toss *v.* 扔, 掷, 抛

[短语] toss sth. into/down/out of 扔进/扔掉/扔出

toss sth. about/around 动来动去, 翻转不停

toss and turn 辗转反侧

toss off 轻而易举地完成某事

[例句] Toss that book over there, will you?

resentment *n.* 愤恨, 不满, 憎恶

stable *a.* 稳定的, 不变的 *n.* 马厩

[构词] sta(站立) + ble

[链接] stable—stability

stabilize— stabilizer

[例句] A stable government is essential to economic growth.

righteous *a.* 义愤的; 正直的, 正派的

indignation *n.* 愤怒, 义愤

[链接] indignant—indignantly

indignation

[例句] His indignation at such rough treatment was understandable.

stem *n.* 茎, 干; 船头; (手表的)转柄 *v.* 发生, 源于; 阻止, 遏止; 对抗, 抗拒

[短语] from stem to stern 从船首到船尾

stem from 发生, 源于

[例句] Bindweed ran up the stems of the corn.

### Guidance:

21.

在开头第一段, 作者说人人都爱涨工资, 但是看到同事比你涨得多, 尤其是他工作懒散时, 你会感到愤怒, 这是人之常情, 然后根据这个类比, 文章重点谈猴子们的公平意识, 也就是对自己所得到的待遇的感觉。因此, 应该选择[C]。

22.

这是一道推理题, 根据问题中的线索, 在第一段的最后, 这里有两点要注意, 第一, 在第一段的最后出现了转折词“But”, 这样很明显说明本文的主题就在这里。第二, 作者在文章开始指出了人对于不公平意识的反应。这里说到猴子具有类似的个性。很明显, 就是说猴子对于不公平的待遇也会有不满, 这是它们的天性。所以[B]是正确答案。

23.

这是一道事实细节题, 根据找中心词的方法, 我们找出这个题目的出题句是文章第三段的第一句话“Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s study.”根据这句话, 我们得知是因为猴子身上的某些特征使它们成为了研究者的研究对象。根据这样的一个信息点, 在四个选项中进行排除。很显然, [A]的意思是

与原文的出题句的意思最接近。而[B]的意思是指对于研究者有什么吸引力，与原文相反。原文也没有提及到[C]、[D]。因此，应该选择[A]。

24.

这道题同样是一道细节题，根据问题中的线索词“eventually”，可以确定这道题所对应的出题句可能在最后一段。事实上，它对应的是末段第二句“Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated.”[C]选项说到的正好是这个意思。所以[C]选项是正确答案。

25.

可以从本文末段的最后一句话得出，“但是，这种要求公正对待感觉是从卷尾猴和人类身上单独各自进化而来，还是起源于3500万年以前两者共同的祖先，目前还没有一个肯定的答案”。因此答案是[B]。

## 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 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 incen-

tives 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

**Answers:**

26. A      27. D      28. A      29. D      30. B

**Words:**

parallel *a.* (to, with) 平行的, 并联的; (to) 相同的, 类似的 *n.* 平行线, 平行面; 类

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似，相似物；对比，纬线

[构词] par(旁边) + allel(互相)

[短语] draw a parallel between... 在……之间作对照

in parallel 并行的，平行的

in parallel with 与……平行

run parallel to( with) 与……平行

without( a) parallel 举世无双

[例句] This is a brilliant career without a parallel in modern times.

panel *n.* 面板，嵌板；仪表板；座谈小组；全体陪审员 *vt.* 镶板于，饰以嵌板

[链接] paneling—panel

[短语] an advisory panel of experts 由专家构成的顾问小组

[例句] He lives in a panelled room.

preface *n.* 序言，前言，引语 *v.* 给……作序

[构词] pre(在前面) + face(正面)

[短语] preface sth. with sth. /by doing sth. 给……作序

[例句] I'd like to preface my remarks by saying a little about myself.

pour *vt.* 灌，倒 *vi.* 倾泻；涌出/入

[短语] pour sth. into/out/down 倒入/灌注

pour out of 涌出

It is pouring rain. 倾盆大雨

[例句] He poured out his tale of misfortunes.

evidence *n.* 证据，证明

[短语] evidence of/for……的证据

not a shred of evidence 毫无依据，没有任何依据

be in evidence 显眼，引人注目

[例句] There is some evidence that a small amount of alcohol is good for you.

prudent *a.* 审慎的，三思而后行的

[链接] prudent—prudence

prudently

[短语] prudent in action 慎行

prudent in speech 谨言

a prudent businessman 明智的商人

[例句] It's prudent to take a thick coat in cold weather when you go out.

steward *n.* 乘务员, 服务员; 管家

[链接] steward—stewardship

[例句] He went around the world as a ship's steward.

initiative *n.* 主动, 主动性, 自发性

[短语] take the initiative 采取主动

do sth. on one's own initiative 主动地做某事

[例句] I wish my son would show a bit more initiative.

incentive *n.* 刺激; 动力; 鼓励

[短语] be an incentive to 对……是一种激励

[例句] With prices so low there is little incentive for the farmers.

26.

从第一段的第一句和第二句可以找到答案。[A]没有科学证据证明吸烟与死亡之间的关系; [B]在过去的几十年里, 因吸烟而夭折的人的数量微不足道; [C]人们有选择自己生活方式的自由; [D]反对吸烟的人常常说废话。

27.

布鲁斯认为科学可以当作通向未来的指南, 这可以从第二段的最后一句找到答案: “But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future...”。其实这道题很容易做, 其他三个词根本没有出现, 只需找到文中的 guide 一词就对了。

28.

从第四段找到答案, 段中说, 所幸的是白宫开始关注此事, 但是总统顾问中许多人仍不认真看待此事。他们不是制订行动计划, 而是一味地要求多做研究。接下来说, 这是一个“paralysis by analysis”的典型例子。从上下文来看, paralysis by analysis 就是老是分析、研究, 不采取行动导致瘫痪, 与[A]的意思接近。

29.

从第五段的第三句可以找到答案。文中说“如果政府不能采取立法措施, 国会应当帮助制订保护措施。”由此看来作者是希望政府采取一些立法措施。

30.

作者正是通过大多数人对科学家提出的“吸烟会导致死亡”的警告置若罔闻, 而遭受巨大伤害这件事来提醒人们不要在全球变暖的问题上重犯错误。

### 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 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 towards 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 had dreams?

- [ A ] Lead your life as usual.
- [ B ] Seek professional help.
- [ C ] Exercise conscious control.
- [ D ] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

**Answers:**

31. A      32. C      33. D      34. D      35. A

**Words:**

component *n.* 组成部分, 成分, 元件, 部件    *a.* 组成的, 合成的

[ 构词 ] com(合成) + ponent(放)

[ 辨析 ] element/component/ingredient

element 指一个整体中的基本的、最主要的组成成分, 基本要素。

component 指一个物体的组成部分。

ingredient 通常指烹调的配料。

[ 例句 ] This factory made components for cameras.

suspend *vt.* 吊, 悬; 暂停, 延缓

[ 构词 ] sus(向下) + pend(悬挂)

[ 短语 ] suspend oneself in the water 浮在水里

suspend sb. from sth. 停学

suspend sth. by sth. 把某物挂在某物上

[ 例句 ] The lamp was suspended from the ceiling.

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