



2015考研英语 命题人高分策略

历年真题详解 与命题思路

全国考研英语命题研究中心 编著

命题阅卷专家 联袂

■ 命题专家联袂打造

一线专家教授倾力合作，作者阵容强大，内容权威

本书由来自北京大学，清华大学和中国人民大学的命题研究专家以及一线辅导名师共同编写而成

■ 详解真题总结规律

再现历年真题，全面展现题型特点、难点

本书收录了近10年的考试真题，详解命题规律，诠释高频考点、热点、难点，帮助考生有针对性地复习，从而提升应试能力

■ 提升能力把握方向

命题专家全方位、多角度解析历年真题，全面把握命题方向

原命题组成员综合解析历年真题，让考生全面把握历年考试的命题重点、难点，掌握命题方向和命题规律，轻松备考

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内 容 提 要

考研英语历年真题是具有代表性的经典复习题目, 因此, 研习历年考试真题是考生复习备考中必不可少关键环节, 也是考生掌握考试动态, 赢得高分的最佳途径。本书收录了2005~2014年考研英语历年真题, 并进行了详细的解析, 精辟阐明解题思路, 全面剖析考点、重点、疑点和难点。

本书由来自北京大学、清华大学和中国人民大学的命题研究专家, 以及一线辅导教师共同编写而成, 考生不仅可以了解考研中英语考试的全貌, 而且可以轻松地掌握有关试题和考试信息, 从中发现规律, 进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路, 从而从容应试, 轻取高分。

本书适用于参加研究生入学考试英语科目考试的广大考生。

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前 言

全国硕士研究生入学考试是国家选拔高层次、高水平人才的考试,重点考查考生的综合能力。参加该考试的学生一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力,另一方面还应该具备较高的外语水平。

从测量学角度来说,全国硕士研究生入学统一考试应是“常模参照”考试,即选拔性考试。命题工作需坚持既有利于为国家选拔高层次的专门人才,又有利于高等学校教学的原则,强调在考查知识的基础上,重点考查考生的分析问题和解决问题的能力,并且要采用科学的办法,保持考试水平的稳定性。

在硕士研究生入学考试竞争日趋激烈的形式下,为了满足广大考生的迫切需求,我们特组织了大量有丰富教学、辅导及培训经验的专家和教授,花费大量的时间精心编写了这本《2015 考研英语命题人高分策略:历年真题详解与命题思路》。

本书特点如下:

一、权威专家联袂,紧扣最新大纲,精解最新真题

研习历年的试题是研究生入学考试复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态,赢得高分的最佳捷径。因此对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的。本书按照年代顺序,详细解析了2005~2014年考研英语真题。详解命题规律,诠释高频考点、重点和难点。使考生真正做到有针对性的复习,从容备考,轻取高分。

二、系统解析答题思路,深入剖析命题原则与解题技法

本书解答详尽,每套真题均配有详细的试题解析,各题型配有试题题目的翻译,对干扰项进行了详细分析。考生可以从中发现规律,归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点和疑点,进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律,从而从容应考,轻取高分。

本书是广大考研英语一线辅导教师及原考研命题组的专家、教授智慧和劳动的结晶,是一份宝贵的资料。其中的每一道试题,既反映了考研英语考试大纲对考生英语知识、能力和水平的要求,又蕴涵着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势。因此,对照考试大纲分析、研究这些试题,考生不仅可以了解考研中英语考试的全貌,而且可以方便地了解有关试题和信息,从中发现规律,归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点,以及常考的题型,进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律,从而从容应考,轻取高分。

尽管在编写过程中经历了严格的编审程序,力求达到完美,但限于时间和水平,书中如有疏漏,还望广大考生和专家批评、指正。

编 者 于北大燕园

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2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一) 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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember 1 we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain 2, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." 3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a (n) 4 impact on our professional, social, and personal 5.

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It 6 out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental 7 can significantly improve our basic cognitive 8. Thinking is essentially a 9 of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to 10 in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. 11, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate 12 mental effort.

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step 13 and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental 14.

The Web-based program 15 you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps 16 of your progress and provides detailed feedback 17 your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it 18 modifies and enhances the games you play to 19 on the strengths you are developing—much like a(n) 20 exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] where | [B] when | [C] that | [D] why |
| 2. [A] improves | [B] fades | [C] recovers | [D] collapses |
| 3. [A] If | [B] Unless | [C] Once | [D] While |
| 4. [A] uneven | [B] limited | [C] damaging | [D] obscure |
| 5. [A] wellbeing | [B] environment | [C] relationship | [D] outlook |
| 6. [A] turns | [B] finds | [C] points | [D] figures |
| 7. [A] roundabouts | [B] responses | [C] workouts | [D] associations |
| 8. [A] genre | [B] functions | [C] circumstances | [D] criterion |
| 9. [A] channel | [B] condition | [C] sequence | [D] process |
| 10. [A] persist | [B] believe | [C] excel | [D] feature |
| 11. [A] Therefore | [B] Moreover | [C] Otherwise | [D] However |
| 12. [A] according to | [B] regardless of | [C] apart from | [D] instead of |
| 13. [A] back | [B] further | [C] aside | [D] around |
| 14. [A] sharpness | [B] stability | [C] framework | [D] flexibility |
| 15. [A] forces | [B] reminds | [C] hurries | [D] allows |
| 16. [A] hold | [B] track | [C] order | [D] pace |
| 17. [A] to | [B] with | [C] for | [D] on |
| 18. [A] irregularly | [B] habitually | [C] constantly | [D] unusually |
| 19. [A] carry | [B] put | [C] build | [D] take |

20. [A] risky

[B] effective

[C] idle

[D] familiar

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency” George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the job centre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit— and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker’s allowance. “Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on.” he claimed. “We’re doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster.” Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidizes laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness” - protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting: you don’t skip down to the job centre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

But in Osborneland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency— permanent dependency if you can get it— supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase “jobseeker’s allowance” is about redefining the unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no fundamental right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance,” conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £ 71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

21. George Osborne’s scheme was intended to _____.

- [A] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits.
- [B] encourage jobseekers’ active engagement in job seeking.
- [C] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily.
- [D] guarantee jobseekers’ legitimate right to benefits.

22. The phrase “to sign on” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means _____.

- [A] to check on the availability of jobs at the job centre.
- [B] to accept the government’s restrictions on the allowance.
- [C] to register for an allowance from the government.
- [D] to attend a governmental job-training program.

23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme? _____.
- [A] A desire to secure a better life for all.
 [B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.
 [C] An urge to be generous to the claimants.
 [D] A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.
24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel _____.
- [A] uneasy [B] enraged. [C] insulted. [D] guilty.
25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree? _____.
- [A] The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.
 [B] Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.
 [C] The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.
 [D] Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.

Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers-full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they have to work fearsomely hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stern enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to _____.
- [A] the growing demand from clients. [B] the increasing pressure of inflation.
 [C] the prospect of working in big firms. [D] the attraction of financial rewards.
27. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states? _____.

- [A] Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.
 [B] Admissions approval from the bar association.
 [C] Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major.
 [D] Receiving training by professional associations.
28. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from _____.
 [A] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance.
 [B] the rigid bodies governing the profession.
 [C] the stem exam for would-be lawyers.
 [D] non-professionals' sharp criticism.
29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it _____.
 [A] bans outsiders' involvement in the profession.
 [B] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares.
 [C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade.
 [D] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits.
30. In this text, the author mainly discusses _____.
 [A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes.
 [B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America.
 [C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it.
 [D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education.

Text 3

The US \$ 3-million Fundamental Physics Prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in Nature discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

What's not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobles. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

As Nature has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes—both new and old—are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobles were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism—that is the culture of research, after all—but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

31. The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as _____.
- [A] a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth.
 [B] a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes.
 [C] an example of bankers' investments.
 [D] a handsome reward for researchers.
32. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit _____.
- [A] the profit-oriented scientists. [B] the founders of the new awards.
 [C] the achievement-based system. [D] peer-review-led research.
33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves _____.
- [A] controversies over the recipients' status.
 [B] the joint effort of modern researchers.
 [C] legitimate concerns over the new prizes.
 [D] the demonstration of research findings.
34. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobles? _____.
- [A] Their endurance has done justice to them.
 [B] Their legitimacy has long been in dispute.
 [C] They are the most representative honor.
 [D] History has never cast doubt on them.
35. The author believes that the new awards are _____.
- [A] acceptable despite the criticism.
 [B] harmful to the culture of research.
 [C] subject to undesirable changes.
 [D] unworthy of public attention.

Text 4

"The Heart of the Matter," the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by "federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others" to "maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education." In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission's 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, filmmaking, music and journalism.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite $2\frac{1}{2}$ years in the making, "The Heart of the Matter" never gets to the heart of the matter; the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content

and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing “progressive,” or left-liberal propaganda.

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets and self-reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report? _____.

[A] Critical [B] Appreciative [C] Contemptuous [D] Tolerant

37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to _____.

[A] retain people's interest in liberal education

[B] define the government's role in education

[C] keep a leading position in liberal education

[D] safeguard individuals' rights to education

38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests _____.

[A] an exclusive study of American history

[B] a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects

[C] the application of emerging technologies

[D] funding for the study of foreign languages

39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are _____.

[A] supportive of free markets

[B] cautious about intellectual investigation

[C] conservative about public policy

[D] biased against classical liberal ideas

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text? _____.

[A] Ways to Grasp “The Heart of the Matter”

[B] Illiberal Education and “The Heart of the Matter”

[C] The AAAS's Contribution to Liberal Education

[D] Progressive Policy vs. Liberal Education

Part B

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes.

Paragraphs A and E have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET (10 points)

[A] Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable—for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece, the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites are exceptions to the norm. Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911. Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.

[B] In another case, American archaeologists Rene Million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacan in the Valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City. At its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the world. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people

lived.

[C] How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and sample (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.

[D] Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copan, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD 500 and 850, when Copan collapsed.

[E] To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.

[F] Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s B.C. Evans' interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knossós) on the island of Crete, in 1900.

[G] Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of pottery. They often include a certain amount of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape. Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detectors. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

41 → A → 42 → E → 43 → 44 → 45

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written on the ANSWER SHEET (10 points)

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. 46) It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. 47) By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let a-

lone the performance, of his works.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. 48) Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an extreme intensity and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society. 49) Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual; he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. 50) One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter of about 100 words to the president of your university, suggesting how to improve students' physical condition.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

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) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一) 试题精解

Section I Use of English

【语篇分析】

文章是从网站上截取的文章。本文主要讲述神经学家发现大脑能力的衰退会给我们的生活带来巨大影响,并对一个新的网络培训课程进行介绍。	第一段主要讲述大脑能力减退对我们的职业、社交和个人健康产生破坏性的影响。
	第二段指出大脑也需要锻炼。科学家相信智力可以根据脑力活动得到提升或出现波动。
	第三、四段主要讲一家网络新公司开发了大脑培训课程并介绍这门课程的作用。

【语境词汇】

clarity ['klærɪti] <i>n.</i> 清楚,明晰;透明;明确;清晰度	impact ['ɪmpækt] <i>n.</i> 影响;效果;碰撞;冲击力
acquaintance [ə'kwɛɪntəns] <i>n.</i> 熟人;相识;了解;知道	neuroscientist [ˌnjuərəʊ'saɪəntɪst] <i>n.</i> 神经系统科学家
occurrence [ə'kʌr(ə)n(s)] <i>n.</i> 发生;出现;事件;发现	significantly sɪɡ'nɪfɪk(ə)ntli <i>ad.</i> 意味深长地;值得注目地
innocent ['ɪnəs(ə)nt] <i>a.</i> 无辜的;无罪的;未知的	cognitive [ˈkɒɡnɪtv] <i>a.</i> 认知的,认识的
potentially [pə'tenʃəli] <i>ad.</i> 可能地,潜在地	inherit [ɪn'herɪt] <i>vt.</i> 继承;遗传而得
	fluctuate ['flʌktʃueɪt] <i>vi.</i> 波动;涨落;动摇
	systematically [ˌsɪstə'mætɪkli] <i>ad.</i> 有系统地;有组织地

【难句分析】

<p>1. As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be.</p> <p>【分析】本句主干为 they often start to notice that...As many people hit middle age 为时间状语从句;that 引导宾语从句,作谓语 notice 的宾语;what they used to be 为表语从句。</p> <p>【译文】随着步入中年,很多人开始注意到自己的记忆力和头脑都不如以前那样清晰了。</p>
<p>2. Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done.</p> <p>【分析】本句主干为 Neuroscientists are increasingly showing that...experts who study the nervous system 为插入语,作 Neuroscientists 的同位语,其中 who 引导定语从句;that there's actually a lot that can be done 为宾语从句,作 showing 的宾语;其中 that can be done 为定语从句。</p> <p>【译文】神经学家是研究神经系统的专家,他们越来越多地表示我们要做的还有很多。</p>

【试题分析】

1. [A] where 哪里	[B] when 何时
[C] that 无实际意义	[D] why 为什么
选 [A]。考查点:上下文语义和连词辨析。	

【快速解题】本题考查连词。where 引导状语从句,该题目所在句文意为:我们突然记不清把钥匙放在

哪里了。故答案是 A。

【语境分析】根据前文意思“随着步入中年,很多人开始注意到自己的记忆力和头脑都不如以前那样清晰了。”以及后文意思“或者忘记了旧相识的名字或者过去所喜爱的老乐队的名字。”可知,此处应该是表达“突然间,我们记不起自己刚才把钥匙放在哪里了”之意。

【设题分析】本题主要是考查地点定语从句的引导词,分析句子结构结合上下文语境便可轻松得出答案。

【干扰识别】根据上下文意思,when、that、why 可以排除。

2. [A] improves 改善	[B] fades 衰退
[C] recovers 恢复	[D] collapses 崩溃
选 [B]。考查点:上下文语义和动词辨析。	

【快速解题】该题目所在句文意为:由于大脑_____,我们称这些现象为“瞬间性老年痴呆”。fades “衰退”符合题意。所以选 [B]。

【语境分析】从前文可以看出,文章讲的是随着年龄增长,大脑功能逐渐衰退。

【设题分析】本题侧重考查熟词僻意,fades 通常意思为“褪色,逝去”,也有“衰老”的意思,本题就是考查衰老的意思。

【干扰识别】由文意可排除 improves 和 recovers。另外,collapse 意为“使倒塌,使崩溃”,也不符合题意。

3. [A] If 如果	[B] Unless 除非
[C] Once 一旦	[D] While 尽管
选 [D]。考查点:逻辑衔接。	

【快速解题】[D] While 表转折,意为“虽然,然而”。根据文意可知,D 项正确。

【语境分析】该题目所在句文意为:虽然表面上看起来没什么,但是危害很大。由文意可知空格前后为转折关系。

【设题分析】本题主要是考查上下文之间的逻辑关系,理清关系之后便可轻松得出答案。

【干扰识别】[A] if 表示假设,意为“如果”;[B] Unless 意思是“除非,如果不”;[C] Once 意思是“一旦”。根据文意可知,这三项均可排除。

4. [A] uneven 不均匀的	[B] limited 有限的
[C] damaging 有害的	[D] obscure 模糊的,晦涩的
选 [C]。考查点:上下文语义和词汇辨析。	

【快速解题】[A] uneven 表示“不均匀”;[B] limited 表示“有限的”;[C] damaging 表示“有破坏性的,损坏的”;[D] obscure 表示“模糊的,晦涩的”。该题目所在句文意为:这种精神能量的缺失会给我们带来_____的影响。只有 [C] damaging 代入原文意为“影响”,最符合作者意图。

【语境分析】根据第一段最后一句可知,尽管看似无关,但是这种精神集中力的丧失可能会对我们的职业、社交和个人幸福产生破坏性的影响。由此可推出答案。

【设题分析】本题主要考查考生对形容词的掌握能力及句子结构的理解能力。

【干扰识别】根据上下文语义可排除 [A] 和 [D]。[B] limited 代入原文意为“有限的影响”,显然不足以表达危害的严重性,被排除。

5. [A] wellbeing 幸福	[B] environment 环境
[C] relationship 关系	[D] outlook 展望
选 [A]。考查点:上下文语义和名词辨析。	

【快速解题】该题目所在句文意为:这种精神能量的缺失会给我们的职业、社交还有个人_____带来有害的影响。[A] wellbeing 意为“幸福”;[B] environment 意为“环境”;[C] relationship 意为“关系”;[D] outlook 意为“展望”。只有 [A] wellbeing 代入原文为“个人幸福”,最符合上下文语义。

【语境分析】根据第一段最后一句可知,尽管看似无关,但是这种精神集中力的丧失可能会对我们的职业、社交和个人幸福产生破坏性的影响。由此可推出答案。

【设题分析】本题主要考查考生对形容词的掌握能力及对上下文语义的把握能力。

【干扰识别】and 连接若干名词,这些名词应该为同一类,职业、社交都是和个人相关,排除[B]和[D],[C] personal relationship 就是 social 的意思,与原文重复,故排除。

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 6. [A] turns(out) 原来,其实 | [B] finds(out) 发现 |
| [C] points(out) 指出 | [D] figures(out) 计算出 |

选 [A]。考查点:固定搭配。

【快速解题】[A] it turns out that 意为“原来,其实”;该题目所在句文意为:越来越多的精神学家们都表示,大脑_____跟肌肉一样需要练习运动。这里给出的是神经科学的结论,因此选择[A] it turns out that。

【语境分析】第二段第一句指出:神经学家是研究神经系统的专家,他们越来越多地表示我们要做的还有很多。第二句的意思是:像我们的肌肉一样,我们的大脑也需要锻炼;而且恰当的精神锻炼会使我们的认知功能显著改善。由此可知,这里给出的是神经科学的结论。

【设题分析】本题考查考生对 turn out 这一固定搭配的掌握。

【干扰识别】[B] it finds out that 意为“发现”;[C] it points out that 意为“指出”;[D] it figures out that 意为“计算出”。根据文意可知,这三项均可排除。

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 7. [A] roundabouts 迂回路线 | [B] responses 回应 |
| [C] workouts 锻炼,练习 | [D] associations 协会 |

选 [C]。考查点:上下文语义和名词辨析。

【快速解题】这四个选项均为名词。[C] workouts 意为“锻炼,练习”;根据上下文语义可知,答案选[C]。

【语境分析】第二段第二句指出:结果是,像我们的肌肉一样,我们的大脑也需要锻炼;而且恰当的精神锻炼会使我们的认知功能显著改善。根据本句可知答案。

【设题分析】本题考查考生上下文综合分析的能力。workouts 与前文出现的 exercise 都有“锻炼,练习”的意思,为近义词复现。发现此种关系便可轻松得出答案。

【干扰识别】[A] roundabouts 意为“迂回路线”;[B] responses 意为“回应”;[D] associations 意为“协会”。根据文意可知,这三项均可排除。

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 8. [A] genre 类型,种类 | [B] functions 功能 |
| [C] circumstances 情况,环境 | [D] criterion 标准,准则 |

选 [B]。考查点:上下文语义和名词辨析。

【快速解题】这四个选项均为名词。[B] functions 意为“功能”。根据上下文语义,应选择[B] functions。

【语境分析】根据上下文语义可以推出,该题目所在句文意为:正确的智力运动能极大地提高我们最基本的认知功能。

【设题分析】本题考查考生上下文综合分析的能力和名词辨析能力。平时多积累一些名词词汇会助你轻而易举拿下此题。

【干扰识别】[A] genre 意为“类型,种类”。[C] circumstances 意为“情况,环境”。[D] criterion 意为“批评判断的标准准则”。根据文意可知,这三项均可排除。

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 9. [A] channel 通道,频道 | [B] condition 条件 |
| [C] sequence 顺序,序列 | [D] process 过程,步骤 |

选 [D]。考查点:上下文语义、名词辨析以及生活常识。

【快速解题】这四个选项均为名词。[D] process 意为“过程,步骤”。只有表示过程的[D]选项符合要求。