

针对性强 实用全面



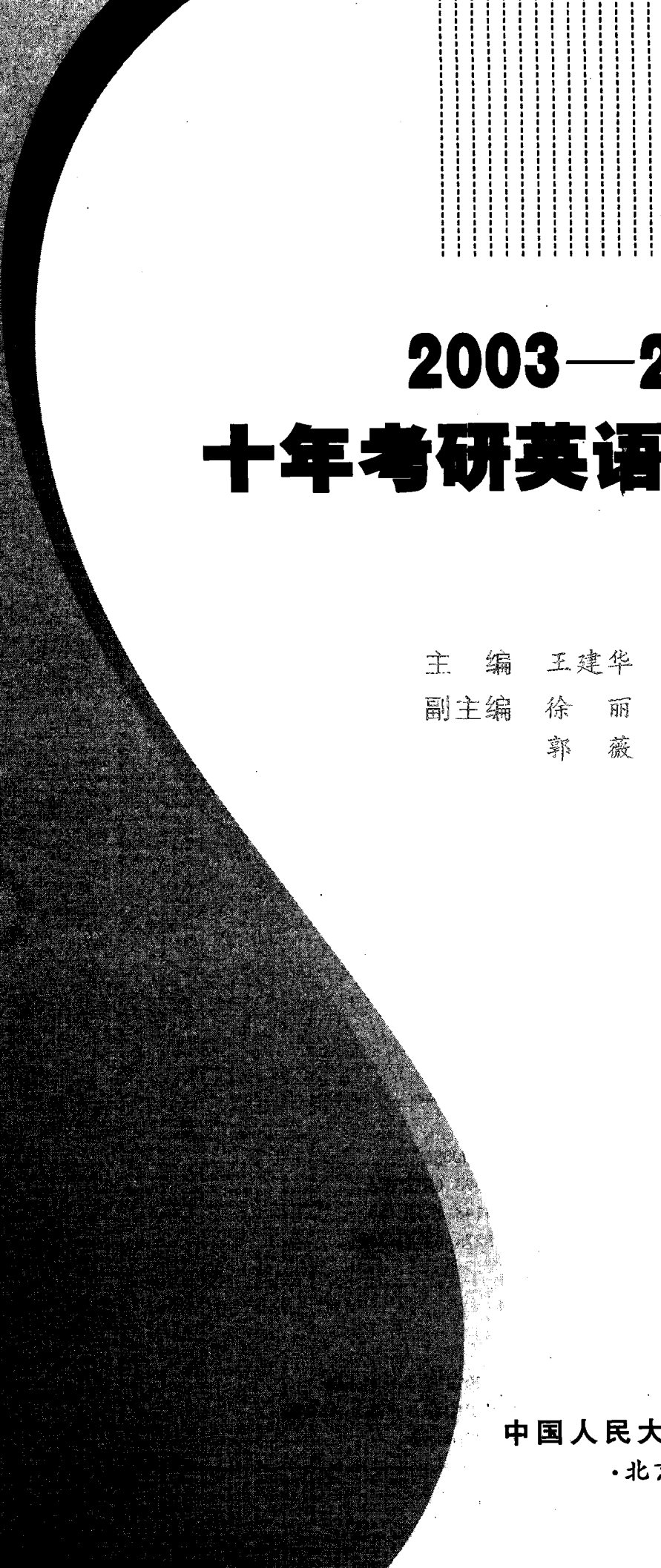
2003-2012 十年

# 考研英语 真题详解

主编 / 王建华

✓ 考研专家倾心讲解历年真题

- ★ 囊括十年考研英语真题
- ★ 严格按照最新大纲编写
- ★ 精解、精析核心知识点



# 2003—2012 十年考研英语真题详解

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# 前言

目前,图书市场上考研英语辅导用书版本很多,分类也比较细,从语言知识运用到阅读理解,从翻译到写作,从词汇到新题型再到应用文写作,每一部分都有相应的考点知识讲解和实践练习的专项辅导书,当然不同版本的系列考研英语辅导书中少不了还要有一本真题详解辅导书。这么多不同版本的书摆在面前,考生要自己作出判断和选择,自己决定买哪个版本的书比较值得,如果考生没有明确的判断标准,这件事就变得很艰难。

判断一本好的考研英语辅导书的标准是什么呢?

首先,书的编著者必须是考研辅导界有多年辅导经验的老师。这样的老师知道考生的需求在哪里,更知道考生的问题在哪里,这样,老师在编书的时候就能够根据大多数考生的需要而设置辅导书的框架和内容,从而书中的内容对考生的辅导就有针对性。

其次,书的编著者最好是有过阅卷经验的老师。这样的老师很能把握考题答案的设置和选材的难易度,阅卷的经历可以给老师一个判断主观题答案好与坏的衡量标准。考研英语辅导用书既包括练习题也包括配套的参考答案。如果一本辅导用书的作者没有阅卷经验,在答案设置时就难免不够专业,这样对学生辅导的针对性就不够强。

另外,要买的书一定要属于由多本辅导书所构成的同一个版本系列。如果一个版本系列只有一两本书构成,有的辅导书一个版本甚至只有一本书,这样的书给人的感觉不专业。如果你买了这本书,假如这本书是词汇书,再想买同系列的阅读或者写作辅导书却没有,只能再去挑选别的版本系列,这样对考生来讲可能是时间的浪费。

最后,买考研英语辅导书要看其出版社。出版社的实力决定了其出书的质量和力度,不同的出版社也有图书出版的不同侧重点。有些出版社在考研书方面出版较多,集聚了大批高水平的作者,图书的质量也有保证。

有了这些基本的考研英语图书购买知识,你就可以大胆选择自己要买的考研英语辅导书了。下面,我很负责任地把这本考研英语十年真题辅导用书给你做一个介绍,供你作出理性的选择:

这本书是我多年来一直想出的一本书,汇集了我多年的授课、辅导经验及研究成果。考生在英语备考过程中有一本书可以伴随整个备考过程,这本书就是考研英语历年真题。本书把2003—2012十年的真题融为一本,每年的考题都包括考题本身、选项解析,阅读部分还有长难句讲解、难词讲解和全文译文,写作配有相应的范文。各位考研学子,当你觉得考研英语复习得差不多时,你就可以买下这本书,从第一套题开始每天的阅读训练和自测:每天一篇阅读练习,在15分钟之内读完并做完考题。一直这样要求自己。当你把本书中所有的考题做完之后,你就会发现:你的阅读速度和阅读准确度接近并达到了考研英语的基本能力要求甚至更高水平。对于英语知识运用,除了做这10套题之外,你还需要做完之后背这些考题,翻译也一样。写作方面,先自己写一下,然后与参考范文相对照,最好把每篇范文中的经典句子背一背。按照这个规划来使用本书,这本书的价值就发挥到了极致。

编者  
于人大明德国际楼

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# 2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

## Section II 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)

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 21 to how they can best 22 such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 23, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 24 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 25 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 26 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 27 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, 28, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 29 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide 30 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 31 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 32 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 33 visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that young teens have 34 attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 35 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 36 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 37. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 38, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 39 for roles that are within their 40 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

- |                    |                 |                 |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. [A] thought    | [B] idea        | [C] opinion     | [D] advice     |
| 22. [A] strengthen | [B] accommodate | [C] stimulate   | [D] enhance    |
| 23. [A] care       | [B] nutrition   | [C] exercise    | [D] leisure    |
| 24. [A] If         | [B] Although    | [C] Whereas     | [D] Because    |
| 25. [A] assistance | [B] guidance    | [C] confidence  | [D] tolerance  |
| 26. [A] claimed    | [B] admired     | [C] ignored     | [D] surpassed  |
| 27. [A] improper   | [B] risky       | [C] fair        | [D] wise       |
| 28. [A] in effect  | [B] as a result | [C] for example | [D] in a sense |



- |                         |                      |                  |                       |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 29. [A] displaying      | [B] describing       | [C] creating     | [D] exchanging        |
| 30. [A] durable         | [B] excessive        | [C] surplus      | [D] multiple          |
| 31. [A] group           | [B] individual       | [C] personnel    | [D] corporation       |
| 32. [A] consent         | [B] insurance        | [C] admission    | [D] security          |
| 33. [A] particularly    | [B] barely           | [C] definitely   | [D] rarely            |
| 34. [A] similar         | [B] long             | [C] different    | [D] short             |
| 35. [A] if only         | [B] now that         | [C] so that      | [D] even if           |
| 36. [A] everything      | [B] anything         | [C] nothing      | [D] something         |
| 37. [A] off             | [B] down             | [C] out          | [D] alone             |
| 38. [A] On the contrary | [B] On the average   | [C] On the whole | [D] On the other hand |
| 39. [A] making          | [B] standing         | [C] planning     | [D] taking            |
| 40. [A] capabilities    | [B] responsibilities | [C] proficiency  | [D] efficiency        |

### Section III 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

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of espionage—spying as a “profession.” These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan’s vocation as well.

The latest revolution isn’t simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen’s e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it “open-source intelligence,” and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at [www.straitford.com](http://www.straitford.com).

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster’s dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. “As soon as that report runs, we’ll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine,” says Friedman, a former political science professor. “And we’ll hear back from some of them.” Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That’s where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm’s outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford’s briefs don’t sound like the

usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

41. The emergence of the Net has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] received support from fans like Donovan  
 [B] remolded the intelligence services  
 [C] restored many common pastimes  
 [D] revived spying as a profession
42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] introduce the topic of online spying      [B] show how he fought for the U. S.  
 [C] give an episode of the information war      [D] honor his unique services to the CIA
43. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (Line 1, Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] causing the biggest trouble      [B] exerting the greatest effort  
 [C] achieving the greatest success      [D] enjoying the widest popularity
44. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true  
 [B] Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information  
 [C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability  
 [D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information
45. Straitford is most proud of its \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] official status      [B] nonconformist image  
 [C] efficient staff      [D] military background

## Text 2

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and ac-



quire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing, there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] call on scientists to take some actions [B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights  
 [C] warn of the doom of biomedical research [D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement
47. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] cruel but natural [B] inhuman and unacceptable  
 [C] inevitable but vicious [D] pointless and wasteful
48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] discontent with animal research [B] ignorance about medical science  
 [C] indifference to epidemics [D] anxiety about animal rights
49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] communicate more with the public [B] employ hi-tech means in research  
 [C] feel no shame for their cause [D] strive to develop new cures
50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] a well-known humanist [B] a medical practitioner  
 [C] an enthusiast in animal rights [D] a supporter of animal research

### Text 3

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercov-

ici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shippers.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

51. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] cost reduction is based on competition [B] services call for cross-trade coordination  
 [C] outside competitors will continue to exist [D] shippers will have the railway by the throat
52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?  
 [A] Indifferent. [B] Supportive. [C] Indignant. [D] Apprehensive.
53. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad  
 [B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide  
 [C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief  
 [D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business
54. The word "arbiters" (Line 6, Paragraph 4) most probably refers to those \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] who work as coordinators [B] who function as judges  
 [C] who supervise transactions [D] who determine the price
55. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] the continuing acquisition [B] the growing traffic  
 [C] the cheering Wall Street [D] the shrinking market

#### Text 4

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the U. S. spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way" so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain

dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

56. What is implied in the first sentence?
- [A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people.  
[B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.  
[C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.  
[D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.
57. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] medical resources are often wasted  
[B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases  
[C] some treatments are too aggressive  
[D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable
58. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] strong disapproval [B] reserved consent  
[C] slight contempt [D] enthusiastic support
59. In contrast to the U. S. , Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] more flexibly [B] more extravagantly  
[C] more cautiously [D] more reasonably
60. The text intends to express the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] medicine will further prolong people's lives  
[B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living  
[C] death should be accepted as a fact of life  
[D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care

## Part B

**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)

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (61) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

"Anthropology" derives from the Greek words *anthropos* "human" and *logos* "the study of." By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (62) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned man-

ner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (63) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (64) Tylor defined culture as "...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned, shared, and patterned behavior.

(65) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

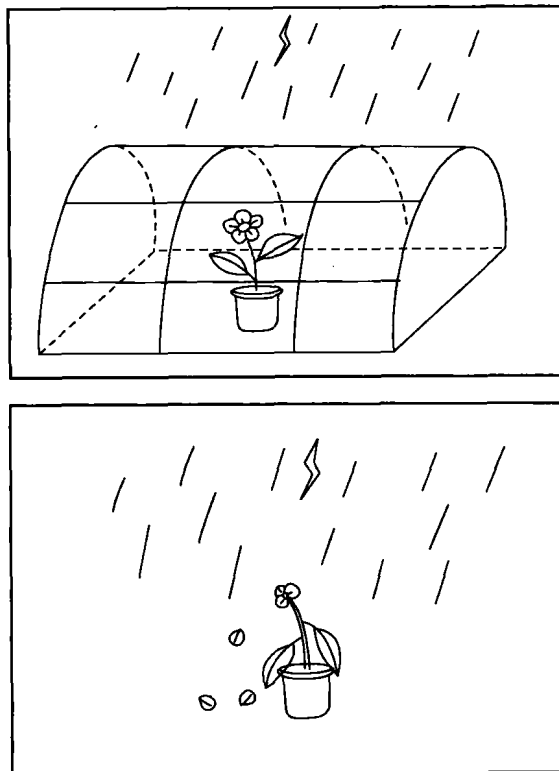
## Section IV Writing

### 66. Directions:

Study the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning, and
- 2) point out its implications in our life.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



温室花朵经不起风雨

# 2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案

## Section II 英语知识运用

21. [A] 22. [B] 23. [C] 24. [D] 25. [C] 26. [B] 27. [D] 28. [C] 29. [A]  
30. [D] 31. [A] 32. [D] 33. [B] 34. [D] 35. [C] 36. [D] 37. [B] 38. [A]  
39. [C] 40. [A]

### 【试题解析】

21. [A] 本题考查词组的用法。give serious thought to 是一固定搭配，意思是“认真考虑……”。

22. [B] 本题考查动词的用法。[B] accommodate 容纳、适应；[A] strengthen 加强；[C] stimulate 刺激；[D] enhance 强化。此句意为：教师应认真考虑学生适应这种变化的能力。故答案为 [B]

23. [C] 本题考查名词的用法。[A] care 关心；[B] nutrition 营养；[C] exercise 练习，锻炼；[D] leisure 休闲。此句意为：身体发育需要运动和锻炼。exercise 和 movement 并列使用最为贴切。

24. [D] 本题考查连词的用法。[A] If 引导条件状语从句；[B] Although 引导让步状语从句；[C] Whereas (然而) 引导一个表示转折的并列句；[D] Because 引导一个原因状语从句。此句意为：因为学生的身体需要调整去适应新的变化，所以，他们需要自信。

25. [C] 本题考查名词的用法。[A] assistance 帮助；[B] guidance 指导；[C] confidence 信心；[D] tolerance 容忍。此句在讲学生需要获取成功的自信。confidence 和 self-conscious 放在一起使用最为贴切。

26. [B] 本题考查动词的用法。[A] claim 声称；[B] admire 羡慕；[C] ignore 忽略；[D] surpass 超过。此句意为：学生得知他们的成就 accomplishments 受其他人羡慕。

27. [D] 本题考查形容词的用法。[A] improper 不合适的；[B] risky 有风险的；[C] fair 公平的；[D] wise 聪明的。此句意为：学生的生活充满了竞争所以得很聪明地计划有输赢的各种活动。

28. [C] 此句明显是在举例说明上句的含意。所以，for example 最为贴切。

29. [A] 本题考查动词的用法。[A] displaying 展示；[B] describing 描写；[C] creating 创造；[D] exchanging 交换。此句意为展示学生的艺术作品。

30. [D] 本题考查形容词的用法。[A] durable 耐用的；[B] excessive 过分的；[C] surplus 盈余的；[D] multiple 众多的。此句意为很多学生俱乐部给学生提供了许多机会。

31. [A] 本题考查名词的用法。[A] group 群体；[B] individual 个人；[C] personnel 人员；[D] corporation 社团。此句意为：既有练习合群的机会，也有锻炼当领导的机会。故答案为 A。

32. [D] 本题考查名词的用法。[A] consent 同意；[B] insurance 保险；[C] admission 承认；[D] security 安全。此句意为：很多害羞的学生需要有安全感的组织。

33. [B] 本题考查副词的用法。[A] particularly 尤其地；[B] barely 几乎不；[C] definitely 肯定地；[D] rarely 罕见地。此句意为：有在背景上几乎看不到的成人的支持。

34. [D] 本题考查对文章内容的理解。此句意为：少年学生的注意力时间很短。

35. [C] 本题考查连接短语的用法。[A] if only 要是……，一般后须用虚拟语气。[B] now that 既然，一般只用于句首。[C] so that 引导目的状语从句。[D] even if 引导让步状语从句。此句意为：学生的注意力时间短，所以要举办活动才能保持他们的活力。

36. [D] 本题考查代词的用法。everything 一般不能和 else 连用，故应排除。因此句是肯定句，故应

用 something else.

37. [B] 本题考查词组的用法。let sb. down 意为“使某人失望”。此处指使别的参加者失望。

38. [A] 本题考查词组的用法。[A] on the contrary 正相反；[B] on the average 按平均值，通常；[C] on the whole 总的来讲；[D] on the other hand 另一方面。此句意为：这不意味着成年人可以放任不管，正相反，成年人应帮助青少年。根据上下文，此处需用表示转折的介词词组。

39. [C] 本题考查词组的用法。空格后有介词 for，如果与 make, stand 和 take 连用，意思不对。词组 plan for 符合句意。另外，plan 一词在文中曾出现过，考词汇的“复现”是完形填空出题的方法之一。

40. [A] 本题考查名词的用法。[A] capability 能力；[B] responsibility 责任；[C] proficiency 熟练，精通；[D] efficiency 效率。此句意为：在学生力所能及的范围内，within their capabilities。故答案为 [A]。

## Section III 阅读理解

### | Part A 阅读 |

41. [B] 42. [A] 43. [C] 44. [D] 45. [B] 46. [A] 47. [B] 48. [B] 49. [A]  
50. [D] 51. [C] 52. [D] 53. [C] 54. [B] 55. [A] 56. [C] 57. [A] 58. [B]  
59. [D] 60. [C]

#### Text 1

#### 一、文章体裁结构分析

多诺汶是美国的间谍大师，今天的互联网已改变了他的使命。在过去的几年里，互联网引导间谍行业的变革。Straitford 公司在这方面成了最大的赢家。他们的网站可提供间谍感兴趣的预测性的情报。当然，这些情报也有风险，即情报的好坏难以区分。Straitford 公司的很多职员都有搞军事情报的经历，他们为自己独立的声音而感到自豪。

#### 二、试题解析

41. [B] 这是一道细节题。此题的答案依据的是第一段的最后一句 is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well. 其中，reshape 和选项 [B] 中的 remold 都是“改变”的意思。另外，此题答案的选择与两个词有密切的关系：vocation 意为“职业”；intelligence 意为“情报”。

42. [A] 这是一道例证题。此篇文章是关于互联网对间谍行业的影响，作者用多诺汶的故事导入互联网对间谍行业的影响。这就是写作时讲求的“起、承、转、合”的“起”。第二、第三段在“承”；第四段在“转”——Open source spying does have its risk；全文最后一句在“合”。

43. [C] 这是一道词汇题。考查对 making the biggest splash 一句的理解。make a splash 意思是“引人注目，造成轰动”，making the biggest splash 意为“最引人注目”。因此，答案选 [C]。

44. [D] 这是一道推理题。此段的最后一句提到：That's where Straitford earns its keep. (这就是 Straitford 公司得以维持的原因。) 因此，可以推理出，他们的信息是可靠的，否则早就倒闭了。故答案选 [D]。

45. [B] 这是一道推理题。全文最后一句是答案的依据。此题的障碍是选项 [B] 中 nonconformist 一词。此处它的含义与 independent 相近。文章是由词汇构成的，词汇是阅读的基础。本文第 41 和 45 题就是最好的佐证。考生应明白掌握好词汇比掌握所谓的技巧强得多。

#### 三、核心词与超纲词

1. pastime *n.* 消遣，娱乐

2. compile *v.* 编辑，编纂，[计算机] 编译

3. **mastery** *n.* 精通, 专长, 控制, 统治

4. **mutually** *ad.* 互相地, 互助

5. **distribution** *n.* 分发, 分配, 散布, 分布

#### 四、长难句分析

1. These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

这是一个复合句, which 引导一个非限定性定语从句。

译文: 如今, 互联网已经改变了买书和寄信这样的日常活动, 也正在改变多诺沃曾经从事的这个职业。

2. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

这是一个主从复合句, 其中包含一个 whose 引导的非限定性定语从句。

译文: 胜出其他参赛者一大截的却是弗吉尼亚的一家名为“开放源信息解决方案”的小公司, 它的明显优势是它对电子世界的精通。

3. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong.

本句中的副词 whereby 意思是“借此, 凭……”。

译文: 司特雷福公司的简报听上去不像华盛顿当局通常行文那样字斟句酌, 政府机构往往以此避免发布引人注目的言论, 因为这些言论可能出错。

#### 五、全文翻译

比尔·多诺沃肯定会喜欢网络。这位美国间谍大王对情报着迷, 他曾经在第二次世界大战时建立了“战略服务办公室”, 后来又为中央情报局的成立打下了基础。多诺沃相信, 在谍报职业这个“大游戏”中可以使用任何手段。如今, 互联网已经改变了买书和寄信这样的日常活动, 也正在改变多诺沃曾经从事的这个职业。

最近的这次革命性的改变不仅仅是一个偷看别人的电子邮件的问题, 这样的电子间谍活动已经存在了数十年。在过去的三四年中, 国际互联网已经派生出一个可称为点击谍报的完整的产业。间谍们把它称为“公开来源情报”。随着互联网的发展, 这样的情报变得越来越有影响力。1995 年中央情报局举办了一个竞赛, 看谁能够收集到关于布隆迪的最多信息。胜出其他参赛者一大截的却是弗吉尼亚的一家名为“开放源信息解决方案”的小公司, 它的明显优势是它对电子世界的精通。

在这个新领域里最引人注目的是一个叫司特雷福的公司, 它是得克萨斯州奥斯汀市的一个私营的情报分析公司。该公司的业务是将覆盖全球各个国家的情报销售给“麦克德莫国际”这样的能源公司。它的许多预测在网上都可以查阅, 其网址为 [www.straitford.com](http://www.straitford.com)。

该公司的总裁乔治·弗莱德曼说, 他把网络世界视为情报收集和情报发布两方面相互促进的工具, 是间谍首脑的梦想。上周, 他的公司正在从远在世界的各个角落收集情报, 并预测在乌克兰将发生一场危机。“这个报告一发布, 我们将在乌克兰突然新增 500 个浏览用户,” 弗莱德曼, 一位前政治科学教授说, “我们将听到其中一些人的回应。”当然公开来源的谍报活动的确有它的风险, 因为很难区分正确与错误的情报。这正是司特雷福公司挣饭吃的地方。

弗莱德曼只在奥斯汀市雇用了 20 位工作人员, 其中的一些有军事情报工作的背景。他把公司的“局外人”地位视为它成功的关键。司特雷福公司的简报听上去不像华盛顿当局通常行文那样字斟句酌, 政府机构往往避免发布引人注目的言论, 因为这些言论可能出错。弗莱德曼说, 司特雷福公司为其独立的声音而感到自豪。

#### Text 2

##### 一、文章体裁结构分析

动物保护人士认为动物也有自己的权利, 因此, 他们反对用动物做实验。作者对此提出了不同的看法。

作者认为我们需要用动物来试验治疗人类疾病的方法，否则，医学难以进步。

## 二、试题解析

46. [A] 这是一道理解题。作者引用了 Edmund 的一句话，此句意为：邪恶获得胜利的唯一必要条件是好人什么事都不做。作者在第三句表明了他的意图—Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates 科学家应对动物权利的倡导者提出强有力的反应。因此，正确答案为 [A]。

47. [B] 这是一道推理题。第一段最后一句是答题的依据。此句意为，很多人听到实验时残酷对待动物的传言，就困惑地认为，任何人都会故意伤害动物。此题的障碍有两个，一是对句子结构的理解，many 是主语，分词 hearing 作时间状语。二是对 allegation, perplexed 和 deliberately 等词意的理解。

48. [B] 这是一道例证题。此题考查对第二段的理解。第二段里，作者举了一个例子。有一位老大妈在集市上号召人们不要使用任何从动物身上提取的东西。作者问她流行病来了怎么办，她回答说：科学家用计算机找到对策。可见，她对医学是无知的。故答案选 [B]。

49. [A] 这是一道推理题。第三段第一句是答题的依据。作者建议科学家应以适当的方法与公众交流。[B]、[C]、[D] 在文中未提及。

50. [D] 这是一道推理题。此题的答案在最后一段。Stephen Cooper 后接了一个定语从句进一步说明 Stephen Cooper 对动物实验提出了大胆的 (courageous) 说法。因此可以推断出他支持用动物做实验。

## 三、核心词与超纲词

1. **statesman** *n.* 政治家，国务活动家
2. **forcefully** *ad.* 强有力地，有说服力地
3. **deliberately** *ad.* 故意地
4. **immunization** *n.* 免疫
5. **epidemic** *n.* 传染病，流行病 *a.* 流行的，传染性的
6. **misinformation** *n.* 错误信息
7. **stakeholder** *n.* 保管赌注的人，利益相关者

## 四、长难句分析

1. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care.

这是一个含有非限定性定语从句的主从复合句。

译文：科学家应该对动物权利倡导者做出强有力的回应，因为他们的言论混淆了公众的视听，从而威胁到卫生知识和卫生服务的进步。

2. For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines.

“staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair” 是修饰 woman 的定语从句。

译文：例如，在近期的一次集市上，一位老奶奶站在动物权利宣传点前散发小册子，规劝人们不要使用动物制品或实验品——肉类、毛皮、药物。

3. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment.

这个句子整体上来讲是一个因果复合句，在主句中有两个并列的宾语，由 not only...but 连接；此外还有两个由 who 引导的定语从句，它们分别修饰 Stephen Cooper 和 all。

译文：最后，因为最终的受益人是病人，医疗研究机构不仅应该积极争取斯蒂芬·库柏这样的名人的支持——他对动物实验的价值勇敢地进行了肯定——而且应该争取所有接受治疗的病人的支持。



## 五、全文翻译

18 世纪政治家埃德蒙·柏克曾说过类似这样的话，“一个被误导的事业如果要成功，它唯一需要的是好人无所作为。”一个这样的事业现在正在寻求终止生物医学的研究，因为有这样一种理论说，动物享有权利禁止它们被用于实验。科学家应该对动物权利倡导者做出强有力的回应，因为他们的言论混淆了公众的视听，从而威胁到卫生知识和卫生服务的进步。动物权利运动的领导者将矛头指向生物医学研究，原因在于它依赖公共资金的资助，并且很少有人懂得医学研究的过程。当人们听到医学实验虐待动物的指控时，许多人都弄不明白为什么有人会故意伤害动物。

例如，在近期的一次集市上，一位老奶奶站在动物权利宣传点前散发小册子，规劝人们不要使用动物制品或实验品——肉类、毛皮、药物。当被问到她是否反对免疫接种时，她问疫苗是否来自动物实验。当被告知确实如此，她回答道，“那么我不得不说，是的，我反对接种。”当被问到瘟疫爆发怎么办时，她说，“不用担心，科学家会找到一种方法，用计算机来解决问题。”看，这样好心的人们就是不明白。

科学家必须把他们的意见传达给公众，并且要使用有同情心和通俗易懂的语言，一般人能够明白的语言，而不要使用分子生物学的语言。我们需要说明动物实验与祖母的髌骨更换、父亲的心脏搭桥、婴儿的免疫接种、甚至宠物的注射针剂都密切相关。许多人不明白获得这些新的治疗方法和疫苗都必须进行动物实验。对于他们来说，动物实验说得好是浪费，说得不好是残忍。

有很多事情可以做。科学家可以“采用”中学上（实验）课的方式，展示他们的实验结果。他们应该对报刊的读者来信及时做出反应，以防止动物权利的误导言论在毫无质疑的情况下横行，从而以真理的面目欺骗他人。科研机构应该对外开放，让人参观，向人们展示实验室里的动物获得了人道的对待。最后，因为最终的受益人是病人，医疗研究机构不仅应该积极争取斯蒂芬·库柏这样的名人的支持——他对动物实验的价值勇敢地进行了肯定——而且应该争取所有接受治疗的病人的支持。如果好人无所作为，一群不明真相的公众真的有可能扑灭医学进步的宝贵火种。

### Text 3

#### 一、文章体裁结构分析

近几年，铁路一直在合并形成超级铁路系统。支持合并的人认为这将会降低成本。还有，由于有长途运输大卡车的存在，铁路将不会形成垄断。而托运人则认为这种合并反倒使成本提高。但很多托运人更担心的是他们会更多地掏腰包。

#### 二、试题解析

51. [C] 这是一道推理题。答案的依据是第二段第二句 Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. 他们认为：垄断的威胁将被长途运输大卡车的激烈竞争消除 (removed)。

52. [D] 这是一道态度题。第三段最后一句是答案的依据。答案 [D] 的意思是既理解又担心。这与第三段最后一句相符。

53. [C] 这是一道推理题。考的是对第三段最后一句的理解。此句的意思是：感觉被多收费的托运人虽然有权向联邦政府提出诉讼，但这种诉讼往往是昂贵、费时，而且只能偶尔胜诉。

54. [B] 这是一道词汇题。此词是一超纲词，词义为“仲裁人”。

55. [A] 这是一道主旨题。答案为 [A]。纵观全文，第一段讲了铁路合并的现象；第二段讲了支持铁路合并的观点，但在后几段中，作者实际上反驳了这种观点。全文最后一句作者提出：谁来埋单？许多托运人担心他们会成为埋单人。

#### 三、核心词与超纲词

1. monopoly *n.* 垄断，专利

2. coordinate *n.* 同等的人物，同位格 *a.* 同等的，等位的 *v.* 协调，整合，综合 [计算机] 坐标

3. consolidation *n.* 巩固，团结，合并

4. captive *n.* 俘虏，迷恋者 *a.* 被俘的，受控制的，被迷住的