

双博士 “1+1 系列” 2007 年考研辅导教材



双博士系列

# 2007 考研英语

## 历年真题解析

(1999–2006)

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总策划 胡东华

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《2007 年考研英语应试教程》的赠品

2007年考研辅导教材

# 考研英语历年真题解析

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# Preface

## 前言

历年真题具有无可比拟的权威性、规范性,同时也是最好的模拟题,是考生首选的必读教材。本书就历年真题的这一特质,收集了1999年~2006年共八年的真题进行了全方位的挖掘和整理,从深层次和多角度,按时序将每套试题全面立体深刻地展现给考生。其区别于同类书独特的品质:

1. 精析真题:本书对1999—2006历年考研真题中所涉及的所有句型及文章(包括英语知识运用、阅读理解、英汉互译及选择搭配等方面)做了全文精析。
2. 双色点评:本书采用双色对每一个题目涉及的知识点,内容进行详解,清晰醒目有助于考生彻底吃透考纲内容及命题体现的精神,深度理解考纲命题的精髓所在。
  - ① 英语知识运用部分:从考点,注释 & 解析(包括每个选项的注释 & 解析),参考译文及相应的举例等部分对相应的句子进行了分析。
  - ② 阅读理解部分:分别从词汇注释,全文精译,分段导读,答案详解及难句精析等方面对全文进行剖析。
  - ③ 英汉互译及选择搭配部分:对具体的句子从文章难句,句子结构剖析,难点词汇,翻译要点,参考译文等五方面进行全方位精细化剖析,以帮助同学们顺利完成英汉思维的转换彻底掌握做好本题型的技巧。
  - ④ 写作部分:写作部分大都有三篇例文,例文后面附加相应的评语;以帮助考生明确每篇文章的优缺点,从而在考试作文中获得较高的分数。
3. 考点汇总:本书为考生指出每道试题与考纲对应的考点,最大限度地帮助学生分析真题与考纲是怎样有机结合的,以及命题人是如何在真题当中体现考纲精神的。
4. 专家点评:真题大都附带专家们从总体上对当年试题所做的系统的、全面的评价,有助于考生系统掌握考试的重难点。

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5. 全国有三分之一的大学生和考研考生正在使用双博士图书,本品牌图书已成为全国最大的大学教辅图书品牌及知名考研图书品牌。以上举措为双博士对全国大学生和考研学生的真情奉献!

编 者

2006 年于北京大学



#### 来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信

双博士:

您好!

首先感谢您对北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动的热情支持和无私帮助!师恩难忘,北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动是北京大学研究生会的品牌活动之一,是北京大学所有在校研究生和本科生对恩师情谊的最朴素表达。双博士作为大学教学辅导及考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一,不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师,其行为将永久的被北大师生感怀和铭记。

作为考研漫漫征途上的过来人,双博士曾陪伴我们度过无数个考研岁月的日日夜夜,曾带给我们无数个明示和启发,当然也带给我们今天的成功。

特致此信,向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情,并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

北京大学研究生会

2002 年 12 月

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# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试卷

01

测试时间：        月        日        时至        时

\* \* \* \* \*

## 考生注意事项

- 1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
- 2. 答题前,考生应按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“报考单位”、“考生姓名”、“考试语种”、“考生编号”等信息。
- 3. 答案必须按要求填涂或写在指定的答题卡上。
  - (1)英语知识运用、阅读理解 A 节、阅读理解 B 节的答案写或填涂在答题卡 1 上,阅读理解 C 节的答案和作文写在答题卡 2 上。
  - (2)填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动,必须用橡胶皮擦干净。书写部分(阅读理解 C 节、写作)必须用蓝(黑)圆珠笔在指定的答题卡上作答。字迹要清楚。
- 4. 考试结束后,将答题卡 1、答题卡 2 一并装入原试卷袋中,连同试卷一起交给监考人员后,考生方可离场。

\* \* \* \* \*

## 做题提示

- 1. 本套试卷是为 2006 年考研真题,针对性强,权威性强,是考前模拟训练的精品。
- 2. 本套试卷共 8 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套或 2 套。
- 3. 自测时间要安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 180 分钟,自主做题,不参看参考答案。
- 4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
- 5. 如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 6. 结束后,请填好答题卡,认真对照标准答案,给自己评分。通过模拟训练,找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	英语知识运用	阅读理解	写作
卷面分值	100	10	60	30
自 测 分				
失    分				

# 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试 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 homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. 1 homelessness has reached such proportions that local government can't possibly 2. To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing. 5 everyone agrees on the numbers of Americans who are homeless. Estimates 6 anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. 7 the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 8, one of the federal government's studies 9 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. 11 when homeless individuals manage to find a 12 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day 13 the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, 14 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills need to turn their lives 16. Boston Globe reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless. 18 Edward Blotkowsk, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19 it. "There has to be 20 of programs. What we need is a package deal."

- |                   |               |                |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] Indeed     | [B] Likewise  | [C] Therefore  | [D] Furthermore |
| 2. [A] stand      | [B] cope      | [C] approve    | [D] retain      |
| 3. [A] in         | [B] for       | [C] with       | [D] toward      |
| 4. [A] raise      | [B] add       | [C] take       | [D] keep        |
| 5. [A] Generally  | [B] Almost    | [C] Hardly     | [D] Not         |
| 6. [A] cover      | [B] change    | [C] range      | [D] differ      |
| 7. [A] Now that   | [B] Although  | [C] Provided   | [D] Except that |
| 8. [A] inflating  | [B] expanding | [C] increasing | [D] extending   |
| 9. [A] predicts   | [B] displays  | [C] proves     | [D] discovers   |
| 10. [A] assist    | [B] track     | [C] sustain    | [D] dismiss     |
| 11. [A] Hence     | [B] But       | [C] Even       | [D] Only        |
| 12. [A] lodging   | [B] shelter   | [C] dwelling   | [D] house       |
| 13. [A] searching | [B] strolling | [C] crowding   | [D] wandering   |
| 14. [A] when      | [B] once      | [C] while      | [D] whereas     |
| 15. [A] life      | [B] existence | [C] survival   | [D] maintenance |



- |                       |                     |                     |                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 16. [ A ] around      | [ B ] over          | [ C ] on            | [ D ] up           |
| 17. [ A ] complex     | [ B ] comprehensive | [ C ] complementary | [ D ] compensating |
| 18. [ A ] So          | [ B ] Since         | [ C ] As            | [ D ] Thus         |
| 19. [ A ] puts        | [ B ] interprets    | [ C ] assumes       | [ D ] makes        |
| 20. [ A ] supervision | [ B ] manipulation  | [ C ] regulation    | [ D ] coordination |

## 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

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. This is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite,” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act. “The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.”

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’s immigration is neither at unprecedented level nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation—language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English “well” or “very well” after ten years of residence. “The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families. “Hence the description of America as a graveyard” for language. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrant living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America’s turbulent past, today’s social induces suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

21. The word “homogenizing” (Line 1, Paragraph 1) most probably means  
 A. identifying      B. associating      C. assimilating      D. monopolizing
22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century

- A. played a role in the spread of popular culture.
  - B. became intimate shops for common consumers.
  - C. satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.
  - D. owed its emergence to the culture of consumption.
23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U. S.
- A. are resistant to homogenization.
  - B. exert a great influence on American culture.
  - C. are hardly a threat to the common culture.
  - D. constitute the majority of the population.
24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?
- A. To prove their popularity around the world.
  - B. To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.
  - C. To give examples of successful immigrants.
  - D. To show the powerful influence of American culture.
25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is
- A. rewarding                      B. successful                      C. fruitless                      D. harmful

#### Text 2

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry – William Shakespeare – but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (ASC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus – and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side – don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the ESC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleep-

ers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a. m.

26. From the first two paras , we learn that
- A. the townsfolk deny the RSC 's contribution to the town's revenue
  - B. the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
  - C. the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
  - D. the townsfolk earn little from tourism
27. It can be inferred from Para 3 that
- A. the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately
  - B. the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers
  - C. the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers
  - D. the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater
28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" ( Line 2 - 3 , Paragraph 4 ) , the author implies that
- A. Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects
  - B. Stratford has long been in financial difficulties
  - C. the town is not really short of money
  - D. the townsfolk used to be poorly paid
29. According to the townsfolk , the RSC deserves no subsidy because
- A. ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending
  - B. the company is financially ill - managed
  - C. the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable
  - D. the theatre attendance is on the rise
30. From the text we can conclude that the author
- A. is supportive of both sides
  - B. favors the townsfolk's view
  - C. takes a detached attitude
  - D. is sympathetic

### Text 3

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals. They suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow - growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass ( the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators ( animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long - fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that the figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because

there are fewer sharks around now.

Dr Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the “shifting baseline”. The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that
- A. large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment.
  - B. small species survived as large animals disappeared.
  - C. large sea animals may face the same threat today.
  - D. Slow – growing fish outlive fast – growing ones
32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm’s paper that
- A. the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90% .
  - B. there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago.
  - C. the catch – sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount.
  - D. the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old.
33. By saying “the figures are conservative” (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that
- A. fishing technology has improved rapidly
  - B. then catch – sizes are actually smaller then recorded
  - C. the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss
  - D. the data collected so far are out of date.
34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that
- A. people should look for a baseline that can’t work for a longer time.
  - B. fisheries should keep the yield below 50% of the biomass
  - C. the ocean biomass should restore its original level.
  - D. people should adjust the fishing baseline to changing situation
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries’s
- A. management efficiency
  - B. biomass level
  - C. catch – size limits
  - D. technological application.

#### Text 4

Many things make people think artists are weird and the weirdest may be this: artists’ only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn’t always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere in the 19th century, more artists began seeing happiness as insipid, phony or, worst of all, boring as we went from Wordsworth’s *daffodils* to Baudelaire’s *flowers of evil*.

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen such misery. But it’s not as if earlier times didn’t know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti – happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in peril and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Today the messages your average Westerner is bombarded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda—to lure us to open our wallets to make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. “Celebrate!” commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

What we forget—what our economy depends on is forgetting—is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need someone to tell us as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It’s a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

36. By citing the example of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that

- A. Poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music.
- B. Art grows out of both positive and negative feeling.
- C. Poets today are less skeptical of happiness.
- D. Artists have changed their focus of interest.

37. The word “bummer” (Line 4, paragraph 5) most probably means something

- A. religious
- B. unpleasant
- C. entertaining
- D. commercial

38. In the author’s opinion, advertising

- A. emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art.
- B. is a cause of disappointment for the general peer.
- C. replace the church as a major source of information
- D. creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself.

39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes

- A. happiness more often than not ends in sadness.
- B. the anti-happy art is distasteful by refreshing.
- C. misery should be enjoyed rather than denied.
- D. the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

40. Which of the following is true of the text?

- A. Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
- B. Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
- C. People feel disappointed at the realities of morality.
- D. Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

## 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 numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

On the north bank of the Ohio River sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino where gambling games are played. During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$35,000 a year, lost approximately \$175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for

\$ 20 worth of gambling.

He visited the casino, lost the \$ 20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$ 800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a Fun Card, which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, these activities become what he calls electronic morphine.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

In 1997 he lost \$ 21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$ 72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat locked at 5 a. m. , then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 p. m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

In March 1998, a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gambling problems. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter noting the medical/psychological nature of problem gambling behaviors, the letter said that before being readmitted to the patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 20 signs warning: "Enjoy the fun . . . and always bet with your head, not over it". Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams's suit charges that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling", intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will" well.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

The fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM - IV) says "pathological gambling" involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on—you might say—addicted to—revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of NEWSWEEK reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With \$ 3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.

- A. Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.
- B. It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?
- C. By the time he had lost \$ 5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$ 5,500, but he did not quit.
- D. Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy; the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is government.
- E. David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.
- F. It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

G. The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

### Part C

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Our translation should be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckbergen told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected Americans. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not Americans, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? (46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in Socratic(苏格拉底) way about moral problems. He explores such problem consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a matter as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals -- -- the average scientist for one (48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in everyday performance of his routine duties. -- -- he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code, which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

The definition also excludes the majority of factors, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living (50) They may teach very well and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority eminent scholars. "Being learned in some branch of human knowledge in one thing, living in public and industrious thoughts," as Emerson would say, "is something else."

## Section III Writing

### Part A

You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area. Write a letter to the department concerned, asking them to help find a candidate. You should specify what kind of child you want to help and how you will carry out your plan.

Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your name at the end of the letter; use Li Ming instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

### Part B

Study the following photos carefully and write an essay in which you should

1. describe the photos briefly,
2. interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them, and

3. give your point of view.

有两幅图片,图1 把崇拜写在脸上 图2 花300元做“小贝头”

注:Beckham 是英国足球明星

有两张照片,一张照片上有一位男士脸上写着足球明星的名字,另一张照片上有一个男子在理发,他要求理发师为他设计一个小贝克汉姆的发型。他们往往随波逐流,人云亦云。



把崇拜写在脸上



花300元做“小贝头”



# 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试 英语试题解析

## 参 考 答 案

### Section I Use of English

#### Part A

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A  | 2. B  | 3. D  | 4. A  | 5. D  | 6. C  | 7. B  | 8. C  | 9. A  | 10. A |
| 11. C | 12. B | 13. D | 14. C | 15. A | 16. A | 17. B | 18. C | 19. A | 20. D |

### Section II Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

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

#### Part B

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. C | 42. A | 43. B | 44. F | 45. D |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

#### Part C

46. 我将其定义为这样一个人:他把以苏格拉底的方式思考道德问题的活动当作人生的主要任务和乐趣。
47. 他好比是一名法官,必须接受一种义务,那就是尽可能以浅显的方式说明导致他做出最后决定的推理过程。
48. 我把这类人排除在外的原因是:尽管他们的研究成果可能会对解决道德问题有所帮助,但他只负责研究解决这类问题的事实层面。
49. 就像人们不期待商人花精力去探索经商之道一样,科学家的主要研究任务也不是思考指导其日常行为的道德要求。
50. 他们可能教很好,而且也不仅仅是为了挣工资而教书,但他们大多数都很少或从不独立思考人类有关道德判断的问题。

## 答 案 解 析

### Section I Use of English

文章分析:本文讲述美国无家可归人数增加的问题,并剖析产生该问题的原因和解决方法。文章分两段进行讲述:首段对无家可归群体人数的具体情况进行描述。第二段着重分析该现象出现的原因和解决方法。

1. [答案] A

[考点] 逻辑衔接题。

[注释 & 解析]