

 文都教育

2007

考研英语历年真题精析

主 编：唐启明 康建刚



中央编译出版社

图书在版编目(CIP) 数据

2007 考研英语历年真题精析/唐启明, 康建刚主编.

—北京: 中央编译出版社, 2004. 7

ISBN 7 - 80109 - 885 - 4

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. 英语 - 研究生 - 入学考试 - 解题

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中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004) 第 038140 号

2007 考研英语历年真题精析

责任编辑: 郑颖

特约编辑: 谭莉

出版发行: 中央编译出版社

地 址: 北京西单西斜街 36 号(100032)

电 话: 66509352(编辑部) 66509364(发行部) 66509618(读者服务部)

E m a i l: edit@cctpbook. com

h t t p: //www. cctp. com. cn

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 刷: 中煤涿州制图印刷厂

开 本: 787× 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张: 20

版 次: 2006 年 6 月第 3 版第 1 次印刷

定 价: 27.00 元

前 言

英语学习有无规律可循？这恐怕是千万个英语学习者一直在苦苦思考的问题。英语应试有无技巧可依？这无疑是众多为考研奋战的考生们最为关心的话题。

硕士研究生入学考试一年比一年竞争激烈，考题模式也是一年不同于一年，但试题类型、测试范围和出题思路却基本固定，每套试题既反映了《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》(以下简称《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、基本原则和总体趋势，例如，语法考点——虚拟语气，几乎每年必考。考生如能把这些常考的知识点完全、透彻掌握，纵然出题者花样百出，也能识破题意，问题自然迎刃而解。所以有必要对历年的考试真题进行详细的分析、琢磨、总结，找出命题规律和测试重点，这样才能做到知己知彼，轻取高分。

为了帮助考生轻松过关，本书汇集了 1996 年—2006 年历届全国硕士研究生入学考试试题，并对所有试题做了详尽的解析。另外，本书特意在阅读理解和英汉翻译两类题型的解析中加上难句分析，旨在使考生熟悉英语的句子结构，复习、巩固基础知识。希望考生能够通过仔细阅读本书，总结应试规律，掌握解题技巧。

在阅读此书时，我们建议考生应该：

- * 先仔细研读《大纲》，了解考试的基本要求，以便有针对性地复习、应试。
- * 模拟考试状态下做题，严格按照规定时间完成，再对照答案，给自己记分。
- * 将错题记录在案，对易错的知识点要认真复习。

感谢文都文化教育发展中心各位老师的大力支持。

早最后祝愿同学们能在 2007 年全国研究生入学考试中取得好成绩！

编 者

2006 年 4 月于北京

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2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

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 Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19 it, "There has to be 20 of programs. What's needed 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 deference ” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “ a culture 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 inter-marriage.

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 immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

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

21. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, 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 (RSC), 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 RSC 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 sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

26. From the first two paragraphs, 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 Paragraph 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 to the RSC

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 man-

agement 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 animal 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 “ these figures are conservative ” (Line 1, Paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that _____.
A. fishing technology has improved rapidly
B. the catch-sizes are actually smaller than 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 work for a longer time
B. fisheries should keep the yields below 50% of the biomass
C. the ocean biomass should restored its original level
D. people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries ' _____.
A. management efficiency
B. biomass level
C. catch-size limits
D. technological application

Text 4

Many things make people think artists are weird. Bnt 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 onward, more artists began seeing happiness

as meaningless, 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 so much 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 danger 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 the average Westerner is bombarded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast - food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling , 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 —they 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.

But what we forget—what our economy depends on us 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 art 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 grow out of both positive and negative feeling
- C. poets today are less skeptical of happiness
- D. artist have changed their focus of interest

37. The word “ bummer ” (Line 5, 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 public
- C. replaces 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 modern society.
- D. Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, 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 gaps. There are two extra choices, which you do not need to use. 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 (a place 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 heroin ".

(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 docked at 5 a. m. , then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a. 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 problem. 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 behavior, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being.

(42) _____.

The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 24 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 says " pathological gambling " involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill 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 the 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. Your

translation should be written clearly 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 America. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not America, 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 (苏格拉底的) 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 manner 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 every-day 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 teachers, 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 is one thing, living in “public and industrious thoughts,” as Emerson would say, is something else.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

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 in no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. 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:

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.

You should write 160 ~200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



把崇拜写在脸上

花 300 元做个“小贝头”

注: Beckham(贝克汉姆)——英国足球明星。

2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析

Section I Use of English

1. A 正确答案应该是 indeed, 表示一种并列强调关系。有的答案给出了“ furthermore ”, 它表示的是递进关系, 强调后者对前者的程度加深, 或增加内容的递进。
2. B 这里表示第一句中提到的问题已经让地方政府无法应付了, 因此选择 cope(应付, 应对)。A 选项 stand 表示“ 容忍 ”, C 选项 approve 表示“ 同意 ”, D 选项 retain 表示“ 保留 ”, 均不合题意。
3. D 本句表示“ 帮助无家可归的人走向独立 ”, 故选择 toward。本题的干扰项是 C 选项的 with。虽然我们学过 to help sb. with... 这样的句型, 但该句型表示的是“ 帮助某人做/学什么 ”的意思, 如 help me with my English(帮助我学习英语), help me with my exercises(帮助我做作业)。
4. A 这里表示“ 提高最低工资待遇 ”, 只有当人们能够挣到更多的钱时, 无家可归的人才会减少, 故选 raise。干扰项是 B 选项 add。虽然 add 也表示增加, 但当表达提高工资时, 我们使用 raise, 而不用 add。
5. D 本题四个选项中, A 选项 generally 和 B 选项 almost 表示肯定含义, C 选项 hardly 和 D 选项 not 表示否定。根据上下文, 本句说的是“ 并非每个人都同意 ”, 所以排除 A 和 B。同时, hardly 只能与 anyone 等词搭配, 表示“ 几乎没有任何人 ”, 不能与 everyone 搭配, 故正确答案为 not。Not everyone agrees... 表示“ 不是每个人都同意…… ”的意思。
6. C 本句意思为“ 估计数字的范围大约从 60 万到 300 万之间 ”, 使用 range from... to... 的句型。干扰项是 A 选项的 cover, 但 cover 表示“ 覆盖 ”, 不表示范围。D 选项 differ 主要强调不同, 而本句并未强调不同, 而是强调范围, 故选择 range。
7. B 根据后文, 本句表达的是让步意义, 即, “ 虽然对这一数字人们意见不一, 但人们却都同意另外一个事实 ”, 因此选择 although。其余选项不合题意。
8. C 本题为词汇辨析题。四个选项都有“ 增加, 扩张 ”的含义, 但由于本句主语为 the number, 因此只能搭配 increase。A 选项 inflate 表示“ 膨胀 ”, B 选项 expand 表示“ 在面积上扩张 ”, D 选项 extend 表示“ 在长度上延伸 ”。
9. A 本句表示的是“ 预测 ”, 故选择 predict。D 选项的 discover 为干扰项, 从汉语的角度似乎说得通, 即“ 研究发现…… ”, 然而, 若说“ 发现 ”, 后边的宾语从句只能使用一般现在时, 如发现了一个什么规律等, 但本句后边使用的是将来时, 所以只能理解为“ 预测 ”。
10. A 本题比较难, A 选项的 assist 表示“ 帮助 ”, B 选项的 track 表示“ 跟踪 ”; C 选项的 sustain 表示“ 维持, 使……继续活下去 ”; D 选项的 dismiss 表示“ 解散, 让……离开 ”。从全段来看, 后面主要讲如何维持住这些无家可归者们的稳定, 不仅要给他们吃住, 还要解决他们其他一系列的问题, 这就暗示前面的主题句讲的是帮助无家可归者, 此外, 从与名词 population 的搭配来看, 也只有 A 选项最合适。

11. C 根据题意, 本句是让步的意思, “即使当他们有吃有住, 他们仍然会……”, 所以选择 C 选项的 even。
12. B 本题为词汇辨析题。四个选项都有“住房”、“住处”的意思, 但 B 选项的 shelter 除了表示“藏身处”之外, 还有“保护”的意思, 而下文明显有此含义, 故选择 B。
13. D 本题同样为词汇辨析题, 主要要区分 B 选项 stroll 和 D 选项 wander。stroll 表示“闲逛, 悠闲地散步”, 而 wander 则表示“徘徊, 乱逛”的意思, 很明显, wander 更符合题意。
14. C 本句表达让步, “虽然许多人……, 但是……”, 可以使用 although/though, 但选项中并未提供这两个词, 但我们知道 while 也可以用来表达 although 的意思, 故选择 C 选项 while。
15. C 本题为词汇辨析题。life 意为“生活, 生命”; existence 意为“存在, 生活”; survival 意为“生存, 存活”, 指从困境中挺过来; maintenance 意为“维持, 保持”。根据后面的“skills needed to turn their life. . .”可知应选 C。
16. A 本题为词组搭配。turn around 表示“转过身”, turn on 表示“打开”等意思, turn up 表示“出现”等意思, turn over 表示“翻转”。本句意思应该为“他们缺乏生存技能来改变自己的生活”, 也就是说将生活“翻转”, 故选择 A 选项的 turn around。
17. B 本句题意为“全面的规划”, 所以用 B 选项的 comprehensive。A 选项 complex 强调复杂性; C 选项 complementary 强调互补性; D 选项 compensating 强调补偿性, 所以均不合题意。
18. C 见下题
19. A 本题和上题一起构成一个句型: as sb. puts it, 意为“正如……说的那样”。故 18 题选择 C 选项的 as, 19 题选择 A 选项的 puts。
20. D 本句强调各种计划中的协同, 故选择 D 选项的 coordination。A 选项的 supervision 意为“监督, 管理”, B 选项的 manipulation 意为“操纵”, C 选项的 regulation 意为“调节, 校准”, 均不合题意。

【参考译文】

无家可归者占美国人口的比例越来越大。而且, 无家可归者已经增加至连地方政府都无法应对的地步。为了帮助无家可归者走向独立, 联邦政府必须支持就业培训项目、提高最低工资并资助建设更多低价住房。

美国到底有多少无家可归者大家的意见并不一致, 估计是在 60 万到 300 万之间。尽管人们估计的数字可能各不相同, 分析家们对另外一个问题的意见的确是—致的: 无家可归者的数量正在增长。联邦政府的一项研究预测, 在本十年结束之前, 无家可归者的数量将接近 1900 万。

想办法帮助这些越来越多的无家可归者的任务越来越艰巨。即使无家可归者找到了住处, 白天有三餐, 晚上能安眠, 还是会有很多人每天大部分时间流落街头。部分问题是, 许多无家可归的成年人都是酒鬼或者瘾君子; 而相当多的无家可归者患有严重的精神病; 还有许多人虽然不喝酒吸毒, 精神也正常, 但就是没有使自己翻身的基本生活能力。《波士顿环球日报》记者克里·雷迪认为只有通过全面规划来解决这些无家可归者的各种需求, 这种局面才有可能得到改善。用马萨诸塞州本特里学院社区服务部主任爱德华·布罗特科瓦斯基的