

历年考研英语真题解析

主编 摇任承科
副主编 摇房士荣 摇耿春玲

国防工业出版社

· 北京 ·

内 容 简 介

本书以 1985 年至 2004 年间的考研英语真题为题材,进行了全面、透彻的解析。首先讲解了考研英语的命题思路与解题策略,然后对历年试题进行解析,使考生能深入掌握考研命题趋势与特点,增强复习时的针对性,扩展分析问题的思路,提高答题技巧。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

历年考研英语真题解析 王承科主编. —北京:国防工业出版社, 2004.12
ISBN 7-118-03411-1

Ⅰ. 王… Ⅱ. 王… Ⅲ. 英语—研究生—入学考试—解题 Ⅳ. H319.4

Ⅰ 援万援摇 Ⅱ 援任援摇 Ⅲ 援英语 原研究生 原入学考试 原解题摇 Ⅳ 援援摇

摇中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 000000 号

国防工业出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 68 号)

(邮政编码 100044)

印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

*

开本 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/32 印张 10.5

2004 年 12 月第 1 版 2004 年 12 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数 1—5000 册 定价 15.00 元

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

国防书店:(010)68401474 发行邮购:(010)68401474

发行传真:(010)68401474 发行业务:(010)68401474

前摇摇言

为了给广大考研学生提供备考的有效资料,我们精心编写了这本书,以便考生能总结规律,消除学习中的盲区,掌握解题思路和方法,从而从容地应对考试。

本书有如下特色:

一、真题解析详尽、全面、透彻。本书邀请经验丰富、对考研命题有深入研究的高校教师编写。本书以1985年至2005年十年间的考研真题为题材,进行详尽、全面、透彻的解析。引导考生增强考研复习的针对性,以便提高复习的效率。

二、解答规范,对重点、难点进行深入细致的解析。使考生准确把握解题规律。扩展分析问题思路,总结答题技巧,从而在考试中取得优异成绩。

三、真题就是最好的模拟题。考研复习中最基本的方法还是研究历年考研真题,真题也是最好的复习资料。通过对历年真题的研究与分析,既能帮助考生深入掌握考研命题的趋势和特点,又能使考生总结以前的经验教训,从而达到事半功倍的目的。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

最后我们祝愿本书读者金榜题名,独占鳌头。

编摇者

目摇摇录

一、摇考研英语命题思路与解题策略	员
二、摇圆缘年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	员
圆缘年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	缘
三、摇圆源年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	猿
圆源年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	源
四、摇圆猿年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	猿
圆猿年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	猿
五、摇圆圆年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	苑
圆圆年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	愿
六、摇圆员年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	愿
圆员年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	员
七、摇圆园年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	员
圆园年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	苑
八、摇员999年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	员
员999年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	员
九、摇员998年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	员
员998年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	苑
十、摇员997年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	员
员997年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	员
十一、摇员996年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	员
员996年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案及解析	缘

一、考研英语命题思路与解题策略

1. 英语知识运用

1) 命题思路

英语知识运用部分在 2002 年以前的试题中叫做完型填空，从 2002 年开始改名为英语知识运用。其难度逐年加深，覆盖题材广泛，考查考生的综合运用能力，主要包括：

阅读理解能力

考查考生对整篇文章的理解，即主旨、大意、逻辑关系和作者的态度等。

语法知识的运用

考查考生对时态、语态、语气、非谓语成分及各种从句的应用等。

词汇应用能力

考查考生词汇辨析，包括名词辨析、动词辨析、形容词辨析、副词辨析等，主要表现在同义词、近义词、反义词、形近异义词、同形异义词及词汇搭配等方面。

2) 解题策略

对于英语知识运用试题的处理主要有以下几个策略：

通读全文

迅速通读全文，弄清文章大意和上下文逻辑关系。在通读全文的同时，解决部分固定搭配、惯用法等考题，以便节省时间，加深理解。

运用语法和词汇知识

根据语法规则处理句法问题，如时态、从句、主谓一致、动词搭配、词汇辨析等问题，必要时可用排除法。

注意上下文逻辑关系，运用背景知识

通常所给文章的上下文逻辑性很强，试题中一般会有一道题专门考查句子间的逻辑关系，如并列、转折、让步、递进等，通常表现在 but, and, while, whereas, however, furthermore, moreover, though 等词的选择。只有运用背景知识和逻辑关系才能准确地解决此类问题。

仔细检查，复读全文

考生要特别注意所用的动词短语、介词短语和时态等是否得当。反复通读可以检查语法错误。

2. 阅读理解

1) 命题思路

阅读理解题主要测试考生综合运用英语知识和阅读技能来理解英语材料的能力和一定的阅读速度，是考研英语试题中比重较大的部分，也是多数考生的难点所在。阅读理解主要考查文章的主旨、大意，文章的具体信息，根据上下文猜词，进行有关的判断推理和引申，领会作者的意图、观点、态度和目的，理解上下文的逻辑关系等。阅读理解题量较大，要求考生有一定的阅读速度。此外，值得注意的是，2005 年的阅读理解部分由以前的 Part A, Part B 两部分增加到 Part A, Part B 和 Part C 三部分。其中 2005 年阅读理解题的 Part B 部分是新增题型，主要考查考生对文章结构的理解，对上下文连贯性、一致性等特点的理解等。该题的难点在于，考生须在 6 个~7 个备选段落中选择能分别放在原文 5 个空白处的 5 个段落，其干扰项给考生正确解答造成了障碍。

2) 解题策略

根据对各种阅读理解题的分析，我们可以把阅读理解题分为以下几类：

主旨题

主旨题考查文章的中心思想。要准确回答这类问题考生应学会寻找段落或文章的主题句。主题句一般出现在段首和段末，也有部分出现在段落中间或需要考生总结归纳。该题出题方式一般有：

A. what is the main purpose/idea/point of the passage ?

B. what's the best title for the passage ?

C. the passage mainly concerned... ?

根据具体情况，有时主旨题可以最后作答。

细节题

细节题考查考生对细节信息的了解，一般多用 who, what, when, where, which, why 等特殊疑问词引导。细节题一般会在题干或题后提示考生该题出自哪一行哪一段等等。因此，考生可以先读题目，带着问题扫读文章，寻找答案。

态度题

此类问题主要考查考生通过阅读全文，判断作者所持观点和态度的能力。常在选项中出现：optimistic (乐观的), pessimistic (悲观的), indifferent (漠不关心的), sympathetic (同情的), critic (批评的), approval (赞成的), disapproval (反对的) 等词汇。考生须根据作者字里行间流露出的感情来判断。

推断题

此类问题要求考生根据文章的观点或细节事实做出合乎逻辑的推断。包括推理、判断、引申、结论等，考生解答此类问题时一定要根据原文作者的思路进行合理推断，不能主观臆断。这类问题通常由带有 infer, imply, suggest, conclude 等关键词的句子作为题目。

词汇题

词汇题主要要求考生根据上下文猜测某些生词的含义。解答此类问题可以根据构词法（前缀、后缀和词根），根据定义或解释，根据因果关系、同义关系或逻辑关系来推测词义。但归根结底还是要看懂上下文才能正确解答。

对于 2005 年考研试题中新增的 Part B，考生可以通过上下句的指代关系，即通过人称代词 he, they 等，指示代词 this, that, these, those 等，以及 then, there, it 等代词来判断上下文的链接关系。另一重要方法就是连接手段，如 because, so, consequently, however, but, or, for example, on the contrary, therefore, furthermore, what's more, in a word 等等。除了以上方法外，主要还是通过上下文内容的理解，找出原文与所给选项之间的内在联系，达到对号入座的目的。

阅读理解的 Part C，即 2004 年以前的英译汉部分，将在下面讲解。

3. 英译汉

1) 命题思路

英译汉试题体现在一篇英语短文中，其中有五个画线部分，考生须将画线部分译成汉语。根据对近年来英译汉试题的总结和分析，我们发现该部分主要考查复合句、长句简单句、关系分句、名词性分句、状语分句、省略句和被动语态等结构。

2) 解题策略

为解答英译汉试题，考生可以通过语法知识分析句子成分，弄清各成分之间的关系，能直译的可以直译，不能直译的可以意译，但要注意忠实原文，不要随意发挥。另外要注意卷面整洁，字迹工整，注意正确使用标点符号。

下面简要介绍长句的译法：

首先通读全句，分析句子，找出主干，确定主语和谓语，再找出从句、非谓语成分、状语和定语等。根据长句的特点，可以采取以下四种译法：

顺序法

如果长句按事件、动作发生的先后顺序叙述，与汉语表达方式相似，则可按原文顺序译出。

逆序法

如果原句的逻辑顺序与汉语思维方式相反，则要用逆序法，从后往前译。

拆句法

若长句中的从句或介词短语、名词短语与主句的关系不十分密切，就可以将从句或短语译成一个分句。

压缩法

通过压缩法可将长句中的某些从句压缩成一个词或词组，使句子简洁明了。

4. 写作

Part A

1) 命题思路

写作部分于 2005 年增加了 Part A, 即应用文的写作。对于该部分，考生要注意试题要求。应用文写作包括书信（私人信件、事务信、社交信、申请信等）、便条、通知、备忘录、摘要、报告等。

2) 解题策略

根据 2005 年考研英语大纲要求，应用文写作部分包括信件、便笺、备忘录等。英文书信可分为私人信函和业务信函两大类。其基本格式为：

信头

写信人地址、邮编、电话、传真及电子邮件等，私人信函可无此部分。

写信日期。

信内地址，即收信人的姓名和地址，私人信函中可无此部分

称呼

正文

客套结语

署名

此外，业务信函还可有收信人行、内容主题行、抄送、附件、附言、责任人（写信人和打字人）等。

下面简要介绍求职信、辞职信、推荐信、申请信、感谢信、投诉信、便条、通知、简历、备忘录等应用文的写法。

求职信

求职信的内容一般包括所申请的工作，求职者年龄，求职者资历，职务和胜任该工作的条件以及询问该工作的具体情况等。简历可以作为附件单独写出。

例文：

Wang Jie
25 Taishan Road
Huanghe District

Shenyang, Liaoning Province

March 8, 2005

Principle

Yu Tian High School

28 Huanghe Street

Wanghua District

Fuzhou, Fujian Province

Dear Sir,

I have learnt from your advertisement in yesterday's newspaper that there is a vacancy in Yu Tian High School, and I wish to apply for the position as an English teacher.

I graduated from School of Foreign Languages, Shenyang Normal University in 2002. I have been teaching English at Yu Tian High School in this city for nearly two years. Now I'm 27. Besides, I have passed TEM-8 in 2001.

I have permission to refer to you to Mr. Zhao Yi, Principle of Yu Tian High School, and Miss Li Mei, Professor of Shenyang Normal University, for statements as to my character and ability.

My resume is enclosed. I hope I will be granted an interview at any time convenient to you, when I can explain my qualifications more fully.

Sincerely,

(signature)

Wang Jie

辞职信

2005 年考研试题中 Part A 就是一封辞职信。书信内容包括辞职的决定、原因并表达歉意等，在此以 2005 年试题为例。

Dear Mr. Wang,

Please consider this as my resignation from my position as an editor of Designs & Fashions. I have been working here for two months. I would like to leave on March 5, 2005.

Although I have enjoyed working with you and other colleagues, I have found that I'm not fit for this job. This is such a busy work that I really don't have any time to rest. It made me feel stressful. I kept thinking about the work and couldn't relax myself. I'm worrying about my health. Besides, I found this kind of job is not what I expected. I can't realize my ideal if I continue such a job. But I feel grateful that you give me such a chance to be an editor of your magazine.

I'm sure you will fully understand the reason for my decision. Please accept my apology for the trouble I brought to you because of my resignation.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

推荐信

推荐信内容一般包括被推荐人姓名，推荐人与被推荐人的关系，被推荐人的情况简述，如学习成绩、品行、工作经验、兴趣爱好以及健康情况等。

例文：

（信头略）

Dear Prof. Wang,

I am writing this letter to recommend Mr. Liang Xuezhi who is applying for admission in the graduate school of your university for further study in Foreign Linguistics and Applied Linguistics.

Mr. Liang Xuezhi graduated from English Department, Northeast University in 1999 and has been teaching college English in Liaoning University for five years. While he worked in my department, I take him as a very promising young teacher, and he is the most industrious one among his colleagues. He is a capable, hard-working, ambitious young man and also a man of responsibility. He possesses an active academic thought and a creative individual researching ability. He has a strong desire to make further study in English Linguistics. I'm sure he will do his best and will come out as an expert in this field after studying in your university.

Any associate that may facilitate his further study will be greatly appreciated and thank you very much.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,
(signature)
Xu Liwei
Professor

申请信

申请信一般用于申请出国留学或工作，参加学术会议，加入某学术团体或申请奖学金等。

例文：

（信头略）

Dear Sir,

I was born on April 12, 1977. I graduated from Qinghua University of China,

majoring in physics.

During my four years study at the university, I got good marks on all the courses. I would like to enter your university to pursue my postgraduate studies in this major.

The mark-list of all the courses that I took at the university and two recommendation letters from my university will be sent to you by the person concerned.

Since I have no relatives and friends in Germany, I will be very grateful if you can provide me with scholarship, assistantship or fellowship to help me support myself in your university.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

(signature)

Hong Yu

感谢信

感谢信是一种对他人的款待、帮助、业务上的支持等表示感谢的方式。主要内容包括感谢的原因、所受的益处等，感谢信要及时发出，语言要诚恳。

例文：

September 10, 2002

Dear Jim,

I am writing this letter to thank you for your hospitality and help. I really enjoyed a wonderful meal at your home. What's more, you recommended me to Professor Smith whom I have respected very much for a long time. I'm very happy to meet her and to communicate with her on Western Philosophy.

I'm grateful for it. Thank you very much.

Yours cordially,

Mary

投诉信

写投诉信时语气不要过于强硬，要写明投诉的原因、购物的时间、问题出在哪里，最好提出你所希望得到的解决方式，例如更换、修理或退款等。

例文：

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing the letter to complain of a French dictionary which I bought in your shop last month when I was in Wuhan on business. When I got home, however, I found dozens of pages of the dictionary were missing. I felt very upset. Now I send the dictionary back with this letter and strongly wish that you would change a perfect one

and send it to me as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
Li Ming

便条

便条是一种简单的书信形式，内容简要，文字紧凑。由称呼、正文、署名和日期四部分组成。其内容有询问、请示、通知等。

以下是留言条和请假条的例文，仅供参考。

() 留言条

November 10

John,

Anna called and said she was leaving for Los Angeles Sunday afternoon. She asked you to call back when you are back.

Mary

() 请假条

May 14

Dear Miss Wang,

Owing to a bad cold, I have to ask for leaves for two days. I enclose here with the doctor's certificate for sick leave.

Hoping you will forgive my absence.

Yours respectfully,
Lucy

通知

通知常用于机关、企事业单位的日常办公事务中，起告知的作用。通知要有明确的标题，发布通知的时间、单位或个人。若是会议通知则要写明会议召开的时间、地点、内容等。

例文：

NOTICE

Professor Wang Li will give a report on "Computer Assisted Language Learning" on Monday, April 14 at 8:00 am. All teachers and students are requested to attend to hear the report in the library lecture hall on 7:50 am that day. The report will last about two hours.

The English Department Office
April 10, 2001

备忘录

备忘录是公司或机关处理日常事务时广泛使用的一种形式。备忘录上端应标

明 To(收件人), From(寄件人), Subject(主题), Date (日期) 等项。结尾多用姓名的词首大写字母。

例文：

MEMORANDUM

To : All staff members

From: Dean of the English College

Subject: Visit of educational groups from England

Date: March 18, 2004

Please note that John Smith and his colleagues will be visiting our college on Monday, March 18. They will be arriving at 8:00 am and there will be a meeting on that day at 10:00 am in the meeting room. Please attend on time. John Smith will give us a lecture on Education System in England.

We will be hosting a welcome party for them, and I expect all of you to attend.

M.S.

简历

简历是求职、申请入学时必不可少的附件。一般包括姓名、地址、电话、电子邮件地址、经历、学历、个人简介(如出生日期、国籍、婚姻状况、健康状况、爱好等)、著书情况、外语技能等。

例文：

RESUME

Wang Hexiang

241 Hanghe Road

Shanghai 200081

The People's Republic of China

Tel.(021)87768512

E-mail: nihao@yahoo.com

Experience

1992-present	Taught Chinese language to foreign students with a wide range of background Developed and implemented one-semester hour courses in Freshmen Composition for Chinese students majoring in Chinese Language
--------------	--

Education

1988-1992	Fudan University, Shanghai China M.A. in Chinese language and literature
-----------	---

Thesis: "Linguistic Analysis of The Grammar of Standard Chinese"
 1985-1988 Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing China
 B.A.in Chinese language

Foreign language skills

Able to understand courses and participate in discussions in English. Passed CET-6, score 85

Personal data

Date of birth: March 24,1964
 Place of birth: Mianyang, Sichuan Province, China
 Sex: Male
 Height: 180 cm
 Nationality: Chinese
 Marital status: Married with one child
 Health: Excellent, with no physical limitations
 Hobbies: Reading and basketball

Part B

1) 命题思路

Part B 部分主要考查考生根据主题句、写作提纲、图表、情景等提示信息进行写作的能力。

根据历年写作试题要求，一般分三部走：先对图画或图表进行描述，然后解释说明其包含的意义，最后举例说明作者的观点。

2) 解题策略

首先，考生切记不要跑题。描述图表时语言要简洁明了，不要因为开头字数过多造成虎头蛇尾的现象。在写作中尽量灵活运用各种语言技巧，句子结构不要过于单一。尽量避免语法错误。

为了使考生能在写作中运用丰富的语言技巧，我们在此附上写作时常用的过渡性词语如下：

表示举例说明

for example, for instance, such as, such...as, including, like, a case in point, etc.

表示强调

above all, as a matter of fact, indeed, particularly, surely, most important, undoubtedly, without doubt, etc.

表示比较或对比

similarly, in contrast, instead, on the other hand, whereas, while, on the contrary,

etc.

表示转折和让步

however, but, yet, although, in spite of, despite, nevertheless, etc.

表示结果

accordingly, as a result, consequently, for this reason, in this way, hence, so, therefore, thus, hence, etc.

表示增补

besides, in addition, furthermore, what's more, moreover, to put it another way, etc.

表示结论

in a word, in brief, to sum up, in conclusion, as has been said above, as I have said above, etc.

二、2005 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 human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke,

which might indicate the danger of fire.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. although | B. as | C. but | D. while |
| 2. A. above | B. unlike | C. excluding | D. besides |
| 3. A. limited | B. committed | C. dedicated | D. confined |
| 4. A. catching | B. ignoring | C. missing | D. tracking |
| 5. A. anyway | B. though | C. instead | D. therefore |
| 6. A. even if | B. if only | C. only if | D. as if |
| 7. A. distinguishing | B. discovering | C. determining | D. detecting |
| 8. A. diluted | B. dissolved | C. dispersed | D. diffused |
| 9. A. when | B. since | C. for | D. whereas |
| 10. A. unusual | B. particular | C. unique | D. typical |
| 11. A. signs | B. stimuli | C. messages | D. impulses |
| 12. A. at first | B. at all | C. at large | D. at times |
| 13. A. subjected | B. left | C. drawn | D. exposed |
| 14. A. ineffective | B. incompetent | C. inefficient | D. insufficient |
| 15. A. introduce | B. summon | C. trigger | D. create |
| 16. A. still | B. also | C. otherwise | D. nevertheless |
| 17. A. sure | B. sick | C. aware | D. tired |
| 18. A. tolerate | B. repel | C. neglect | D. notice |
| 19. A. available | B. reliable | C. identifiable | D. suitable |
| 20. A. similar to | B. such as | C. along with | D. aside from |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.(40 points)

Text 1

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behavior is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of