

新东方 2015 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语(一) (答案)

完型答案

1. A. what
2. B. concluded
3. D. on
4. C. compared
5. C. samples
6. A. insignificant
7. C. know
8. D. resemble
9. B. also
10. D. Perhaps
11. B. to
12. D. drive
13. B. rather than
14. C. benefits
15. A. faster
16. D. understand
17. B. contributory
- 18 A
- 19 C 20 A



## 阅读理解答案

### Text1

21. D ended his reign in embarrassment.
22. D due to their everlasting political embodiment.
23. B the role of the nobility in modern democracies.
24. D fails to adapt himself to his future role.
25. C Carlos, a lesson for all european monarchs

### Text2

26. [B] check suspects' phone contents without being authorized.
27. [C] disapproval.
28. [A] getting into one' s residence.
29. [D] citizens' privacy is not effective protected.
- 30.[B]New technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.

### Text3

31. [B] journals are strengthening their statistical checks.
32. [C] marked
33. [D] set an example for other journals
34. [C] has room for further improvement.
35. [A] Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers

### Text4

36. (A) the consequences of the current sorting mechanism.
37. (B) more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.

38. (C) was hardly convincing.
39. (A) generally distorted values.
40. (C) Moral awareness matters in editing a newspaper.



## 新题型（七选五）答案

41C

42E

43G

44B

45A  | **考研**  
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### 【详细解析】

原文来源：Martin Montgomery 等人所著的 Ways of Reading: Advanced Reading Skills for Students of English Literature 一书 Unit 1.

**41. C. If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.**

解析：

C 段中提到的 words or idioms 和 meanings 在 41 空前句重现。前句提到我们阅读时会试着“识别单词的意思和词与词之间的关系”（identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them）；C 段开头承接此话题，提到如果不熟悉单词或习语的意思，我们则会去猜它们的含义（If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meanings）。

C 段中提到的 guess 以及 clues presented in the context 对应 41 空后句的 infer a context for the text。C 段提到我们会“基于上下文中的线索”

( using clues presented in the context ), 对某些词或短语进行推测 ; 41 空后承接此话题 , 并用 for instance 具体举例描述我们如何对上下文进行推测。

**42. E. You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity — inferences that from the basis of personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.**

解析 :

E 段中的 inferences 在 42 空前两句均有重现 ( inference 及 infer )。42 空两句提到阅读理解时我们会 “主动参与推测、解决问题” ( active engagement in inference and problem-solving ), 会对作者文中留下的 “证据和线索” ( specific evidence and clues ) 进行信息的推测。E 段承接此话题 , 并用 for instance 具体举例描述我们会对文章信息做怎样的推测。

E 段最后提到 , 读者所做的推测构成了 “读者自身经验反应的基础” ( form the basis of a personal response ), 因此与作者所想说的必然不会完全一致 ; 这很好地成为了下段首 this way 的指代对象 , 也对应了下段首提到的 “每个读者的理解轨迹不一定完全相同” ( comprehension will not follow exactly the same track for each reader )。

**43. G. Rather, we ascribe meanings to texts on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organisation or patterning we perceive in a text' s formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we**

**bring to the text.**

**解析：**

G 段首的 Rather 很好地衔接了该段与 43 空前话题的转折，43 空前句开头的 not 构成了 “not...rather...” 的 “不是.....而是.....” 结构。43 空空前提到，阅读理解的问题不是读者 “重获了一些绝对、固定或‘真正’的涵义” ( the retrieval of a absolute, fixed or ‘true’ meaning )。R 段承接此观点，进一步提出在阅读理解时，读者是在 “基于字面及上下文材料之间的互动” ( interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material ) 去理解文章的意义。

G 段最后提到的 various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude 成为了下段首 such background material 的直接指代对象。

**44. B. Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretations but at the same time obscure or even close off others.**

**解析：**

B 段首的 Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class 即是对 44 空前 who we are 的承接和细化。

B 段中的 interpretations 在后句重现。B 提到读者自身的各种因素会 “鼓励读者进行某些方向的解读、但? 踔练獬掌淥 目瞻瑚保 | encourage us towards certain interpretations but at the same time obscure or even

close off others ) ; 这很好地与后句观点 “这并不意味着读者的解读是无关或无意义的 ( This doesn’ t, however, make interpretations merely relative or even pointless ) ” 构成了转折, 后句首的 however 也有了基础。另外, 后句首的 this 则可以回指 B 段的观点。

**45. A. Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfils the requirement of a give course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.**

解析



A 段具体描述了许多不同的阅读目的以及阅读方式, 这是对 45 空前句 How we read a given text 以及 our particular interest in reading it 的细化。

A 段的信息也成为了 45 空后句 such dimensions of reading ( 这些阅读的维度 ) 的指代对象。



**干扰段说明 :**

D. In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meaning or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones author intended.



解析 :

D 段有点像是放 42 空 : reconstruct the likely meaning 类似空前的 infer information , author 对应空前的 writer。但是如果将 D 段放在 42 空 , 则无法承接出下段首句。D 段末尾提到的读者能 “推测出作者的意图” ( These might

be the ones author intended ) 与 42 空下段首提到的 “每个读者的理解轨迹不一定完全相同” ( comprehension will not follow exactly the same track for each reader ) 是相反的。

F. In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author' s own thoughts.



解析：

F 段所说的话题与每个空前后的信息都不太吻合。





## 翻译题答案

46) This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

考点：短定语+词义的选择

译文：在各种各样强大动机的驱使下，移民热运动在荒野中建立起一个国家，而且从本质上决定了这片处女地的特点和命运。

47) The United States is the product of two principal forces --the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits.

考点：专有名词+短限定性定语从句+词义的选择

译文：美国是两股主要力量相互作用的产物——拥有不同思想，风俗和民族特征的欧洲移民以及重新诠释这些特征的新兴国家所带来的影响。

48) But the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes.

考点：词义的选择+of+专有名词+短状语结构+短限定定语

译文：但是美国独特的地理条件，各个国家相互的影响以及在这一全新大陆去维持旧大陆生活方式的困难都带来了重大的改变。

49) The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now

the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century exploration of North America.

考点: 短限定性定语从句+专有名词+词性的转换+词义的选择+定语的嵌套结构

译文: 人们在 15 和 16 世纪探索了北美洲。一百多年以后, 第一批移民, 穿越大西洋, 来到了这片土地——就是今天的美国。

50) The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia.

考点: 词义的选择+with 结构(短限定定语)+which 限定性定语从句。

译文: 原始森林从缅因州绵延到佐治亚州, 拥有大量的树木且种类繁多, 堪称宝藏。

【翻译题解析】本次考研翻译真题选自《美国历史纲要》(The Outline of American History, 1954), 难度基本上和 2014 年的翻译真题持平, 也是历年真题中唯数不多的一篇讲述美国历史的文章, 是考研中第一次多次出现地名的翻译的文章, 而且在这一年考题中又一次出现了定语的嵌套结构。总体来说, 本次翻译的出题点集中在短限定性定语, 嵌套结构, 非限定性定语, 短状语结构, 专有名词, 词义的选择, 词性的转换等方面。而这些考点及翻译的相应策略都在我们之前的强化班和点睛班详细地讲解过, 如果新东方学员能够掌握我们上课时所讲授的方法, 相信这次考试可以取得一个很好的成绩。

另外, 本文与美国的历史有一定的联系, 如果考生的阅读量比较大, 在答题时会带来一定的背景信息, 而这对于答题会有一定的帮助。