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英语 应试指导

主编 张锦芯

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2001 年考研英语应试指导

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前言

在解析近年硕士研究生入学考题后，我们越来越感到提高考生综合运用语言能力的重要性。

应该指出，在考研的多种题型中，命题组在出题时都有意加大了区分度。一些考生反映，在做题时“有的题一看就明白了，有的题看了半天也摸不着头脑”。

为了帮助考生有针对性地进行全面复习，在《2001年考研英语应试指导》中，我们对考研多种题型的要点分析加大了力度。在第一部分里，我们对历年的考题进行了详解，分析试题的要点，总结多种题型的特点。从充足的实例中，帮助考生从解题入手，切实加深考生对英语语法和词汇的理解，提高考生理解多种语言现象的能力，进而达到提高考生运用英语语言的能力。

本书的第二部分是对题型改革后最近五年试题的详解。在详解过程中，我们对涉及解题的方方面面的语言现象也加以综合、归纳，并对今后出题的趋势进行预测。这部分是本书独到的特色，信息量大、提供的知识面广且全。

在书的第三部分，我们为考生提供了两套模拟题，以便考生复习后，能有机会立即测试一下自己复习的效果。模拟题贴近真题，针对性强。

我们建议考生在全面复习后，再用“模拟题集”来巩固已学知识，扩大词汇量，充实知识面，熟悉英语惯用法，增强语感，以达到顺利通过考试的目的。

参加本书编写的几位老师自90年代初以来，都参加了考研辅导班的教学工作，积累了较丰富的教学经验，对考生的情况比较熟悉，对考生在考前准备过程中存在的难点及需要加强的重点都比较了解。本书编写的内容针对性极强。

本书主编是中国人民大学外语系张锦芯教授，参加编写工作的有张锦芯教授，白洁、王敏、郭庆民、田育英、赵艳萍五位副教授。编写过程中新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作，郝彩虹和张锦等同志协助编写了其中的一部分，陶灿梅、武敏、汪明等同志承担了部分自动检索及资料整理、打印等工作。

限于水平和时间，疏漏及失误在所难免，欢迎广大读者和英语界同仁批评指正。

编者

2000年6月

目 录

第一部分 硕士研究生入学考题各部分题型要点分析、应试技巧	1
第一章 语法结构与词汇.....	1
第二章 完形填空.....	103
第三章 阅读理解.....	115
第四章 英译汉.....	153
第五章 短文写作.....	167
第二部分 2000 年至 1996 年历年考题及题解	213
2000 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	213
2000 年试题解析	227
1999 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	249
1999 年试题解析	264
1998 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	295
1998 年试题解析	309
1997 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	334
1997 年试题解析	349
1996 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	382
1996 年试题解析	396
第三部分 硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷及题解 (1)、(2)	429
模拟试卷 (1)	429
模拟试卷 (2)	451
附录 2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲 (非英语专业)	474

第一部分 硕士研究生入学考题各部分 题型要点分析、应试技巧

第一章 语法结构与词汇

一、语法选择填空、辨错

从考生的现实情况分析得分率低的原因

近几年第一大题得分情况：

	1994 年	1995 年	1996 年	1997 年	1998 年	1999 年
平均分	56.61	45.31	47.33	48.07	48.10	47.02
语法结构与词汇得分率	53%	45%	49%	48%	43%	44%

上表说明语法和词汇部分的得分不很理想。从笔者几年亲自参加改卷得知，相当一大部分考生这部分内容的得分不足 10 分，即不及格（该部分满分为 20 分），尤其是辨错部分得分率就更低。分析其原因，第一：考生虽然经历了中学、大学阶段的学习，有了一定的语法基础，但还很不牢固；第二：由于现行的大学四、六级考试没有句子辨错这一形式，考生平时训练较少，对这一测试形式的特点及答题思路不熟悉，况且所设置的错误酷似正确，以假充真，难以辨别；第三：考生虽然对大纲规定的词汇都认识，有的人甚至倒背如流，但仅限于认词，对词的用法掌握得不好，而作为专项测试词汇的第一大题就是考察考生的辨词、用词能力；第四：试题命题难度的加大也是得分率低的原因之一，因为考生的数量在逐年递增，2000 年已达到 40 多万人，这就不能不通过加大试题的难度来实现选拔目的。这一点一次次被近年的试题所证明，也是广大已考生和待考生有目共睹的。常见的语法现象，一眼就能看出答案的试题已不再出现在试卷中。因此，考生要从难、从严、从细入手复习备考，方能做到有备无患。下面根据语法、词汇试题的命题重点和特点帮助考生进行系统复习。

（一）名词

掌握的要点：名词的单复数，其形式和意义。

与名词相关的测试重点：主谓一致问题；代词指代一致问题。

测试形式：辨错。

1 受汉语影响常易被误认为可数名词的不可数名词:

advice, clothing, equipment, food, fun, furniture, information, knowledge, luggage, baggage, mail, money, news, work

2 大纲中给出的易错不规则复数变化的名词:

1) 单:

复:

crisis	→	crises	危机	} 词尾-is 变成-es
basis	→	bases	基础	
analysis	→	analyses	分析	
thesis	→	theses	论文	
emphasis	→	emphases	强调	
diagnosis	→	diagnoses	诊断	
hypothesis	→	hypotheses	假设	
synthesis	→	syntheses	综合; 合成	

2) datum

→ data 数据

medium → media 媒体

bacterium → bacteria 细菌

auditorium → auditoria 礼堂 (auditoriums)

gymnasium → gymnasia 体操馆 (gymnasiums)

memorandum → memoranda 备忘录 (memorandums)

curriculum → curricula 课程

} 词尾-um 变成-a

3) criterion

→ criteria 标准

phenomenon → phenomena 现象

} 词尾-on 变成-a

4) nucleus

→ nuclei 核; 核心; 原子核

radius → radii 半径

stimulus → stimuli 刺激

syllabus → syllabi (syllabuses) 教学大纲

terminus → termini 终点

} 词尾-us 变成-i

5) index

→ indices 索引

appendix → appendices 附录

} 词尾-ex/ix 变成-ices

6) antenna

→ antennae 天线

formula → formulae (formulas) 公式; 程式

vita → vitae 个人简历

} 词尾-a 变成-ae

3 大纲中给出的单复数同形的名词:

1) 复数形式也表示单数意义

means	手段, 途径	suburbs	城郊
species	物种	outskirts	郊外
series	系列	crossroads	十字路口
headquarters	总部		

2) 单数形式也表示复数意义

spacecraft	宇宙飞船	aircraft	飞机	Chinese	中国人
sheep	羊	deer	鹿	fish	鱼

4 大纲中给出的永远表示复数意义的名词

people, cattle, police, poultry, poetry, machinery, clothes, ten, dozen, hundred, thousand, million public, militia, folk, clergy

5 大纲中给出的常以复数形式出现的名词:

circumstances	情况, 境况	classics	杰作, 名著	wages	工资
implements	工具, 器具	refreshments	点心, 饮料	remains	剩余, 残余, 遗迹
slums	贫民窟, 陋巷	socks	短袜	spectacles	眼镜; 景象, 奇观
stairs	楼梯	troops	军队, 部队	fittings	配件, 附件; 装配
resources	资源, 财力; 办法, 智谋; 应变之才			surroundings	环境
spectacles	眼镜; 场面, 景象; 奇观				

6 大纲中给出的单复数同形、意义不同的名词:

	单数意义:	复数意义:
politics	政治学	政治观点
economics	经济学	经济状况
physics	物理	物理现象
statistics	统计学	统计数字
mathematics	数学	数学成绩
audience	观众	每个观众
class	班级	全班学生
committee	委员会	全体委员
family	家庭	家里所有人
group/team	组、队	所有组、队员

7 大纲中给出的单复数形式不同、意义不同的名词:

air	空气	airs	风度, 架势
arm	手臂	arms	武器
art	艺术	arts	文科; 人文科学
authority	权利; 权威	authorities	官方; 当局
brain	大脑	brains	智力
chain	链 (条)	chains	镣铐

compliment	恭维; 称赞	compliments	问候; 致意
condition	状况, 状态	conditions	条件; 环境, 形势
congratulation	祝贺	congratulations	祝贺词
content	内容; 容量; 满足	contents	目录
convenience	便利, 方便	conveniences	便利设备
custom	习俗	customs	海关
damage	损害; 毁坏	damages	赔偿费
finding	发现, 发现物	findings	调查(研究)结果
force	力; 力量; 势力	forces	兵力; 军队
glass	玻璃	glasses	眼镜
height	高; 高度	heights	高地/处
humanity	人类; 人性	humanities	人文科学
import	进口; 输入	imports	进口商品; 要旨, 含义
interest	兴趣; 关心; 利息	interests	利益; 利害
instruction	指导; 指示	instructions	用法说明(书); 操作指南
lesson	功课; 课	lessons	课程; 教训
liability	责任; 义务	liabilities	债务
manner	举止; 方式	manners	礼貌, 风度; 规矩, 风俗
mass	大量; 团, 块	masses	群众; 质量
measure	尺寸, 大小	measures	措施, 办法
minute	分钟	minutes	会议记录
necessity	必要/必然性; 需要	necessities	必需品
observation	观察; 监视	observations	观察资料或报告; 言论
pain	疼痛	pains	努力, 辛劳
paper	纸	papers	文件
poll	民意测验	polls	政治选举, 大选
proceeding	行动; 进行	proceedings	会议录; 学报
provision	供应; 准备; 规定	provisions	给养, 口粮
quarter	四分之一	quarters	方向; 地区; 住处
rail	栏杆, 围栏	rails	铁路; 轨道
respect	尊敬, 尊重	respects	敬意, 问候
ruin	毁灭, 崩溃	ruins	废墟, 遗迹
saving	储蓄	savings	储蓄金, 存款
slack	淡季, 萧条	slacks	便裤, 运动裤
specification	详述	specifications	规格, 说明书, 规范
spirit	精神, 气概	spirits	情绪, 心情; 酒精, 烈酒
sport	运动	sports	运动会
teaching	教学	teachings	教导, 学说

term	学期, 期限	terms	条件, 条款; 术语
thing	东西, 物	things	用品; 事态, 情况
time	时间	times	时代
ton	吨	tons	大量, 许多
sand	沙子	sands	沙滩
transaction	处理; 交易, 事物	transactions	会报, 学报
water	水	waters	水域, 河道
wood	木头	woods	树林
communication	通讯; 交流	communications	交通工具, 通讯系统
light	光	lights	灯
virtue	美德	virtues	优点
work	工作; 职业; 产品	works	著作; 工厂, 工场

8 大纲中给出的由词类转换变来的常用复数形式的名词:

charge <i>v.</i> 收费; 指控; 充电	charges <i>n.</i> 费用, 代价; 电荷, 负荷
chemical <i>adj.</i> 化学的	chemicals <i>n.</i> 化学制品/药品
contrary <i>adj.</i> 相反的, 矛盾的	contraries <i>n.</i> 对立物
green <i>adj.</i> 绿色的	greens <i>n.</i> 蔬菜, 植物
overall <i>adj.</i> 全面的, 综合的	overalls <i>n.</i> (套头) 工作服, 工装裤
particular <i>adj.</i> 特殊的, 个别的	particulars <i>n.</i> 详情, 细目
plastic <i>adj.</i> 可塑的, 塑性的	plastics <i>n.</i> 塑料
rapid <i>adj.</i> 快, 急速的	rapids <i>n.</i> 急流, 湍滩
regard <i>v.</i> 把……看作; 考虑	regards <i>n.</i> 敬重, 敬意, 问候
short <i>adj.</i> 短的, 矮的; 缺乏	shorts <i>n.</i> 短裤
sweet <i>adj.</i> 甜的; 可爱的	sweets <i>n.</i> 糖果, 甜食
valuable <i>adj.</i> 贵重的, 有价值的	valuables <i>n.</i> 贵重物品, 财宝
fundamental <i>adj.</i> 基础的, 基本的	fundamentals <i>n.</i> 基本原则, 基本原理
mock <i>v.</i> 嘲笑 <i>adj.</i> 仿制的	mocks <i>n.</i> 模拟考试

9 复合名词的数:

a) 体现在名词中心词上

brothers-in-law, men-of-war, lookers-on, editors-in-chief, passers-by, comrades-in-arm

b) 没有名词中心词的, 直接在复合词后加-s

go-betweens 媒人, grow-ups 成人, forget-me-nots 勿忘我
hold-alls 手提包, ne'er-do-wells 不成器的人

10 名词作定语时一般用单数, 复数意义的名词作定语时, 也须用复数形式

a clothes shop 服装店	a cloth shop 布店
a goods train 货车	a good train 好车
an arms plant 军工厂	a customs officer 海关官员

sales tax 营业税

communications satellite 通讯卫星

plastics industry 塑料工业

foreign languages department 外语系

a sports car/wear/shoes/meet 赛车/运动服/运动鞋/运动会

例题:

1. If they will not accept a check, we shall have to pay in the cash, though it would be much trouble for both sides. (1998 年考研题)

2. The integration of independent states could best be brought about by first creating a central organization with authorities over technical economic tasks. (1998 年考研题)

3. As far as I am concerned, his politics are rather conservative compared with other politicians'. (1997 年考研题)

4. The data received from the two spacecrafts whirling around Mars indicate that there is much evidence that huge thunderstorms are occurring about the equator of the planet. (1996 年考研题)

5. Communication satellites are those which have been put into orbit by scientists for communicative purposes.

6. Photosynthesis takes place in two distinct phases, only one of which requires light.

7. Chinese women writers exchanged experiences with visiting American cultural delegation composed of women writers, poets and painters.

8. Despite the differences in appearance and constructions, most American lighthouses shared several features: a light, a living quarter, and sometimes a bell.

(二) 时态、语态

时态、语态作为最基本的语法内容,近年来作为单独测试项目已不多见,更多的则是穿插在其他语法内容之中,尤其是非谓语动词的时态、语态更是常考的语法点。

时态、语态需要掌握的要点:

1 以下几类动词一般不能用于进行体,同样不用于完成进行体。

1) 表示感知的动词: hear, feel, notice, recognize, see, taste, smell

2) 表示意愿情感的动词: desire, dislike, forgive, hate, like, love, prefer, refuse, want, wish, fear, love, hate

avoided.

A. is to be

B. can be

C. will be

D. has been

(1998 年考研题)

3 与完成时连用的句型和时间状语:

- 1) by/between/up to/till + 过去时间、since, by the time/when + 表示过去发生情况的从句, 主句用过去完成时;
- 2) by + 将来时间、by the time/when + 谓语动词是一般现在时的从句, 主句用将来完成时;
- 3) by now, since + 过去时间、in/during/for the past/last few (或具体数字) years/days/months, 主句用现在完成时, 但在 it is + 具体时间 since/before... 这一句型中, 主句更多的时候不用完成时;
- 4) 在 It is the + 序数词/形容词最高级 + that 的定语从句中, 谓语动词常用现在完成时;
- 5) 在 no sooner... than..., hardly/scarcely... when/before... 句型中, 主句常用过去完成时;
- 6) 其它与完成体连用的时间状语: all this while, all this year, for some time, so far, already, before, just, long, yet 等。

例题:

5. Between 1897 and 1919 at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed _____.

A. had produced

B. have been produced

C. would have produced

D. had been produced

(1995 年考研题)

6. By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks.

A. shall stay

B. have stayed

C. will have stayed

D. have been staying

(1994 年考研题)

7. By the year 2000, scientists probably _____ a cure for cancer.

A. will be discovering

B. will have discovered

C. are discovering

D. have discovered

(1991 年考研题)

8. I hope her health _____ greatly by the time we come back next year.

A. improves

B. will improve

C. will be improving

D. will have improved

(1987 年考研题)

9. The changes that took place in air travel during the last sixty years would have seemed

B

C

completely impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 19th century.

D

(1993 年考研题)

10. _____ four years since John left school.

A. They have been

B. It is

C. It was

D. Those are

(1983 年考研题)

11. Carey didn't go to the party last night because she _____ the baby for her sister until 9:30.
A. must have looked after B. would have to look after
C. had to look after D. should have looked after (1992 年考研题)
12. Social reformer Jane Smith _____ a prominent role in the foundation of the National Progressive Party.
A. playing B. who played C. played D. to play (1989 年考研题)
13. No decision has been made about that matter yet. We _____ it.
A. still consider B. are still considered
C. still considered D. are still considering (1981 年考研题)
14. Whatever the causes, English at the end of the 20th century is more widely spoken and written than any other language _____.
A. ever was B. ever has been
C. has ever been D. would ever be (1995 年六级统考题)
15. Hurry up, or the tickets _____ out by the time we get there.
A. will have been sold B. will sell
C. have sold D. have been sold (1982 年考研题)
16. The school board listened quietly as John read the demand that his followers _____ for.
A. be demonstrating for B. demonstrate
C. had been demonstrating D. have demonstrated (1993 年考研题)
17. Those who'd like to visit the exhibition _____ your name here.
A. are signing B. to sign C. sign D. are signed (1980 年考研题)
18. Come and see me whenever _____.
A. you are convenient B. it is convenient to you
C. you will be convenient D. it will be convenient to you (1984 年考研题)
19. You should have put the milk in the ice-box; I expect it _____ undrinkable by now.
A. became B. had become
C. has become D. becomes (1990.1 六级统考题)
20. We _____ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.
A. just have had B. have just had
C. just had D. had just had (1990.1 四级统考题)
21. In this experiment, they are wakened several times during the night, and asked to report what they _____.
A. had just been dreaming B. are just dreaming
C. have just been dreaming D. had just dreamt (1995.6 六级统考题)
22. The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened.
A. is promised B. has been promised
C. is promising D. has been promising (1993.6 六级统考题)
23. By the first decade of the 21st century, international commercial traffic _____ vastly

beyond today's levels.

A. will be expected to extend B. will have been expected to extend

C. is expected to be extended D. is expected to have extended

24. The members of the delegation were glad _____ longer than originally planned.

A. to be staying

B. staying

C. to have stayed

D. if they stayed

(1987 年考研题)

25. Being used for a long time, the portable typewriter needs repairing.

~~A~~

~~B~~

C

D

26. A knock at the door again! It was the third time someone _____ me that evening.

A. has interrupted

B. had interrupted

C. to have interrupted

D. would have interrupted

4 下列及物(短语)动词一般不用于被动语态:

contain, cost, enter, fit, have, hold (容纳), lack, last, own, possess, belong to, resemble, suit, wish, agree with, consist of, get to, keep track of, shake hands with, take part in, walk into, arrive at, reach (到达)

5 下列及物动词接动名词的主动形式表示被动意义, 不用被动语态结构:

bear, deserve, merit, need, require, want, require, demand

6 下列及物动词作不及物用时, 后接副词时主动形式表示被动意义:

wash, open, polish, wear, write, sell, pull, push, lock, clean, cut, peel, spoil, read

例如: This kind of cloth washes easily. 这种布很容易洗。

7 不用 by 表示动作执行者的动词:

1) 表示工具或材料内容, 用 with:

be armed with

be blocked up with

be coated with

be covered with

be crowded with

be decorated with

be dotted with

be equipped with

be faced with

be filled with

be fitted with

be hung with

be littered with

be laden (loaded) with

be marked with

be overgrown with

be spotted with

be stained with

be tied with

2) 表示感情的由使役动词构成的被动句中, 介词因习惯用法而千变万化:

be amazed at

be related to

be astonished at

be bored with

be interested in

be impressed with/by

be frightened of

be ashamed of

be opposed to

be annoyed at sb. with sth.

be shocked at/by

be scared of

be surprised at/by

be disgusted at/with sth.

be excited at/over

be startled at/by

be disappointed with/in sb. with/at/about sth.

be pleased with sb. /sth. /about/at sth.

be known to (为……所知)

be concerned about (关心, 挂念)

be known as (被认为是)

be concerned with/in (有关, 牵涉)

be known for (因……而著名)

例句:

27. Having isolated on a remote island, with little work to occupy them, the soldiers suffered from boredom and low spirits.
B C D (2000 年考研题)
28. Those part-time students expected to offer some jobs on campus during the coming summer vacation.
A B C D (1992 年考研题)
29. If you want your film to properly process, you'll have to wait and pick it up on Friday, which is the day after tomorrow.
A B C D (1991 年考研题)
30. The reason for all the changes being made has not explained to us yet.
A B C D (1990 年考研题)
31. To understand the situation completely requires more thought than has given thus far.
A B C D (1986 年考研题)
32. Emphasis is laid on the necessity that all the objectives to be attained take into account before starting a new project.
A B D (1986 年考研题)
33. The idea that learning is a lifelong process has expressed by philosophers and educationists throughout the centuries.
A B C D (1991 年考研题)
34. Mrs. Smith's dress was a cheerful red, but on the other hand, her husband dressed in severe black.
A B C D (1986 年考研题)
35. If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they are to be survived.
A B C D (1989 年考研题)

(三) 非谓语动词

1 不定式作主语, 一般用 *it* 充当形式主语, 把作主语的不定式短语后置。

例题:

1. _____ only five minutes to finish the job.
A. It took myself B. It took me
C. It required D. It needed me (1984 年考研题)
2. To be frank, that is a great relief to have the task fulfilled in so short a time.
A B C D (1990 年考研题)

