

2001
考研辅导教材

2001



硕士研究生入学考试

英语专项训练

(词汇与语法)

(修订本)

编写 考研命题研究组
编著 刘玉萍(清华大学外语系)
总策划 胡东华

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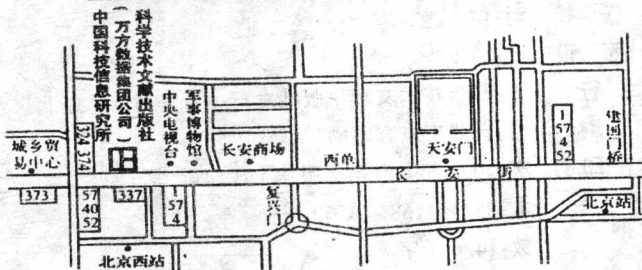


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Unit 1

Section A

Directions:

There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- I will give this dictionary to C wants to have it.
A. whomever B. someone C. whoever D. anyone
- After having gone D far, George did not want to turn back.
A. enough B. much C. such D. that
- B all our kindness to help her, Sarah refused to listen to us.
A. At B. For C. In D. On
- I remember clearly B but he said I did not.
A. to bring him the ticket B. bringing him the ticket
C. bring him a ticket D. to have brought him the ticket
- They doubted A it was true.
A. if B. that C. as though D. as if
- I noticed a stranger B it.
A. taking the pie and eat B. take the pie and eat
C. took the pie and ate D. take the pie and ate
- I really appreciate _____ to help me, but I am sure that I can handle this situation by myself.
A. you to offer B. that you are offering
C. that you offer D. your offering
- Your uncle used to take you and your sister to fishing on weekends, _____?
A. doesn't he B. wouldn't he C. didn't he D. hadn't he

9. To their horror, they lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was that the night began to fall.
- A. it B. what C. that D. which
10. _____ my return, I learned that my sister had been admitted into the English Department of Peking University.
- A. At B. With C. On D. During

Section B

Directions:

There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. His long service with and faithful dedication to the company was _____ by a present.
- A. admitted B. acknowledged C. attributed D. accepted
2. The drowning boy was saved by David's _____ action.
- A. acute B. alert C. profound D. prompt
3. Professor Davidson and Professor Brown will _____ in giving lectures to the class.
- A. alter B. change C. alternate D. differ
4. Children and old people do not like having their daily _____ upset.
- A. habit B. practice C. routine D. custom
5. The accused man couldn't produce _____ to prove himself innocent.
- A. accusation B. testimony C. execution D. excuse
6. The manufacturers _____ that all the washing machines they supply are properly tested.
- A. warrant B. conceal C. debate D. retort
7. Scepticism, to those who have faith, is the most _____ thing that exists.
- A. absurd B. foolish C. irrational D. ridiculous
8. In many schools, students don't have sufficient _____ to the library.

~~A. access~~ B. admittance

C. approach D. reach

9. The hotel under this building has _____ for only forty people; it is far from enough for us.

A. premises B. lodging C. board D. accommodation

10. The books have _____ on the floor in this room for five years since her father's death.

A. amassed B. collected C. gathered D. accumulated

11. Doctor, I need some medicine to cure the _____ pain in my stomach.

A. keen B. penetrating C. acute D. sharp

12. Roads in the cities should be _____ to traffic; otherwise, traffic congestion will be inevitable.

A. available B. adequate C. enough D. sufficient

13. The president _____ to a fault.

A. admitted B. acknowledged C. conceded D. confessed

14. The king refused to listen to his ministers' _____ and declared war.

A. suggestion B. opinion C. counsel D. advice

15. The two boys _____ the airs of great importance in the class.

A. disguised B. assumed C. affected D. pretended

16. Just before Christmas you will see special _____ of toys in the stores.

A. displays B. disorders C. disposal D. dispute

17. The melting of the snow has caused flooding by _____ rivers.

~~A. swollen~~ B. swept C. swung D. swum

18. After the accident, traffic had to be _____ away from the motorway.

A. disposed B. dispersed C. distorted D. diverted

19. There was a noisy _____ at the back of the hall when the speaker began his address.

A. interruption B. interference C. disturbance D. interaction

20. The course was attractive because the practical work had been _____ the theoretical aspects of the subject.

A. attached to B. integrated with C. alternated with D. detached from

Keys

Section A

C D B B A B D C B C

Section B

B D C C B A C A D D
C B D C B A A D C B

【答案与解析】

Section A

1. 答案是 C。

译文:我要把这本字典给想要的人。

解析:原句空白部分缺名词从句的主语,整个名词从句作介词 to 的宾语。因此应选 whoever。

2. 答案是 D。

译文:在走出那么远之后,乔治不想返回去。

解析:that 是程度副词,修饰 far 意为“那么远”。enough 作副词修饰 far 应放在 far 后面,much 不能修饰 far。

3. 答案是 B。

译文:虽然我们好意帮助她,她拒绝听我们的。

解析:从上下文来看,前后半句之间有转折关系,故应选 for。这里的 for 相当于 in spite of。

4. 答案是 B。

译文:我很清楚地记得我给他带去了票,可他说我没有。

解析:forget 和 remember 这两个动词后面跟动名词和动词不定式的含义完全不同。forget to do something 是“忘记了做某事”;forget doing something

是“做过某事但是忘记了”。remember to do something 是“记得要做某事”；remember doing something 是“记得自己曾经做过某事”。

5. 答案是 A。

译文：他怀疑那件事是否是真的。

解析：动词 doubt 在否定句和疑问句中后面常跟的是 that 引导的从句。但是在肯定句里，后面通常跟的是 if/whether。比如：

I don't doubt that he will win the race.

我毫不怀疑他将在赛跑中取得胜利。

Do you doubt that they have told her mother about it?

你怀疑他们已经把事情告诉她母亲了么？

而在肯定句中，则应该写成：

I doubt if they have told her mother about it.

6. 答案是 B。

译文：我注意到一个陌生人拿了馅饼吃掉了。

解析：英语中的一些动词其宾语后面带的不定式不加 to。比如：make, let, have, help (可带可不带 to)，还有感官动词比如 hear, see, feel, watch, notice, observe 等。但是要注意的是感官动词如果用被动语态则应该把 to 加上。

还有一点是感官动词后面跟不定式和动名词含义略有不同。比如：

I saw an old man getting off the bus. 是“我看见老人正在下车”。

I saw an old man get off the bus. 是“我看见了老人下车的全过程”。

7. 答案是 D。

译文：我的确很感激你提出帮助我，但是我自己一定能处理好这种情况。

解析：在下列动词后面如果紧跟另一个动词或者是助动词 have，则这些动词必须以 -ing 形式出现，不可以用不定式。admit, appreciate, avoid, delay, deny, detest, discontinue, dislike, dispute, enjoy, escape, excuse, explain, fancy, favor, feel like, finish, forgive, can't help, hinder, imagine, mention, mind, miss, necessitates..., pardon, postpone, practice prevent, recall, report, resent, resist, risk, suggest, understand, witness。所以答案为 D。

8. 答案是 C。

译文：你叔叔以前常常带你和你姐姐去钓鱼，对么？

解析: used to 和 would 的用法很相似,都表示“过去惯常”发生的动作。它的形式比较固定,即主语 + used to + 动词原形。反意疑问句的形式也不变,是 didn't + 主语。

9. 答案是 B。

译文:让他们感到恐慌的是,他们在森林里迷了路。使得事情更糟糕的是夜幕开始降临了。

解析:这是主语从句中的其中一种,即以关系代词 what 引导的主语从句。(其他两种分别是以连词 that 和以连接代词或连接副词 whether 引导的主语从句。)以关系代词 what 引导的主语从句表示“……所……的东西”,在结构上等于一个名词加一个定语从句。在本句中,第二个分句是明显自成一局的完整的句子。所缺的是一个名词性的主语。主语从句也可以由代词 whatever 引起,表示“所……的一切”,也可以由 whoever 引起,表示“一切……的人”。用 that 引导的从句一般都可以放到句子后面去,而用代词 it 作形式上的主语。而在这句中显然是不能做到的。

10. 答案是 C。

译文:我回来的时候,听说我妹妹被北京大学英语系录取了。

解析:介词 on(或 upon)表示“刚……”,“当……的时候”。选项中的其他介词没有这种用法。

Section B

1. B. admit: 承认,容许,接纳;比如: He admitted his crime/guilt. 他招认了罪行。或者: He admitted to the robbery of the bank/He admitted robbing the bank. 他承认抢劫。

acknowledge: 承认,报偿;比如: to acknowledge a favor 答谢所受到的关照
The producer wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the Los Angeles Police Department in the making of this movie.

本片制片人向洛杉矶警察局在本片制作过程中给予的帮助表示致谢。

attribute: 归结为;

delays attributed to snow 因下雪而耽搁

He attributes his success to the wholehearted support of his wife.

他把成功归结为他妻子全力的支持。

This symphony is usually attributed to Beethoven.

这交响乐通常被认为是贝多芬创作的。

accept 接受, 认可;

I've received a gift from him, but I'm not going to accept it.

我收到了他送的礼物, 但是我不准备接受。

2. D. prompt: 及时的, 迅疾的。比如:

He is prompt to obey his boss's orders. 他总是立刻服从老板的吩咐。

Prompt payment of bills is always greatly appreciated. 及时清付帐单总是会被
人赞赏的。

acute: 敏锐的; 灵敏的; 比如: an acute sense of smell 灵敏的嗅觉

剧烈的; 厉害的; 比如: in acute pain 痛得厉害

严重的; 比如: acute shortage of food 严重缺乏食物。此外还有“(疾病)急性的”意思。

alert 警觉的; 警惕的; 机警的, 比如: He is an alert boy. 他是一个机警的孩子。
He is alert to every possible danger. 他对任何可能的危险都很警惕。机
灵的; 活跃的, 比如: You must keep alert in class. 你们应该在课堂上保持活
跃。

profound: 极深的。比如: a profound sigh 深长的叹息。渊博的; 造诣深的;
深奥的, 比如 a profound book 深奥的书。

3. C. alternate: 交替, 轮换。比如: His moods alternated between hope and fear.
他处于希望与恐惧之中。常和 between 和 with 连用。

alter 改变; 变更。比如: These clothes are too large; they must be altered. 这
些衣服太大, 得改一改。This town hasn't altered much since the last time I
was here. 从我上次来这儿, 这小镇就没有什么太大的变化。

differ: vi (常与 from 连用) 不同; 不像; 相异, 比如: My brother and I differ in
many ways. 我和我兄弟在许多方面都不同。She differs from me in many
ways. 她在许多方面都和我不一样。此外 differ 常与 with 连用表示“不同
意; 意见相左”。The two sides in the dispute still differ (with each other) over
the question of pay. 争论的双方仍然就报酬的问题持不同态度。

4. C. routine: 常规; 惯例; 例行公事。比如: She has been longing to escape the
boring routine of housework. 她一直渴望着从无聊的家务劳动中解脱出来。
habit: 通常是指后天逐渐养成的, 长时间一直执行的“习惯”, 如, I wish I
could break the bad habit of smoking. 我希望我能戒掉吸烟的坏习惯。to have
habit of smoking during meals 有吃饭时吸烟的习惯

practice: 实行; 实践, 比如, put our plans into practice 将我们的计划付诸实施。实习; 经验 Have you had any practice in nursing the sick? 你有护理病人的经验吗? 练习; 熟练 You need more practice before you can play for our team. 在你能为我们队打球前你需要更多的练习。惯例; 常规; 准则, 比如: according to the international practice 按照国际惯例。

custom: (宗教的, 社会的) 习俗, 风俗; 比如: Social customs vary from country to country. 各国的社会风俗都有所不同。

5. B. testimony 意为“证据”, 符合句意“那个被告拿不出证明他自己无罪的证据”。而其它选项 A. accusation 意为“控告”; C. execution 意为“执行”; D. excuse 意为“借口(作名词)”, 均不符合题意。
6. A. warrant 意为“保证”, 多用于对产品质量的保证, 符合句意“厂家保证他们供应的全部洗衣机均通过了检验, 为合格产品”。而其它选项 B. conceal 意为“隐藏”; C. debate 意为“争辩, 辩论”; D. retort 意为“驳斥, 反驳”, 均不符合题意。
7. C. irrational 意为“缺乏理性的”, 这个词多用于事物, 少用于人; 多用于理论, 少用于实际行动, 故符合题意“对有信仰的人来说, 怀疑主义是最荒谬的”。而其它选项 A. absurd, B. foolish 以及 D. ridiculous 则既用于人又用于事物; 多用于行为, 少用于理论。其中 absurd 指一些较严肃的事违反我们的正常思维; ridiculous 比 absurd 严重, 表示极为 absurd, 所以我们常说孩子的行为 foolish, 而不用 absurd 或 ridiculous。
8. A. access 意为“接近, 通路; 接近或进入的方法或机会; 发作”, 符合题意“在许多学校, 学生们都没有什么机会去图书馆”。而其它选项 B. admittance 表示进入某地或进入某一组织; C. approach 表示“向……接近, 靠近”之意; D. reach 作名词表示所能达到的极限、范围, 均不符合题意。另外, approach 多用“快”、“慢”修饰; access 多用“难”、“易”来修饰; 而 admittance 则多用“自由”或“受限制的”来修饰。如: 1. This place is easy of access. 这个地方很容易进去。2. The approach of a new year is not far. 新的一年很快就要到来了。3. No admittance except on business. 非公莫入。
9. D. accommodation 意为“住处; 膳宿, 招待, 提供便利的设备, 适应, 妥协”。它表示住处时可以是 a room, a flat, a house, a hotel etc. 其复数形式 accommodations 是“膳宿”之意。本题题意“这座楼下的旅店只有 40 个床位, 对我们来说还差得远呢”。因此选 D。而 A. premises 指房屋及其附属的建筑、基地等。如 Get off these premises now or I'll send for the police. 马上从这儿

滚开,否则我派人叫警察来。B. lodging 表“住所,寄宿”,而 C. board 专指“伙食,膳食”,它不包括住所,所以 board and lodging 组成词组意同 accommodations。lodgings 指出租的房间。

10. D. accumulate 意为“把东西聚集在一起使其成为一堆,即堆积起来”,多指逐渐地、一点一点地积累。符合题意“自从她父亲去世后,这些书就在这间屋子的地板上堆积着,已有5年了”。而 A. amass 指聚集财富、宝藏、产业等,即“聚集,积累”,多指大量地、一次性地聚积在一起。B. collect 指为了特定的目的把东西经过仔细挑选后“收集”起来。C. gather 指把东西“集中”在一起或把人“召集”在一起。gather 后面跟物时,指把四散的东西收集到一起。

11. C. acute 意为“尖锐的,锐利的,敏锐的,剧烈的”。这组词都含“敏锐的,敏捷的,尖锐的”之意,其区别是:

1. C. acute 和 A. keen 表示的意义基本相同,指对复杂事物或难题的理解力或敏锐的观察力,但 acute 还指感官、注意力能在短时间内集中在某一物上,表示对感官的剧烈的刺激时,用 acute,符合题意“医生,我需要治疗我胃部剧痛的药”。

2. B. penetrating 与 A. keen 相比,它所指的尖锐的程度表示深入到事物的本质,而 keen 有可能只涉及到事物的表面。

3. D. sharp 是最常用词,只是在本句中 acute 为最佳选项,sharp 还可指动作机警、敏捷,后面跟介词 at。

12. B. adequate 意为“对某物特殊需求的满足,既可以指数量又可以指质量”,后面跟介词 to 或 for,表示“适当的;充分的,足够的,胜任的”。符合题意“城市道路应适合交通的发展,否则交通阻塞在所难免”。而 A. available 意为“可供应的,现有的”。C. enough 是常用词,但多指数量或程度,不用来指质量,这与 adequate 不同,enough 前不用冠词,后面可以接动词不定式或 for。另外 enough 放在它所修饰的名词之前、之后都可以,所以 enough money 或 money enough 均为规范的英语。D. sufficient 和 adequate 相同,既可表示数量上的满足,又可以表示质量上的满足,但较 enough 正式,而且 sufficient 多放在名词前使用,如 sufficient money,不能说 money sufficient。但在其后面加上一个短语,如 money sufficient for the purpose (足够所需的钱),是可以的。

13. D. confess 意为对自己所犯的错误或罪行的“供认,自白”。confess 后面不能跟不定式,但可以跟“介词 to + 名词”,符合本题语法要求及句意“他