

# 1996 年研究生人学考试 英语模拟题及题型分析

袁秉政 主编

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## 前 言

硕士学位研究生入学考试是每年一次的标准化考试,近年来参加考试的人数越来越多。为了方便各地考生复习,更好地把握考试要求,获得较好成绩,我们根据国家教委 1994 年全国硕士研究生入学考试《英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)的要求,对近年来的试题进行了反复研究,结合我们在长期英语教学、考研辅导、阅卷实践中的经验,针对考生容易出现的错误,在《1995 年研究生入学考试英语模拟题及题型分析》一书的基础上进一步完善内容,提高质量,修改而成这本考研单项试题分析、考研语法须知与模拟试题集。希望通过本书的训练,使读者提高英语阅读、写作等能力,在考试中有一个较大的突破。

本书取材广泛,全书由三部分组成:

第一部分为单项试题分析、讲解及练习,主要用来提高考生的英语阅读、写作等能力和应试技巧。

第二部分为考研语法须知。这部分是在认真研究历年考题所 出现的语法现象的基础上编写而成,主要目的是为了使广大考生 在掌握一般语法的基础上,熟练掌握考研语法要点。

第三部分包括八套模拟试题供考生练习提高。每套考题均以 1994年研究生入学试题为根据,分为选择题、语法辨错、综合填 空、阅读理解、英译中和写作等,并在书后附有参考答案。

本书有以下特点:

- 一、按 1994 年新大纲要求,力求选材全面、系统、实用、难 易适度。
  - 二、针对性强、讲练结合,并将应试技巧、语言培训及实战

练习巧妙归纳、安排于一书之中, 为考生铺好稳步通过考研的成功之路。

参加本书编写的刘文成、常新华、孙艺之、赵小冬、徐汝舟 等均为北师大大学英语教研室长期从事大学英语教学的教师。

由于水平有限,时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎读者及同仁批评指正。

#### 袁秉政

1995 年 5 月于北京师范大学

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

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## 研究生入学英语考试应试技巧 及针对性单项练习

攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试是一种标准化考试。考试包括主观性试题和客观性试题二部分。 主观性考试指由阅卷员或阅卷教师凭借自己的主观判断为应试者评分的试题,如作文、翻译等。客观性考试指阅卷教师客观评分的试题,多项选择是典型的题型。

研究生入学考题含以下五个部分的主、客观 试题:词语用法与语法结构(语法结构选择、语 法辨错及词语选择)、综合填空、阅读理解选择、 英译汉和短文写作。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

下面按上述考试内容,分别较详细地介绍考 试应试技巧,针对性的单项练习,以提高考生的 应试能力。

## 一、词语用法与语法结构。

这部分共 30 题, 每题 0.5 分, 共 15 分。词和词语的用法 20 题占 2/3, 语法结构 10 题为 1/3。要求考生从每题四个选择项中

选出一个最佳答案。做应试词汇选择题时,考生必须根据所应试 的特定语句来推断词项意义,作出正确选择。语法结构部分的题 目是测试考生运用语法知识的能力,考查考生掌握语法结构的娴 熟程度。应试语法结构选择题时,考生必须熟练地运用语法知识、 全面考虑和准确判断全句的句意,作出正确的选择。如:

1. We can only give you the number of refugees crossing the border at the moment.

A. suggestive B. nebulous C. approximate D. unclear 以上四个选择项中, suggestive "示意的"、nebulous "模糊不 清的"、unclear "不清楚的",从词义上判断均不适用,只有 C. approximate "大致的"为正确答案。

2. There are five mistakes in this picture. Can you find them and win a prize?

A. presumptuous

B. intensive

C. deliberate

D. instrumental

上面选择项 presumptuous "专横的"、intensive "加强的"、instrumental "仪器的"均不适用,根据句意只有 C. deliberate "蓄 意的"最为适宜,因此C为正确答案。

3. His application for a visa was turned by the consulate.

A. aside B. down C. out D. over

以上选择项均与句中 turn 构成词组,表示不同的词义, turn aside "闪开", turn out "制造、结果", turn over "打翻、移交", 根据词义只有 turn down "拒绝"最为适宜,因此 B 为正确答案。

以上为词或词组的词义选择题示例,下面举例说明语法结构 选择题。如:

1. Al said that he wouldn't mind .

A. to wait for us B. wait for us

C. waiting for us D. for waiting us

首先应当知道 mind 后应跟动名词,这样 A、B、D 均被排除, 只有 C 是正确答案。

- 2. Mary's father approved of \_\_\_\_ in the United States for another year in order to work toward her M. A.
  - A. her to stay

B. her staying

C. she staying

D. she to stay

我们应当知道介词后应当跟名词或动名词。A、D 均为动词,为此可以排除。动名词的逻辑主语不能是 she, 因此C 也可以排除。只有 B 是正确答案。

- 3. George would certainly have attended the proceedings
  - A. if he didn't get a flat tire
  - B. if the flat tire hadn't happened
  - C. had he not had a flat tire
  - D. had the tire not flattened itself

语法知识很娴熟的人一眼就能看出这是虚拟语气的过去时,从句谓语为过去完成时。A 可以排除,B 句子不通也应排除。我们还应当知道 had 可以放在从句首,主谓语部分倒装,if 可以省略。D 虽符合条件,但句子不能成立,只有 C 为正确答案。

#### 练 习

1.	You don't object	you by your first name, do you?
	A. that I call	Dr. to my calling
	C. for calling	D. that I am call
2.	The poet felt that his	work misinterpreted.
	A. may be have	B. could have

3.	If the weather report calls for an 80 percent probability of		
	rain, it means there's it will pour.		
	A. not much hope B. very little chance		
	Cya good chance D. no chance		
4.	If you promise angry with me, I'll tell you what I broke.		
	A. get not B. not get		
	C not to get D. not getting		
5.	We haven't seen her sister her.		
	A. neither ····· not   B. either ···· or		
	C. neither D. either not		
6.	By the time you get to San Francisco tomorrow, I for		
	southeast Asia.		
	A. shall have left B. will leave C. am leaving D. have already left		
	C. am leaving D. have already left		
.7.	The children listened to the words of their grandfather.		
	A. respectfully B. respectfully		
	C. respectively D. respectantly		
8.	This pen won't write; it out of ink.		
1	A. should have run B. can have run		
	C. may have run D. must have run		
9.	The law requires that everyone at least once a year.		
	A. has his car checked B. have his car check		
	C. has his car check		
10.	by heavy traffic, she arrived late.		
	A. Delaying B. Having delayed		
	C₁ Having been delayed ♀ Being delayed		
11.	Although he is recognized as one of the most brilliant scien-		
	tists in his field, Professor White cannot seem to in		
4			

	class.	
	A. get his ideas down	B. get his ideas on
	C. get his ideas up	D. get his ideas across
12.	Everyone must have liked the ca	▼
	a left.	
	A. cruth	B. cramb
	C. chum	D. chore
13.	I wish that you such a bac	d headache because I'm sure
that you would have enjoyed the concert.		concert.
	A. hadn't	B. haven't had
	C. hadn't had	D. hadn't have
14.	The contractor had his surveyor.	s mark the of the prop-
erty before he began construction.		n.
	A. tunnels	B. limits
	Ç. frames •	D. props
15.	A balance of international payme	ent refers to the net result of
	the business which a nation	with other nations in a giv-
	en period.	
	A. transpires	B. transforms
	Ç. transacts	D. translates
16.	Several of these washers and o	ryers are out of order and
	·	
A. need to be repairing B. require that they be repaired		
C. repairing is required of them		
	need to be repaired	
17.	The assignment for Monday is	to write about your
	hometown.	
		<b>5</b> %

A. a five-hundred-word composition B. a five-hundred-words composition C. a five-hundred's-words composition D. a five-hundreds-words composition 18. Electrical energy may be separated into two compone as positive and negative. A. germinated C. accumulated D. contaminated 19. When one is unfamiliar with the customs, it is easy a A. blend C. bland D. brawl 20. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for keeping, navigation, surveying, and map-making.		
C. a five-hundred's-words composition D. a five-hundreds-words composition 18. Electrical energy may be separated into two compone as positive and negative. A. germinated C. accumulated D. contaminated 19. When one is unfamiliar with the customs, it is easy a  A. blend C. bland D. brawl 20. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for		
D. a five-hundreds-words composition  18. Electrical energy may be separated into two compone as positive and negative.  A. germinated B. specified C. accumulated D. contaminated  19. When one is unfamiliar with the customs, it is easy a  A. blend C. bland D. brawl  20. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for		
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C. accumulated  D. contaminated  19. When one is unfamiliar with the customs, it is easy  a  A. blend  C. bland  D. brawl  20. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for		
19. When one is unfamiliar with the customs, it is easy a A. blendB. blunder C. bland D. brawl 20. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for		
A. blend B. blunder C. bland D. brawl  20. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for		
A. blend B. blunder C. bland D. brawl 20. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for	to make	
C. bland D. brawl 20. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for		
20. Astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for		
-		
keeping, navigation, surveying, and map-making.	time-	
A. extinct B. accurate		
C. incessant D. extreme		
21. He had to move because he could not his roo	mmate's	
friends.		
A. put up to B. put up on		
C. put up at D. put up with		
22. For your safety and the safety of others, always	the	
traffic signals.		
A. leak B. dent		
C. heed D. peek		
23. The old train always starts		
A. with a tact B. with a gust		
C. with a jerk D. with a speck		
24. In order to enjoy fine wine, one should		
6		

	A. slap it	B. slip it
	C. spill it	V sip it
25.	Staying in a hotel costs rea	nting a room in a dormitory
	for a week.	
	A. twice more than	B. twice as much as
	C. as much twice as	D. as much as twice
26.	Dr. Jones ordered for the l	aboratory.
	A. two equipments	B. two pieces of equipments
	G. two pieces of equipment	D two equipment pieces
27.	He is not likely about it.	
	A. to have notified	B. being notified
	C. to have been notified	D. having been notified
28.	Mail service will be beca	use of the postal workers'
	strike.	
	A. deprived	B. abridged
	C. shrunk	D. suspended
29,	The pain as the sedative be	gan to take effect.
	A. shrank	R. abated
	C. melted	D. subtracted
30.	Professor Baker his first bo	ok last year.
	A. brought up	B. brought out
, .	C. brought about	D. brought off

## 答案与解释

1. (B) 首先应当搞清 object + that 从句和 object to 之间的区别。前者"提出……作为反对的理由"(显然 A 可以排除, D 项中的谓语是语法错误, 也可排除), 后者词义"反对"(C 项显然可以排除)。只有 B 是正确答案。

- 2. (D) 主句中的 felt 就确定了从句的谓语应当为某种过去时的形式。A 和 C 不是过去时已被排除。B 是主动,不妥。D 表示对过去的推测、设想,为正确答案。
- 3. (C)80 percent 和 a good chance 意思均为 a high probability。 所以 C 是正确答案。
- 4. (C) 动词 promise 后不跟动名词, D 被排除。否定式的 not 应放在被否定的动词前, A 被排除。动词 promise 后跟带 to 的不定式, B 被排除。C 为正确答案。
- 5. (B) 主句中 haven't 是否定, A 不能被选择, 因为这种双重否定是不恰当的。C 和 D 本身有错误, 只有 B 是正确答案。
- 6. (A) 句中有二个将完成的动作,第一个将完成的动作应用 将来完成时。A 为正确答案。
- 7. (B) A 的词义"值得尊敬地"、C"各自地"、D"向后看", 只有 B"恭敬地"是正确答案。
- 8. (D) A 的词义"应当用,实际上没有用完"、B 和 C 均为"可能用完",只有 D 的词义"一定用完了"为正确答案。
- 9. (D) 主句中 require 就确定了从句的谓语应为不带 to 的不定式, A 和 C 被排除。B 项为 have sb. do sth. (请某人做某事),句意不通。D 为正确答案。
- 10. (C) A、B 均为分词主动形式,应被排除。D 虽是被动态,时态不对,只有选择 C。
- 11. (D) A 的词义 "写下来"、B "广播", C 本身是错误的, 只有 D "讲清楚" 相当于 to make it understood 是正确答案。
- 12. (B) A 的词义"拐杖"、C"好友"、D"日常零星工作"、B 的词义相当于 a small piece 特别指面包、糕点等碎屑。B 是正确答案。
- 13. (C) 过去的愿望用 had, would 或 could have+过去分词表示。A 项中没有过去分词、B 不是过去时、D 不构成任何时态。

### C为正确答案。

- 14. (B) A 词义"隧道"、C"框架"、D"支柱", B"界线(限)"相当于 boundaries 为正确答案。
- 15. (C) A 词义"发生、蒸发"、B"改变形态"、D"翻译"、C 相当于 carry on business。C 为正确答案。
- 16. (D) D 是正确答案, 也可用 need repairing 来表达。A 项中 need 后跟现在进行时主动的不定式是错的, B 和 C 文字不通。
- 17. (A) 用连字号(即-) 把几个词连在一起组成的新词,每个词的词尾均无变化,所以只有 A 为正确答案。
- 18. (B) A 词义为"发芽"、B"指定"或"具体为…"相当于 designate、C"积累"、D"污染", B 为正确答案。
- 19. (B) A 词义为"混合"、B"错误"相当于 mistake、C"和蔼的"、D"吵架"。B 为正确答案。
- ✓ 20. (B) A 词义为"熄灭了的"、B"准确的",相当于 correct、C"不停的"、D"末端的"。B为正确答案。
- 21. (D) A 词义为"唆使某人做某事"、B 相当于 put on、C "留宿"、D "忍耐", 相当于 tolerate。D 为正确答案。
- 22. (C) A 词义为"漏"、B"凹进"、C"注意、留神",相当于 pay attention to、D"偷看"。C 为正确答案。
- 23. (C) A 词义为"通过外交手段"、B"一阵狂风"、C"突然地",相当于 suddenly、D"带有斑点"。C 为正确答案。
- 24. (D) A 词义为 "用力猛击"、B "滑过"、C "溢出"、D "啜饮", 相当于 drink it slowly, a little at a time。D 为正确答案。
- 25. (B) 倍数的比较 twice 应在先, 然后是 as……as。A 项中 twice 后为 more than, C 和 D 项 twice 的位置均不对。B 是正确答案。
- 26. (C) 像 equipment 这样的不可数名词单复数经常用 a piece 或 pieces of 来表示。C 是正确答案。

- 27. (C) to be likely 后应用 to do sth., B 和 D 可被排除。A 为不定式主动,意思不对。只有 C 是不定式的完成式被动,表示发生在谓语动作之前的动作。C 是正确答案。
- 28. (D) A 词义为"剥夺"、B"删节"、C"收缩"、D"暂停", 相当于 put off or stop for a period of time。D 是正确答案。
- 29. (B) A 词义为"收缩"、B"减轻"相当于 lessen、C"融化"、D"从……中减去"。B 为正确答案。
- 30. (B) A 词义为"使成长"、B"出版",相当于 publish、C"带来"、D"使成功"。B 为正确答案。

## 二、语法辨错

这部分共 10 题,每题 0.5 分,共 5 分。这种试题主要用于检查考生理解、识别书面英语的能力。题目要求在 A、B、C、D 四个选择项中迅速地确定其中一项是错的。这就反映出考生掌握语言结构、语法知识、词组搭配等的熟练程度。应试这部分考题时,考生必须在全面理解句义的基础上,着眼于句子结构、语法规则、词组搭配及介词用法等,尽快发现错误。

1. When Grace 
$$\frac{\text{broke}}{A}$$
 the  $\frac{\text{Walshes'}}{B}$  dishes she  $\frac{\text{felt}}{C}$   $\frac{\text{badly.}}{D}$ 

D 为选择的答案。要改正错误,应当知道 felt 是 feel 的过去时、系动词,后跟形容词一起组成谓语。另外还应知道 to feel bad about 词义为 to be sorry,因此应改为 she felt bad.

2. Whom did Reuben 
$$\frac{ask}{A} = \frac{with}{B}$$
 the dance  $\frac{after}{C} = \frac{Maria}{C}$  turned  $\frac{bim\ down}{D}$ ?

B 是应选择的答案。这句话的意思是"玛丽拒绝鲁本之后,他 邀请谁跳舞?"。了解这句话的意思之后,就能看出"邀请…跳