

考研辅导班指定用书

北京大学教授编著

# 2000年 研究生入学考试 复习指南与模拟试题 英语

北京大学英语系教授 石春祯 主编

北京大学出版社

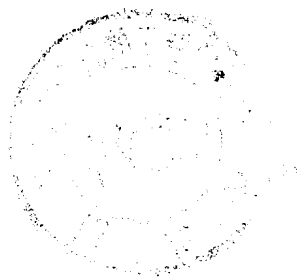


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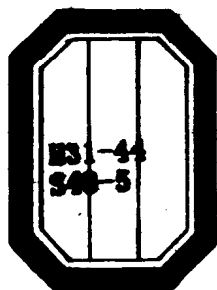
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## 说 明

研究生入学英语考试成绩是录取研究生的重要依据之一。广大考生都非常重视英语考试的考前应试复习,都迫切希望通过有系统的、针对性强的应试复习,大幅度地提高自己的英语水平,尤其是应试能力,争取研究生入学英语考试获得最佳成绩。

为提高复习的效果和效率,广大考生都需要一本高质量的应试复习指导书籍,本书正是为了满足这种需求而编写的。

本书共分三大部分:

第一部分:应试指导与练习。研究生入学英语考试共有五大题型。每种题型都有其特定的考查目的和要求,应试每种题型当然也需要不同的应试策略、技巧和方法。本部分在每种题型的复习指导说明中,既分析了该种题型的测试目的、要求、重点和难点,又介绍了相应的行之有效的复习方法以及解题的原则、思路、技巧和方法。本部分还为每种题型准备了大量练习。考生可以通过练习体会如何利用复习指导说明中所介绍的技巧和方法来解决实际问题。

第二部分:模拟试题。本部分共提供了10套模拟试题。这10套题目都是根据教育部制定的研究生入学英语考试大纲编写的,与正式考题难度相仿,或略高于正式考题难度。

第三部分:附录:1994—1999年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题与答案。

为方便考生,本书对第一部分的部分练习题以及第二部分每套模拟试题的Part I、II、III中的各题都给出了扼要的注释。

本书编写模拟试题和其他练习题目所使用的英语素材全部选自国外最新出版的书刊。

本书由北京大学英语系教授石春祯主编。参加本书编写的有石春祯、黄昌玮(语法填空、语法辨错、词语填空)、王玉雯(语法填空、语法辨错)、柳君丽(短文写作)。

我们希望本书能帮助广大考生在研究生入学英语考试中取得理想成绩。

编 者

1999年2月于北大燕北园

## 硕士研究生入学考试英语考试简介

全国硕士研究生入学考试是为高等学校招收研究生而设置的。其中,英语实行全国统一考试。它的评价标准是高等学校优秀本科毕业生能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校在专业上择优选拔。

本考试对课程和教材不作统一规定,凡符合下列评价目标的课程及教材都适于考生应考复习。

### 一、评价目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

#### (一)词汇

考试所涉及的词汇、短语主要限于本大纲附录《词汇表》,总量为 5300 个左右。

#### (二)语法

##### I. 词法

1. 动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法;
2. 名词、形容词和副词的用法;
3. 介词、连词和代词的用法。

##### II. 句法

简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。

#### (三)阅读理解能力

考生应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料。能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种题材(社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等)和体裁(议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等)的文字材料。生词量不超过文章字数的 3%。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;
3. 根据上下文判断大纲附录 2《词汇表》以外的某些词汇和短语的意义;
4. 既理解单句的意义,也理解上下句之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;
6. 领会作者的观点和态度;
7. 正确理解英语原文并用汉语表达原文所述内容。

#### (四)书面表达能力

1. 根据所给题目和素材写出叙述、说明或议论性的短文;
2. 语言比较规范,条理清楚。

### 二、试卷结构及考试形式

试题为主、客观混合型。客观题分数占总分的 70%,主观题分数占总分的 30%。本试卷共分 5 部分,76 题。答题时间 180 分钟。

试卷分为试题和答题卡(纸)两部分,考生应将第一、二、三部分的答案填写在答题卡上,将

第四、五部分的答案写在答题纸上。

### 第一部分:语法结构与词汇

40 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 20 分。

题目分三节:

A 节:语法填空,10 题,共 5 分,每题为一个或两个句子,其中留有一个空白处,要求考生从所给的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案;

B 节:语法辨错,10 题,共 5 分,每题为一个或两个句子,有 4 个画线部分,其中一处是错误的,要求考生将错误项选出;

C 节:词语填空,20 题,共 10 分,每题为一个或两个句子,其中留有一个空白处,要求考生从所给的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

### 第二部分:完形填空

10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分。

在一篇短文中,有 10 处空白,每个空白为一小题,每题有 4 个选择项。要求考生在理解文章的基础上,选择一个最佳答案,使短文的内容和结构完整、合理。

### 第三部分:阅读理解

20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分。

阅读 5 篇左右的短文,阅读量为 2000~2500 词。每篇短文后有 3~5 道选择题,共计 20 题。考生应根据短文内容从各题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

### 第四部分:英译汉

5 小题,每小题 3 分,共 15 分。

在一篇短文中有 5 个画线部分,考生应根据上下文将各画线部分译成汉语。要求内容准确、完整、语言明白。

### 第五部分:短文写作

1 题,15 分。

考生应根据题目以及写作提纲或规定情景、图表等写出不少于 150 词的短文。要求内容切题,表达清楚,意义连贯,语言比较规范。

### 三、试卷内容、题量、计分和答题参考时间

题 号	内 容	题 量	计分(百分比)	时间(分钟)
I	语法结构与词汇	40	20	35
II	完形填空	10	10	15
III	阅读理解	20	40	60
IV	英译汉	5	15	30
V	短文写作	1	15	40
总计		76	100	180

(摘自《1998 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》)

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# 应试复习指导与练习

教育部制订的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》是考生准备研究生入学考试的最根本依据。研究生入学考试是水平考试,目的在于测试考生的英语水平是否已达到研究生入学的要求。考试大纲对考试的评价目标、题型、考查范围、考试要求以及评分标准都做出了规定。考生应认真研读考试大纲,并严格按照大纲的要求和规定进行应试复习,以期获得优秀的考试成绩。

现根据教育部制订的考试大纲中所规定的五大题型依次分别介绍各种题型试题的要求,考查重点和复习要领,并对每种题型提供相应的练习,供广大考生复习时参考使用。

## Part I 语法结构与词汇

### Section A 语法填空

#### [复习要领]

本节共 10 题,5 分。每题为一个或两个句子,其中留有一个空白处,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。每题 0.5 分。本节试题测试英语语法知识,涉及到多种常用的语法现象和规则。[参看《考试大纲》p. 1《考试说明》中的“一、评价目标(二)语法”]。考生应试本节试题时,首先要判定题目所要考查的语法现象的类别,然后依据相应的语法规则,找出正确的选择。

本节试题考查的语法知识涉及到英语语法中词法和句法两大方面。

一、词法方面,主要涉及:

(一)动词用法

1. 时态和语态。例如:

I apologize if I \_\_\_\_\_ you, but I assure you it was unintentional. (1998—3)\*

A. offend

B. had offended

C. should have offended

D. might have offended

(应选 B)

本节试题在动词的时态和语态方面,常考查动词的过去完成时和将来完成时的主动或被动语态形式。

2. 非谓语动词(现在分词、过去分词、动名词和动词不定式)的用法。例如:

\* 该括号表示 1998 年试卷中的第 3 题,下同。



Although a teenager, Fred could resist \_\_\_\_\_ what to do and what not to do.  
(1998-4)

- A. to be told                      B. having been told  
C. being told                      D. to have been told                      (应选 C)

再如：(1999-1)

Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures knew that the assertion about economic recovery \_\_\_\_\_ just around the corner was untrue.

- A. would be                      B. to be  
C. was                          D. being                      (应选 D)

考生应熟练掌握各种非谓语动词的概念、构成形式和最基本的用法。对于考研试题经常考查的内容(如各种非谓语动词的完成和被动形式),考生应格外重视,多做练习。为能从四个选项中选出正确答案,考生必须了解不同形式的非谓语动词在句子中做相同成分时,用法上到底有什么区别。比如:动词不定式和现在分词都可以用作状语,但动词不定式主要用作目的和结果状语,而现在分词短语常用作原因和伴随情况状语。又如:动词不定式和动名词都可以用作动词的宾语,但动词不定式常指具体的、一次性的或即将发生的动作,而动名词常指一般的情况。

3. 虚拟语气。例如：(1998-10)

\_\_\_\_\_ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.

- A. Had it not been                      B. Were it not  
C. Be it not                                D. Should it not be                      (应选 A)

考生应熟悉各种不同同时态的虚拟条件句结果主句中动词形式的变化。不过,考研英语常考的是混合时态的虚拟语气,或隐含条件的虚拟语气;也可能考一些特殊情况的虚拟语气。

4. 情态动词的用法。特别应注意情态动词加动词不定式的完成式的用法。例如:

As it turned out to be a small party, we \_\_\_\_\_ so formally. (1998-2)

- A. needn't dress up                      B. did not need have dressed up  
C. did not need dress up                D. needn't have dressed up      (应选 D)

(二)介词、连词和代词的用法。例如:(1998—6)

Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true \_\_\_\_\_ it comes to classroom tests.

- A. before                      B. as  
C. since                        D. when (应选D)

二、在句法方面,本节试题考查内容主要涉及主从复合句中各类从句(状语从句、定语从句、名词性从句)的构成方法。比如,本节经常考查引导定语从句的关系代词 *which*, *that*, *as* 等的用法;引导名词性从句的 *that*, 与可在名词性从句中充当主语、宾语或其他成分的 *what* 之间的区别等。例如:

There are over 100 night schools in the city, making it possible for a professional to be re-educated no matter \_\_\_\_\_ he does. (1998-7)

- A. how                      B. where

C. what

D. when

(应选 C)

在本节试题中,大部分为考查词法的试题,比如,考查动词用法的试题占 50% 以上;考查句法的试题占的比例较小。

〔语法填空练习〕

### Exercise 1

Directions :

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. On the day he was to give his speech, Paul was suffering from \_\_\_\_\_ colds he had ever had.  
A. worse  
B. the worse  
C. worst  
D. the worst
2. Whether the characters \_\_\_\_\_ are taken from real life or are purely imaginary, they may become our companions and friends.  
A. having portrayed  
B. portraying  
C. have been portrayed  
D. portrayed
3. Economic changes are pushing men \_\_\_\_\_ what were once female arenas, and some women are keen to push them back out.  
A. in  
B. at  
C. into  
D. off
4. The accident on 9 Oct 18 put an end to her career as a dancer after her leg was broken.  
A. as good as  
B. as well as  
C. as long as  
D. as soon as
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is true of language learning, new words are always difficult to remember.  
A. Which  
B. What  
C. That  
D. As
6. We may get some hint of how we should go about making better use of language to help \_\_\_\_\_ harmony and cooperation among human beings.  
A. bringing about  
B. and bring about  
C. bring about  
D. and bringing about
7. It is strange that she \_\_\_\_\_ to see her own shortcomings.  
A. would have failed  
B. should have failed  
C. has failed  
D. would fail
8. History has also been described as a series of messes, but only by a historical analysis \_\_\_\_\_ how we get into the latest mess, and how we might get out of it.  
A. we have determined  
B. we can determine  
C. can we determine  
D. should we determine
9. Mary Smith did not agree about there \_\_\_\_\_ no need for mothers to go out to work.  
A. being  
B. to be  
C. was  
D. is
10. On good days he told himself that he was lucky to be getting the exercise and the extra blocks would help him stay \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. out of the shape  
B. in the shape

C. out of shape

D. in shape

### Exercise 2

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. John Smith, now aged 63, had made \_\_\_\_\_ with the chimps of Gumbo on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.  
A. remarkable progress                      B. remarkable progresses  
C. a remarkable progress                      D. a remarkable progression
2. Their intelligence, heroism and astonishing capabilities suggest that we still do not fully understand \_\_\_\_\_ appreciate them.  
A. and    B. nor  
~~C. or~~    D. but
3. The Palomino, the native grape of the area, \_\_\_\_\_ in such fertile soil and indeed, nearly all Sherry is obtained from this particular variety.  
A. prosper    B. prospers  
~~A. prospered~~    D. have prospered
4. The construction of hypotheses and theories reflects the scientist's interpretation of what he or she has observed even \_\_\_\_\_ than observation.  
A. more clearly    B. clearlier  
C. less clearly    ~~D. much clearlier~~
5. It is important that the cases \_\_\_\_\_ exactly alike, except for this one difference.  
A. are    B. be  
C. have been    D. would be
6. He is provided with comfort and leisure by the most productive economy ever known \_\_\_\_\_ mankind.  
A. for    B. by  
C. as    D. to
7. But why should anyone favor \_\_\_\_\_ dehydration and infection with a tiny being over hours and days ?  
A. letting    ~~B. letting~~  
C. to let    D. to have let
8. The weight of any object on the earth is heavier than \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon by a factor of about 6.  
A. any other object    B. that object  
C. that any object    ~~D. that of any object~~
9. Although Einstein felt no need for religious ritual and belonged to no formal religious group, he was the most religious man I \_\_\_\_\_.  
~~A. had known~~    B. knew  
C. have known    D. have been knowing
10. Americans are used to thinking that law and order \_\_\_\_\_ mainly by stereotypical violent crime.  
~~A. is threatened~~    ~~B. are threatened~~  
C. has been threatened    D. have been threatened

### Exercise 3

Directions :

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. Forty-two boxers \_\_\_\_\_ in the last four years as the result of head injuries incurred in American rings.  
☒ A. had died                                      B. died  
C. were to die                                    D. have died
2. New studies show that more than 4 percent of Americans have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ gambling once they have begun.  
A. to control                                      B. of controlling  
☒ C. controlling                                     D. at controlling
3. When we \_\_\_\_\_ the target of a joke, either on a personal or impersonal level, we are emotionally involved in it.  
A. make    B. are made  
C. have made                                       D. have been made
4. She went so far \_\_\_\_\_ rent downtown office space, which she never used, in order to have a "lawful" business address.  
☒ A. to    B. so that  
☒ C. as to     D. as
5. The more he knows of this important subject, \_\_\_\_\_ equipped he will be to attain success in his work.  
☒ A. the better                                       B. the more  
C. the highly                                       D. the well
6. Theft of property is \_\_\_\_\_, but muggings and assaults on old people are far worse.  
A. enough bad                                     B. bearably bad  
C. badly enough                                   D. bad enough
7. They have more freedom to arrange their own schedule and more time for \_\_\_\_\_ they really want to do.  
☒ A. the things                                       B. things  
C. a thing    D. thing
8. If this had happened ten years previously, Rahima Banu \_\_\_\_\_ just one of the thousands of smallpox victims.  
A. had been                                        B. have been  
C. was    D. would have been
9. Sunshine together with rainfall is \_\_\_\_\_ utmost importance to all living things on the earth.  
A. by     B. ☒ of  
C. in    D. at
10. There could \_\_\_\_\_ be a better example of the power that lies in words, and of how word-choice can come to colour our whole mood and outlook.  
☒ A. ever     B. little  
C. hardly     D. seldom

### Exercise 4

**Directions :**

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. But none of the various artificial languages so far \_\_\_\_\_ completely adequate, since computers are incapable of discerning meaning.  
A. proved                                      B. has proved  
C. has been proving                        D. have been proving
2. The language's regularity allows it \_\_\_\_\_ into algebraic equations that are used as the bridge language.  
A. to break down                             B. being broken down  
C. to be broken down                        D. breaking down
3. \_\_\_\_\_ he is not near-sighted, he wears glasses all day just to make himself look more handsome.  
A. Lest    B. Even that  
C. Although                                    D. Unless
4. I am quite disappointed with the new officer elected in our club, but there is no point \_\_\_\_\_ about it.  
A. worrying                                    B. of worrying  
C. to worry                                     D. if I worry
5. With his compass he quickly took bearings so that the exact site of the powerhouse and dry dock could be traced out accurately \_\_\_\_\_ on a large scale map.  
A. late    B. later  
C. latter                                        D. lately
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the average historical novel I can read two hundred pages an hour, but that is because I am so familiar with the plot and characters.  
A. In    B. About  
C. Of    D. At
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ to support speculations about the sharing of food and the division of labour between the sexes.  
A. information                                B. an information  
C. piece of information                      D. a new information
8. I always skim my work when it appears, just \_\_\_\_\_ the extent of editorial mistakes no matter where they are.  
A. finding out                                B. to be found out  
C. being found out                          D. to find out
9. Idiomatic expressions of whatever length should be learned as a whole, as though each expression \_\_\_\_\_ a word in a vocabulary.  
A. were    B. is  
C. should be                                    D. would be
10. Professional people appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ when it is necessary to cancel an appointment.  
A. you to call them                          B. that you would call them  
C. your calling them                         D. to be called

### Exercise 5

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. It is now universally accepted that children \_\_\_\_\_ to do as much as they can for themselves in order to develop their brains and muscles.  
A. have encouraged                      B. should be encouraged  
C. should have encouraged              D. have themselves encouraged
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a long, slender instrument called a probe, doctors are able to locate and remove pieces of metal from a patient's wounds.  
~~A. Using~~                                      B. Being used  
C. To be used                                  D. To be about to use
3. If you were in better health, we \_\_\_\_\_ you to join them in the work.  
A. have allowed                              ~~B. would allow~~  
C. should allow                                D. would have allowed
4. Those living in countries \_\_\_\_\_ long dark winters are apt to be less talkative and less vivacious than inhabitants of countries where the climate is more equable.  
A. in    ~~B. with~~  
C. of     D. at
5. Americans are eating \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.  
~~A. more than twice as many~~              B. twice as many are  
C. what is twice as many                      D. as twice as many
6. He must obtain data both on the resources of consumers and on the motives that tend to encourage or discourage money \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be spent                                  B. to be spending  
C. spending                                      D. that will be spending
7. They were capable of building shelters \_\_\_\_\_ and of starting a fire, and they made highly refined stone tools.  
~~A. in the open air~~                              ~~B. in open air~~  
C. in an open air,                                D. in a fresh open air,
8. The man \_\_\_\_\_ red car is parked in front of our house is a prominent physician in this town.  
A. of whom                                      B. which  
C. whose    D. of whose
9. By the end of the decade, we \_\_\_\_\_ encounter tiny robots cooking hamburgers in fast food restaurants, mopping up, even shopping meals in hospitals.  
A. may also                                      B. may well  
C. may indeed                                      D. may do
10. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, \_\_\_\_\_ native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them.  
A. how    ~~B. and how~~  
C. and that    D. when

## Section B 语法辨错

### 〔复习要领〕

本节共 10 题, 5 分。每题为一个或两个句子, 有四个画线部分, 其中一处是错误的, 要求考生将错误项选出。每题 0.5 分。本节试题测试考生根据英语语法知识改正病句中词语或结构错误的能力。本节试题同样考查 A 节试题所考查的那些方面的语法知识, 如非谓语动词的用法。例如:

As the children become financially independent of the family, the emphasis on family financial security will shift from protection to save for the retirement years. (1999—12)

本题中的选项 [D] to save 应改为 to saving。to 是介词, 动名词 saving 是介词 to 的宾语。  
又如:

Were the Times Co. to purchase another major media company, there is no doubt that it  
A  
could dramatically transform a family-ran enterprise that will gets 90% of its revenues  
B C D  
from newspapers. (1999—13)

本题中的选项 [C] family-ran 应改为 family-run。run 是过去分词,有被动的意思。family-run enterprise 家庭管理的企业。

本节的语法辨错试题测试的语法知识还涉及到以下几方面:

1. 主语和谓语在人称和数方面的一致关系。例如：

The weeds and tall grass in that yard makes the house look as if it had been vacant for quite some time. (1994-17)

本題中的選項「B」makes 應改為 make。主語中的 weeds 是複數，謂語 make 不能加“s”。

2. 其他各类前后一致性问题,比如,代词的数与格应与所指代的名词相一致。例如:

The message will bethat neither the market nor the government is capable of dealing  
 A B  
 with all of their uncontrollable practices. (1998—15)  
 C D

本题中的选项 [C] their 应改为 its。这是因为这个代词所指代的名词 neither the market nor the government 是单数。

3. 并列结构,词或短语的形式应一致。例如:

In the teaching of mathematics, the way of instruction is generally traditional, with  
A B  
teachers presenting formal lectures and students take notes. (1991—65)  
C D

本题中的选项 [D] take 应改为 taking。students taking... 与 teachers presenting... 是并

列结构,语法形式一致。

4. 形容词和副词的相互混用。例如:

Yet not all of these races are intellectual inferior to the European races, and some may  
even have a freshness and vitality that can renew the energies of more advanced races.  
A B  
C D

(1998-17)

本题中的选项 [A] intellectual inferior to 应改为 intellectually inferior to。此处的副词 intellectually 修饰形容词 inferior。

5. 倒装结构。例如:

As for the influence of computerization, nowhere we have seen the results more clearly  
than in the U. S., which really have surprised us all. (1993-67)  
A B  
C D

本题中的选项 [B] we have seen 应改为 have we seen。否定词 nowhere 在句首,主谓应部分倒装,需把 have 放在 we 的前面。

6. 惯用词组的固定搭配。例如:

Over the years, a large number of overseas students have studied at that university  
in the result that it has acquired substantial experience in dealing with them. (1993-70)  
A B  
C D

本题中的选项 [C] in the result 应改为 with the result。此处的 with the result that 是惯用的固定搭配。

7. 词形相近(甚至词义相反)的词混用。例如:

The problem of unemployment the governments want solved is as serious as never in  
these underdeveloped countries. (1992-66)  
A B C  
D

本题中的选项 [C] never 应改为 ever。

考生在应试本节试题时,应先通读全句,分析句子结构,辨别句子类型,即简单句、并列句,还是复合句。如果是复合句,要分清主句和从句,然后再根据英语语法知识,从上面提到的诸方面考虑,辨认出画线部分的语法错误。

### [语法辨错练习]

#### Exercise 1

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect.

1. If teachers want their students to avoid their first language and use English as much as  
A B



- possible, <sup>C</sup>then they should try to avoid <sup>D</sup>to assign topics related to their students' first language background.
2. The weeks <sup>A</sup>added up and so did the dollars, <sup>B</sup>and the time came when he had enough cash <sup>C</sup>socking away to buy himself <sup>D</sup>a little television set.
3. <sup>C</sup>A healthy diet is important, but also <sup>D</sup>worth considering is the <sup>C</sup>extra nutritional support <sup>A</sup>available <sup>B</sup>by the way of special supplements for men.
4. I had been <sup>D</sup>curiously to see if our children <sup>B</sup>would turn out to be a new mutation, through <sup>A</sup>never having been exposed to the traditional models <sup>C</sup>of paternal and maternal behavior.
5. How many <sup>A</sup>times did Leech and Jennifer <sup>B</sup>have to do the experiment before they <sup>C</sup>obtained the results they had been <sup>D</sup>expected?
6. The <sup>A</sup>results of the test proved to Fred and me <sup>B</sup>that we needed to study harder and watch fewer <sup>C</sup>movie on television if we wanted to receive <sup>D</sup>scholarships.
7. <sup>C</sup>Some of the plants in this garden require <sup>D</sup>very little care, but this one needs <sup>A</sup>much more sunlight than <sup>B</sup>the others ones.
8. As soon as the children were old enough to play <sup>C</sup>mummy and daddy games, the mummies <sup>D</sup>duly began cuddling babies <sup>A</sup>and do the washing and shopping, <sup>B</sup>while the daddies set off <sup>C</sup>for the office.
9. The regulation <sup>A</sup>requires that everyone who holds a non-immigrant visa <sup>B</sup>reports his address <sup>C</sup>to the federal government in <sup>D</sup>January of each year.
10. We <sup>A</sup>give instructions to people when we want to tell them how to use <sup>B</sup>or operate simple machinery, electrical equipment and telephones <sup>C</sup>and to prepare meals and do <sup>D</sup>a variety of other everyday things.