

考研英语 模拟试题集

喻家楼 主编



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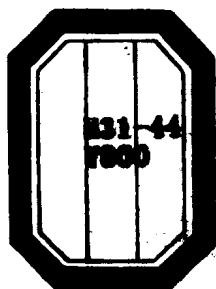
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英语模拟试题集

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内容简介

《考研新纲英语模拟试题集》是按国家教育部最新公布的《硕士研究生入学考试英语考研大纲》编写而成的。编者根据在考研辅导班上授课多年的实践,积累了丰富的经验,并对历年的考研英语题做了详细的研究,充分了解考生的需求,在编写中突出体现《大纲》的偏僻词汇,力求突出难点、疑点、重点。

全书共有 12 套测试题,每套试题共分:词汇结构(词汇填空和指出错误)、填空测试、阅读理解、英译汉及写作五大部分,书后附有答案。

本书适合于参加研究生入学英语考试的广大英语爱好者。

前 言

《考研新纲英语模拟试题集》是一本紧扣国家教育部最新公布的《硕士研究生入学考试英语考研大纲》的中心精神和提高应试能力的综合性习题集。本书是根据喻家楼教授在考研辅导班上授课多年的成功经验,以及对历年考研英语试题所做的深入研究和详细总结,并在充分理解考题的趋势及考生的实际需求的基础上编写而成的,其中重点突出体现《大纲》的偏僻词汇,力求着重于难点、疑点和重点。题目类型形式多样,讲究实际运用的效果,紧扣实质性问题,具有一定的启发性,使学生能在熟练掌握大纲的基础上,做到举一反三,触类旁通,有效地开拓思维,避免不必要的题海战术,讲究“精”而“准”,能让有限的时间和精力发挥出最大的作用。

本书共有 12 套测试题,每套试题共由词汇结构(词汇填空和指出错误)、填空测试、阅读理解、英译汉及写作五部分组成,书后附有答案。其中阅读理解部分由周皓、程珊提供,1~8 套的指错题由沈永杰提供,写作部分由周皓、程珊、楼宝春、喻家楼提供。其余部分由喻家楼教授供稿。

为了内容需要,在编写过程中,我们从有关著作中选用了—部分材料,我们在此对撰写这些著作的专家、学者们表示衷心的感谢。

尽管我们认真编写,但由于时间仓促,水平有限,若有不尽如人意之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 5 月 28 日

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—— 测 试 题 1 ——

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentence, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1979.

[A] from

[B] after

[C] for

[D] since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979."

Therefore, you should choose [D].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] ☒

1. Throughout the world your reputation is as high as you used to long for it _____.

[A] is

[B] was

[C] to be

[D] being

2. We are wondering whether you would care _____ the evening with

us.

[A] spending [B] to spend

[C] to be spent [D] to be spending

3. The penalties are severe for people _____ smuggling banknotes out of the country.

[A] caught [B] catch

[C] catching [D] to catch

4. _____ a good sleep and a substantial meal, the man felt thoroughly refreshed.

[A] To have [B] Having

[C] Have had [D] Having had

5. The specification of the new auditorium _____ next year are now ready.

[A] to be built [B] to build

[C] build [D] to be building

6. Government sources were refusing to shed any more light than _____ yesterday on the television interview with Mr. Jackson.

[A] appear [B] appearing

[C] appeared [D] had appeared

7. The sheets for the hotel's bed will want _____.

[A] washing [B] wash

[C] to wash [D] washed

8. Mother is sharing the cakes among the children to make sure that every child _____ some.

[A] should get [B] will get

[C] get [D] gets

9. The director made a speech to the effect that we would all keep our jobs even if the factory _____ sold.

[A] were

[B] was

[C] is

[D] had been

10. The thought _____ she had lost her thirst for money comforted her strangely.

[A] which

[B] that

[C] in which

[D] in that

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked [A], [C], [C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, which they saw many new products.
[A] [B] [C] [D]

Part [C] is wrong. The sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition, where they saw many new products." So you should choose [C].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] ☒ [D]

11. The dress cost her \$250, two-third of her monthly income.
[A] [B] [C] [D]

12. Every man and woman eighteen years of age or older is eligible to vote for the candidate in his or her choice.
[A] [B] [C] [D]

13. The city has so beautiful scenery that we wish the we could live
[A] [B] [C]

there forever.

[D]

14. The number of teachers and students have increased greatly in the

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

last ten years.

15. We were pleased to see that the children had grown up and they

[A]

[B]

soon would live on their own.

[C]

[D]

16. He was taken a prisoner early in the war and spent the next two

[A]

[B]

years in a prisoner-of-war camp in the south.

[C]

[D]

17. My brother-in-law has just recently returned abroad, bringing back

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

lots of presents for my family.

18. The dishes tasted so well that we all ate a lot.

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

19. Despite it was in autumn, yesterday's temperature was hot enough

[A]

[B]

[C]

to turn on the air conditioning.

[D]

20. Those who are mostly interested in this film are probably the old,

[A]

[B]

[C]

who can fully understand the feelings of the characters.

[D]

Section C

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. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the

highway.

- [A] vanished [B] scattered
[C] abandoned [D] rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] ☒ [D]

21. The teacher has pointed out these grammatical mistakes to him once and again, but he still keeps _____ them.
[A] taking [B] creating
[C] doing [D] making
22. Upon inspection, the rooms in the new building were found to be smaller than _____.
[A] originally designed [B] were originally designed
[C] we had designed [D] had designed
23. If you say, "I would rather not do business with the man," the implication is that the man _____ is dishonest.
[A] in question [B] beyond question
[C] beside the question [D] out of question
24. The effect of an unhappy childhood on a man's character is not always _____.
[A] persistent [B] permanent
[C] constant [D] consistent
25. You can freely use everything in this room during my absence. But do remember to put them back in place after you _____ them.
[A] have done with [B] do away with
[C] do well [D] do with

26. Most people will _____ weight if they eat too much chocolate.
However, that doesn't seem to be the case with me.
[A] put in [B] put on
[C] take in [D] take on
27. The slightest park can _____ the explosives stored there.
[A] set forth [B] set about
[C] set out [D] set off
28. You should try to see the matter in terms of its historical _____.
[A] consensus [B] content
[C] context [D] contempt
29. He is the sort of person whose words you never can quite _____.
[A] make for [B] make of
[C] make out [D] make on
30. Very keen on movies, Miss Susan _____ the cinema in town.
[A] inhabits [B] haunts
[C] inherits [D] perplex
31. In our culture, honesty has always been considered an important
_____ of a person's character.
[A] regime [B] odor
[C] ingredient [D] fragment
32. Yesterday my bicycle got a flat tire, so I had to _____ it to a near-
by shop to have the tire mended.
[A] wheel [B] pull
[C] convey [D] survey
33. Last week a campaign was _____ throughout the city to dissuade
people from smoking.
[A] held [B] carried
[C] taken [D] launched

34. You are interested in and expert at many different things, so you are said to be _____.
[A] virtual [B] versatile
[C] vertical [D] veteran
35. I don't think people realize how serious a problem they are up _____.
[A] against [B] up
[C] to [D] with
36. Only after you have acquired considerable _____ in speaking, do you begin to leave to read and write.
[A] faculty [B] function
[C] facility [D] facilities
37. The news our boss told me the other day has yet to be _____.
[A] conformed [B] commenced
[C] commended [D] confirmed
38. I'll probably be back very late tonight, so you needn't _____ for me.
[A] sit in [B] sit down
[C] sit up [D] sit by
39. She went to great lengths to keep her son from getting _____ in such a dreadful thing.
[A] mixed up [B] drown
[C] overthrown [D] racked
40. The whole village lay _____ in darkness but for the dim light of the moon.
[A] enclosed [B] surrounded
[C] swallowed [D] enveloped

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

The creators of the most famous schemes for a utopian state have usually assumed that man, 41 he is, does not have the capacity for 42 a perfect social organization or experiencing 43. His unfortunate 44 for freedom constantly 45 up the road 46 happiness. It is up to the few wise men, so they imply, to get 47 of the state for the purpose of improving the 48 of man by improving man himself. This 49 generally takes the form of educational conditioning or 50 even more powerful measures.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|
| 41. | [A] like | [B] as |
| | [C] because | [D] for |
| 42. | [A] renovating | [B] inverting |
| | [C] combining | [D] evolving |
| 43. | [A] doubt | [B] hazard |
| | [C] happiness | [D] slavery |
| 44. | [A] taste | [B] study |
| | [C] puzzle | [D] wish |
| 45. | [A] measure | [B] live |
| | [C] come | [D] block |
| 46. | [A] on | [B] along |
| | [C] to | [D] wish |

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|
| 47. | [A] control | [B] understanding |
| | [C] removal | [D] confusion |
| 48. | [A] ideal | [B] future |
| | [C] life | [D] lot |
| 49. | [A] assumption | [B] improvement |
| | [C] happiness | [D] organization |
| 50. | [A] with | [B] by |
| | [C] of | [D] to |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A] , [B] , [C] and [D] . Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

The growth of population during the past few centuries is no proof that population will continue to grow straight upward toward infinity and doom. On the contrary, demographic history offers evidence that population growth has not been at all constant. According to paleo-ecologist Edward Deevey, the past million years show three momentous changes.

The first, a rapid increase in population around one million B.C. , followed the innovations of tool-making and tool-using. But when the

new power from the use of tools had been exploited, the rate of world population growth fell and became almost stable.

The next rapid jump in population started perhaps 10, 000 years ago, when man began to keep herds, plow and plant the earth. Once again when initial productivity gains had been absorbed, the rate of population growth abated.

These two episodes suggest that the third great change, the present rapid growth, which began in the West between 250 and 350 years ago, may also slow down when, or if technology begins to yield fewer innovations. Of course, the current knowledge revolution may continue without foreseeable end. Either way—contrary to popular belief in constant geometric growth—population can be expected in the long run to adjust to productivity. And when one takes this view, population growth is seen to represent economic progress and human triumph rather than social failure.

51. Which of the following statements is considered NOT true, according to the passage?

- [A] Population growth can not be regarded as a social failure.
- [B] Population growth has shown fluctuations in demographic history.
- [C] Human population expands at an exponential rate.
- [D] Increase in population is related to productivity.

52. What can be concluded when the current tide of knowledge revolution ebbs?

- [A] Productivity will rise.
- [B] Population growth will slow down.
- [C] Productivity will receive no impact.
- [D] Population growth will become accelerated.

53. What is the concept most people have on population growth?
- [A] The population is always in constant geometric growth.
 - [B] Rapid growth is followed by stable growth.
 - [C] Decelerated growth is followed by a decline.
 - [D] No growth at all.
54. Which statement is found to have close relationship with rapid increase in population?
- [A] War between countries.
 - [B] Migration from a continent to another continent.
 - [C] A new religion beginning to be accepted by people.
 - [D] Ways discovered to increase productivity.

Passage 2

Culture shock might be called an occupational disease of people who have been suddenly transplanted abroad. Like most ailments, it has its own symptoms and cure.

Culture shock is *precipitated* by the anxiety that results from losing all our familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse. Those signs or cues include the thousand and one ways in which we orient ourselves to the situation of daily life: when to shake hands and what to say when we meet people, when and how to give tips, how to make purchases, when to accept and when to refuse invitations, when to take statements seriously and when not. These cues, which may be words, gestures, facial expressions, or norms, are acquired by all of us in the course of growing up and are as much a part of our culture as the language we speak or the beliefs we accept. All of us depend for our peace of mind and our efficiency on hundreds of these cues, most of which we do not carry on the level of conscious awareness.