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研究生入学考试 英语应试指导与模拟试题

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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英语考试的最根本依据。研究生入学英语考试是水平考试,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) 动词用法

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

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:

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

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。为能从四个选择项中选

* 该括号表示 1998 年试卷中的第 3 题,下同。

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 _____ 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
C. out of shape

- B. in the 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.

- John Smith, now aged 63, had made _____ with the chips of Gumbo on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.
A. remarkable progress
B. remarkable progresses
C. a remarkable progress
D. a remarkable progression
- Their intelligence, heroism and astonishing capabilities suggest that we still do not fully understand _____ appreciate them.
A. and
B. nor
C. or
D. but
- 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
C. prospered
D. have prospered
- 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
- It is important that the cases _____ exactly alike, except for this one difference.
A. are
B. be

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

a family-ran enterprise that will gets 90% of its revenues
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
A B C
as if it had been vacant for quite some time. (1994-17)

D

本题中的选项 [B] makes 应改为 make。主语中的 weeds 是复数,谓语 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 be that neither the market nor the govern-
A B
ment is capable of dealing with all of their uncontrollable
C
practices. (1998-15)

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
A
generally traditional, with teachers presenting formal lec-
B C

tures and students take notes. (1991—65)

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 Eu-

A

ropean races, and some may even have a freshness and vital-

B

C

ity that can renew the energies of more advanced races.

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

A

B

seen the results more clearly than in the U. S., which really

C

have surprised us all. (1993—67)

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

A

have studied at that university in the result that it has ac-

B

C

D

quired substantial experience in dealing with them. (1993—