2001 年研究生入学考试应试指

研究生入学考试 英语应试指导与模拟试题

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北京大学出版社北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

研究生入学考试英语应试指导与模拟试题/石春祯主编·一北京:北京大学出版社,2000.5

ISBN 7-301-04483-6

I.2··· I. 石··· II. ①英语-研究生-人学考试-自学参考资料 N. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 03851 号

书 名: 研究生人学考试英语应试指导与模拟试题

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责任编辑: 汪晓丹

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-04483-6/G·0567

出 版 者:北京大学出版社

地 址:北京市海淀区中关村北京大学校内 100871

网 址: http://cbs.pku.edu.cn/cbs.htm

电 话: 出版部 62752015 发行部 62754140 编辑室 62752028

电子信箱: zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn

排 版 者: 兴盛达激光照排中心

印刷 者:北京飞达印刷厂

发 行 者:北京大学出版社

经 销 者:新华书店

850 毫米×1168 毫米 32 开本 15.875印张 500 千字 2000 年 4 月第 1 版 2000 年 5 月第 2 次印刷

定 价: 21.00元

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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、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: 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。

都可以用作	下动词的宾语,但动词不定:	式常	背指具体的、一次性的或即
将发生的多	协作,而动名词常指一般的情	情况	1.
3. 虚	拟语气。例如:(1998-10)	ı	
	for the timely invest	mei	nt from the general pub-
lic	, our company would not	be s	so thriving as it is.
Α.	Had it not been	В.	Were it not
c.	Be it not	D.	Should it not be
	•		(应选 A)
考生原	立熟悉各种不同时态的虚 拟	条	件句结果主句中动词形式
的变化。7	下过,考研英语常考的是混	合的	寸态的虚拟语气,或隐含条
件的虚拟语	唇气;也可能考一些特殊情况	况的	勺虚拟语气 。
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 sma	all j	party, we so for-
ma	lly. (1998–2)		
Α.	needn't dress up		•
В.	did not need have dressed	l up)
C.	did not need dress up		
D.	needn't have dressed up		(应选 D)
(二)		例如	如:(1998—6)
	your homework is a sur		
_	d this is especially true		
tests.	· · ·		

B. as

A. before

3

- 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 ev	er 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 ma	y 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 af-
	ter 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 lear	ning, 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 coopera-
	tion 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.
		B. should have failed
	C. has failed	D. would fail
8.	History has also been describe	d as a series of messes, but
	only by a historical analysis	how we get into the lat-
	est mess, and how we might g	et 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 abo	out 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 tl	nat he was lucky to be getting
	the exercise and the extra h	

A. out of the shape B. in the shape D. in shape C. out of 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 chips of Gumbo on the shores of Lake Tanganvika. 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. B. prospers A. prosper D. have prospered C. prospered 4. The construction of hypotheses and theories reflects the scientist's interpretation of what he or she has observed even __ than observation. B. clearlier A. more clearly D. much clearlier C. less clearly 5. It is important that the cases exactly alike, except for this one difference. B. be A. are

	C. have been	D.	would be
6.	He is provided with comfort and	leis	sure by the most produc-
	tive economy ever known		
	A. for	В.	
	C. as	D.	to
7.	But why should anyone favor _		_ dehydration and infec-
	tion wither a tiny being over hou	ırs	and days?
	A. leting	B.	letting
	C. to let	D.	to have let
8.	The weight of any object on the	ear	th is heavier than
	on the moon by a factor of abou	t 6.	
	A. any other object	B.	that object
	, ,		that of any object
9.	Although Einstein felt no need	for	religious ritual and be-
	longed to no formal religious g	rou	p, he was the most reli-
	gious man I		
	A. had known	B.	knew
	C. have known	D.	have been knowing
10.	Americans are used to thinking	th	at law and order
	mainly by stereotypical violent of	erin	ne.
	A. is threatened	B.	are threatened
	C. has been threatened	D.	have been threatened
Exercise 3			
Dire	ections:		
	Beneath each of the following	r se	entences, there are four
cho	ices marked A, B, C and D. Ch	•	
	es the sentence.		
•		,	
1.	Forty-two boxers in the	ias	t tour years as the result
	of head injuries incurred in Ame		
	A. had died		died
0	C. were to die		have died
Z.	New studies show that more t	nan	4 percent of Americans

]	have trouble gambl	ing 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
i	impersonal level, we are er	notionally involved in it.
	A. make	B. are made
(C. have made	D. have been made
4.	She went so far re	nt downtown office space, which
	she never used, in order	to have a "lawful" business ad-
	dress.	
	A. to	B. so that
	C. as to	D. as
5.	The more he knows of	
	equipped he will be to atta	ain 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
	, ,	D. bad enough
7.	They have more freedom t	to arrange their own schedule and
	more time for they	
	A. the things	B. things
	C. a thing	D. thing
8.	If this had happened ten	years previously, Rahima Banu
	just one of the tho	ousands of smallpox victims.
	A. had been	B. have been
	C. was	D. would have been
9.		infall is utmost importance
	to all living things on the	
	A. by	B. of
	C. in	D. at
10.	There could be a	better example of the power that
8	}	

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.

lies in words, and of how word-choice can come to colour

1.	But none of the various artific	cial languages so far
	completely adequate, since con	nputers are incapable of dis-
	cerning meaning.	
	A. proved	B. has proved
	C. has been proving	D. have been proving
2.	The language's regularity allo	ws it into algebraic
	equations that are used as the b	oridge 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 hand	lsome.
	A. Lest	B. Even that
	C. Although	D. Unless
4.	I am quite disappointed with the	ne 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 too	ok bearings so that the exact
	site of the powerhouse and dry	dock could be traced out ac-
	curately on a large scale	map.
	A. late	B. later
	C. latter	D. lately
6.	the average historical n	ovel I can read two hundred

	pages an hour, but that is became and abarrators	use I am so familiar with the
	plot and characters.	D. Alband
	A. In C. Of	B. About
~		D. At
7.	There is to support spec	-
	food and the division of labour	
	A. information	B. an information
_	C. piece of information	
8.	I always skim my work when it	
	tent of editorial mistakes no ma	itter where they are.
	A. finding out	B. to be found out
	C. being found out	D. to find out
9.	Idiomatic expressions of whate	
	as a whole, as though each ex	pression 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
D:	ections;	
DII		
- 1	Beneath each of the following	-
	ices marked A, B, C and D. Cl	noose the one that best com-
piet	tes the sentence.	
1.	It is now universally accepted t	hat children to do as
	much as they can for themselv	es 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 instrum	nent called a probe, doctors
	are able to locate and remov	ve pieces of mental 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, w	e you to join them in
	the work.	
	A. have allowed	B. would allow
	C. should allow	B. would allow D. would have allowed
4.	Those living in countries	long dark winters are apt to
	be less talkative and less vivacion	ous than inhabitants of coun-
	tries where the climate is more	equable.
	A. in	B. with
	C. of	D. at
5.	Americans are eating ve	egetables per person today as
	they did in 1910.	
	A. more than twice as many	
	C. what is twice as many	D. as twice as many
6.	He must obtain data both on th	e resources of consumers and
	on the motives that tend to end	courage or discourage money
	•	
	A. to be spent	B. to be spending
	C. spending	D. that will be spending
7.	They were capable of building	
	ing a fire, and they made highly	
	A. in the open air C. in an open air	B. in open air
8.	The man red car is park	
	prominent physician in this tow	n.
	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 fami-

ly, the emphasis $\frac{on}{C}$ 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 com-

pany, there is no doubt that it could dramatically transform

В

a <u>family-ran</u> enterprise that will gets 90% of its revenues

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- $A \quad B$

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:

В

In the teaching of mathematics, the way of instruction is

generally traditional, with teachers presenting formal lec-

C

tures and students take notes. (1991-65)

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-

Α

ropean races, and some may even have $\frac{a}{C}$ freshness and vital-

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

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

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

quired substantial experience in dealing with them. (1993—

14