

国家级英语考试系列集注 (一)

• 历年全真 •
硕士研究生英语

入 **学** 考 **试** 题 **典**

主编 徐蔚

透视历年真题 分析重点难点 传授对策技巧
1996年-2007年共12套全真试题



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国家级英语考试系列集注(一)

历年全真硕士研究生 英语入学考试题典

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·北京·

内 容 简 介

本书收集了自 1996 年至 2007 年共 12 年的硕士研究生英语入学考试的全真试卷。在每套真题中对每个测试点都进行了详细的解析、注释、翻译,具有很强的针对性、实用性和指导性。为考生短时间内了解出题思路,掌握高频词汇,提高考试技巧指明了一条行之有效的复习捷径。

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前 言

了解历年考试真题是每个备考的考生必备的功课。在真题里学习词汇语法,在真题里提高应试能力,在真题里领悟解题要领。

真题涵盖了所有大纲难词的常考用法。所以真题首先是深化词汇学习的蓝本。其次真题的阅读文章的选材特点都有承继性,句子的复杂程度、文章的难度和常考的领域都有重复性,选用其他的复习材料未必与考试贴近。所以研究真题,深入分析每一篇试卷,熟悉常考领域的词汇和引申的意思是提高英语考试成绩的捷径。在这里要强调的就是千万不要忽略了历年真题的作用,把它利用好能带来事半功倍的效果。

为了帮助读者有效提高考研复习的效率,本书收集了自1996年至2007年共12年的硕士研究生英语入学考试的全真试卷。每套真题中对每个测试点都进行了详细的解析、注释、翻译,因此具有很强的针对性、实用性和指导性。不论读者遇到有关考研英语哪方面的问题,都可以在本题典中找到答案。从而为考生在短时间内了解出题思路,掌握高频词汇,提高考试技巧指明了一条行之有效的复习捷径。

本书是由国防工业出版社出版的系列英语专项教辅书籍之一。该系列丛书共包括:

《国家级英语考试系列集注(一) 历年全真硕士研究生英语入学考试题典》

《国家级英语考试系列集注(二) 历年全真大学英语六级考试题典》

《国家级英语考试系列集注(三) 历年全真大学英语四级考试题典》

此套题典将全面地、完整地、系统地为读者提供各个层次的英语学习上的帮助,希望此书能成为英语学习者的良师益友。

解放军理工大学教授 徐蔚

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1996 年全国硕士研究生英语入学考试全卷解析

Part I. Structure and Vocabulary

Part A

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 the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets.

1. Do you enjoy listening to records? I find records are often _____, of better than an actual performance.
[A] as good a [B] as good [C] good [D] good as
2. My pain _____ apparent the moment I walked into the room for the first man I met asked sympathetically: "Are you feeling all right?"
[A] must be [B] had [C] must have been [D] had to be
3. The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me _____ she could remember who last borrowed it.
[A] ever since [B] much as [C] even though [D] if only
4. Observations were made _____ the children at the beginning and at the end of pre-school and first grade.
[A] towards [B] of [C] on [D] with
5. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each _____ one major point in contrast with the other.
[A] makes [B] made [C] is to make [D] making
6. A safety analysis _____ the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done.
[A] would identify [B] will identify
[C] would have identified [D] will have identified
7. The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half _____.
[A] of last year's [B] those of last year's
[C] of those of last year [D] that of last year's
8. For there _____ successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present.
[A] is [B] to be [C] will be [D] being
9. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently _____ what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.
[A] giving [B] gave [C] to give [D] given
10. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything _____ going on in the world.
[A] it is [B] as is [C] there is [D] what is

〈答案解析〉

1. [答案] [A]

[考点] 固定搭配

[分析] 译文:你喜欢听唱片吗?我发现唱片效果常常和实际演出一样好,甚至更好。

考比较级时,考生应把握:形容词和副词比较级的形式是否和比较连词对应出现,即是否符合原级比较及比较级的结构。在这里 as good as 比较连词与 better than 比较连词同时出现,不能省略任何一个介词。

[例句] ① Some of the stars may be as large as the sun and as hot as the sun. 那些星球中的一些也许和太阳一样大,和太阳的温度一样高。

② The melting point of copper is not so (or as) high as that of iron. 铜的熔点不如铁那么高。

③ This model of car can run twice as fast as that one. 这种车的速度是那种车的两倍。

④ He is not so (much) unintelligent as uneducated. 与其说他不聪明,不如说他未受过教育。

2. [答案] [C]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:我的痛苦一定很明显,因为当我走进房间的时候第一个见到我的人关切地问:“你感觉好吗?”

情态动词现在完成式主要有两个功能:表示已经发生的情况和表示虚拟语气。must/mustn't; can/can't; need/needn't; may/mayn't; might/mightn't; should/shouldn't; ought 等情态动词 + 完成式表示的意思是有一定区别的。

该题中 must have + 过去分词,表示对已发生情况的肯定推测,译为“(先前)一定……”。

[例句] ① It must have rained last night. The ground is wet. 昨天一定下雨了,地上湿乎乎的。

② I think my letter must have been miscarried. 我想我的信一定是误投了。

其他表示过去发生的情况还有:

can't / couldn't have + 过去分词,表示对已发生情况的否定推测,译为“(先前)……一定没”,又如:

③ Mary couldn't have received letters; otherwise she would have replied before now. 玛丽不可能接到信,否则她之前就会回信了。

may / might have + 过去分词,表示对已发生的事情做不肯定、可能性很小的推测,或事实上根本没发生,译为“也许……”。如:

④ At Florida Power's Crystal River plant, a potentially serious leakage of radio-active water may have been unknowingly caused by an electrician. 佛罗里达电力公司水晶河厂放射性水源的泄漏有可能带来潜在的危险,这次泄露也许是由一名电工无意中造成的。

3. [答案] [D]

[考点] 上下文搭配

[分析] 译文:图书馆年龄较大的馆员答应,只要她想起来谁最后借的这本书,她就替我找来。

本题考查连接词的正确用法。if only 是连词,通常表示愿望,常译为“但愿,要是……就好了”,这样用时,谓语动词要用虚拟语气,形式是用动词的过去式表示现在,用 had + 过去分词表示过去。

[例句] ① If only I were a bird. 要是我是一只鸟儿就好了。

② If only I had taken his advice. 要是当时我听他的建议就好了。

③ If only they were here now, we would be able to celebrate their wedding anniversary. 如果他们现在在这里,我们就能庆祝他们的结婚纪念日了。

但在该题中表现的是 if only 的另一个意思:“只要”,后面不接虚拟语气。主句中动词谓语是一般过去时,if only 后是 could remember,也是过去时,证明不是虚拟语气。试比较两种用法:

If only it clears up, we'll go. 只要天一放晴,我们就去。

He will succeed if only he does his best. 只要他竭尽全力,他就会成功。

4. [答案] [C]

[考点] 固定搭配

[分析] 译文:在幼儿园和小学一年级开始和结束的时候对孩子们进行了观察。

这是一个固定搭配的用法,名词 observation 与介词 on 搭配在一起,构成“对……的观察”的意思。类似搭

配还有:

[例句] ① Give me your observations on what's happened. 把发生的事情给我报告一下。

② He will publish his observations on the social life of these savages. 他将发表他对野人社会生活的观察结果。

③ I have one or two observations to make on your conduct. 我对你的行为要谈点看法。

④ They decided to put him under observation. 他们决定对他进行观察。

5. [答案] [D]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:这篇文章是以两篇新闻报道来开头和结尾的,而两篇报道的主要论点相互矛盾。

该题上半句是一个完整的句子,后半句又有其自己的逻辑主语 each,上下半句以逗号相连,说明是独立主格结构的用法,因而动词应是分词形式,又由于逻辑主语 each 和其引导的动词之间是主动关系,所以为-ing 形式的分词。如果非独立主格结构中动词为被动,则为过去分词,如:

[例句] ① Ford tried dividing the labor, each worker assigned a separate task. 福特试图把工作划分开,每个工人都被分配了单独的任务。

② The rain having stopped, soldiers continued their march. 雨停了,战士们又继续行军了。

③ The boys returned, their face covered with sweat. 孩子们回来了,满脸是汗。

④ She left the room with the candle burning on the table. 她没有吹灭桌上的蜡烛就离开了屋子。

⑤ He stopped and turned about, his eyes(being) brightly proud. 他停下来,四处看了看,眼睛里充满了自豪的表情。

6. [答案] [C]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:如果进行一个安全分析就会把该目标定为潜在的危险,不幸的是,没有做这样的安全分析。

这是一个含蓄虚拟条件句。含蓄虚拟语气是指假设条件不通过 if 从句表达,而是暗含在其他结构中。比如连词 but, but that, or; 副词 otherwise, unfortunately 等表示转折假设。该句中由于是对过去情况的假设,因此用情态动词+完成时形式,如:

[例句] ① What you said is right, but you could have phrased it more tactfully. 你说的都是真的,不过你本该可以表示得更婉转些。

② Victor obviously doesn't know what has happened, otherwise he wouldn't have made such a stupid remark. 很明显维克多不知道发生了什么,否则的话,他就不会说这种蠢话了。

③ I was busy yesterday; otherwise I would have attended your birthday party. 我昨天很忙,否则我就会参加你的生日晚会了。

7. [答案] [D]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:今年注册参加马拉松的选手是去年的一半。

该题考查的是形容词与副词的比较级与最高级。比较时须注意的是:比较的成分是否属于同类事物或同类概念,即是说比较要具有可比性。该题中前后相比的应该是今年和去年注册参加的人数“the number of”,故代替它的应该是单数指示代词“that”,而不能选择 B, those 是指代 participants,不是同类对比。如:

[例句] ① Young readers, more often than not, find the novels of Dickens far more exciting than Thackeray's. 年轻的读者往往发现狄更斯的小说比萨克雷的更激动人心。

② The books on this shelf are more interesting than those on that shelf. 这个书架上的书比那个书架上的更有趣。

③ A bridge built of iron is much stronger than one built of stone. 铁桥要比石头做的桥坚固。

④ The output of coal this year is twice as much as that of last year. 今年的煤产量是去年的两倍。

8. [答案] [B]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:成功的交流需要所有在场参与讨论者的关注和加入。

there be 句型是英语中一个比较重要的句型,在其非谓语动词形式中 be 可有不定式、分词和动名词形式,用作状语和宾语等,该题中 for there to be 用作目的状语。而介词 for 与 there be 搭配时,也要用 to be 的形式。

[例句] It is fairly common in Africa for there to be an ensemble of expert musicians surrounded by others who join in by clapping, singing or somehow adding to the totality of musical sound. (“there to be + 宾格词”结构在句中作介词 for 的宾语,句中的宾格词 an ensemble of expert musicians 作“there to be”不定式结构的逻辑主语。)在非洲常常可以看到这种情况,那就是当专业音乐家进行演奏时围观的人也会鼓掌或合唱,或以其他方式加入到音乐中来。

[例句] ① It was too late for there to be any buses. 太晚了,没有公共汽车了。

② It is impossible for there to be any more chance. 不可能在有机会了。

③ We waited for there to be another opportunity. 我们期待着还有下一次机会。

9. [答案] [A]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:我最近读到的一本英国人写的书中有一句话很有意思,他解释了这种美国特点的成因。

由于上半句 there was... recently 是一个结构完整的句子,可以判断后面的部分是从属结构,因此作为谓语的选项[B]可以排除。从句子上下文看,该结构应是定语用来修饰名词 remark,由于 give 和被修饰词之间具有主动意义,而在时间上也属于同时发生的(不定式作定语表示将来发生的),因而应用其现在分词形式,相当于 which gave...。分词作定语,需要弄清现在分词与过去分词的区别。

[例句] (1) 现在分词与被修饰词之间具有主动意义。如:

① It's easy to blame the decline of conversation on the pace of modern life and on the vague changes taking place in our ever-increasing world. (相当于 the changes which take place...) 我们很容易把人与人之间交谈的减少归结于现代生活的快节奏和我们不断发展的世界的不为人注意的变化。

② How many of us attending, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion? (相当于 How many of us who will attend...) 我们中有多少人在参加一个与我们无关的会议时会对进行的讨论感兴趣呢?

(2) 过去分词与被修饰词之间具有被动意义。如:

③ Good news was sometimes released prematurely, with the British recapture of the port announced half a day before the defenders actually surrendered. (相当于... recapture of the port which had been announced...) 好消息有时还没有实现就被传开了,就像英国人重新占领港口的消息被宣布半天后敌人才真正表示投降。

④ Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone added to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out. (相当于... each new phone which is added to...) 正如电话网络的重要性随着每一台新入网的电话而增加,每一个新的程序的出现都使得计算机系统对我们更加有用。

⑤ The author gave a detailed description based on his personal observation of nature. (相当于... description which was based on...)

作者对大自然详细的描述建立在他本人切实的观察上。

10. [答案] [C]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:没人有空去读或听世界上发生的每一件事。

本题考查定语从句知识,可用排除法做。根据上下文和语法分析可以看出,空格后连接的短语应该是定语,用来修饰前面名词 everything,而原有连接的关系代词 that 省略了,这是因为当 that 引导定语从句并且从句是 there be 句型时,可以省略。

只能用 that 作为定语从句的关系代词的情况有:

- (1) 在 there be 句型中,只用 that,不用 which。
- (2) 在不定代词,如 anything, nothing, the one, all, much, few, any, little 等作先行词时,只用 that,不用 which。
- (3) 先行词有 the only, the very 修饰时,只用 that。
- (4) 先行词为序数词、数词、形容词最高级时,只用 that。
- (5) 先行词既有人,又有物时,只用 that。

Part B

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 and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets.

11. I'd rather you would go(A) by train, because I can't bear(B) the idea of your being(C) in an airplane in such(D) bad weather.
12. It's essential that people be(A) psychological (B) able to resist the impact brought about(C) by the transition form planned(D) economy to market economy.
13. Some bosses dislike to allow(A) people to share(B) their responsibilities; they keep all(C) important matters tightly(D) in their own hands.
14. Each cigarette which a person smokes does(A) some(B) harm, and eventually you(C) may get a serious disease from its(D) effect.
15. On the whole(A), ambitious students are much likely(B) to succeed in their studies than are those(C) with(D) little ambition.
16. Despite(A) much research, there are still certain elements in(B) the life cycle of the insect that is(C) not fully understood (D).
17. In 1921 Einstein won the Nobel Prize, and was honored(A) in Germany until the rise(B) of Nazism then (C) he was driven from(D) Germany because he was a Jew.
18. The data received(A) from the two spacecrafts(B) whirling around Mars indicate(C) that there is much evidence that huge thunderstorms are occurring(D) about the equator of the planet.
19. Generally speaking, the bird flying across(A) our path is observed, and the one(B) staying on the tree near at hand(C) is passed by without any notice taking(D) of it.
20. Mercury's velocity is so much(A) greater than the Earth's (B) that it completes more than four revolutions around the Sun in the time that(C) takes the Earth to complete one(D).

〈答案解析〉

11. [答案] [A]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:我想让你坐火车去,我不能允许你在这样的坏天气里坐飞机。

would rather + 从句,是一个常用的虚拟语气句型。would rather + 从句,谓语一般用过去时表示现在或将来。其意为“宁愿……,还是……好些”,“一个人宁愿另一个人做某事”。引导从句的 that 常省略。在谈到过去的动作时,谓语则用过去完成时。因此该题中 would go 应改为 went。例如:

① John wants to see me today. I would rather he came to tomorrow than today. 约翰今天想去看我。

我宁愿他明天来而不是今天。(句中 came 不是表示过去而是表示将来)

② We'd rather he paid us the money tomorrow. 我们宁愿他明天付给我们那笔钱。

③ Don't come tomorrow. I'd rather you came next weekend. 明天别来。我希望你下周末来。

④ Would rather you had not done that. 我真希望你没有做那件事。(表示过去已经发生的事情)

12. [答案] [B]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:在计划经济向市场经济的转变中,人们在心理上要能够承受住其带来的影响,这一点至关重要。

在“It is + 形容词或过去分词 + 主语从句”的结构中,当形容词或过去分词是表示要求、建议或命令的语气时,主语从句用虚拟语气,其动词形式为 should(可省略) + 动词原形。该题中选项[A]符合语法要求,be 为动词 is 的原形,但是其表语应是形容词 able,选项[B]是用来修饰 able 的,因此应为副词,应改为 psychologically。例如:

① Circadian rhythms dictate that there are certain times of the day when we are at our best both physically and psychologically. 生理周期表明在一天的某些时候我们的体力和心理都会达到最佳状态。

② In terms of medical concept, the one who has a healthy body, sound interpersonal relationship and the ability to deal with difficulties can be regarded as psychologically healthy. 从医学的观点来看,一个人如果身体健康,人际关系良好,能够应付困难,那我们就认为他是心理健康的。

③ As the author sees it, staying physically fit and psychologically happy is more important than simply trying every means to look young. 正如作者所见,身体健康和心理快乐要比费尽心机让自己显得年轻更加重要。

13. [答案] [A]

[考点] 固定搭配

[分析] 译文:有些老板不喜欢把责任下放,他们喜欢大权独揽。

[A] 选项 to allow 应该为 allowing, 这是因为动词 dislike 与动名词作宾语,不能搭配不定式。类似的词还有 admit, avoid, consider, delay, deny, endure, enjoy, escape, mind, risk, suggest 等。例如:

① He enjoys listening to classical music. 他喜欢听古典音乐。

② We must avoid making such mistakes again. 我们必须避免再次犯这类错误。

③ I am considering going abroad. 我正在考虑出国。

④ He suggested going out for a walk. 他建议出去走走。

⑤ I can't endure talking to those scoundrels. 与那些无赖们交谈,我真受不了。

14. [答案] [C]

[考点] 一致关系

[分析] 译文:凡是香烟对人都有害处,最终会导致重病。

在英语中,代词与其所代替或修饰的名词(或另一代词)在人称和性别上必须保持一致。该题中选项[C]中的 you 应改为 he,这是因为其所对应的人称是上句中的 a person。参见其他相关例句:

① Those of us who are over fifty years old should get our blood pressure checked regularly. 我们中间五十岁以上的人应该定期地检查血压。

② Each of us wants to feel he has the ability to do something that is meaningful and that stands outside of us. 我们人人都觉得自己有能力从事有意义地存在于自身以外的工作。

③ The statue of the goddess stood three feet high and her hands rested on her hips. 这个女神塑像高三英尺,两手搭在臀部。

15. [答案] [B]

[考点] 比较关系的搭配

[分析] 译文:总的来说,雄心勃勃的学生要比那些无所追求的学生在学业上更可能成功。

该句是一个比较关系从句,比较的成分是[B]项中的形容词 likely, 因此这里应改为 more likely... than. likely 的相关用法还有:

① She is the most likely girl to win the prize. 她是最有希望得奖的女孩。

② There are few electronic applications more likely to raise fears regarding future employment opportunities than robots. 没有什么电子产品比机器人更能在未来的就业方面给人带来危机了。

③ Minority youths arrested on violent felony charges in California are more than twice as likely as their white counterparts to be transferred out of the juvenile-justice system and tried as adults, according to a study released last week by the Justice Policy Institute, a research center in San Francisco. 刑法政策研究所是旧金山的一个研究中心。据其上周发表的研究结果,在加利福尼亚,因为犯重罪被少年法庭转出而以成人的身份被审判逮捕的非白人少年比白人少年多出两倍还要多。

④ Once they are in adult courts, young black offenders are 18 times more likely to be jailed—and Hispanics seven times more likely—than are young white offenders. 一旦被移交成人法庭,那些年轻的黑人犯法者被送进监狱的可能性是白人的十八倍,美籍西班牙人是白人的八倍。

⑤ People who truly loved once are far more likely to love again. 曾经沧海难为水。

16. [答案] [C]

[考点] 一致关系搭配

[分析] 译文:尽管人们在昆虫的生活周期性上进行了很多的研究,其中仍有些因素不能完全为人所了解。

从文章上下文来看,句中 that... not fully understood 为定语从句,而这里 that 所修饰的并非 the life cycle of the insect,而应是上一句中的 certain elements, 所以其定语从句的动词应是复数的 are,而不是 is。例如:

① This is one of the best novels that have appeared this year. 这是今年出版的最佳小说之一。

② Mr. Gilman is one of those men who appear to be friendly; however, it is hard to deal with him. 吉古曼先生属于那些表面上对人友好的人,实际上很难和他打交道。

③ He was the only one of the boys who was given a prize. 他是这些孩子中唯一受到奖励的。

④ Each one of us who are now living is destined to witness remarkable scientific discoveries. 我们每个在世的人必定会亲眼看到一些卓越的科学发现。

⑤ I, who am your friend, will try my best to help you. 我作为你的朋友会尽力帮助你的。

17. [答案] [C]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:1921年爱因斯坦获得了诺贝尔奖,并在德国受到尊重。纳粹在德国兴起时,身为犹太人的他被驱逐出了德国。

可以看出 he was driven... Germany because he was a Jew 是个语法完整的句子,和它上面短语 until the rise of Nazism 之间存在着逻辑上的关系,应该说内含互为因果的关系,所以这里作为定语从句更为恰当,then 应改为连接副词 when。例如:

① I shall never forget the day when New China was founded. 我永远不会忘记新中国成立的那一天。

② He came at a time when we were badly in need of help. 他在我们最需要帮助的时候来了。

③ There are occasions when (on which) one must yield. 任何人都有不得不屈服的时候。

④ Do you remember the day when you joined our club? 你记得你加入我们俱乐部的那一天吗?

注意比较和关系代词的区别:

⑤ I'll never forget the days (which) I spent in the countryside. 我永远不会忘记我在农村度过的那些岁月。

18. [答案] [B]

[考点] 名词单复数

[分析] 译文:围绕火星飞行的两艘太空船所接收到的数据表明,在该行星的赤道上正在发生大的雷暴现象。

选项[B]中的 two spacecrafts 不对,因为 spacecraft 为单复数同形,应为 spacecraft。单复数同形的名词作主语时,其谓语动词的单复数形式要根据具体的上下文来确定。如果名词是单数意义,那么谓语动词用单数;如果名词是复数意义,则谓语动词用复数。这些名词有 means(方式),works(工厂),series,species,crossroads,headquarters,aircraft,deer,fish,sheep,antelope(羚羊),carp(鲤鱼),flounder(比目鱼)等。例如:

① The species of fish are numerous in the river. 这条河里鱼类数目繁多。

② This species of peony is very precious. 这种牡丹很珍贵。

③ Are there any means of getting there? 有什么方法可以到那里吗?

19. [答案] [D]

[考点] 语法搭配

[分析] 译文:一般说来,我们看到的是从路上飞过的鸟,而另一只呆在我们近处树上的鸟则没有引起我们注意。

该句中的选项[D]的现在分词 taking 应改为表示被动语态的过去分词 taken。这是因为 take notice of it 的逻辑主语是人(we),因此鸟是“被注意”,it 和动词 take 之间是被动关系。比较下列句子:

① The Olympic Games, first played in 776BC, did not include women players until 1912. 第一次奥林匹克运动会于公元前 776 年举行,没有女运动员参加,这种情况直到 1912 年才改变。(这里 play 意为“举行”,及物动词,过去分词 played 与主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系,表示被动动作,在此用作非限制性定语)

② The visiting minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, adding that he had enjoyed his stay here. 来访的部长表示了他对会谈的满意,并说在他逗留期间很愉快。(add 是及物动词,有自己的宾语从句,此处 adding 表示主动意义,所表示的动作与谓语动作同时发生。)

③ The first textbooks written for teaching English as a foreign language were produced in the sixteenth century. 16 世纪出现了第一批用于英语外语教学的教科书。(write 为及物动词,与前面所修饰的词有动宾关系,此处过去分词,表示被动动作。)

④ The computer centre, opened last year, is very popular among the students in this school. 去年成立的计算机中心受到该校学生的热烈欢迎。(这里 opened 代表的是一非限制性定语成分,其意义相当于 which was opened。open 此处使用过去分词,表示被动动作。)

20. [答案] [C]

[考点] 固定搭配

[分析] 译文:由于水星的速度比地球快得多,因此它围绕太阳转四圈多所需时间正是地球环绕太阳整整一圈的时间。

“it takes (time) to do”为固定搭配,意为“需要(时间)做”。因此选项[C]的 that 应改为 it,即为“it takes the Earth to complete one”,作为定语从句来修饰限制前置词 the time,而 the time 则在定语从句中充当动词 take 的宾语成分。比较下列句子:

① How much time did it take for them to get used to a different climate? 他们适应不同的气候需要多久?

② It took them a while to adapt to the new life style. 他们需要一阵子才能适应新的生活方式。

③ During the time it takes for flowers to bloom and wilt, all of us are gradually growing old. 花开花谢,我们所有人都渐渐老去。

Part 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 the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the correspond-

ing letter in the brackets.

21. I was speaking to Ann on the phone when suddenly we were _____.
[A] hung up [B] hung back [C] cut down [D] cut off
22. She wondered if she could have the opportunity to spend _____ here so that she could learn more about the city.
[A] sometimes [B] some time [C] sometime [D] some times
23. Ms. Green has been living in town for only one year, yet she seems to be _____ with everyone who comes to the store.
[A] accepted [B] admitted [C] admired [D] acquainted
24. He does not _____ as a teacher of English as his pronunciation is terrible.
[A] equal [B] match [C] qualify [D] fit
25. Dozens of scientific groups all over the world have been _____ the goal of a practical and economic way to use sunlight to split water molecules.
[A] pursuing [B] chasing [C] reaching [D] winning
26. The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that _____ the speakers stopped for refreshments.
[A] at large [B] at intervals [C] at ease [D] at random
27. When traveling, you are advised to take travelers' checks, which provide a secure _____ to carrying your money in cash.
[A] substitute [B] selection [C] preference [D] alternative
28. I never trusted him because I always thought of him as such a _____ character.
[A] gracious [B] suspicious [C] unique [D] particular
29. Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this _____ produces artificial cold surrounding it.
[A] absorption [B] transition [C] consumption [D] interaction
30. I didn't say anything like that at all. You are purposely _____ my ideas to prove your point.
[A] revising [B] contradicting [C] distorting [D] distracting
31. Language, culture, and personality may be considered _____ of each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.
[A] indistinctly [B] separately [C] irrelevantly [D] independently
32. Watching me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the Irish milkmaid fought hard to _____ her laughter.
[A] hold back [B] hold on [C] hold out [D] hold up
33. The manager gave one of the salesgirls an accusing look for her _____ attitude toward customers.
[A] impartial [B] mild [C] hostile [D] opposing
34. I _____ with thanks the help of my colleagues in the preparation of this new column.
[A] express [B] confess [C] verify [D] acknowledge
35. It is strictly _____ that access to confidential documents is denied to all but a few.
[A] secured [B] forbidden [C] regulated [D] determined
36. The pollution question as well as several other issues is going to be discussed when the Congress is in _____ again next spring.
[A] assembly [B] session [C] conference [D] convention
37. Christmas is a Christian holy day usually celebrated on December 25th _____ the birth of Jesus Christ.
[A] in accordance with [B] in terms of [C] in favor of [D] in honor of

38. Since it is too late to change my mind now, I am _____ to carrying out the plan.
[A] obliged [B] committed [C] engaged [D] resolved
39. It was a bold idea to build a power station in the deep valley, but it _____ as well as we had hoped.
[A] came off [B] Went off [C] brought Out [D] made out
40. To survive in the intense trade competition between countries, we must _____ the qualities and varieties of products we make to the world — market demand.
[A] improve [B] enhance [C] guarantee [D] gear

〈答案解析〉

21. [答案] [D]

[考点] 词义辨析

[分析] 译文:我和安正在通话,突然电话中断了。

[A] hang up 把……挂起来,挂断电话,拖延。[B] hang back 犹豫;踌躇不前。[C] cut down 砍倒,胜过,削减,删节。[D] cut off 切断,断绝,剥夺继承权。[B]、[C] 与原上下文意思相差较远,应立即排除。

[A] 虽可作“挂断电话”解,但是主语是我们,不是电话。本句的后半句是 we are..., 显然在双方通话期间,外来因素(如:接线员)把“我们的通话突然中断了”。[D] 符合上下文,应填[D]。

[例句] ① Our troops cut off the enemy's retreat. 我们的部队切断了敌人撤退的后路。

② When he failed to pay his bill, the company cut off his electricity. 由于他没有付费,公司把他的电给断了。

③ The village was cut off by the snow for more than a month. 村子被大雪隔绝了一个多月。

④ The telephone operator cut us off before we had finished our conversation. 我们还没结束谈话接线员就给我们断掉了。

22. [答案] [B]

[考点] 上下文搭配

[分析] 译文:她不知道她是否有机会在此处多呆一阵,以便使她更多了解这个城市的情况。

[A] sometimes 有时,是一个频度副词,常用的频度副词还有 always, often, frequently, usually, seldom, rarely, never。[B] some time 一些时间。[C] sometime 在某一时候,曾经,有一天。[D] some times 在某些场合,不时。从上下文上看,应填[B]。试比较它们用法:

[例句] ① The fire went on for some time before it was brought under control. 火着了一段时间后终于得到控制。

② I shall be away for some time. 我会外出一段时间。

③ We'll take our holiday sometime in August. 八月份某个时候我们要去度假。

④ Our house was built sometime around 1905. 我们的房子是1905年那段时间造的。

⑤ Every man is a fool sometimes, and none at all times. 每个人都有上当受骗的时候,但没有人会永远做傻瓜。

⑥ The meeting room is some times larger than our classroom. 那个会议室比我们的教室大几倍。

23. [答案] [D]

[考点] 固定搭配

[分析] 译文:格林女士在城里只住了一年,但她似乎认识所有到店里来的人。

四个备选答案中能和 with 相搭配的只有[D] acquainted,意为“熟悉”。[A] accepted 接受,[B] admitted 承认,接受,[C] admired 羡慕,均不能与 with 相搭配,故均应排除。

[例句] ① Let me acquaint you with the facts. 让我把事实告诉你。

② My mother acquainted her with my intention. 我母亲把我的意图告诉了她。

③ I am already acquainted with him. 我已经和他相熟。

④ You must acquaint yourself with your new duties. 你必须熟悉你的新任务。

24. [答案] [C]

[考点] 上下文搭配

[分析] 译文:他当英文教师不够资格,因为他的发音很糟糕。

[A] equal 作动词用时意为“等于,比得上”。[B] match:“与……相匹敌,使较量”。[C] qualify:“(使)具有资格,证明合格,限制修饰”。[D] fit:“使合适,使符合”。根据上下文,应选[C]项。

[例句] ① Do you qualify for the vote? 你有投票资格吗?

② He qualified in London as a teacher of English overseas. 他在伦敦取得海外英语教师的资格。

③ A degree in English does not qualify you to teach English. 有英语学位并不表示你就有资格教英语了。

④ Two years of experience qualified him for a promotion. 两年的资历使他有资格获得升迁。

25. [答案] [A]

[考点] 惯用法搭配

[分析] 译文:全世界许多的科学团体都在努力寻求一种经济实用的办法利用阳光来分离水分子。

goal 只与四个备选答案中的[A] pursuing:“追求,寻求”和[C] reaching“达到”相搭配,故[B] chasing:“追逐”和[D] winning:“赢得”应排除。由于[C] reaching (the goal)指已达到的目标,不能用现在时态,实际上句中所说的“利用太阳光分裂水分子”的方法仍在摸索中,尚未变成现实,故[C]也应排除。[A] pursuing 指正在“寻求”达到上述目标的方法,符合上下文,故[A]项为正确答案。

[例句] ① The policemen pursued the bank robbers. 警察追赶抢劫银行的罪犯。

② He has been pursued by misfortune. 他厄运连连。

③ She pursued the goal of perfection in her art. 她的目标是追求艺术上的完美境界。

④ He has set his heart on pursuing his studies abroad. 他下决心到国外求学。

26. [答案] [B]

[考点] 上下文搭配

[分析] 译文:讨论会开得那么冗长使人精疲力尽,致使发言的人不时停下来喝点饮料。

[A] at large:“自由行动,自在地,未被捕,详尽,普遍”。[B] at intervals:“每隔一段时间,每隔一段距离”。[C] at ease:“不紧张,自由自在,安逸”。[D] at random:“随便,随机的,随意的”。根据上下文应填[B]。refreshments 也可作“点心,饮料,精力恢复,爽快”解。

[例句] ① Trees are standing at intervals along the street. 树木林立。

② The music came from the building at intervals. 音乐声从楼里不时传来。

③ The trees are planted at intervals of six feet. 每隔6英尺栽一棵树。

④ Leaders should come to hear the masses' views at intervals. 领导们应常常来听听群众的意见。

27. [答案] [D]

[考点] 固定搭配

[分析] 译文:旅行时你被建议带上旅行支票,这样在携带现金外你又有了一种可靠的选择。

[A] substitute:“代替,代替物”,后用介词 for。[B] selection:“选择,挑选,选集,精选品”,指从相当数量中进行选择,强调数量多和慎重的判断和鉴别。[C] preference:“喜欢,偏爱”,强调选择时指个人的偏爱,后用介词 to。[D] alternative:“两者或两者以上挑一;取舍,抉择”,后用介词 to。根据题意,外出旅行,带钱时只有少数几种选择:现款、旅行支票或信用卡。四个备选答案中,最接近题意的是[D] alternative:“从两个(或两个以上)中挑其中一种选择”。

[例句] ① If you don't like the school lunch, you have the alternative of bringing your own. 要是不喜欢学校准备的午餐,你可以自己带饭。

② What alternatives are there? 还有什么可选择的?