

# 1999年硕士研究生入学考试 英语模拟试题集

主编 张锦芯



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# 1999 年硕士研究生入学考试 英语模拟试题集

主编 张锦芯

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## 编 者 的 话

《1999年硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题集》是《1999年硕士研究生入学考试英语应试指导》的姊妹篇，是两本相辅相成的学习材料。考生在阅读“应试指导”对硕士研究生入学考试英语试题的题型详尽分析和讲解后，这本“模拟试题集”能帮助考生通过大量的阅读和练习，从理性和感性上更准确地把握试题的特点，在提高英语综合运用水平的同时，总结出应试的方法和规律，在考试中取得好成绩。

报考研究生的人数几年来一直在增加，这样更突出了“考研”选拔考试的特点，竞争显然很激烈。

从1994年题型改革后，命题组出题的准则越来越偏重在测试考生综合运用语言的能力上。不管是主观题还是客观题，都要求考生在理解全句、全段或全文的基础上把语法和词汇的意思与上下文结合起来理解。试题的难度表现在：考生在做题时不能就词论词，就句子论句子，而是要把词和句子放在篇章里去理解，这样做题才有充分把握；更强调对习惯用法和语感的掌握，因而仅靠熟悉基本语法规则和孤立地牢记英语单词已远远不够了。

我们编这本“模拟试题集”的目的在于帮助考生在较短的时间内，对症下药、重点突破、自我学习和自我提高。我们严格遵循国家教委考试大纲的要求，注重选材的新颖与贴切。今年在总结前几年模拟题集的基础上，又做了重大补充，各个题型都替换了相当数量的新内容，突出了试题题材的多样化、内容的广泛性。考生在大量阅读和练习实践后，能熟悉多种题材的风格，熟悉语法的规律，学会地道英语的习题用法，增强语感，提高总体语言水平，同时在经过大量练习后也学到必要的应试技巧。“模拟试题集”包括12套全真模拟题和5个题型的专项练习。

我们谨在这里概括考生在做这5个专项练习时要注意的问题以及编选的重点。

### 1. 语法结构和词汇

根据近年命题特点：

(1) 句子长度加大，选择前要把阅读与语法、词汇融在一起，即在理解意义的基础上进行选择；

(2) 单纯套语法规则不能完全解决问题，考生应注重培养、加强语感；

(3) 词汇趋于测试一词多义，不考常用意义，而考引申意义、含蓄意义；

(4) 在比较级、倒装句和虚拟语气的试题中，选择项趋向于偏，特别常见的已不再测试。

考生应加强较难语法现象的训练、长句理解的训练，分清长句句子的成分和作用，做出正确选择。

在练习词汇时，注意词汇的辨形和辨义，词汇的搭配和惯用法，避免从英汉对等出

发导致判断失误。

## 2. 完形填空

完形填空的最大特点是其综合性，主要测试考生在语篇水平上综合运用语言的能力。

考生在做完形填空试题时，很大一部分失误是因语感不强、考虑问题的角度有偏差或不全面造成的。

针对考生的困难：

(1) 在逐题详解前为考生提供短文大意和段首句译文，目的是引导考生在填空前首先做到从语篇上去理解词义；

(2) 题解主要训练考生从上下文逻辑、语法结构、词义和词汇的常用搭配以及常识等多种角度判断选择，提高解题效率；

(3) 为考生提供选项中的难点（如多义词、易混词及常用搭配等）的用法举例，使考生更多地接触地道英语，增强语感。

## 3. 阅读理解

根据近年命题特点：

(1) 选材多为议论文和说明文，内容偏向社会和人文科学（包括心理学、社会学、语言学、经济学、政治学及文化等）方面；

(2) 考题提问的焦点是考生的判断力及把握主题和主旨的能力。

在编写阅读短文时：

(1) 突出考虑选材的知识性；

(2) 短文总体难度略高于 1998 年考题；

(3) 注意提问角度的多样化和提问措辞的多样化；

(4) 题解力求简洁，部分句子采用解释加翻译的方法，帮助考生了解句子的原文；

(5) 除重点解析正确答案外，还解释了不易判断的干扰项；

(6) 短文中超纲生词没有注出，目的是让考生从上下文判断理解词的意义。

## 4. 英译汉

考生通过做不同题材的英译汉练习：

(1) 熟练分析每个句子的句架，从语法上保证能正确理解句子意义；

(2) 练习从上下文或句子与句子之间的关系正确判断一些词的词义，避免只满足于了解词的字面意思；

(3) 练习在英译汉的过程中首先做到忠实于原文，同时也考虑符合汉语的表达习惯；

(4) 帮助考生扩大知识面。

## 5. 短文写作

结合本书中热点问题的写作，对专题进行系统的讲解，帮助考生尽快掌握英语短文写作的基本方法。主要讲解以下专题：

(1) 精讲各种写作题型并配有范文，便于考生尽快熟悉和了解各种作文出题形式；

(2) “写作要点提示”针对性强，对考生写作中常出现的问题进行专项指导；



- (3) “写作常用句型”力求使考生掌握多种体裁的常用句型;
- (4) “写作常用过渡词语”帮助考生掌握上下连贯技巧, 尽快提高写作水平;
- (5) “两种常用的写句技巧”是丰富和提高考生句子表述水平的有效方法。

在 5 项练习后我们安排了 8 套全真模拟试题, 这些试题从形式到难度完全是根据考试大纲的要求编写的, 试题覆盖的知识面广, 其目的是让考生逐渐适应这种考试的形式, 以便从心理上和技能上做好充分的准备。最后, 我们还安排了两套精心选择的模拟试题, 以便考生检验自己的收获。考生在做题时可以对比开始的摸底测试、考前的分项练习以及应试训练, 最后检验自己是否已做好了考前的各项准备。

本书的主编是中国人民大学外语系张锦芯教授, 参加编写的有张锦芯教授, 白洁、郭庆民、王敏、田育英 4 位副教授以及赵艳萍等同志。在编写过程中, 新华通讯社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作, 张锦、郝彩虹和王珠英协助参加了部分编写工作, 武敏和汪明同志承担了部分选材、资料整理及打印工作。

最后, 我们谨在这里感谢中国人民大学出版社的大力支持, 并衷心希望“应试指导”和“模拟试题集”对所有准备参加研究生考试的考生及其他英语学习者都能有所帮助, 我们衷心期待读者的批评指正。

1998 年 3 月

## 本书使用说明

1. 本书是“应试指导”的姊妹篇。在“应试指导”中，我们对历年考题进行了详细的解释，在此基础上对应试过程中的问题进行了深入的分析并给予考生切实的指导。考生在读完“应试指导”后，对本书的设计与宗旨会理解得更深刻，从此书中获益会更多。

2. 两套“摸底测试”系精心选编，目的在于帮助考生切实了解自己的水平。因此，做完这两套题后，考生应对自己各部分的得分进行统计，以总结出自己的弱项并据此进入“专项训练”的相应部分，进行有针对性的训练。

3. “专项训练”部分包括大量练习，供考生在了解自己的水平和弱项后，在相应的项目上进行集中有效的自我训练。如果自测结果表明考生的总体水平很差，考生也可以逐项阅读“专项训练”部分，以期达到全面提高之目的。

4. “全真模拟题”部分供考生在做完“专项训练”之后进一步检验自我能力的提高幅度，该部分的另一个宗旨是让考生通过整套题的训练，达到对考题形式、难度的适应，加快做题速度。因此，考生在做该部分题时，可以根据自己的情况随时回到“专项训练”的相应部分进行复习巩固。

5. 在分项和整套训练以后，考生可以进入“考前预测”部分。这两套题的宗旨是让考生一方面检验自己阅读本书后的收获，另一方面是让考生在参加全国统一考试之前对自己的水平有客观的了解。因此，在某种意义上说，它也有预测的目的。如果考生在这两套题上得分较低，还可以再回到“专项训练”及“全真模拟题”部分，以便进行分项及综合的复习和巩固。

6. 本书各部分的题解力求精简，以帮助考生学会分析问题的方法和掌握解题的能力。考生还应该结合“应试指导”一书中所谈的应试原则来阅读本书的题解，真正做到融会贯通。

7. 在全书的最后，我们还提供了第一、三、四部分中套题的答案，之所以将答案集中设置在书的最后，是基于这样的考虑：考生也许不愿立刻去阅读题解，而更想在核对过答案后自己去发现问题，掌握解题本领。

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# 第一部分 摸底测试

根据 1994 年题型改革后几年来的试题分析, 我们对 1999 年试题的难度有一个基本的预测。这里安排的两套模拟题, 就是根据我们的预测编写的, 希望考生用这两套题对自己的英语水平摸摸底, 做题后总结自己学习上存在的问题及复习重点。

## 测试题一

### Part I Structure and Vocabulary

#### Section 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. (5 points)

1. Mr. Jones, I am really pleased \_\_\_\_\_ you. And I hope we will be able to see each other in not long time.  
A. to meet  
B. to have met  
C. at meeting  
D. having met
2. The two astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ someday hope it is to fly the craft into earth orbit were flighttesting.  
A. that  
B. whom  
C. whose  
D. who
3. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ in October, put the plan has been put off again and again.  
A. was to have been held  
B. ought to have held  
C. was to be held  
D. must have been held
4. It's true that the old road is less direct and a bit bumpy. We won't take the new one \_\_\_\_\_ because we feel as safe on it.  
A. howeveve  
B. though  
C. nevertheless  
D. whatsoever
5. Every device \_\_\_\_\_ in the spacecraft must be designed and made with great care so as

### B. fitted

### C. fitting

D. to have been fitted

6. There are many kinds of synthetic materials, \_\_\_\_\_ plastics are the most common.  
A. between which                                B. of which  
C. in which                                      D. among which
7. I don't believe you are going to have the matter looked into today, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. are you    B. do you  
C. aren't you                                     D. don't you
8. \_\_\_\_\_ that a society like the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to children is still needed in a civilized country.  
A. How does it come                                B. How it comes  
C. How did it come about                          D. How did it come
9. When we encounter more difficulties, we should be more spirited; and we should be more courageous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the more danger we are in                      B. the more in danger we are  
C. we are in more danger                          D. we are in danger more
10. While the total number of farmers engaged in agriculture production is barely half \_\_\_\_\_ it used to be in 1959, th size of the average farm has tripled.  
A. that    B. what  
C. which    D. how

## Section 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. (5 points)

11. I often wonder what my life would be like if I didn't go to the beach that afternoon  
A B C  
when I was 14.  
D
12. After teaching in Renmin University's MBA center for five years, I come to realize that  
A B  
even if political and economic barriers are overcome a major hurdle remains — culture!  
C D
13. Since the United States and Canada academic exchanges in 1979, colleges sand  
A  
universities in America have responded with great enthusiasm, as has their counterparts  
B C D  
from the PRC.

14. Many young consumers do not have steady incomes, so they might have difficulty to borrow money from an agency in business to make loans.
15. I cannot come to your dinner party tonight. I was really glad to, but I have a precious engagement.
16. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the frozen water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats.
17. He often advised Tom not to smoke more cigarettes than is good for his health, but all his efforts ended in vain.
18. Change purse, cosmetics, and whatever a woman thinks has to carry, I hide in several paper bags in a see-through shopping bag.
19. There is always resistance to the idea that it is because the birth rate fell earlier in western and northwestern Europe than elsewhere, rather than because of any change in the death rate, which a nation has grown so old.
20. I'll be much obliged if you will be so kind enough as to make suggestions as to how we may improve our work.

### 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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

21. To acquire education is the principal way of gaining status in a culture that generally stresses achievement, skillfulness, and upward \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mobility (流动性) 流动性  
B. motivation  
C. ambition  
D. promotion 提升/晋升
22. In order to convince the director to agree on their plan, they \_\_\_\_\_ a number of reports which supported their argument.
- A. brought out 提出  
B. brought forth 提出  
C. call forth 引起  
D. put forward 提出
23. These young people have much to be dissatisfied with, and they sometimes do \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_, but on the whole they study hard, knowing the problems the state is facing.
- A. grumble 抱怨 B. frustrate  
C. frown 皱眉 D. perplex
24. Members of the party all appreciate Jackson's wanting to help them \_\_\_\_\_ their difficulties.
- A. come over 过来 B. tide over 渡过难关  
C. take over D. smooth over 平息, 掩饰
25. I have offered a prediction that the reforms run a very high risk of being \_\_\_\_\_ by a general collapse of confidence in the ruble.
- A. set back 推迟, 延缓 B. let down 放下, 降低  
C. hold back D. run down 消耗, 追捕
26. This apartment could \_\_\_\_\_ a family of ten in a minimal space by using sofas, and dual-purpose furniture, all built-in.
- A. reside 居住 B. possess  
C. embrace D. accommodate 容纳, 提供住宿
27. All experts agree that the most important consideration with diet drugs is carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the risks and benefits.
- A. weighing 权衡 B. valuing  
C. evaluating D. distinguishing 区分
28. If English is not our first language you can often be puzzled by ways of expression that the native speakers of English does not even have to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. think out B. think about  
C. think over 仔细考虑 D. think for
29. The bond of true affection had pulled us — six very different men from six very different countries — across Antarctica; we proved in the end that we weren't very different \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. for all 尽管 (31号让步词但或句子) B. as usual 照例  
C. after all D. in particular 尤其
30. No longer are contributions to computer technology confined to any one country. \_\_\_\_\_ is this more true than in Europe.
- A. Hardly B. Little  
C. Seldom D. Nowhere
31. That summer I drove west with a friend, and we \_\_\_\_\_ a little money doing odd jobs and as much as possible visited his relatives.
- A. picked up 赚取 (赚到) B. stepped up  
C. put aside 搁置 D. set aside
32. The body apparently resents being dosed with unusual amounts of a vitamin or mineral and its first \_\_\_\_\_ is to excrete them.

- A. reaction 反应 B. impulse  
C. response D. instinct 本能
33. It is true that there are still abundant reserves of metals which have not yet been \_\_\_\_\_, but it is necessary to take steps to ensure that alternative materials are substituted whenever possible.  
A. utilized 利用 B. mobilized 动员  
C. acquired D. cultivated
34. Researchers \_\_\_\_\_ that genes may determine the strength of the immune system, which could help explain how an infectious disease could have a hereditary link.  
A. speculate 推测 B. estimate  
C. evaluate D. anticipate 预期
35. She had on the dress that I used to admire more than anything else in her possession — a light blue one \_\_\_\_\_ prettily with lace.  
A. ornamented 装饰, 点缀 B. trimmed 修饰  
C. furnished D. decorated
36. In a sense, tennis and Taijiquan are similar in that they both require your full attention, and if done \_\_\_\_\_, take your mind off daily problems and preoccupations.  
A. successfully B. consecutively 连续地, 连贯地  
C. conscientiously 认真地, 一丝不苟地 D. compulsorily 强制地
37. Such apartments as she saw were either disgustingly dirty or \_\_\_\_\_ dear, or both.  
A. exceedingly 极其 B. substantially  
C. unaccountably 极其昂贵 D. excessively 过分地
38. Deprived of the financial means to remain independent, Thomas Edison was compelled to \_\_\_\_\_ employment as a night telephone operator.  
A. obtain B. chase  
C. explore D. seek
39. Under her administration, claim the critics, \_\_\_\_\_ high-rise construction has destroyed the character of the city's downtown, darkening its streets and driving business.  
A. rapid 迅速的 B. rampant 不能控制的  
C. speedy D. random 随意的, 任意的
40. When the tank carrying poisonous gas ran off the rails, the firemen tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the village from all traffic.  
A. dismiss 解散, 散去 B. insulate 绝缘, 隔离  
C. isolate 隔离, 分开 D. expel 驱逐



## Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and put your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Throughout history, gold has been a precious material, eagerly sought and cherished. It was probably the first metal to be 41 because it is beautiful and imperishable, and because beautiful objects can be made from it — even with 42 tools. However, the amount of gold known to ancient peoples probably 43 not much more than the amount produced each year by the world's largest gold mine in South Africa.

The intrinsic value of gold has always been known, even before gold was used in coinage. It 44 the only universally recognized standard of value in international monetary 45. Most of the world's 46 gold is absorbed by governments and central banks to provide backing for paper 47, but the amount of gold used in the arts and in industry is 48. In 49 to its use for jewelry, decorative finishes, and dentistry, its special properties have 50 many applications in modern science and technology.

- |                    |                 |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. mined       | B. discovered   | C. purchased       | D. manufactured |
| 42. A. delicate    | B. primitive    | C. sophisticated   | D. ingenious    |
| 43. A. added       | B. summed       | C. amounted        | D. totalled     |
| 44. A. remains     | B. is remained  | C. remains as      | D. remains of   |
| 45. A. exchange    | B. exhibition   | C. expedition      | D. excursion    |
| 46. A. reformed    | B. refined      | C. resolved        | D. reclaimed    |
| 47. A. production  | B. currency     | C. replacement     | D. distribution |
| 48. A. stabilizing | B. decreasing   | C. increasing      | D. recovering   |
| 49. A. comparison  | B. compensation | C. standardization | D. addition     |
| 50. A. drawn from  | B. derived from | C. led to          | D. resorted 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 the ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

### Passage 1

The full influence of mechanization began shortly after 1850, when a variety of machines came rapidly into use. The introduction of these machines frequently created rebellions by workers who were fearful that the machines would rob them of their work. Patrick Bell, in Scotland, and Cyrus McCormick, in the United States, produced threshing machines. Ingenious improvements were made in plows to compensate for different soil types. Steam power came into use in the 1860s on large farms. Hay rakes, hay-loaders, and various special harvesting machines were produced. Milking machines appeared. The internal-combustion engine run by gasoline became the chief power source for the farm.

In time, the number of certain farm machines that came into use skyrocketed and changed the nature of farming. Between 1940 and 1960, for example, 12 million horses and mules gave way to 5 million tractors. Tractors offer many features that are attractive to farmers. There are, for example, numerous attachments: cultivators that can penetrate the soil to varying depths, rotary hoes that chop weeds; spray devices that can spray pesticides in bands 100 feet across, and many others.

A piece of equipment has now been invented or adapted for virtually every laborious hand or animal operation on the farm. In the United States, for example, cotton, tobacco, hay, and grain are planted, treated for pests and diseases, fertilized, cultivated and harvested by machine. Large devices shake fruit and nut from trees, grind and blend feeds, and dry grain and hay. Equipment is now available to put just the right amount of fertilizer in just the right place, to spray an exact row width, and to count out, space, and plant just the right number of seeds for a row.

Mechanization is not used in agriculture in many parts of Latin America, Africa. Agricultural innovation is accepted fastest where agriculture is already profitable and progressive. Some mechanization has reached the level of plantation agriculture in parts of the tropics, but even today much of that land is laboriously worked by people leading draft animals pulling primitive plows.

The problems of mechanizing some areas are not only cultural in nature. For example, tropical soils and crops differ markedly from those in temperate areas that the machines are designed for, so adaptations have to be made. But the greatest obstacle to mechanization is the fear in underdeveloped countries that the workers who are displaced by machines would not find work elsewhere. Introducing mechanization into such areas requires careful planning.

51. The first paragraph uses several examples to convey the ideas that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the introduction of machines into agricultural work created rebellions on the part of the farmers