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硕士研究生入学考试  
单元测试1000题

# 英语分册

编写 考研命题研究组

主编 北京大学英语系

李绍鹏 李强根



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without to disturb the animal.

D

12. During the Middle Ages, for ensure good Luck, cats were often sealed alive in the walls of houses, convents, and public buildings, only to die of suffocation.

D

13. The gloves were really small and it was only by stretching them that I manage to get them on.

A

B

C

D

14. It is essential that the temperature is not elevated to a point where the substance formed may become unstable and decompose into its constituent elements.

A

B

C

D

15. The charges were dropped because there wasn't enough evidence and also the prosecutors decided not to pursue the case.

A

B

C

D

16. We can now easily account from many things which were thought to be mysterious by the ancients.

A

B

C

D

17. I asked him for a job with the impression that he was the head of the firm, but he wasn't.

A

B

C

D

18. Members of a nation's foreign service represent that country's interests abroad and report on the conditions, trends, and policies of the country which they are stationed.

A

B

C

D

19. No one who reads what I write or who listens to my lectures can doubt whether I am enlisted in the freedom movement.

A

B

C

D

20. To sum up, only when strict punishment can be imposed on the lawless, social stability can be maintained.

A

B

C

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. (10 points)

21. The country's need for food was \_\_\_\_\_; if they did not get some soon, thousands would starve.

A. desirable

B. urgent

C. emergent

D. critical

22. Some students mistakenly think that \_\_\_\_\_ the sources and putting quotation marks around all the copied bits will be enough to make their papers acceptable.

A. admitting

B. assenting

C. attributing

D. acknowledging

23. He was a young man of barely eighteen years, evidently country \_\_\_\_\_, and now, as it seemed, on his first visit to town.

A. brought up

B. bred

C. grown up

D. raised

24. Your improper words will give \_\_\_\_\_ to doubts concerning your true intentions.

A. rise

B. reason

C. suspicion

D. impulse

25. Colour-blind people often find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ between blue and green.

A. separate

B. compare

C. distinguish

D. contrast

26. She is so careless with her spelling that she often \_\_\_\_\_ letters in some words.

A. leaves out

B. leaves off

C. leaves in

D. leaves for

27. What things in life are you most desirous \_\_\_\_\_ attaining?

A. to

B. for

C. with

D. of

28. When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was at \_\_\_\_\_.

A. wrong

B. trouble

C. fault

D. difficulty

29. The police carried out an \_\_\_\_\_ investigation, but the missing woman was not yet found.

A. exhausting

B. exhaustible

C. exhaustive

D. exhausted

30. Jack is good, kind, hard-working and intelligent. \_\_\_\_\_, I can't speak too highly of him.  
 A. As a result B. By the way C. In a word D. On the contrary
31. The newspaper reporter stopped a lady on the street and asked if she would \_\_\_\_\_ to be interviewed for several minutes.  
 A. content B. consent C. conduct D. contest
32. \_\_\_\_\_ I phoned the police, then I made a list of what had been stolen, and then I made myself a cup of tea.  
 A. At first B. First C. In the first place D. At the start
33. A steadily increasing \_\_\_\_\_ of students is enrolled in government-run institutions.  
 A. formation B. fraction C. spread over D. segment
34. I do not believe that this unreasonable scheme is \_\_\_\_\_ of our serious consideration.  
 A. worthless B. worthwhile C. worthy D. worth
35. A man who could \_\_\_\_\_ such treatment was a man of remarkable physical courage and moral strength.  
 A. bear up on B. stand up to C. insist on D. persist in
36. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ his idea about how to solve the sticky problem; I think it's too aggressive.  
 A. go for B. take for C. make for D. call for
37. Ressel \_\_\_\_\_ world opinion to condemn their policy of aggression.  
 A. called on B. called up C. called for D. called off
38. As a result of the strike, the Government is urging people to be \_\_\_\_\_ with electricity.  
 A. economic B. thrifty C. economical D. improvident
39. The boy determined to be a credit \_\_\_\_\_ his parents.  
 A. of B. from C. to D. for
40. That boy is such a good violinist that he will probably make quite a \_\_\_\_\_ for himself.  
 A. star B. name C. credit D. character

## Part II Cloze Test (15 Minutes)

### Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four Choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer. (10 points)

Changes in residence and jobs place a tremendous amount of stress and pressure on people as they try to adjust themselves to new people and places. \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ transient relationships are not limited only to people and places. Objectives move in and out of our lives \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ an astonishing rate. America, the "consumer society", has also \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ the name "the throwaway" society. Every year we throw away \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ quantities of bottles, cans, paper, and on and on. Buildings are torn \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ around us, and new ones take their places; they are \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ to replace than to repair. With every major change, our places feel \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ familiar. Our lives become filled with a sense of impermanence and uncertainty. The rate at which new and sometimes contradictory information comes at us \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ contributes to our feelings of instability and transience. It's estimated that 90 percent of all scientists who ever lived are alive today. New scientific \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ are being made everyday of the week, but unlike in other ages, new ideas are quickly applied in practical ways. The \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ of new technology on our lives is felt almost immediately.

- |                   |             |                |              |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. Still      | B. Yet      | C. Likewise    | D. Thus      |
| 42. A. of         | B. with     | C. under       | D. at        |
| 43. A. taken      | B. given    | C. earned      | D. got       |
| 44. A. incredible | B. credible | C. incredulous | D. credulous |
| 45. A. out        | B. away     | C. off         | D. down      |
| 46. A. quicker    | B. cheaper  | C. better      | D. lighter   |



- |                     |                  |                |                |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 47. A. less         | B. more          | C. quite       | D. little      |
| 48. A. hurriedly    | B. commonly      | C. further     | D. definitely  |
| 49. A. performances | B. circumstances | C. experiences | D. discoveries |
| 50. A. importance   | B. influence     | C. convenience | D. conviction  |

### Part III Reading Comprehension (60 Minutes)

#### 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 passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. (40 points)

#### Passage 1

Contemporary office technology requires software or programs to carry out complicated information-processing activities. References to software usually indicate a set of instructions. A broader application of the term includes any nonhardware element of a computer system: programs, written documentation to accompany programs, flow charts, and user manuals, for example. The latter use of the term is rare.

Software is now available from a variety of sources: hardware manufacturers and vendors, software houses (firms that develop and market software), and staff programmers (user-developed software). Office supply houses, computer shops, and even bookstores market packaged software for the microcomputer market.

Early computer users thought in terms of developing their own software or using software developed by computer manufacturers to perform the information-processing activities desired for the computer system. Users of large-to-medium scale computer systems still rely heavily on programs developed, tested, and perfected by their own programmers.

Large-to-medium scale computer manufacturers or vendors have traditionally included software with the system package, sometimes providing alterations necessary to customize the programs to users' needs. These packages have represented significant portions of the purchase or lease price of systems.

The microcomputer revolution in the early 1980s brought with it the concept of the commercial software publisher (software house). Companies were formed to engage in writing and marketing software for all types and sizes of computers, but those producing software for microcomputers were especially numerous. Major hardware manufacturers began to market software produced by these software specialists with their systems. The quality of the programs and the instructional materials that accompanied them were frequently poor. Because of the ease with which users could duplicate software, software prices remained high. Yet, those high prices were frequently preferable to the cost of programs developed in-house. Experience and competition have increased the quality of both programs and instructional materials. (8 points)

51. According to the passage, the most commonly used definition of software is C.
- A. flow charts and user manuals      B. complicated information-processing activities  
C. a set of instructions      D. any nonhardware element of a computer system
52. Large-to-medium scale computer manufacturers C.
- A. sell their system packages at very low prices      B. rely heavily on software developed by their customers  
C. can make changes for software to meet customer needs      D. used to include software with the system package
53. Since the microcomputer revolution in the early 1980s, D.
- A. many companies stopped the development of software for large computers  
B. commercial software publishers have gradually disappeared  
C. major hardware manufacturers began to develop their own software  
D. there have been numerous choices of software for microcomputer users
54. It is implied in the passage that A.
- A. it will cost a great deal more for computer users to develop their own software than to buy it

- B. it is very difficult for users to duplicate software
- C. software has long been of high quality due to experience and competition
- D. software prices remained high because it was not easy to develop any software

## Passage 2

The newspaper must provide for the reader the facts, unalloyed, objectively selected facts. But in these days of complex news it must provide more; it must supply interpretation, the meaning of the facts. This is the most important assignment confronting American journalism—to make clear to the reader the problems of the day, to make international news as understandable as community news, to recognize that there is no longer any such thing (with the possible exception of such scribbling as society and club news) as “local” news, because any event in the international area has a local reaction in manpower draft, in economic strain, in terms, indeed, of our very way of life.

There is in journalism a widespread view that when you embark on interpretation, you are entering choppy and dangerous waters, the swirling tides of opinion. This is nonsense.

The opponents of interpretation insist that the writer and the editor shall confine himself to the “facts”. This insistence raises two questions: What are the facts? And: Are the bare facts enough?

As to the first query. Consider how a so-called “factual” story comes about. The reporter collects, say, fifty facts; out of these fifty, his space allotment being necessarily restricted, he selects the ten which he considers most important. This is Judgement Number One. Then he or his editor decides which of these ten facts shall constitute the lead of the piece (This is an important decision because many readers do not proceed beyond the first paragraph.) This is Judgement Number Two. Then the night editor determines whether the article shall be presented on page one, where it has a large impact, or on page twenty-four, where it has little. Judgement Number Three.

Thus, in the presentation of a so-called “factual” or “objective” story, at least three judgements are involved. And they are judgements not at all unlike those involved in interpretation, in which reporter and editor, calling upon their research resources, their general background, and their “news neutralism,” arrive at a conclusion as to the significance of the news.

The two areas of judgement, presentation of the news and its interpretation, are both objective rather than subjective processes—as objective, that is, as any human being can be. (Note in passing: even though complete objectivity can never be achieved, nevertheless the ideal must always be the beacon on the murky news channels.) If an editor is intent on slanting the news, he can do it in other ways and more effectively than by interpretation. He can do it by the selection of those facts that prop up his particular plea. Or he can do it by the pay he gives a story—promoting it to page one or demoting it to page thirty.

55. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is A.
- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A. Interpreting the News                 | B. Choosing Facts    |
| C. Subjective versus Objective Processes | D. Everything Counts |
56. Why does the writer of an article select ten out of 50 available facts? A
- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. Space is limited.             | B. His editor is prejudiced.                   |
| C. The subject is not important. | D. He is entering choppy and dangerous waters. |
57. What is the least effective way of “slanting” news? A
- |                    |               |               |                   |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| A. Interpretation. | B. Selection. | C. Placement. | D. Concentration. |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
58. Why should the lead sentence present the most important fact? C
- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A. It will influence the reader to continue.            | B. It will be the best way to write. |
| C. Some readers do not read beyond the first paragraph. | D. It will gratify the editor.       |

## Passage 3

Foods are overwhelmingly the most advertised group of all consumer products in the United States. Food products lead

to expenditures for network and spot television advertisements, discount coupons (优惠券), trading stamps, contests, and other forms of premium advertising. In other media-newspapers, magazines, newspaper supplements, billboards, and radio-food advertising expenditures rank near the top. Food manufacturers spend more on advertising than any other manufacturing group, and the nation's grocery stores rank first among all retailers.

Throughout the 1970s, highly processed foods have accounted for the bulk of total advertising. Almost all coupons, electronic advertising, national printed media advertising, consumer premiums (other than trading stamps) as well as most push promotion come from processed and packaged food products. In 1978, breakfast cereals, soft drinks, candy and other desserts, oils and salad dressings, coffee, and prepared foods accounted for only an estimated 20 percent of the consumer food dollar. Yet these items accounted for about one-half of all media advertising.

By contrast, highly perishable (易腐烂的) foods such as unprocessed meats, poultry, fish and eggs, fruits and vegetables, and dairy products accounted for over half of the consumer food-at-home dollar. Yet these products accounted for less than 8 percent of national media advertising in 1978, and virtually no discount coupons. These products tend to be most heavily advertised by the retail sector in local newspapers, where they account for an estimated 40 percent of retail grocery newspaper ads.

When measured against total food-at-home expenditures, total measured food advertising accounts for between 3 and 3.7 cents out of every dollar spent on food in the nation's grocery stores. A little less than one cent of this amount is accounted for by electronic advertising (mostly television) while incentives account for 0.6 cents. The printed media accounts for 0.5 cents and about one third of one cent is comprised of discount coupon redemptions (贖出). The estimate for the cost of push promotion ranges from 0.7 to 1.4 cents. This range is necessary because of the difficulty in separating nonpromotional aspects of direct selling—transportation, technical, and other related services.

Against this gross consumer cost must be weighed the joint products or services provided by advertising. In the case of electronic advertising, the consumer who views commercial television receives entertainment, while readers of magazines and newspapers receive reduced prices on these publications. The consumer pays directly for some premiums, but also receives nonfood merchandise as an incentive to purchase the product. The "benefits" must, therefore, be subtracted from the gross cost to the consumer to fully assess the net cost of advertising.

Also significant are the impacts of advertising on food demand, nutrition, and competition among food manufacturers. The bulk of manufacturers' advertising is concentrated on a small portion of consumer food products. Has advertising changed the consumption of these highly processed products relative to more perishable foods such as meats, produce, and dairy products? Has the nutritional content of U.S. food consumption been influenced by food advertising? Has competition among manufacturers and retailers been enhanced or weakened by advertising? These are important questions and warrant continued research.

59. As used in the passage, the term "push promotion" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. retail advertising  
B. advertising in trade journals  
C. coupon redemption  
D. direct selling
60. The author implies that advertising costs \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are much higher in the United States than anywhere else in the world  
B. should be discounted by the benefits of advertising to the consumer  
C. for prepared foods are considerable higher than for natural foods for all media  
D. are greater for restaurants than for at home foods
61. The purpose of the article is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. congratulate the food industry on its effective advertising  
B. warn about rising food advertising costs  
C. describe the costs of food advertising and the issues yet to be understood about its effects  
D. let experts see how overextended food advertising has become

62. All of the following are stated or implied to be important topics for further research EXCEPT 12.

- A. effects of advertising on meat consumption patterns ✓
- B. effects of advertising on food and nutrient consumption patterns ✓
- C. effects of advertising on food manufacturer competitive patterns
- D. effects of advertising on out-of-home eating patterns

#### Passage 4

The establishment of the Third Reich influenced events in American history by starting a chain of events which culminated in war between Germany and the United States. The complete destruction of democracy, the persecution of Jews, the war on religion, the cruelty and barbarism of the Nazis, and especially the plans of Germany and her allies, Italy and Japan, for world conquest caused great indignation in this country and brought on fear of another world war. While speaking out against Hitler's atrocities, the American people generally favored isolationist policies and neutrality. The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1936 prohibited trade with any belligerents or loans to them. In 1937 the President was empowered to declare an arms embargo in wars between nations at his discretion.

American opinion began to change somewhat after President Roosevelt's "quarantine the aggressor" speech at Chicago (1937) in which he severely criticized Hitler's policies. Germany's seizure of Austria and the Munich Pact for the partition of Czechoslovakia (1938) also aroused the American people. The conquest of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939 was another rude awakening to the menace of the Third Reich. In August, 1939 came the shock of the Nazi-Soviet Pact and in September the attack on Poland and the outbreak of European war. The United States attempted to maintain neutrality in spite of sympathy for the democracies arrayed against the Third Reich. The Neutrality Act of 1939 repealed the arms embargo and permitted "cash and carry" exports of arms to belligerent nations. A strong national defense program was begun. A draft act was passed (1940) to strengthen the military services. A Lend Lease Act (1941) authorized the President to sell, exchange, or lend materials to any country deemed necessary by him for the defense of the United States. Help was given to Britain by exchanging certain overage destroyers for the right to establish American bases in British territory in the Western Hemisphere. In August, 1941 President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met and issued the Atlantic Charter which proclaimed the kind of a world which should be established after the war. In December, 1941, Japan launched the unprovoked attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor. Immediately thereafter, Germany declared war on the United States.

63. One item occurring before 1937 that the author does not mention in his list of actions that alienated the American public was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the burning of the Reichstag
- B. German plans for conquest
- C. Nazi barbarism ✓
- D. the persecution of religious groups

64. The Lend-Lease Act was designed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help the British
- B. strengthen the national defense of the United States
- C. promote the Atlantic Charter
- D. avenge Pearl Harbor

65. American Policy during the years 1935—1936 may be described as being \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. watchful
- B. isolationist
- C. peaceful
- D. indifferent

66. The Neutrality Act of 1939 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. permitted the selling of arms to belligerent nations
- B. antagonized Japan
- C. permitted the British to trade only with the Allies
- D. led to Lend-Lease Act

#### Passage 5

That experiences influence subsequent behaviour is evidence of an obvious but nevertheless remarkable activity called remembering. Learning could not occur without the function popularly named memory. Constant practice has such an effect on memory as to lead to skillful performance on the piano, to recitation of a poem, and even to reading and understanding

these words. So-called intelligent behaviour demands memory, remembering being a primary requirement for reasoning. The ability to solve any problem or even to recognize that a problem exists depends on memory. Typically, the decision to cross a street is based on remembering many earlier experiences.

Practice (or review) tends to build and maintain memory for a task or for any learned material. Over a period of no practice what has been learned tends to be forgotten; and the adaptive consequences may not seem obvious. Yet, dramatic instances of sudden forgetting can be seen to be adaptive. In this sense, the ability to forget can be interpreted to have survived through a process of natural selection in animals. Indeed, when one's memory of an emotionally painful experience leads to serious anxiety, forgetting may produce relief. Nevertheless, an evolutionary interpretation might make it difficult to understand how the commonly gradual process of forgetting survived natural selection.

In thinking about the evolution of memory together with all its possible aspects, it is helpful to consider what would happen if memories failed to fade. Forgetting clearly aids orientation in time, since old memories weaken and the new tend to stand out, providing clues for inferring duration. Without forgetting, adaptive ability would suffer; for example, learned behaviour that might have been correct a decade ago may no longer be. Cases are recorded of people who (by ordinary standards) forgot so little that their everyday activities were full of confusion. Thus forgetting seems to serve the survival of the individual and the species.

Another line of thought assumes a memory storage system of limited capacity that provides adaptive flexibility specifically through forgetting. In this view, continual adjustments are made between learning or memory storage (input) and forgetting (output). Indeed, there is evidence that the rate at which individuals forget is directly related to how much they have learned. Such data offer gross support of contemporary models of memory that assume an input-output balance.

67. From the evolutionary point of view, C. **D**
- A. forgetting for lack of practice tends to be obviously inadaptably
  - B. if a person gets very forgetful all of a sudden he must be very adaptive
  - C. the gradual process of forgetting is an indication of an individual's adaptability
  - D. sudden forgetting may bring about adaptive consequences
68. According to the passage, if a person never forgot, B.
- A. he would survive best
  - B. he would have a lot of trouble
  - C. his ability to learn would be enhanced
  - D. the evolution of memory would stop
69. From the last paragraph we know that B. **A**
- A. forgetfulness is a response to learning
  - B. the memory storage system is an exactly balanced input-output system
  - C. memory is a compensation for forgetting
  - D. the capacity of a memory storage system is limited because forgetting occurs
70. In this article, the author tries to interpret the function of B.
- A. remembering
  - B. forgetting
  - C. adapting
  - D. experiencing

#### Part IV English-Chinese Translation (30 Minutes)

##### Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

To go into solitude, a man needs to retire as much from his chamber as from society. I am not solitary while I read and write, though nobody is with me. But if man would be alone, let him look at the stars. The rays that come from those heavenly worlds, will separate between him and vulgar things.

71. One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this design, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the

perpetual presence of the sublime. Seen in the streets of cities, how great they are! 72. If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years', how would men believe and adore; and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of god which had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile.

73. The stars awaken a certain reverence, because though always present, they are always inaccessible; but all natural objects make a kindred impression, when the mind is open to their influence. Nature never wears a mean appearance. Neither does the wisest man extort all her secret, and lose his curiosity by finding out all her perfection. Nature never became a toy to a wise spirit. The flowers, the animals, the mountains, reflected all the wisdom of his best hour, as much as they had delighted the simplicity of his childhood.

When we speak of nature in this manner, we have a distinct but most poetical sense in the mind. We mean the integrity of impression made by manifold natural objects. It is this which distinguishes the stick of timber of the wood-cutter, from the tree of the poet. The charming landscape which I saw this morning, is indubitably made up of some twenty or thirty farms. Miller owns this field, Locke that, and Manning the woodland beyond. 74. But none of them owns the landscape. There is a property in the horizon which no man has but he whose eye can integrate all the parts, that is, the poet. This is the best part of these men's farms, yet to this their warranty deeds give no title.

To speak truly, few adult persons can see nature. Most persons do not see the sun. At least they have a very superficial seeing. The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child. 75. The lover of nature is he whose inward and outward senses are still truly adjusted to each other, who has retained the spirit of infancy even into the era of manhood. His intercourse with heaven and earth, becomes part of his daily food. In the presence of nature, a wild delight runs through the man, in spite of real sorrows. Nature says, he is my creature, he shall be glad with me. Not the sun or the summer alone, but every hour and season yields its tribute of delight; for every hour and change corresponds to and authorizes a different state of the mind, from breathless noon to grimmest midnight.

## Part V Writing (15 Points)

### Directions:

- A. Title: Information in the Modern World
- B. Time Limit: 40 minutes
- C. Word Limit: no less than 150 words
- D. Your composition should be based on the outline below.

### Outline:

- 1) The importance of information in the modern world.
- 2) The main means of getting information: newspapers, television, radio etc.
- 3) My comments on the role of information in the future.

## 自测题一参考答案与解析

1. 答案是 B, until 引出的时间状语常和过去时态或将来时态连用, 而本句中的 buy 和 save 两个行为动作将发生在 June 30th 之前, 所以就用将来时态 will apply。但不可用 D. will be applied。因为 apply 在这里是不及物动词, 表示“适用”, “应用”之意。故答案是 B。
2. 答案是 B, that of a woman's 相当于... (less than a quarter) the time of a woman's shopping time, 此时 that 代指 time, 不能省略, 所以答案 A 错误, C、D 显然更不适合。
3. 答案是 C, 因为 would rather than 从句中的谓语动词要用过去时, 尽管本句中的时间状语是 tomorrow。另外, 此处 left 是过去时, 但表示将来的意义。“她讲, 她宁愿他明天而不是今天离开。”这种情况不是很多。多数情况还是符合规律的, 即时间状语与动词谓语时态相一致。
4. 答案是 A, 在反意疑问句中, 如果陈述部分的 must 表示“想必”, “一定”等推测含义, 附加疑问部分往往不重复 must, 而是根据陈述部分动词短语的具体含义采用相应形式。本句“昨天晚上你一定看那部剧了, 是不是”, 应用 didn't, 相当于: I'm sure you saw it that evening, didn't you? 又如: A willful man must have his way, won't he? 意为: A willful man will certainly have his way, won't he?
5. 答案是 B, should, 因为 should 和 why 连用时, 表示“难以理解”的意思。“爬山的时候, 为什么越来越冷呢? 不是离太阳越来越远吗?”这是情态动词 should 的一种用法。
6. 答案是 A, what 在此处是关系形容词, 既作定语起形容词作用, 又引导一个从句, 意为“尽可能的”, 如原句: “那个男孩子使出了所有的力气把门推开了。”又如: Lend me what reference books you have on the subject. “把你所有的关于这个题目的参考书都借给我。”
7. 答案是 C, to see it return, 句中 enough 后如前所述应跟不定式连用, 此外, 仅有 C. to see it return 宾补关系正确, 别的都错。“究竟有多少人能活到 21 世纪亲眼目睹哈雷彗星返回?”
8. 答案是 C, 句子主语 tornado 暗示 A 不能用, 因为它是主动分词, 龙卷风无法主动。用 D 和 B 语法是错的。compared to ~ 是被动分词, 人们拿它来与别的事物进行比较。“与旋风相比, 龙卷风虽然涉及范围小, 但更凶猛, 破坏性更大。”
9. 答案是 D, 四个选择项都有“更不用说”的意思, 但在用法上, let alone, still less, much less 有并列连词的意味, 连接并列的词类或结构, 如果此句用的是... set a good example, 那么这三个任何一个都可以; 而 not to mention 后接名词或动名词, 所以此题应选 D。
10. 答案是 C, 用 A 和 B 句子结构不成立, 用 D, that 位置错, 只能选 C, 它是主句。“尽管已经发现了一百多种元素, 但其中只有八种是如此的丰富, 以致……”
11. 答案是 D, 应改为 disturbing。为什么? 因为在介词 without 后不可能用动词不定式, 只可用名词或动名词作为介词宾语。“……只有用照相办法来观察和研究野生大猩猩而不惊动别的动物。”
12. 答案是 A, 应改为 to ensure good luck, 不定式短语作目的状语用。“在中世纪, 为了安全起见, 猫常常被圈养在房子、女修道院以及公共建筑物中, 只有在窒息时才会死掉。”
13. 答案是 C, manage 是现在时态, 应改为过去时态 managed, 因为整个句子的谓语都是用的过去时态, were, was, managed, 这样才达到平衡一致。从内容上看, 本句子讲述的也是过去发生的情况。
14. 答案是 A, 时态有误, 因为前边有 It is essential, 后边 that 引导的从句谓语应当是虚拟语气形式, 所以要改成 be not elevated, 相当于前面省略了 should。有关虚拟语气在某些从句中的应用, 请见语法填空部分的解释。
15. 答案是 C, also 用错, 应当改为 because, 连接原因状语从句, 与前边的 because 是并列的, 都是用来说明为什么 The charges were dropped, “……因为缺少足够证据以及起诉人决定撤诉”。
16. 答案是 A, from 应改为 for, 因为这是属于动词的一种搭配, account for “说明, 解释”。“现在我们能够轻而易举而

易举地解释古代人认为是神秘莫测的种种事情。”例如: I cannot account for (不能用 from) his absence. “他为什么缺席我说不上。”

17. 答案是 B, with 用错, 要改为 under 才行, 原因是 under the impression 是一种习惯搭配, 不讲 with the impression, 英语中常说 be under the impression that ..., “以(认)为……”。比如: I am under the impression that he favours our plan. “我所得到的印象, 好像他赞成我们的计划。”
18. 答案是 D, 改为 country in which they 或 country where they. 该定语从句的引导词应在从句中作状语, 而 which 则不能。
19. 答案是 C, 改为 that. doubt 后接名词性从句时, 若主句为肯定句, 用 whether 或 if 引导从句; 若主句是否定句或疑问句时, 从句用 that 引导。
20. 答案是 D, only 放在句首, 无论是修饰短语还是修饰从句, 句子(主句)的主谓要部分倒装。此句应改为: ...can social stability be maintained.
21. 答案是 D, critical, 注意 critical, emergent, urgent 三个词都具有“紧急的, 迫切的”意义, 但它们在具体用法上有区别。critical 多表示的确危急的含义, 如: The patient is in the ~ condition. 病人处于病危状态, 这种紧迫程度到有危险或危机的情况。而 urgent 和 emergent 只表示紧急的或紧迫的, 需要马上给予关注或给予处理。比如: ~ needs “迫切的需要”, an ~ telegram “急电”, an ~ business “急事”, 等等。从句意不难看出: 这个国家对粮食的需求非常紧迫, 如果不能马上得到一些供应, 千百人将会遭受饥饿。显然只能是 critical。
22. 答案是 D. acknowledge “承认, 致谢”, assenting to “赞成”, admit “承认”, attribute to “认为……是……所为”。从句意分析, 应用 acknowledge. “某些大学生以为, 只要列出所用的资料来源, 并加上引号, 就能使他们的论文没问题了。”
23. 答案是 B. country bred: bred in the country, “在乡村长大的”, 已成为一种固定表达, 相当于一个合成形容词, bred 不能用其他过去分词代替。brought up 和 raised 虽然意义上讲得过去, 但是应说 be brought up/raised in the country. grow up 是不及物动词, 在句中显然不合适。
24. 答案是 A, rise, 因为 give rise to sth. 是一种动词习惯搭配, 意思是“产生, 出现, 导致”。“你讲得不合适的话, 会使别人怀疑你的真实意图。”
25. 答案是 C, distinguish between “把……和……区别、分清”是一种动词习惯搭配。“有色盲的人常常不易区别蓝绿两种颜色。”
26. 答案是 A, 即 leaves out “省去, 遗漏”。B. leaves off “停止, 解除”, C. leaves in 不是正确搭配, D. leaves for 是“到……去”的意思, 句子内容要求 A. leaves out. “她在拼写方面是如此的粗心, 以致在写某些字时, 常常漏掉字母。”
27. 答案是 D, be desirous of “渴望”, 这是属于形容词要求的搭配。译文是: “生活中你最渴望得到的东西是什么?” desirous for 或 with 都不是搭配, 如用 desirous to, 后边应接动词不定式, 即 be desirous to do sth.。比如: I am desirous to know further details. “我希望进一步知道详情。”而这里却是动名词 attaining。
28. 答案是 C, at fault 是固定词组“出毛病, 有故障”。“……机械师检查了所有部件, 以便发现毛病在哪里。”
29. 答案是 C, exhaustive “彻底的”, 相当于 thorough; exhausting “累人的, 使人筋疲力尽的”; exhaustible “取之不尽用之不竭的”; exhausted “筋疲力尽的”。句意: “警方进行了彻底的调查, 但仍未找到失踪的女子。”
30. 答案是 C, In a word “总之, 一句话”, 是个固定词组并且正好在句中起概括作用。A. As a result “结果, 因此”, B. By the way “顺便说到”, D. On the contrary “相反地”, 显然, 它们与句子内容都不匹配, 尽管它们皆是词组。句子译文是: “杰克对人友善, 工作勤奋, 智力高超, 总之, 无论我怎样评价他也不算过高。”
31. 答案是 B, 即 consent to “同意, 赞成”。这道题是易混词的辨认。A. ~content, 如作名词用, 词义是“内容”, 如作形容词用, 词义为“满意的”。比如: We aren't content with what you have done. C. conduct “引导, 处理”, D. contest “竞争, 竞赛”。比如: contest every inch of ground “寸土必争”。显然, 从句子内容要求, 应选 B. “新闻记者大街上拦住一位女士问她是否同意接受几分钟访谈。”
32. 答案是 B, first, 副词“首先”, 即 before some other time, 经常与 then 连用。at first, at the beginning “一开始, 起先”, 常与 later 连用。in the first place “首先, 第一点”, 常与 in the second place 连用, at the start “起初, 开



始”。

33. 答案是 B, fraction。formation“形成,组织”, fragment“碎片”, segment“部分”, fraction“部分,数量”。句中 students 以及 is enrolled“注册”,印证选 B。“国立大学录取的学生数量稳步增长。”
34. 答案是 C, 即 worthy (of)“值得”。这道题是近义词辨析。worth“值”, worthwhile“值得做的”,虽然词义相近,但用法不同,比如 worth 用于结构 be worth sth. / doing“值多少钱/值得做”。How much is the coat worth?“这上衣值多少钱?”It's worth ten yuan.“它值十元。”而 worthwhile 用作定语,比如:a worthwhile experiment,“值得做的实验”。至于 worthless“没有价值的”,词义根本不同。从句子内容与结构(需要表语)看,应选 worthy。“我认为这个不合理计划不值得我们认真考虑。”不要忽略介词 of,暗示要选 worthy。再比如:be worthy of remembrance“是值得纪念的”, be worthy of the name“名不虚传”。
35. 答案是 B, stand up to 的意思是“忍受,忍耐”。
36. 答案是 A, go for“喜欢,赞成”。
37. 答案是 A, call on“呼吁,号召”。call off“取消,放弃”, call up“征集,动员;打电话”。
38. 答案是 B, thrifty, 词汇辨析。economic“经济的”,如:the government's ~ policy“政府的经济政策”。thrifty“节省的”,如:We'll bring in a measure to be ~ with raw materials.“我们要提出一项节约原材料措施。”economical“节约的”。如:to be ~ of time and energy“节约时间和精力”。improvident = wasteful“浪费的”。虽然从意义讲, thrifty 和 economical 都能用,但从搭配上,只能选前者,句中有介词 with。
39. 答案是 C, credit 和 to 搭配,在这里表示“为……争光”。译文是:“那男孩子决心为父母争光。”
40. 答案是 B, make a name for oneself (扬名,成名)是惯用法。
41. 答案是 B, 上下两句明确存在着转折逻辑关系。上句提到搬家或调动工作使人们不得不重新适应新的人际关系或工作环境,下句提出这种短暂的关系不仅局限于此。
42. 答案是 D, 介词 at 与 rate 搭配表示“以……的速度”。
43. 答案是 C, 本题属于动宾搭配,表示“赢得……的称号”,要用动词 earn,其他三项都不行。
44. 答案是 A, 根据语意选择 incredible, 与 unbelievable 同义,表示“难以置信的”;credible 是 that can be believed, 意为“可以相信的”;incredulous 是 not believing, 意为“怀疑的,不相信的”;credulous 是 too willing to believe, 意为“轻信的,易受骗的”。
45. 答案是 D, tear down 是“拆毁(建筑)”,如 tear down an old building“拆毁一幢旧房子”;tear off 为“撕掉,扯掉”;tear away 是“夺走;拉走”;而 tear out 是“撕开,拔出”。只有 tear down 符合语意。
46. 答案是 B, 上句提示“拆旧房盖新房”,因而据此推测盖新房要比修整房屋代价低。
47. 答案是 A, 基于到处都是新的建筑物,每一次重大变化都会使人们对周围环境越来越陌生,故而选 less。
48. 答案是 C, 这一段主题仍是不稳定性,因而两句应该是递进逻辑关系。
49. 答案是 D, 该题考查的是动宾搭配,空格中的词应该是动词 make 的宾语,只有 discovery 能与之搭配。performance 意为“能力,成绩”;circumstance 意为“情形”;experience 意为“经验”;discovery 意为“发现”。
50. 答案是 B, 上句谈到“新的想法(发现)很快就运用在实践中”,根据这一句意不难看出应选 influence, 指“新技术对我们生活的影响几乎立刻就会体会到”。从词的搭配角度考虑,只有 influence 能与介词 on 搭配。
51. 答案是 C, 解题依据在短文第一段:References to software usually indicate a set of instruction. 本题为直接细节题,在原文中可以直接找到答案。
52. 答案是 C, A 项曲解了文中第四段尾句;B 项为无关信息,纯属干扰项;D 项与文中 Large-to-medium scale computer manufacturers ... have ... included 时间概念相悖;C 项是对第四段中的 sometimes providing alterations necessary to customize the programs to user's needs 的解释,与其内容相符。
53. 答案是 D, 解题范围在短文结尾段。A 项与第二句相悖;B 项与首句意思相反;C 项内容文中未加涉及;D 项恰好表达了第二句 but 引导出的句子的意思。
54. 答案是 A, 本题为暗指题。解题依据在尾段最后两句及全文所涉及的“无论从计算机品牌和型号还是市场供应的便利角度看软件”,可推出,开发软件比购买软件花费多的结论。
55. 答案是 A, 文章虽提及两个领域,但重点在解释。提供是“解说”的前提,但作为标题不合适,因为它是作为