

英语常见考题点睛丛书

Key Points to Postgraduate Entrance Exam

考研英语常见考题

点睛

Hong yang Li Xiao Miao Xinping
弘 扬 李 啸 苗新萍
.....【编】

●精选1991-2001年研究生入学试题

●命题目的：
指出题目考查的知识点

●题眼点睛：
给出标准答案，总结解题技巧和经验



中国广播电视出版社

CHINA RADIO & TELEVISION PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语常见考题点睛/弘扬,李啸,苗新萍编.—北京:
中国广播电视出版社,2002.2

(英语常见考题点睛丛书)

ISBN 7-5043-3847-8

I. 考… II. ①弘… ②李… ③苗… III. 英语—
研究生—入学考试—解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 090880 号

考研英语常见考题点睛

编 者:	弘 扬 李 啸 苗新萍
责任编辑:	樊丽萍
封面设计:	悬愚工作室
监 印:	戴存善
出版发行:	中国广播电视出版社
电 话:	86093580 86093583
社 址:	北京复外大街 2 号(邮政编码 100866)
经 销:	全国各地新华书店
印 刷:	北京崇民防伪集团华英印刷厂
装 订:	涿州市西何各庄新华装订厂
开 本:	850×1168 毫米 1/32
字 数:	480(千)字
印 张:	18.5
版 次:	2002 年 2 月第 1 版 2002 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
印 数:	4000 册
书 号:	ISBN 7-5043-3847-8/H·139
定 价:	33.00 元

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目 录

CONTENT

第一章 语 法	(1)
□ 第一节 概述	(1)
□ 第二节 试题解析	(2)
□ TEST ONE	(36)
第二章 词 汇	(51)
□ TEST TWO	(132)
第三章 完形填空	(147)
□ 第一节 概述	(147)
□ 第二节 试题解析	(149)
□ TEST THREE	(199)
第四章 阅读理解	(208)
□ 第一节 概述	(208)
□ 第二节 试题解析	(213)
□ TEST FOUR	(386)
第五章 英译汉	(431)
□ 第一节 概述	(431)
□ 第二节 试题解析	(432)
□ TEST FIVE	(467)
第六章 短文写作	(483)
□ 第一节 概述	(483)
□ 第二节 试题解析	(484)

□ TEST SIX	(510)
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附录1 2000年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	(516)
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附录2 2001年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	(538)
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附录3 答案.....	(559)
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第一章 语法

第一节 概述

语法在语言学习中至关重要,尤其在读和写上更是如此,能不能或在多大程度上能掌握语法,直接影响语言的表达能力及理解、领会能力,所以学好语法是掌握一门语言的关键之一。硕士研究生入学考试的英语考试大纲(非英语专业)中规定,对语法而言,考生应掌握以下语言知识和技能:

一、词法

1. 动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法;
2. 名词、形容词和副词的用法;
3. 介词、连词和代词的用法。

二、句法

简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。

上述要求即是硕士研究生英语入学考试的命题依据。

以上面提及的大纲中对考生提出的考查要求为基础,并结合历届考题的分析,可以把历届考题对考生各知识点的考查大致划归为以下几类:

- (一)考查句子结构;
- (二)考查虚拟语气;
- (三)考查句子的时态;
- (四)考查句子的语态;
- (五)考查副词的用法;
- (六)考查分词的用法。

需要说明的是:(1)对大纲规定的某些考查要点,如非限定词、连接词、代词及情态动词等的用法,因要涉及对句子结构的分析,而且往往是只有分析了句子的结构,才能确定所考查的各项的具体用法是否符合句意,所以在这个分类中把这些内容全归入了“考查句子结构”这一类;同时这一类中包括对句子成分的分析及选择判断、主谓一致、各分句前后关系一致等方面。(2)上述分类并不是非常严格的分类。举例说××题在第四类即“语态”类中讲述,并不一定指该题仅仅是或者说是严格地只考查语态——作出上述分类,只是为了在试题解析中有所侧重,使分析更简明扼要。关于这一点下一节末还有进一步的说明。

第二节 试题解析

本节以上一节中讲述的六大分类为导线,对历届试题的语法部分解析如下。

(一)考查句子的结构

如前所述,这类考题除包括主谓一致、句子成分的分析、各分句前后关系一致外,还包括涉及分析句子结构的连词、代词、非限定动词的用法等诸项内容。这类试题在历年考题中所占分量最大,出现的频率也最高。详见下面所述。

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 They lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was that night began to fall. (1991年试题)

[A] that [B] it [C] what [D] which

★命题目的:

考查并列句的引导词。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:C。这是由 **and** 连接的一个并列句。第二个分句中的谓语是 **was**, 所填的词应该既能引出主语从句, 又能在句子中做 **made** 的主语, 使整个从句表达“使事情变得更糟”这个概念。**what = the thing which**。

3 It is better to die on one's feet than _____. (1991 年试题)

- [A] living on one's knees [B] live on one's knees
[C] on one's knees [D] to live on one's knees

★命题目的:

考查 **than** 引导的对比关系。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。这是个平行结构问题, **than** 连接两个并列的成分, **to die on one's feet than to live on one's knees**, 译为: 宁愿站着死, 绝不跪着生。

3 Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely _____ to the outside world. (1991 年试题)

- [A] being lost [B] having lost [C] losing [D] lost

★命题目的:

考查分句的结构。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。 **be lost to sth.** “对……无感觉”。**B、C** 是主动语态不可选。此句前边为一个句子, 逗号后面是过去分词短语作伴随状语, 不用 **be**; 逗号后面没有主语, 不是句子, 不能有动词做谓语。

4 The policemen went into action _____ they heard the alarm. (1991 年试题)

- [A] promptly [B] presently [C] quickly [D] directly

★命题目的:

考查条件句的引导词。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。此句只有[D]也可作连词,相当于 **as soon as**,其余都是副词,如:**I came directly I got your phone call.**

5 Dress warmly, _____ you'll catch cold. (1991 年试题)

[A] on the contrary

[B] or rather

[C] or else

[D] in no way

★命题目的:

考查条件句的引导词。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:C。or else, 有时可用 or, 相当于 otherwise 译为“否则, 不然的话”, 如: **Let's go now, or we'll be late again.** on the contrary “与……相反”; or rather 译为“更确切地”; in no way “决不”, 相当于 never, by no means, on no account, 当这些词放在句首时要倒装。

6 Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, _____ at the other store. (1991 年试题)

[A] anyone

[B] the others

[C] that

[D] the ones

★命题目的:

考查指代关系。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。译为“即使这些冰箱廉价出售, 价格哪怕不比另一家卖的冰箱贵, 也是跟那家商店一样的价”。这题考的是代词用法, refrigerators 是复数, 所以 A、C 不对, the others 是指别的人或物, 与本题不符。

7 He knows little of mathematics, and _____ of chemistry.

(1991 年试题)

[A] even more

[B] still less

[C] no less

[D] still more

★命题目的:

考查句子递进关系的表达。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:B。译文:他不太懂数学,化学懂得就更少了。**still less**表示强烈否定,对前面的事物做进一步否定。**even more**“更多”;**no less**是两个否定词相加,相当于肯定;**still more**是**still less**的反义词。

8 I will give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it. (1992 年试题)

[A] whomever [B] someone [C] whoever [D] anyone

★命题目的:

考查名词从句的引导词。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:C。原空缺少主语,故选 C, **whoever** 引导名词从句,做 to 的宾语。**whomever** 只能做宾语,不能做主语,**someone** 和 **anyone** 虽能做主语,但后面没有关系代词 **that** 或 **who** 修饰,不能选。

9 _____ all our kindness to help her, Sarah refused to listen to us.

(1992 年试题)

[A] At [B] For [C] In [D] On

★命题目的:

考查让步状语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:B。for all (that) 引导的短语表示让步的关系,相当于 in spite of, 如: **For all your success, you should not be so proud.** 尽管你取得了很大成就,也不应该骄傲。本句意为“虽然我们好意帮助她”,其他选项没有这一功能。

10 The business of each day, _____ selling goods or shipping them, went quite smoothly. (1992 年试题)

[A] it being [B] be it [C] was it [D] it was

★命题目的:

考查让步状语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:B。be it 句型意为“即使”,引导让步状语从句,相当于“whether it was selling goods or shipping them”,“无论是售货还是运货”。

11 _____, he does get irritated with her sometimes. (1992 年试题)

[A] As he likes her much [B] Much though he likes her

[C] Though much he likes her [D] Much as he likes her

★命题目的:

考查让步从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。这是一个由 as 引导的让步状语从句,相当于 Although (though) he likes her very much。意为“虽然他很喜欢她”。

12 The long-awaited Hubble Space Telescope, _____ to orbit the Earth next March, will observe some of the oldest stars in the sky.

(1992 年试题)

[A] subject [B] owing [C] available [D] due

★命题目的:

考查原因状语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。due + 不定式为“约定的,预定的”。subject to “易受的,须经的”;owing to “因为,由于”;available to sb. “可供某人使用”,to 是介词。因为 orbit 是动词,故选 D。

13 _____ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South. (1992 年试题)

[A] To be free [B] Freeing [C] To free [D] Freed

★命题目的:

考查主谓一致。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。此句为简单句,逗号前可变为一个时间状语从句,即: After the balloon was freed of the burden of ice, the balloon... 因

为主语前后一致,所以用分词,因为是被动语态,所以用过去分词表示。其他3个选项都不具备被动的含义。

14 The engineers are going through with their highway project, _____ the expenses have risen. (1992年试题)

[A] even though [B] just because [C] now that [D] as though

★命题目的:

考查让步状语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:A。本题是一个复合句,缺少一个表让步关系的连词,even though,“即使……也要……”,表让步。即使代价昂贵,工程师们也要完成他们的公路项目。

15 Water will continue to be _____ it is today — next in importance to oxygen. (1992年试题)

[A] how [B] which [C] as [D] what

★命题目的:

考查名词从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。what是关系代词,引导出一个名词从句做to be的表语,同时它又在从句中作it is的表语。

16 Prof. Lee's book will show you _____ can be used in other contexts. (1993年试题)

[A] that you have observed [B] that how you have observed
[C] how that you have observed [D] how what you have observed

★命题目的:

考查how引导的定语从句。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。how是连接副词,引导宾语从句。how后的what是关系代词型的what = the thing which。what you have observed是宾语从句中的主语从句。

17 Experts say walking is one of the best ways for a person to _____ healthy. (1993 年试题)

[A] preserve [B] stay [C] maintain [D] reserve

★命题目的:

考查复合谓语的构成方式。

◎题眼点睛:

答案: B. **healthy** 是形容词, **stay** 起连系动词作用, 与 **healthy** 一起构成复合谓语。其他三个词都是及物动词, 不可与形容词构成复合谓语。

18 From the tears in Nedra's eyes we can deduce that something sad _____ (1993 年试题)

[A] must have occurred [B] would have occurred

[C] might be occurring [D] should occur

★命题目的:

考查完成式的特定用法。

◎题眼点睛:

答案: A. **must have occurred** 是“一定已经发生了”。**must + have + 过去分词**表示对过去发生的动作或情况的判断与推测, 常译成“一定……, 必定”。

19 You can arrive in Beijing earlier for the meeting _____ you don't mind taking the night train. (1993 年试题)

[A] provided [B] unless [C] though [D] until

★命题目的:

考查 **provided** 引导的条件从句。

◎题眼点睛:

答案: A. **provided** 是分词型连词, 即形式上是分词, 但起连词作用, 引导条件状语从句, 意思是“如果, 只要; 在……条件下”。其余三个连词词意不对。

20 Most electronic devices of this kind, _____ manufactured for such

purposes, are tightly packed. (1993 年试题)

[A] that are [B] as are [C] which is [D] it is

★命题目的:

考查非限制性定语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:B。as are manufactured... 是非限制性定语从句, 修饰 devices。that are 中 that 不可以引导非限制性定语从句; which is 中 is 错了; it is 与全句不搭配。

21 As for the winter, it is inconvenient to be cold, with most of _____ furnace fuel is allowed saved for the down. (1993 年试题)

[A] what [B] that [C] which [D] such

★命题目的:

考查宾语从句作定语。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:A。what furnace fuel is allowed 是 of 的宾语从句, 与 of 一起作 most 的定语。with most... saved 是“with + 名词(或代词) + 过去分词”构成的 with 结构。what furnace fuel is allowed 意思是“被分配的那么一点点燃料”。这儿的 what 是关系代词型, 在从句中作定语。

22 Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least. (1994 年试题)

[A] of which [B] for what [C] as [D] whose

★命题目的:

考查非限制性定语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:A。of which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。which 指代先行词 problems, of 作“在……中”解, of which = of the problems, 表示 is not the least 的比较范围。全句意思是:“居住在澳大利亚中部的沙漠地区有许多问题, 其中找水就不是一个小问题。”

23 _____ the fact that his initial experiments had failed, Prof. White persisted in his research. (1994 年试题)

[A] Because of

[B] As to

[C] In spite of

[D] In view of

★命题目的:

考查让步状语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案: C。in spite of = despite, 表示让步或对照, 意思是“尽管, 虽然”。Because of 是“因为”; As to 是“关于”; In view of 是“鉴于, 由于”。

24 No bread eaten by man is so sweet as _____ earned by his own labour. (1994 年试题)

[A] one

[B] that

[C] such

[D] what

★命题目的:

考查指代关系。

◎题眼点睛:

答案: B。that 代替前文中出现的名词 bread, earned by his own labour 是过去分词短语, 修饰 that, 作定语。one 也可以代替前面出现的名词, 但只能代替可数名词, bread 是不可数名词, 所以这里不可用 one。

25 It isn't cold enough for there _____ a frost tonight, so I can leave Jim's car out quite safely. (1994 年试题)

[A] would be

[B] being

[C] was

[D] to be

★命题目的:

考查结果状语从句。

◎题眼点睛:

答案: D。would be 是过去将来时; was 是一般过去时。两者都是谓语动词形式, 但都与 It isn't cold enough 不搭配。for there to

be a frost tonight 是 **for + there be** 的不定式形式, 修饰前面的 **cold enough**, 表示结果, 作状语。**There being** 常作介词宾语, 也可作状语, 作状语时, 多表示原因。

36 There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than _____ in the public mind today. (1995 年试题)

[A] exists [B] exist [C] existing [D] existed

★命题目的:

考查比较状语从句的省略。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:A。此句的主要结构是 **there ought to be less anxiety than...**。**than** 后面是一个省略的比较状语从句, 实际上省略了 **there exists anxiety**。**than** 后面接一个从句, 所以 **existing** 可以首先排除; 后面有状语 **today**, **existed** 也可排除; **exist** 应该在主语是复数时用, 这儿主语是单数, 可以排除。

37 The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his argument in favor of the new theory. (1995 年试题)

[A] which to base on [B] on which to base
[C] to base on which [D] which to be based on

★命题目的:

考查定语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:B。**which** 是关系代词, 代替先行词 **grounds**, 在后面的不定式短语中作介词 **on** 的宾语。本来应当说 **to base his argument on the grounds**, 这儿的 **on** 也随着 **which** 提前了, 变成 **on which**。

38 Hydrogen is the fundamental element of the universe _____ it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced. (1995 年试题)

[A] so that [B] but that
[C] in that [D] provided that

★命题目的:

考查原因状语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:C。**in that** 是“因为,原因是”,引导原因状语从句。**so that** 引导目的或结果状语从句;**but that** 引导并列句;**provided that** 引导条件状语从句,从逻辑上都与前半句不搭配。

29 We are taught that a business letter should be written in a formal style _____ in a personal one. (1995 年试题)

[A] rather than

[B] other than

[C] better than

[D] less than

★命题目的:

考查比较状语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:A。**rather than** 是“宁愿……而不愿;而不是”。**other than** 是“除……外,不同于……”;**better than** 是“比……好”;**less than** 是“比……少”。

30 _____ is generally accepted, economical growth is determined by the smooth development of production. (1995 年试题)

[A] What

[B] That

[C] It

[D] As

★命题目的:

考查非限制性定语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。**As** 是关系代词,引导非限制性定语从句,位置可放在句首、句中或句末。其余三个选项填入后与后面的句子都不搭配。

31 It is believed that today's pop music can serve as a creative force _____ stimulating the thinking of its listeners. (1995 年试题)

[A] by

[B] with

[C] at

[D] on

★命题目的:

考查 by 引导的方式状语从句。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:A。by + 动名词意思是“用……方法(手段);通过……方式”。另外三个介词都不可这样用。

32 My pain _____ apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically: “Are you feeling all right?”
(1996 年试题)

[A] must be

[B] had been

[C] must have been

[D] had to be

★命题目的:

考查完成式中的特定用法。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:C。此题测试 **must + have + 过去分词** 的结构。此结构表示对已经发生的动作或情况的判断与猜测,译成“一定是,必定是”。

33 The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me _____ she could remember who last borrowed it.
(1996 年试题)

[A] ever since [B] much as [C] even though [D] if only

★命题目的:

考查条件状语从句的引导。

◎题眼点睛:

答案:D。if only 是连词,通常表示愿望,常译为“但愿,要是……就好了”。此时,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,好几本考研辅导书都认为此种用法。其实主句中动词谓语是一般过去时,if only 后是 could remember,也是过去时,证明不是用的虚拟语气。if only 的另一个意思是“只要”,后面不接虚拟语气。全句应译为:“借书处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。”

34 The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each _____ one major point in contrast with the other. (1996 年试题)