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■ 主 编 / 研究生入学考试研究中心

研究生英语
入学考试

全 真 题 详 解

(1990 年——2001 年)

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研究生英语入学考试 全真题详解

苑 涛 樊一昕 丛书总策划

研究生英语入学考试研究中心 主 编

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前 言

为什么有的考生考研考了十一年都没有考取,而有的考生只花了半年工夫就轻轻松松考上了呢?是因为个人的水平差异吗?不是的,是因为复习方法问题。考研复习最讲究“效率”两个字。时间应该花在刀刃上,每一分钟的投入都应该有最大的产出。

研究生入学考试不只是为了测试考生的英语水平,而且和高考一样,属于选拔性考试。这就决定了复习时应针对试题,应了解试题的难度及范围,这样复习起来才能做到有的放矢,才不会浪费宝贵的复习时间。近年来,各种各样的全真模拟题、冲刺题层出不穷,可都难以全面、客观地反映出考研英语的重点、难点,更谈不上权威性和指导性。为了使广大考生能有一本较为权威的辅导资料,复习时更有针对性,我们特意汇编了这本全真试题详解。

本书收录了自 1990 年以来的全部试题,共 11 套。本书在内容上与其他全真题书的不同点在于,本书无论从翻译及答案的解释上都极为详尽精妙。从本书中读者可以全面而客观地了解这十年来试题的发展变化及难易程度。

在编写本书的过程中,编者都力求准确、无误,但由于时间和水平的限制,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。思马得全体编辑衷心希望读者们能从本书中有所获益,我们将会继续努力使读者感受到这里的握手更加有力,这里的微笑更加持久!

思马得学校图书编辑部

2001 年 6 月

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1990 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语试题

(注意:答案必须写在答题纸上)

I . In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

EXAMPLE:

I was caught _____ the rain yesterday.

[A]in [B]by [C]with [D]at

ANSWER: [A]

- Those two families have been quarrelling _____ each other for many years
[A]to [B]between [C]against [D]with
- There are many things whose misuse is dangerous, but it is hard to think of anything that can be compared _____ tobacco products.
[A]in [B]with [C]among [D]by
- "How often have you seen cases like this?" one surgeon asked another. "Oh, _____ times, I guess," was the reply.
[A]hundred of [B]hundreds [C]hundreds of [D]hundred
- Give me your telephone number _____ I need your help.
[A]whether [B]unless [C]so that [D]in case
- You sang well last night. We hope you'll sing _____.
[A]more better [B]still better [C]nicely [D]best
- Those people _____ a general understanding of the present situation.
[A]lack of [B]are lacking of [C]lack [D]are in lack
- Alone in a deserted house, he was so busy with his research work that he felt _____ lonely.
[A]nothing but [B]anything but [C]all but [D]everything but
- Grace _____ tears when she heard the sad news.
[A]broke in [B]broke into [C]broke off [D]broke through
- She refused to _____ the car keys to her husband until he had promised to wear his safety belt.
[A]hand in [B]hand out [C]hand down [D]hand over
- Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes _____ to American audiences.

- [A]around [B]over [C]across [D]down
11. The book contained a large _____ of information.
[A]deal [B]amount [C]number [D]sum
12. Nowadays advertising costs are no longer in reasonable _____ to the total cost of the product.
[A]proportion [B]correlation [C]connection [D]correspondence
13. When she saw the clouds she went back to the house to _____ her umbrella.
[A]carry [B]fetch [C]bring [D]reach
14. We must _____ that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible.
[A]assure [B]secure [C]ensure [D]issue
15. He was knocked down by a car and badly _____.
[A]injured [B]damaged [C]harmed [D]ruined

II . Each of the three passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

1

In May 1989, space shuttle "Atlantis" released in outer space the space probe "Megallan", which is now on her 15-month and one-billion-kilometer flight to Venus. A new phase in space exploration has begun.

The planet Venus is only slightly smaller than Earth; it is the only other object in the solar system, in fact, that even comes close to earth's size. Venus has a similar density, so it is probably made of approximately the same stuff, and it has an atmosphere, complete with clouds. It is also the closest planet to earth, and thus the most similar in distance from the sun. In short, Venus seems to justify its long-held nickname of "earth's twin."

The surface temperature of Venus reaches some 900F. Added to that is an atmospheric pressure about 90 times Earth's: High overhead in the carbon dioxide(CO₂) that passes for air is a layer of clouds, perhaps 10 to 20 miles thick, whose little drops consist mostly of sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). Water is all but nonexistent.

Born with so many fundamental similarities to earth, how did Venus get to be so radically different: It is not just an academic matter. For all its extremes, Venus is a valuable laboratory for researchers studying the weather and climate of earth. It has no earth's oceans, so the heat transport and other mechanisms are greatly simplified. In addition, the planet Venus takes 243 earthdays to turn once on its axis, so incoming heat from the sun is added and distributed at a more leisurely, observable pace.

16. Venus is similar to Earth in _____.

[A]size and density [B]distance from the sun
[C]having atmosphere [D]all of the above

17. The greatest value in studying Venus should be to _____.
 [A]allow us to visit there [B]understand Earth better
 [C]find a new source of energy [D]promote a new space program
18. The main idea of this passage is about _____.
 [A]problems of space travel [B]scientific methods in space exploration
 [C]the importance of Venus to Earth [D]conditions on Venus

2

Tourists were surprised to see a woman driving a huge orange tractor down one of Rome's main avenues. Italy's political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the tractor was followed by about 200,000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

Shouting slogans, waving flags and dancing to drumbeats, the women had come to the capital from all over Italy to demonstrate for "a job for each of us, a different type of job, and a society without violence". So far, action to improve women's opportunities in employment has been the province of collective industrial bargaining. "But there is a growing awareness that this is not enough," says a researcher on female labor at the government-funded Institute for the Development of Professional Training for Workers.

Women, who constitute 52 per cent of Italy's population, today represent only 35 per cent of Italy's total workforce and 33 per cent of the total number of Italians with jobs. However, their presence in the workplace is growing. The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace. Official statistics also show that women have also made significant strides in self-employment. More and more women are going into business for themselves. Many young women are turning to business because of the growing overall in employment. It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgements on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

Such changes are occurring in the professions too. The number of women doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers and university professors increased two to three fold. Some of the changes are immediately visible. For example, women have appeared on the scene for the first time as state police, railway workers and street cleaner.

However, the present situation is far from satisfactory though some progress has been made. A breakthrough in equal opportunities for women is now demanded.

19. The expression "snake through central Rome" probably means "to move _____".
 [A]quietly through central Rome
 [B]violently through central Rome
 [C]in a long winding line through central Rome
 [D]at a leisurely pace through central Rome
20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- [A]There are more women than men in Italy.
 [B]In Italy, women are chiefly employed in services.
 [C]In Italy, women are still at a disadvantage in employment.
 [D]In Italy, about two-thirds of the jobs are held by men.
21. About 200,000 women in Rome demonstrated for _____.
 [A]more job opportunities [B]a greater variety of jobs
 [C]"equal job, equal pay" [D]both A and B
22. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 [A]The Role of Women in Society
 [B]Women Demonstrate for Equality in Employment
 [C]Women as Self-employed Professionals
 [D]Women and the Jobs Market

3

The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness if unfounded. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, 1,500 gifted persons were followed up to their thirty-fifth year with these results:

On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they had as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. 84 per cent of their group were married and seemed content with their lives.

About 70 per cent had graduated from college, though only 30 per cent had graduated with honors. A few had even dropped out, but nearly half of these had returned to graduate.

Of the men, 80 per cent were in one of the professions or in business management or semiprofessional jobs. The women who had remained single had office, business, or professional occupations.

The group had published 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents.

In a material way they did not do badly either. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

In fact, far from being strange, most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

23. The old idea that talented children "burn themselves out" in the early years is _____.
 [A]true in all senses [B]refuted by the author
 [C]medically proven [D]a belief of the author
24. The survey of bright children was made to _____.
 [A]find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults

- [B]prove that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years
 [C]discover the percentage of those mentally ill among the gifted
 [D]prove that talented children never burn themselves out
25. Intelligence tests showed that _____.
 [A]bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy
 [B]between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence
 [C]talented children were most likely to become gifted adults
 [D]when talented children grew into adults, they made low scores

III . 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 in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

No one knows for sure what the world would be like in the year 2001. Many books have been written 26 the future. But the 19th-century French novelist Jules Verne may be called a futurologist in the fullest 27 of the word. In his fantastic novels “A Trip to the Moon” and “80 Days Around the World”, he described with detail the aeroplane and even the helicopter. These novels still have a great attraction 28 young readers of today because of their bold imagination and scientific accuracy.

Below is a description of what our life will be in the year 2001 as predicted by a 29 writer.

In 2001, in the home, cookers will be set so that you can cook a complete meal at the touch of a switch.

Television will provide information on prices at the 30 shops as well as news and entertainment. Videophones will bring pictures as well as 31 to telephone conversations.

Machines will control temperature, lighting, entertainment, security alarms, laundry and gardening.

Lighting will provide decoration as well as wallpaper.

At work, robots will take 32 most jobs in the manufacturing industries. Working hours will fall to under 30 hours a week. Holidays will get longer; six weeks will be the normal annual holiday. Men and women will retire at the same age.

Our leisure will be different too. The home will become the center of entertainment through television and electronic games. More people will eat out in restaurants 33 they do today; also they will have a much wider variety of food available. There will be a change of taste towards a more savoury-flavored menu. New synthetic foods will form a 34 part of people's diets.

Foreign travel will 35; winter holidays will become more popular than summer ones. Also non-stop flights from Britain to Australia and New Zealand will be easily available and much cheaper. Education will become increasingly more important than ever before.

26. [A]in [B]of [C]about [D]for

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 27. [A]sense | [B]meaning | [C]detail | [D]implication |
| 28. [A]for | [B]of | [C]on | [D]towards |
| 29. [A]today | [B]nowadays | [C]present-day | [D]present |
| 30. [A]near | [B]nearby | [C]nearly | [D]nearer |
| 31. [A]noise | [B]sound | [C]tone | [D]tune |
| 32. [A]to | [B]away | [C]off | [D]over |
| 33. [A]than | [B]as | [C]when | [D]while |
| 34. [A]usual | [B]popular | [C]daily | [D]regular |
| 35. [A]add | [B]increase | [C]raise | [D]arise |

IV. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts. These parts are labelled [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the part of sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down your correction on the line in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

You have to hurry up if you want to buy something because there's hardly something left.
[A] [B] [C] [D]

ANSWER: [C] anything

36. Alice was having trouble to control the children because there were so many of them.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
37. We were very much surprised that the village was such long way from the road.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
38. John's chance of being elected chairman of the committee is far greater than Dick.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
39. "We have won a great victory on our enemy," the captain said.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
40. There are many valuable services which the public are willing to pay for, but which does not bring a return in money to the community.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
41. The law I am referring require that everyone who owns a car have accident insurance.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
42. "I considered it a honor to be invited to address the meeting of world-famous scientists," said Professor Leacock.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
43. He was seeing somebody creeping into the house through the open window last night.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
44. The reason for all the changes being made has not explained to us yet.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
45. Even though the children pretended asleep, the nurses were not deceived when they came into the room.
[A] [B] [C] [D]

V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets. Put your answers in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

EXAMPLE:

It is highly desirable that a new president _____ (appoint) for this college.

ANSWER: (should) be appointed

46. Buying clothes _____ (be) very time-consuming as you rarely find things that fit you nicely.
47. They keep telling us it is of utmost importance that our representative _____ (send) to the conference on schedule.
48. I must call your attention to the directions. Read them carefully and act as _____ (instruct).
49. Emma said in her letter that she would appreciate _____ (hear) from you soon.
50. I _____ (call) to make an airline reservation, but I didn't.
51. If Greg had tried harder to reach the opposite shore, we _____ (not have) to pick him up in the boat.
52. After twenty years abroad, William came back only _____ (find) his hometown severely damaged in an earthquake.
53. The lecture _____ (begin), he left his seat so quietly that no one complained that his leaving disturbed the speaker.
54. The children were surprised when the teacher had them _____ (close) their books unexpectedly.
55. A new road will be built here, and therefore a number of existing houses _____ (have to destroy).

VI. Translate the following sentences into English. (15 points)

56. 你应该仔细核对全部资料,以避免严重错误。
57. 尽管这个实验复杂,他们决心按时把它完成。
58. 一切迹象表明这个人到这里发生的情况毫无所知。
59. 只有那些不怕困难的人,才有可能在工作中取得卓越的成果。
60. 这篇作品与其说是短篇小说,不如说更像是新闻报导。

V. Read the following passage carefully and then translate the sentences underlined into Chinese. (20 points)

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. (61) They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other. The controversy is often conveniently referred to as “nature as nurture.”

(62) Those who support the “nature” side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological factors. (63) That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior is central to this theory. Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is predetermined to such a great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Those who support the “nurture” theory, that is, they advocate education, are often called behaviorists. They claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, BF. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. (64) The behaviorists maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

Let us examine the different explanations about one human characteristic, intelligence, offered by the two theories. (65) Supporters of the “nature” theory insist that we are born with a certain capacity for learning that is biologically determined. Needless to say. They don’t believe that factors in the environment have much influence on what is basically a predetermined characteristic. On the other hand, behaviorists argue that our intelligence levels are the product of our experiences. (66) Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

The social and political implications of these two theories are profound. (67) In the United States, blacks often score below whites on standardized intelligence tests. This leads some “nature” proponents to conclude that blacks are biologically inferior to whites. (68) Behaviorists, in contrast, say that differences in scores are due to the fact that blacks are often deprived of many of the educational and other environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

Most people think neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior.

1990 年试题答案

I . Multiple Choice (15 points)

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. C
11. B 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. A

II . Reading Comprehension (20 points)

16. D 17. B 18. C 19. C 20. B 21. D 22. B 23. B 24. A 25. C

III . Cloze Test (10 points)

26. C 27. A 28. A 29. C 30. B 31. B 32. D 33. A 34. D 35. B

IV . Error-detection and Correction (10 points)

V . Verb Forms (10 points)

VI . Chinese-English Translation (15 points)

VII . English-Chinese Translation

1990 年试题答案详解

Section I . Multiple Choice

1. 答案为[D]。动词 quarrel 与介词 with 搭配构成动词短语,意为“(与某人)争吵;埋怨”。
2. 答案为[B]。动词与介词构成固定动词短语,意为“与……比较,与……相匹敌”。
3. 答案为[C]。在英语中表示“几百”的概念时通常有两种方法:1)several hundred + 名词(复数) 2)hundreds of + 名词(复数)一般译为“数以百计的;许多”。
4. 答案为[D]。四个选项均是从属连词,但意义和用法相去甚远。in case 意为“万一;如果”,常用于引导条件状语从句。A 项 whether 意为“是否”,B 项 unless 意为“除非;如果不”,C 项 so that 意为“为了,以便”。
5. 答案为[B]。根据句意“你昨晚唱得不错,我们希望你将唱得更好”,第二句中应用 well 的比较级形式 better。C 项 nicely 意为“很好的”,D 项 best 意为“最好的”,C 项和 D 项可首先排除。副词 well 的比较形式 better 不能用 more 来修饰,只能用 much 或 still 来修饰,表示“更,愈”。
6. 答案为[C]。在英语中,lack 的用法较为复杂,现小结一下:lack 作名词使用,表示“缺少”时,隐含“并非完全没有”之义。若要强调“完全没有”,应该加修饰语或换用其他词。lack 作及物动词使用时,常与介词 for 构成动词短语,意为“需要”。形容词 lacking 可用于两种情况:1)某物“(应有而)缺少”,2)某人或某物“缺少”某种品质,后加介词 in。本题中 lack 作及物动词使用,故 C 项正确。
7. 答案为[B]。anything but 意为“一点也不,根本不”。nothing but 意为“只不过”。all but 意为“除……之外,差不多,几乎”。
8. 答案为[B]。break into 意为“闯入,突然爆发,突然开始,打断(谈话等)”,在此取“突然爆发”之义。break in 意为“闯入,打断,插嘴”。break off 意为“打断,突然停止(讲话),断绝(关系),中断(工作)”。break through 意为“突破,有重大进展”。
9. 答案为[D]。hand over 意为“移交,交给”。hand in 意为“上交”。hand out 意为“分发,分给”。hand down 意为“传下来,宣布”。
10. 答案为[C]。get sth. across (to sb.) 是一种习惯用语,意为“使某事物被人理解”。
11. 答案为[B]。本题中关键词 information 是不可数名词,对其修饰的数量词也要以相应的不可数名词形式出现。amount 表示“数量”,可构成 a large amount of 修饰不可数名词和抽象名词。deal 也可用来修饰不可数名词。sum 常表示“金额,钱数”。
12. 答案为[A]。in proportion to 是一固定搭配用语,意为“与……成比例,就与……成比例而言”。correlation 意为“关联,相互关系”;connection 意为“连接,连接点,连接物”;correspondence 意为“一致,相符”。B、C、D 不仅词义不相符,而且不能和 in 及 to 一起构成习惯用语。
13. 答案为[B]。fetch 意为“去取……”,相当于 go and get and bring back sth.。carry 意为“随身携带”。bring 指从别处把某人或某物“带来”或“拿来”。reach 意为“到达”。
14. 答案为[C]。四个选项词形相近,但用法上有区别。ensure 意为“确保,担保”,常用于以下

两个句型:1)“S+V+O”2)“S+V+that clause”。assure 意为“向……担保,保证”。secure 意为“使安全,保护”。issue 意为“流出,发行,出版。”

15. 答案为[A]。injure 指广义的“损害”,多用于指容貌、机能的损坏。

Section II . Reading Comprehension

16. 答案为[D]。本文第二段就金星与地球的相似之外作了列举,D项对相似的四个方面进行了概括。

17. 答案为[B]。参考本文第四段第二句话。

18. 答案为[C]。A、B项不涉及文章,D项不是文章的主题。C项为本文的主题。

19. 答案为[C]。snake 在本文中作动词使用,意为“像蛇一样蜿蜒向前移动”。

20. 答案为[B]。A、C、D项参考第三段第一句(正确),B项参考第三段第三句(不符)。

21. 答案为[D]。参考第二段第一句,A、B两项是一致的,C项文中未提,故D项正确。

22. 答案为[B]。B项与主旨吻合。

23. 答案为[B]。参考第一段第一句。

24. 答案为[A]。本文第二段第一句:to find this out, ...with these results。在此 this 是指第一段的最后一句话:they are likely to grow into bright adults,即跟踪调查的目的。

25. 答案为[C]。参考第三段第一、二句和最后一段中的:most of the gifted...into practical reality。C项与原文一致,即天才儿童长大以后仍可能是天才。

Section III . Cloze Test

26. 答案为[C]。本题中,所选介词应含有“关于……的内容”,about 具有这一意义。

27. 答案为[A]。sense 可与一些形容词或形容词最高级构成固定短语,如:in the broad/broadest sense (广义上的),in the strict /full/best sense (就精确/全局/最好的意义而言)。在文中 in the fullest sense of word 意为“名副其实的”。

28. 答案为[A]。表示对某人某物的吸引力时,attraction 后常用介词 for。attraction of 表示“……的吸引力”,attraction towards 表示“对……具有吸引力”,attraction 不与 on 连用。

29. 答案为[C]。A项 today 作名词/定语时要加's 或前加 of。B项 nowadays 为副词,不能作宾语。根据题意,present-day (当代的,现今的)比 present (目前的,在场的)更贴切,故C项正确。

30. 答案为[B]。C项 nearly 为副词,不能作定语。A项 near 强调距离或时间短,或关系上的亲近。D项 nearer,句中并无比较级形式。B项 nearby 常用来修饰地点名词,强调附近一带。

31. 答案为[B]。sound 泛指听觉听到的声音,本句要表达听到的声音和看到的图像。noise “噪音,杂音”,指令人不快或不愿听到的声音。Tone“语调,音调”,指音质。tune “曲调,和谐”。

32. 答案为[D]。take over 意为“接替,接管”。take to 意为“喜欢,对……发生兴趣,沉湎于”。take away (from) 意为“拿走,使停止,使离开”。take off 意为“脱下,起飞。”

33. 答案为[A]。根据句意,本题应用一连词,表示比较。C项 when 和 D项 while 都是时间连词,不表示比较。as 用于比较相同的两者。than 和 more 搭配表示比较。

34. 答案为[D]。regular 意为“常规的,有规律的”,指符合事前定好的规则、标准或形式。

35. 答案为[B]。increase 意为“增大,增加”,在此作不及物动词使用。add 意为“增加”时,后

面要加介词 to。

IV. Error-detection and Correction

36. 答案为[B]。have trouble (in) doing sth. 为固定结构,表示“做……有困难”。将 B 项 to control 改为(in)controlling。
37. 答案为[C]。such 修饰名词,so 修饰形容词或副词。常见形式有:1)such a/an + / + 形容词 + 可数名词单数;2)such + 形容词 + 复数名词/不可数名词;3)so + 形容词/副词 + a/an + 可数名词单数形式。本题中,way 为可数名词,将 such 改为 such a。
38. 答案为[D]。本题中为两个名词所有格的比较,即 John's chance 和 Dick's chance。为避免重复,第二个所有格中的 chance 省略掉了。故 D 项 Dick 改为 Dick's。
39. 答案为[C]。win a victory 意为“取得胜利”。当要指胜利的对象时,victory 后要加 over,故应将 C 项 on 改为 over。
40. 答案为[C]。本句中有两个定语从句,共同修饰复数名词 services。第二个定语从句中,谓语是单数形式与 services 在数上不一致。故应将 does not bring 改为 do not bring。
41. 答案为[A]。动词 refer 当作“提到,谈到,涉及”时,是不及物动词,通常与介词 to 连用。本句中,the law 在语法上应作 referring 的宾语,故将 A 项 referring 改为 referring to。
42. 答案为[B]。将 B 项 a honor 改为 an honor。
43. 答案为[A]。瞬间动词不能用进行时态,故将 A 项 was seeing 改为 saw。
44. 答案为[D]。本句中,主语是 the reason,介词 for 带宾语 all the changes being made 作后置定语修饰 the reason。根据题意,应将 D 项 has not explained 改为 has not been explained。
45. 答案为[B]。本题中的动词 pretend 不是系动词,其后不能直接用表语形容词 asleep。pretend 后用不定式或名词。故将 B 项 asleep 改为 to be asleep。

V. Verb Forms

46. 答案为:is。主语是现在分词短语 buying clothes,讲的是事实现象,谓语用一般现在时。
47. 答案为:(should)be sent。It is (was) necessary (important, imperative, essential, desirable, vital, natural, strange, urgent, preferable, appropriate, proper, advisable, amazing, incredible) that 句型引导的主语从句为虚拟语气。
48. 答案为:instructed。本句中,as 是连接词,引导的是一个不完全方式状语从句,相当于 as you are instructed。
49. 答案为:hearing。动词 appreciate 后的宾语应为动名词或动词。
50. 答案为:should have called。根据 but 引出的分句 but I didn't 可知,第一个分句表达的意思应是“过去应该做而实际上未做”,应采用 should + 完成式。
51. 答案为:would not have had。从 if 从句的谓语形式可以看出这是一个虚拟条件句,表示与过去事实相反的假设,因此主句的谓语也应采用相同的形式。
52. 答案为:to find。根据题意,find 不可能是并列谓语,而应是一个不定式作状语,修饰 came。
53. 答案为:having begun。本题中,逗号后是一个完整的句子,与前半句之间无连接词,说明前半句是一个分词独立结构。分词所表示的动作发生在谓语 left 动作之前,因此分词应用完成式。
54. 答案为:close。Have 为使役动词,要求不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语,即结构 have sb. do sth.。