

2000年版

权威考研书大系

全国硕士学位研究生入学统一考试

英语复习指导及水平测试

清华大学外语系主任 罗立胜教授

北京研究生英语教研会常务理事 袁锡兴教授

编著

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英语复习指导及水平测试

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前 言

本书根据国家教育部颁发的《硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》编写。作者在研究了近十年来的硕士研究生入学考试英语试题,在参考、总结同类书籍,在总结、归纳多年作研究生考前辅导经验的基础上写成此书。

全书共分四部:

一、硕士研究生入学试题各部分要点,分析与应试技巧:

这一部分有提示——指出各部分要点、难点与考点;有分析——结合 1994~1999 年历届考题,重新安排、归纳,把内容相近的试题放在一起分析、讲解;有练习——结合试题的实际和考生英语水平的实际,每一试题项目都有丰富的练习,在语法结构方面更是结合不同语法项目配有大量练习;有应试技巧——对应各考试项目都提出了如何复习和如何争取考高分的方法。

二、水平测试题:

这一部分有 5 套水平测试题,试题类型与难度与历届硕士研究生入学试题相同。笔者的目的是想让考生在学习完第一部分的基础上独立做完这 5 套水平测试题,以了解自己的真实水平,也是对学习第一部分成果的检验。考生在做完 5 套题后会找到自己的薄弱环节,然后再有针对性地进行拾遗补漏,复习效果会更好。

三、水平测试题答案与注释:

这一部分列出了 5 套水平测试题的答案,并对每道题都作了注释,供考生核对答案,有不清楚、拿不准的地方可以参阅注释。

四、附录:

附有 1998 年和 1999 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题及答案。便于考生了解最新试题的题型与难度,做到心里有数,充满信心去参加考试。

本书有以下特点:

1. 内容全:包揽了与考试有关的所有内容,该讲的都作了讲解,有大量练习,有详尽注释。

2. 重点明:每个考试项目都指出了难点、重点、考点,读者可以一目了然。

3. 讲解精:考生时间宝贵,作者不愿用繁琐的讲解、冗长的篇幅来浪费考生的宝贵时间。书中讲解精炼,篇幅适中,无拖泥带水之处。

4. 实用强:结合 1994~1999 年试题进行针对性分析、讲解,并提出了应试技巧,对应付考试有很强的实用性。

由于时间紧,加之作者水平有限,疏漏之处恐怕难免,敬请广大读者指正。

编者

1999 年 4 月 8 日于北京清华园

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第一部分 硕士研究生入学试题各部分要点分析与应试技巧

第一章 语法结构与词汇

本部分共分三小节:

A) 语法填空(多项选择):共 10 题(每题 0.5 分)

B) 辨 错(多项选择):共 10 题(每题 0.5 分)

C) 词语填空(多项选择):共 20 题(每题 0.5 分)

考试要求如下:

语法填空与词语填空:

语法填空部分主要考查考生对句子基本结构及词汇和短语的熟悉程度。

1) 主要针对考生对动词时态、语态、语气及情态动词、限定动词的用法的熟练程度进行测试;

2) 考查名词、形容词和副词的用法;

3) 考查介词、连词和代词的用法等。在句法方面,考查简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。

在本章内将根据考试大纲,结合历届试题综合、归类进行举例、解答。

第一节 名词与冠词

提 示

1. 名词有可数名词和不可数名词之分。要记住一些不规则变化的名词复数形式。如:

crisis——crises analysis——analyses basis——bases datum——data

medium——media bacterium——bacteria phenomenon——phenomena

ox——oxen mouse——mice criterion——criteria goose——geese

formula——formulae

有些名词单复数相同:deer, fish, sheep, means, species, Chinese

有些名词总是以复数形式出现:scissors, trousers, scales, spectacles, pants, shorts, pliers, savings, belongings, lodgings, tidings, contents, clothes, regards, riches, remains

有些名词没有复数形式:advice, equipment, furniture, information, labour, traffic, mankind, munition, personnel, luggage, garbage

有些名词以“-s”结尾,但却是单数:acoustics, athletics, classics, economics, ethics, linguistics,

mathematics, physics, phonetics, politics, tactics, chaos, news, whereabouts

2. 要注意名词所有格的构成方法:

(1)单数名词的所有格由加“'s”构成。如:

the man's hat, the boy's toys

(2)以“s”结尾的复数名词,只需在“s”后加“'”。如:

the workers' tools, the teachers' room

(3)不是以“s”结尾的复数名词,末尾仍需加“'s”。如:

the children's books

(4)复合名词的所有格,只需在最后一个词上加适当的所有格符号。如:

the editor-in-chief's desk, somebody else's bag

3. 单数可数名词前,不用定冠词就用不定冠词;复数名词泛指时不用冠词,特指时用定冠词。

不可数名词若特指时,前面该用定冠词。

例 1,96,7

The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half _____.

A) of last year's

B) those of last year's

C) of those of last year

D) that of last year's

[答案] D [注释]这里用代词 that 代替前面出现的单数名词 the number. B)中用了 those 代替 the number,错了;A)与 C)中是用“参赛人”与“参赛人数”相比,错了。

例 2,96,18

The data received from the two spacecrafts whirling around Mars indicate that there is much evidence that huge thunderstorms are occurring about the equator of the planet.

[答案] B [注释]spacecraft 这一词单复数同形,所以应去掉词后的“s”。

例 3,98,13

If they will not accept a check, we shall have to pay the cash, though it would be much trouble for both sides.

[答案] C [注释]cash 前的定冠词应去掉。pay cash 是固定搭配,cash 前不加冠词。

Exercise 1

I . Give the plurals of the following nouns:

Negro, wish, studio, daily, convoy, reef, wharf, dormouse, echo, inch, dwarf, calf, bough, fox, yoke, mongoose, axis, bacillus, radius, crisis, oasis, phenomenon, fungus.

II . Choose the one that best completes the sentence:

1. They bought _____ in the department store.

A) trousers, clothes and pyjamas

B) trouser, clothe and pyjama

C) trousers, clothes and pyjama

D) trousers, clothe and pyjama

2. On hearing the joke, he burst into _____.
A) loud laughers
B) a loud laughter
C) loud laughter
D) loud laughs
3. They bought _____ for the living room.
A) some new furnitures
B) some new furniture
C) many new furnitures
D) much new furnitures
4. The fire has caused _____ to the factory.
A) damages
B) many damages
C) many damage
D) much damage
5. He gave his son _____.
A) a good advice
B) some good advices
C) a good piece of advice
D) the good advices
6. Despite the clean-up campaign, _____ lying in the streets.
A) there are still many garbages and litters
B) there is still much garbage and litter
C) there are still many garbages and liter
D) there are still much garbages and litters
7. Recently, he has lost all his _____ at cards.
A) wage and saving
B) wages and saving
C) wage and savings
D) wages and savings
8. There is /are _____ between Jimmy and his neighbour.
A) many quarrellings
B) many quarrelling
C) much quarrellings
D) much quarrelling
9. _____ do you have?
A) How many luggages
B) How many pieces of luggage
C) How many luggage
D) How many of luggages
10. _____ are learned at college.
A) Economic, mathematic and physics
B) Economic, mathematics and physics
C) Economics, mathematics and physics
D) Economics, mathematic and physics
11. When we saw his face, we knew _____ was bad.
A) the news
B) some news
C) a news
D) news
12. It is _____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.

- A) a so unusal B) such an unsual
C) so unusual D) such unusual
13. His father never gave him _____.
A) many advice B) much advice
C) many advices D) a lot of advices
14. We don't have _____ tonight.
A) many homeworks B) much homeworks
C) many homework D) much homework
15. They were delayed by _____.
A) some heavy traffics B) any heavy traffics
C) a heavy traffic D) heavy traffic

第二节 代词

提示

1. 代词分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、指示代词、疑问代词、不定代词和关系代词等。

2. 硕士研究生英语入学考试的语法测试部分经常测试考生识别代词误用和遗漏的能力

3. 从近几年的试题来看,指示代词和人称代词考得较多。疑问代词和关系代词较难。

例 1.94.8

No bread eaten by man is so sweet as _____ earned by his own labour.

A) one B) that C) such D) what

【答案】B **【注释】**此题测试代词的用法。that 代替前面出现的名词 bread。that 可以代可数名词单数,也可指代不可数名词。A)one 只能指代单数可数名词,C)such 是“这样的人或物”,意思不对;what 是连接代词,引导名词性从句。

例 2,95,4

_____ can help but be fascinated by the world into which he is taken by the science fiction.

A) Everybody B) Anybody C) Somebody D) Nobody

【答案】D **【注释】**此题表面上看是测试不定代词,实质上是测试“cannot help but + 动词原形”这一结构,意思是“不能不,只能”,但题中没有出现否定代词 not,所以只能从主语中选择一个有否定意义的词,四个选项中只有 Nobody 是否定。

例 3.96.14

Each cigarette which a person smokes does some harm, and eventually you may get a serious disease from its effect.

【答案】C 【注释】a person 是泛指,意思是“一个人”,用代词来指代时,应当用第三人称单数 he,而不应当用 you.

例 4.96.20

41. Mercury's velocity is so much greater than the Earth's that it completes more than four revolutions around the Sun in the time that takes the Earth to complete one

【答案】C **【注释】**that 应改为 it。这里的 it 是非人称代词,在定词从句中作主语。

例 5.98.15

The message will be that neither the market nor the government is capable of dealing with all of their uncontrollable practices.

【答案】C 【注释】their 应改为 its。neither...nor 是相关连词,连接两个名词时,后面使用的

代词需和第二个名词相一致,这儿连接的是两个单数名词 market 和 government 所以后面的代词该用单数 its。

例 6,99,15

Conversation calls for a willingness to altrnate the role of speaker with one of listener, and it calls
A B C
for occasional 'digestive pauses' by both.
D

[答案] B [注释]改为 that,代替前面出现的名词 role。

Exercise 2

I .Correct mistakes in the following sentences:

1. I am going out with my wife and a friend of **her**.
2. This parcel is from a friend of his **father**.
3. Did you take that book of **him**?
4. It's strange the baby won't eat **it's** food.
5. It's **them** who cause all the trouble.
6. **One** should not do such things if you wish to keep your dignity.

II .Supply the words missing from the following sentences:

1. The crowd _____ was very angry, shouted down the speaker.
2. The spectators, _____ were very numerous, could not all find seats.
3. The audience, _____ most enthusiastic, applauded the singer.
4. Our visitors, _____ we were very pleased to see, stayed until midnight.
5. He is one of the kindest men _____ I have ever met.
6. Everything _____ she says shows her to be a woman with low taste.
7. There was little _____ could be done for the wounded soldier.
8. He often overworked, _____ gradually ruined his health.
9. They spoke appreciatively of the teachers and the teaching _____ had helped them.
10. The Tower of London, _____ the Crown Jewels are kept, stands on the left bank of the Thames.
11. He didn't believe _____ I said, _____ annoyed me very much.
12. The clock struck thirteen, _____ made everyone laugh.
13. _____ broke the window will have to pay for it.
14. Mothers in this district are not letting their kids out alone till _____ committed these murders has been arrested.
15. We each draw a card and _____ of us has the lowest card does the washing up.

III .Choose the one that best completes the sentence:

1. Ours is better than _____.

- A) yours or him B) you or he
C) him or yours D) yours or his
2. Everybody must have _____ own choice.
A) their B) one's C) her D) our
3. _____ is waiting for us.
A) The professor B) The professor himself
C) The professor himself D) The professor themselves
4. She told me _____ would come, but only a few turned up.
A) many Li ming's friends B) many friends of Li Ming
C) many of Li Ming's friends D) Li Ming's many friends
5. He must have thrown away _____ by mistake. .
A) your B) yours C) you D) you're
6. One will get _____ if he buys things at this shop.
A) one's money's worth B) one's moneys' worth
C) his money's worth D) his moneys' worth
7. We are surprised at _____ the examination.
A) not his passing B) his not pass
C) he does not pass D) his not passing
8. Our work is not so good as _____.
A) them B) theirs C) their's D) they're
9. One should always be careful of _____ health.
A) his B) her C) their D) one's
10. Every teacher and student here is proud of _____ school.
A) his B) her C) their D) everyone's
11. _____ will back you up in the issue?
A) How many Linda's friends B) How many of Linda's friends
C) How many friends of Linda D) How many friends of Linda's
12. The Jones family couldn't agree on where to spend _____ vacation.
A) its B) their C) his D) her
13. Her work is better than _____ in the class.
A) anyone's else B) anyone elses'
C) anyone else's D) anyone else
14. The public expressed _____ concern about the disaster.
A) his B) their C) our D) its
15. A person should wash _____.

- A) his hands before he eats B) one's hands before he eats
C) one's hands before one eats D) his hands before one eats
16. This is the comrade _____.
A) from who we rent the flat B) who we rent the flat from
C) from whom we rent the flat D) whom we rent the flat
17. Give the letter to _____ is at the desk.
A) whomever B) who C) whom D) whoever
18. It is you who _____ to blame.
A) is B) are C) be D) am
19. _____ did you say would undertake the task?
A) Whom B) What C) Who D) Whose
20. _____ knows the truth will tell you about it.
A) Who that B) Those that
C) Who D) Whoever
21. The reading - room is a place _____ all students like to visit.
A) what B) where C) of which D) which
22. This is the worker _____ picture we saw in the magazine last March.
A) whom B) whose C) of whom D) who's
23. Can you tell me _____ is easier to learn, English or Russian?
A) which B) what C) it D) that
24. You can leave the note to _____ you meet in my house.
A) who B) whom C) whomever D) whoever
25. He shows great concern for _____ others are doing.
A) which B) what C) that D) those

第三节 形容词与副词

提 示

1. 形容词在句子中作表语、定语、宾语补足语。
2. 副词在句子中主要用作状语。有时也作表语,如 up, down, in, out 等。有时也可作定语,主要是 here, there, now, then, today 等,要放在被修饰词的后面。如:
Life there is full of joy. (那儿的生活充满欢乐。)
3. 注意分辨一个词在句子中所起的作用,以决定使用形容词还是副词。形容词和副词的误用是试题中出题的热点之一。
4. 形容词和副词都有原级、比较级、最高级,要熟悉其构成方法。

原级	比较级	最高级
----	-----	-----

{ good well	better	best
{ bad ill	worse	worst
{ many much	more	most
little	less	least
far	{ farther further	{ farthest furthest
late	{ later latter	{ latet last
old	{ older elder	{ oldest eldst

7. 形容词和副词的比较级是经常考试的内容。

Similar elements in the prehistoric remains from both areas suggest that Indians and their neighbors had maintained distant but real connections ever before 1500 B.C.

例 2,94,12

【答案】A 【注释】此题是测试形容词和副词的用法。became 是系动词,后面须接形容词作表语,所以 obviously 应改为形容词 obvious。

It's essential that people be psychological able to resist the impact brought about by the transition.

A B C

from planned economy to market economy.

D

[答案] B [注释]这个句子的主要结构是:It's essential that people be able to...able 是形容词,be able to 是固定搭配,able 前不可能再加形容词,只可能加一副词,所以 psychological 应改为 psychologically。

例 4,97,3

Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the picnic, _____ to the family's disappointment.

A) much B) more C) too much D) much more

[答案] A [注释]much 是副词,用来强调,to the family's disappointment 这一介词短语。这一短语不可用 too much 或 much more 来修饰。

例 5,97,5

Help will come from the UN, but the aid will be _____ near what's needed.

A) everywhere B) somewhere C) nowhere D) anywhere

[答案] C [注释]这个题比较难,前面半句的意思是“将从联合国得到援助”,后面半句中有一连词 but 表示转折,从意思上说是对联合国援助的某种程度上的否定,谓语动词没有用否定形式,所以只能选用其他否定词,只有 nowhere 一个否定词,所以它是唯一的选择。后半句的意思是“但是这种援助是远远不能满足需要的”。

例 6,97,15

A great many teachers firmlly believe that English is one of the poorest - taught subjects in high schools at present

A

B

C

D

[答案] C [注释]poorest - taught 应改为 poorest - taught 或 most poorly - taught. poorest - taught 中 poorest 是形容词最高级,应当用“副词 + 过去分词”构成复合形容词。

例 7,98,16

The logic of scientific development is such that seperates groups of men working on the same problem in far - scattered laboratories are likely to arrive at the same answer at the same time.

A

B

C

D

[答案] B [注释]seperates 改为形容词 separate,意思是“分开的,分散的”。这个句子的主要结构是:The logic is such that……。that 引导从句是结果状语从句,在这个状语从句中,主要结构是:men are likely to arrive at……。groups of 修饰 men,separate 这个形容词修饰 groups。

例 8,98,17

Yet not all of races are intellectual inferior to the European races, and some may even have a fresh-ness and vitality that can renew the energies of more advanced races.

A

B

C

D

[答案] A [注释]are inferior to 是固定搭配, inferior 是形容词,意思是“次于,比……差”, inferior 前不可能再加一个形容词修饰,所以 intellectual 应改为副词 intellectually.

例 9,99,8

The solution works only for couples who are self - employed, don't have small children and get a-long _____ to spend most of their thme together.

[A]so well [B]too well [C] well as [D]well enough

[答案] D [注释]well enough 中, enough 修饰 well, 后接不定式表示结果。A)so well 后应加 as ;B)too well to 中的不定式表示否定,所以错了;C)well as 在 well 前应加 so。

例 10,99,13

Were the Times Co. to purchase another major media company , there is no doubt that it, could dramatically tuansform a family - ran enterprise that still gets 90 % of its revenues from newspapers.

[答案] C [注释]family - ran 改为 family - run 其中 run 是过去分词,与 family 一起构成复合形容词。

例 11,99,14

Symposium talks will cover a wide range of subjects from overfishing to physical and environment factors that affect the populations of different species.

[答案] C [注释]environment 改为 environmental, 与前面的另一形容词 physical 并列。

例 12,99,19

All those left undone may sound greatly in theory , but even the truest believer has great difficulty when it comes to specifics.

[答案] B [注释]greatly 改为 great 。前面的动词 sound 是连系动词,后面应接形容词作表语。

Exercise 3

I .Correct the following sentences:

- 1.The cheetah runs faster than all animals.
- 2.Of all other animals the cheetah runs the fastest.
3. I lent you two books the other day. If you have read them, tell me which you find the most interesting.
- 4.No sooner had he settled down to read when the telephone bell rang.
- 5.Mary is elder than her cousin.
- 6.He paid less for his new house as for his old one.
- 7.London is a bigger city as Paris.