

2015北京考研奋战二群133387177

2015 年考研英语基础班习题讲义
语法

一、选词填空

【非谓语动词专项训练】

- 1、They knew her very well. They had seen her up from childhood.
A. grow B. grew C. was growing D. to grow
- 2、Tom kept quiet about the accident lose his job.
A. so not as to B. so as not to C. so as to not D. not so as to
- 3、She reached the top of the hill and stopped on a big rock by the side of the path.
A. to have rested B. resting C. to rest D. rest
- 4、4、The next morning she found the man in bed, dead.
A. lying B. lie C. lay D. laying
- 5、Only one of these books is .
A. worth to read B. worth being read C. worth of reading D. worth reading
- 6、The squirrel was lucky that it just missed .
A. catching B. to be caught C. being caught D. to catch
- 7、Most of the people to the party were famous scientists.
A. invited B. to invite C. being invited D. inviting
- 8、She didn' t remember him before.

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9、

A . having met B . have met C . to meet D . to having met 9 、 — —
Good morning. Can I help you? ——I' d like to have this package , madam. A. be weighed B.

to be weighed C . to weigh D . weighed 10 、
There was a terrible noise the sudden burst of light. A . followed B . following C .
to be followed D . being followed

【名词性从句专项训练】1、 It doesn' t matter I rest or not. A. if B. whether C. that D.
when 2、 I can' t understand is he wants to change his mind. A. that, that B. which, what C.
what, why D. what, that 3、 I was free that day. A. It happened to B. It happened that C.
That happened D. It was happened that 4、 He you are not going abroad. A .
surprised that B . is surprised whether C . is surprised that D . surprised at 5、
I wonder how much . A. cost the coat B. does the coat cost

C . the coat costs D . the coat is cost 6、 I have will be yours sooner or later. A .
No matter what B . Whatever C . Whether D .
That 7、 in the newspaper that the Japanese Minister will arrive in Beijing next Friday. A .
It says B . He is said C . It has said D .
It is said 8、 we go swimming every day us a lot of good. A. If, do B. That, do C. If, does D.
That, does 9、 Is this we met them last night. A. where B. place C. place in which D.
place which 10、 We all know the truth there are air, water and sunlight there are living things. A.
where B. wherever C. that D. that wherever

【定语从句专项训练】

1、Football is a very interesting game , is played all over the world. A. that B. which C.
it D. who 2、 Is there anything else you require? A. which B. that C. who D.
what
3、 The last place we visited was the Great Wall. A. which B. that C. where D.
it
4、 He talked happily about the men and books interested him greatly in the school. A.
which B. who C. it D. that
5、 The railway tunnel, though the train goes, will be completed soon. A. which B.
that C. it D. whom
6、 His uncle works in a factory bicycles are made. A. that B. which C. where D.
there
7、 There is no dictionary you can find everything. A. that B. which C. where D.
in that
8、 Next month, you' ll spend in your hometown is coming. A. which B. that C.
when D. where
9、 Next month, you' ll be in your hometown is coming. A. which B. that C.
when D. where
10、 I often thought of my childhood, I lived on a farm. A. which B. where C. when D.
who

【状语从句专项训练】

1、 You like sports I' d like to read. A . when B . while C . but D .
yet 2、 we were singing, the teacher came in. A. Before B. after C. As D. Until 3、
I was about to leave my house the phone rang. A. while B. when C. as D. after 4、
They did not stop fighting there was no enemy left. A. until B. after C. when D. since 5、

I have not seen him he went to college. A . when B . before C . as D . since 6、
 It is five days we came here. A . when B . before C . as D . since 7、
 It was not long he got to know it. A . when B . before C . after D . until 8、
 We shall go we are free. A . whenever B . whatever C . wherever D .
 however 9、 I live I must serve the people heart and soul. A . When B . So long as C .
 As soon as D . On condition 10、 I was reading a novel he was watching TV. A . when B .
 while C . before D . as

二、改错

1 、 He told us about the countries where he had visited. 2 、
 Egypt is a country where is famous for its pyramids.

3 、 China is the country where he spent the best part of his life. 4 、
 The days when we spent together cannot be easily forgotten. 5 、
 The house stands at the place that the two roads meet. 6 、
 We shall visit the college where his father teaches there. 7 、
 I know the reason that she looks so worried. 8、 He left me the book, that is very useful for me. 9、
 This is the room which food is kept.

10 、 April 15, 1976 is the day when we ' ll never forget. 11 、
 The man came yesterday is our English teacher.

12、 The students are playing football on the playground are of Class Two .

13、 This is all which I can do for you.

14、 Can you think of anyone who' s house was here?

15 、 The watch that Mother bought it for me works very well. 16 、
 This is the only book that were borrowed from the library. 17 、
 The day which she had to leave arrived at last. 18、 The doctor whom they want to see have come.
 19 、 Do you know the young man whom has been chosen chairman? 20 、
 The park stands at the place that the two rivers meet. 21、 It won' t matter even he refuses. 22、
 Jim imagined that the whole world knew of his achievements, when in fact only a few people had
 heard of it .

23

He realized that his house must have been broken into the minute he got home and saw that every
 thing was in a mess.

24 、 He was looking for the dictionary whenever he thought he might have put it . 25 、
 No matter if he is free, he must go to the library.

26 、 I have not missed a play or a concert when I was seventeen years old. 27 、
 Next time that I plan to travel in London, I' m going to take a plane.

28

I
 m not going to talk on the point any further, though it is neither important nor very interesting.

29、 Much since I like all the books, I can' t afford to buy them.

30 、 Alic was waiting for the bus then she noticed a thief running out of a shop. 31 、
 It has been two and a half months ago since he left.

32、 Though the work was difficult, but we managed to finish it in time.

33 、 The test shows that Jack has a much quicker mind than any student in his class. 34 、

He left for Guangzhou by train last Monday. He ought to have arrived, I think.. 35 、
They wrote to the boss in order they could improve their working conditions. 36 、
He goes fishing wherever he has time, which is not often.

37、 I don' t know when he comes tomorrow. If he comes, let me know at once.

38 、 When you read a book, you ' d better make a mark that you have any questions. 39 、
Ships are much more slower than planes that few people take them on business. 40 、
She has such little education that she is unfit for the job.

长难句

1 It is fairly clear that the sleeping period must have some function, and because there is so much of it the function would seem to be important.

2 I am always amazed when I hear people saying that sport creates goodwill between the nations, and that if only the common people of the world could meet one another at football or cricket, the y could have no inclination to meet on the battlefield.

3 The fear is that utilities, lacking proven chemical techniques for capturing carbon dioxide and pr oven methods for storing it underground by the billions of tons per year, will build the next genera tion of coal plants using existing technology.

4 The American economic system is organized around a basically private enter prose, market orien ted economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their mon ey in the marketplace for goods and services that they want most.

5 While it is true that living organisms are profoundly affected by their environment, it is equally i mportant to remember that many organisms are also capable of altering their habitat significantly, sometimes limiting their own growth.

6 Carlyle was entirely ignorant of what the bottle in his pocket contained, of the nature of the illne ss from which his friend is suffering, and of what had preciously been wrong with his wife, but a medicine that had worked so well in one form of illness would surely be of equal benefit in anothe r, and comforted by the thought of the help he was bringing to his friend, he hastened to Henry Ta ylor' s house.

7 Building on the basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics o f social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people ' s ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced.

8 When you think of the innumerable birds that one sees flying about, not to mention the equally n umerous small animals like field mice and voles which you do not see, it is very rarely that one co mes across a dead body, except, of course, on the roads.

9 Anthropologists and others are on much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultura l norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they

undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation stati on composed of many disparate groups.

10 Earlier, we were infants and young children, and consequently more vulnerable; later, we shall undergo a progressive loss of our vigor and resistance which, though imperceptible at first, will fin

ally become so steep that we can live no longer, however well we look after ourselves, and however well society, and our doctors, look after us.

11 The economics blogosphere is now deeper and broader than that of any other non-technological academic field, and I wonder how much of that growth can be attributed to writers seeking either to emulate Mr. Krugman or counter his arguments.

阅读 Passage One

There is nothing like the suggestion of a cancer risk to scare a parent, especially one of the over-educated, eco-conscious type. So you can imagine the reaction when, a recent USA Today investigation of air quality around the nation's schools singled out those in the smugly (自鸣得意) green village of Berkeley, Calif., as being among the worst in the country. The city's public high school, as well as a number of daycare centers, preschools, elementary and middle schools, fell in the lowest 10%. Industrial pollution in our town had supposedly turned students into living science experiments breathing in a laboratory's worth of heavy metals like manganese, chromium and nickel each day. This in a city that requires school cafeterias to serve organic meals. Great, I thought, organic lunch, toxic campus.

Since December, when the report came out, the mayor, neighborhood activists (活跃分子) and various parent-teacher associations have engaged in a fierce battle over its validity: over the guilt of the steel-casting factory on the western edge of town, over union jobs versus children's health and over what, if anything, ought to be done. With all sides presenting their own experts armed with conflicting scientific studies, whom should parents believe? Is there truly a threat here, we asked one another as we dropped off our kids, and if so, how great is it? And how does it compare with the other, seemingly perpetual health scares we confront, like panic over lead in synthetic athletic fields? Rather than just another weird episode in the town that brought you protesting environmentalists, this latest drama is a trial for how today's parents perceive risk, how we try to keep our kids safe—whether

it's possible to keep them safe—in what feels like an increasingly threatening world. It raises the question of what, in our time, “safe” could even mean.

“There's no way around the uncertainty,” says Kimberly Thompson, president of Kid Risk, a nonprofit group that studies children's health. “That means your choices can matter, but it also means you aren't going to know if they do.” A 2004 report in the journal Pediatrics explained that nervous parents have more to fear from fire, car accidents and drowning than from toxic chemical exposure. To which I say: Well, obviously.

But such concrete hazards are beside the point. It's the dangers parents can't—and may never—quantify that occur all of sudden. That's why I've rid my cupboard of microwave food packed in bags coated with a potential cancer-causing substance, but although I've lived blocks from a major fault line (地质断层) for more than 12 years, I still haven't bolted our bookcases to the living room wall. 1. What does a recent investigation by USA Today reveal?

A) Heavy metals in lab tests threaten children's health in Berkeley. B) Berkeley residents are quite contented with their surroundings. C) The air quality around Berkeley's school campuses is poor.

D) Parents in Berkeley are over-sensitive to cancer risks their kids face. 2 .
What response did USA Today's report draw? A) A heated debate. B) Popular support. C) Widespread panic. D) Strong criticism.

3 .
How did parents feel in the face of the experts' studies? A) They felt very much relieved. B) They were frightened by the evidence. C) They didn't know who to believe. D) They weren't convinced of the results. 4 .

What is the view of the 2004 report in the journal Pediatrics? A) It is important to quantify various concrete hazards. B) Daily accidents pose a more serious threat to children. C) Parents should be aware of children's health hazards. D) Attention should be paid to toxic chemical exposure.

5. Of the dangers in everyday life, the author thinks that people have most to fear from _____.

- A) the uncertain B) the quantifiable
C) an earthquake D) unhealthy food

Passage Two

Crippling health care bills, long emergency-room waits and the inability to find a primary care physician just scratch the surface of the problems that patients face daily.

Primary care should be the backbone of any health care system. Countries with appropriate primary care resources score highly when it comes to health outcomes and cost. The US takes the opposite approach by emphasizing the specialist rather than the primary care physician.

A recent study analyzed the providers who treat Medicare beneficiaries (老年医保受惠人). The startling finding was that the average Medicare patient saw a total of seven doctors—two primary care physicians and five specialists—in a given year. Contrary to popular belief, the more physicians taking care of you doesn't guarantee

better care. Actually, increasing fragmentation of care results in a corresponding rise in cost and medical errors.

How did we let primary care slip so far? The key is how doctors are paid. Most physicians are paid whenever they perform a medical service. The more a physician does, regardless of quality or outcome, the better he's reimbursed (返还费用). Moreover, the amount a physician receives leans heavily toward medical or surgical procedures. A specialist who performs a procedure in a 30-minute visit can be paid three times more than a primary care physician using that same 30 minutes to discuss a patient's disease. Combine this fact with annual government threats to indiscriminately cut reimbursements, physicians are faced with no choice but to increase quantity to boost income.

Primary care physicians who refuse to compromise quality are either driven out of business or to cash-only practices, further contributing to the decline of primary care.

Medical students aren't blind to this scenario. They see how heavily the reimbursement deck is stacked against primary care. The recent numbers show that since 1997, newly graduated US medical students who choose primary care as a career have declined by 50%. This trend results in emergency rooms being overwhelmed with patients without regular doctors. How do we fix this problem?

It starts with reforming the physician reimbursement system. Remove the pressure for primary care

re physicians to squeeze in more patients per hour, and reward them for optimally (最佳地) managing their diseases and practicing evidence-based medicine. Make primary care more attractive to medical students by forgiving student loans for those who choose primary care as a career and reconciling the marked difference between specialist and primary care physician salaries.

We're at a point where primary care is needed more than ever. Within a few years, the first wave of the 76million Baby Boomers will become eligible for Medicare. Patients older than 85, who need chronic care most, will rise by 50% this decade.

Who will be there to treat them?

1

The author's chief concern about the current US health care system is _____. A) the inadequate training of physicians B) the declining number of doctors C) the shrinking primary care resources D) the ever-rising health care costs 2

We learn from the passage that people tend to believe that _____. A) the more costly the medicine, the more effective the cure B) seeing more doctors may result in more diagnostic errors C) visiting doctors on a regular basis ensures good health D) the more doctors taking care of a patient, the better

3

Faced with the government threats to cut reimbursements indiscriminately, primary care physicians have to _____.

A) increase their income by working overtime B) improve their expertise and service C) make various deals with specialists

D) see more patients at the expense of quality

4. Why do many new medical graduates refuse to choose primary care as their career?

A) They find the need for primary care declining. B) The current system works against primary care. C) Primary care physicians command less respect. D) They think working in emergency rooms tedious.

5

What suggestion does the author give in order to provide better health care? A) Bridge the salary gap between specialists and primary care physicians. B) Extend primary care to patients with chronic diseases. C) Recruit more medical students by offering them loans. D) Reduce the tuition of students who choose primary care as their major.

Passage Three

For hundreds of millions of years, turtles (海龟) have struggled out of the sea to lay their eggs on sandy beaches, long before there were nature documentaries to celebrate them, or GPS satellites and marine biologists to track them, or volunteers to hand-carry the hatchlings (幼龟) down to the water's edge lest they become disoriented by headlights and crawl towards a motel parking lot instead. A formidable wall of bureaucracy has been erected to protect their prime nesting sites on the Atlantic coastlines. With all that attention paid to them, you'd think these creatures would at least have the gratitude not to go extinct.

But Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness, and a report by the Fish and Wildlife Service showed a worrisome drop in the populations of several species of North Atlantic sea turtles, notably loggerheads, which can grow to as much as 400 pounds. The South Florida nesting population,

the largest, has declined by 50% in the last decade, according to Elizabeth Griffin, a marine biologist with the environmental group Oceana. The figures prompted Oceana to petition the government to upgrade the level of protection for the North Atlantic loggerheads from “threatened” to “endangered” —meaning they are in danger of disappearing without additional help.

Which raises the obvious question: what else do these turtles want from us, anyway? It turns out, according to Griffin, that while we have done a good job of protecting the turtles for the weeks they spend on land (as egg-laying females, as eggs and as hatchlings), we have neglected the years they spend in the ocean. “The threat is from commercial fishing,” says Griffin. Trawlers (which drag large nets through the water and along the ocean floor) and longline fishers (which can deploy thousands of hooks on lines that can stretch for miles) take a heavy toll on turtles. Of course, like every other environmental issue today, this is playing out against the background of global warming and human interference with natural ecosystems. The narrow strips of beach on which the turtles lay their eggs are being squeezed on one side by development and on the other by the threat of rising sea levels as the oceans warm. Ultimately we must get a handle on those issues as well, or a creature that outlived the dinosaurs (恐龙) will meet its end at the hands of humans, leaving

our descendants to wonder how a creature so ugly could have won so much affection.

1. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.

A) human activities have changed the way turtles survive B) efforts have been made to protect turtles from dying out

C) government bureaucracy has contributed to turtles' extinction

D) marine biologists are looking for the secret of turtles' reproduction

2

What does the author mean by “Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness” (Line 1, Para. 2)?

A) Nature is quite fair regarding the survival of turtles. B) Turtles are by nature indifferent to human activities.

C) The course of nature will not be changed by human interference. D) The turtle population has decreased in spite of human protection.

3. What constitutes a major threat to the survival of turtles according to Elizabeth Griffin?

A) Their inadequate food supply. B) Unregulated commercial fishing. C) Their lower reproductive ability. D) Contamination of sea water.

How does global warming affect the survival of turtles? A) It threatens the sandy beaches on which they lay eggs.

B) The changing climate makes it difficult for their eggs to hatch. C) The rising sea levels make it harder for their hatchlings to grow. D) It takes them longer to adapt to the high beach temperature.

5. The last sentence of the passage is meant to _____.

A) persuade human beings to show more affection for turtles B) stress that even the most ugly species should be protected C) call for effective measures to ensure sea turtles' survival

D) warn our descendants about the extinction of species

Passage Four

There are few more sobering online activities than entering data into college-tuition calculators and gasping as the Web spits back a six-figure sum. But economists say

families about to go into debt to fund four years of partying, as well as studying, can console themselves with the knowledge that college is an investment that, unlike many bank stocks, should yield huge dividends.

A 2008 study by two Harvard economists notes that the “labor-market premium to skill” — or the amount college graduates earned that's greater than what high-school graduates earned — decreased for much of the 20th century, but has come back with a vengeance (报复性地) since the 1980s. In 2005, the typical full-time year-round US worker with a four-year college degree earned \$50,900, 62% more than the \$31,500 earned by a worker with only a high-school diploma. There's no question that going to college is a smart economic choice. But a look at the strange variations in tuition reveals that the choice about which college to attend doesn't come down merely to dollars and cents. Does going to Columbia University (tuition, room and board \$49,260 in 2007-08) yield a 40% greater return than attending the University of Colorado at Boulder as an out-of-state student

(\$35,542)? Probably not. Does being an out-of-state student at the University of Colorado at Boulder yield twice the amount of income as being an in-state student (\$17,380) there? Not likely.

No, in this consumerist age, most buyers aren't evaluating college as an investment, but rather as a consumer product — like a car or clothes or a house. And with such purchases, price is only one of many crucial factors to consider.

As with automobiles, consumers in today's college marketplace have vast choices, and people search for the one that gives them the most comfort and satisfaction in line with their budgets. This accounts for the willingness of people to pay more for different types of experiences (such as attending a private liberal-arts college or going to an out-of-state public school that has a great marine-biology program). And just as two auto purchasers might spend an equal amount of money on very different cars, college students (or, more accurately, their parents) often show a willingness to pay essentially the same price for vastly different products. So which is it? Is college an investment product like a stock or a consumer product like a car? In keeping with the automotive world's hottest consumer trend, maybe it's best to characterize it as a hybrid (混合动力汽车): an expensive consumer product that, over time, will pay rich dividends.

1. What's the opinion of economists about going to college?

A) Huge amounts of money is being wasted on campus socializing. B) It doesn't pay to run into debt to receive a college education. C) College education is rewarding in spite of the startling costs. D) Going to college doesn't necessarily bring the expected returns.

2. The two Harvard economists note in their study that, for much of the 20th century, ____.

A) enrollment kept decreasing in virtually all American colleges and universities B) the labor market preferred high-school graduates to college graduates C) competition for university admissions was far more fierce than today

D) the gap between the earnings of college and high-school graduates narrowed 3. Students who attend an in-state college or university can _____. A) save more on tuition B) receive a better education C) take more liberal-arts courses D) avoid traveling long distances

4. In this consumerist age, most parents _____. A) regard college education as a wise investment B) place a premium on the prestige of the college C) think it crucial to send their children to college

ge D) consider college education a consumer product

5

What is the chief consideration when students choose a college today? A) Their employment prospects after graduation. B) A satisfying experience within their budgets. C) Its facilities and learning environment.

D) Its ranking among similar institutions.

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