

## 1999 年考研英语真题答案

**Section I: Structure and Vocabulary (20 points)****Part A (5 points)**

|        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. [D] | 2. [B] | 3. [A] | 4. [C] | 5. [A]  |
| 6. [D] | 7. [B] | 8. [D] | 9. [C] | 10. [A] |

**Part B (5 points)**

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. [D] were       | 12. [D] saving        |
| 13. [C] family-run | 14. [C] environmental |
| 15. [B] that       | 16. [A] in            |
| 17. [C] to make    | 18. [D] skinned       |
| 19. [B] great      | 20. [D] unless        |

**Part C (10 points)**

|         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 21. [A] | 22. [D] | 23. [C] | 24. [B] | 25. [A] |
| 26. [C] | 27. [A] | 28. [B] | 29. [D] | 30. [C] |
| 31. [C] | 32. [B] | 33. [D] | 34. [C] | 35. [C] |
| 36. [B] | 37. [A] | 38. [B] | 39. [D] | 40. [B] |

**Section II: Cloze Test (10 points)**

|         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 41. [D] | 42. [A] | 43. [B] | 44. [A] | 45. [B] |
| 46. [C] | 47. [D] | 48. [C] | 49. [A] | 50. [D] |

**Section III: Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

|         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 51. [B] | 52. [C] | 53. [A] | 54. [D] | 55. [A] |
| 56. [C] | 57. [D] | 58. [B] | 59. [B] | 60. [D] |
| 61. [C] | 62. [A] | 63. [B] | 64. [C] | 65. [D] |
| 66. [A] | 67. [A] | 68. [B] | 69. [D] | 70. [A] |

**Section IV: English-Chinese Translation (15 points)**

71. 几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定，但现代史学家的实践最趋向于认为历史学是试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。

72. 人们之所以关注历史研究的方法论，主要是因为史学界内部意见不一，其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。

73. 在这种转变中，历史学家研究历史时，那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。

74. 所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念，还是指历史探究中各个具体领域适用的研究手段，人们对此意见不一。

75. 这种谬误同样存在于历史传统派和历史社科派；前者认为历史就是史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论，后者认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。

### **Section V: Writing (15 points)**

76. 参考范文

The two graphs tell us something about population growth and wildlife extinction in the U.S. From 1800, the American population has been growing all the time. In the 100 years from 1600 to 1700, the number of wildlife species remained almost stable, with the next 200 years witnessing a growing trend in wildlife extinction. It can be easily seen that the more the human beings, the fewer the animal species.

There may be several reasons for this effect. First, as human population expands, more and more wild animals are hunted for food. Second, due to all kinds of pollution and the damage of ecosystem caused by man, some animals have nowhere to live. Third, some animals are of great medical value, they become the targets for making money.

It is time we took some measures to stop this disturbing trend. On one hand, government should pass some laws and regulations to prevent people from killing more wild animals and forbid further damage to our environment. On the other hand, we should cultivate the awareness that animals are our friends and their extinction poses a threat rather than brings benefits to us. Only when human beings live in harmony with all kinds of animals can we really build a beautiful and healthy world.

