

同等学力人员申请硕士学位
全国英语统考指南



题型专项训练
改错·翻译·写作

English

殷晓芳 编著

新大纲
新题型

大连理工大学出版社

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总 序

随着《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》(以后简称考试大纲)的正式出台,指导此类考试便可以建立起较之以往更为明确和完善的操作体系。于是,我们几位近年从事“申请硕士学位”英语考试教学的同仁在经过精心筹划和取得众多考生的热情拥趸之下,历经数月余的教学经验的整理和编写工作,终于完成了这套“学位考试”指导丛书。本套丛书包括《题型专项训练——听力·词汇·阅读·综合填空》、《题型专项训练——改错·翻译·写作》、《仿真试题精解》和《最新词汇考点及用法手册》。下面就考试大纲的特点和本丛书的内容做一概括分析和说明。

一、关于考试大纲的特点分析及应对方略

1. 题型丰富,组合灵活。纵观考试大纲的组成,较之“试用”大纲的主要区别是新大纲纳入了几项新的测试内容——听力理解中的听写,辨错与改错中的短文改错和汉译英中单句翻译,而且各大部分的题量和分值都具有相当的弹性,即可以因题型的不同组合产生不同的分数构成,但总分保持不变。

2. 难度攀升,选材应时。①在听力理解部分增设听写项目,对考生是个不小的难题,因为听力既是难点,附之以写就更添忙乱。有鉴于此,希望考生在复习时要勤于耳和手,心无旁骛,通过实践增强克服困难的信心。②阅读理解中对考生阅读速度的要求是80~100词/分钟,此部分有5~6篇字数在300词~400词左右的短

文,加之 25~30 个问题,题量是相当可观的,这就要求考生在复习时还要勤于脑和眼,只有多读多练才能按考试要求完成任务。③辨错与改错中的短文改错也可谓综合改错,因为它将改错从句法上升到语篇的语义逻辑,因此,较单纯的句子改错也增加了难度。语篇改错需要完备的语法知识和一定的写作积累。④翻译中增设单句改错对考生掌握句型能力的要求也相应提高了,而且考生需要储备一些与时代话题相关的语汇,不注意这一点,即使是英语基础比较好的考生也难免懊悔大意失荆州。⑤从与考试大纲配套的考试样题的选材来看,有相当一部分内容颇具时代特征。比如,综合填空中的短文话题与“可持续发展”有关;翻译中出现了“改革开放”,“跨国文化”等字眼;写作中要求考生写出近些年来生活的变化。特别需要一提的是,词汇样题中的大多数句子都反应时代内容。如果考生平素不养成阅读英文报章和期刊的习惯,恐难以形成“时髦”话语的语感,因此也就降低了答题的准确率。这就昭示出,考生的复习内容也要求新,不能只使用陈旧的语言资料,要选择一套语言准确地道,选材新颖的考试丛书作为指导。

二、关于“丛书”的成书构思和内容阐述

1. 基于我们对考试大纲的认识和对样题的分析,我们决定在《题型专项训练——听力·词汇·阅读·综合填空》和《题型专项训练——改错·翻译·写作》两本书中摒弃以往单纯的理论说教和不切要害的示范说明,而是以分析样题为切入点,追寻命题规律,提出应试对策,并辅以对策例解。相信这种编写思想会更有的放矢,更具抛砖引玉的作用。

2. 《题型专项训练——听力·词汇·阅读·综合填空》主要针对学位考试客观题——听力理解,词汇,阅读理解和综合填空等部分进行编写;《题型专项训练——改错·翻译·写作》则围绕主观题——辨错与改错,翻译和写作等项目成书。两本书均主要由“题

型分析和解题对策”，“同步练习精编”，“参考答案与答案解析”三部分构成。特别是为体现考试大纲所强调的“试卷二(主观测试)达不到18分者，不论试卷一(客观测试)得分多少，均按不及格处理”的评价原则，我们加大了对主观题应试指导的力度，对翻译和写作做了低分剖析和高分透视，以使考生在备考中既知举步跋涉之难，又具别有洞天之感。《仿真测试题精解》一书针对考试大纲全面出击，刻意仿拟全真的考试氛围，帮助考生培养临场感觉，在实践中，斟酌损益，逐步调整解题战术，合理安排做题时间。《最新词汇考点及用法手册》对学位考试必考词汇进行解注，同时提供同义词，形近词辨析参考，简明扼要地指导考生渡过词汇关卡。

此外，本丛书与听力有关的分册均配有录音磁带，由美籍专家录音，语音地道、流畅。

现在，这套丛书已全面问世了。我们几位作者一直期待着读者读罢此书能卸掉以往的沉重和焦灼，对考试产生跃跃欲试的冲动，摆出“磨刀霍霍”的招势。衷心希望我们的辛劳之作能定格在灿烂的收获场面。

编著者

1999年3月

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第一部分 考试题型与解题对策

辨 错 与 改 错

ERROR DETECTION & CORRECTION

【本章提要】 本章总体编写思路严格沿循考试大纲的规定,对学位考试可能出现的语法辨错与改错题型进行归类,提出应试对策,包括辨错思路与改错要领并配备改错思路例解。对短文改错也将作较为全面系统的指导。

一、考试题型

本部分共设 10~15 题,每题 1 分。考试时间为 10~15 分钟。题型为单句改错或短文改错。单句改错中,每题标出四个单词或短语,要求考生先找出其中的错误来,再进行改正。短文改错要求学生根据上下文辨认出错误,并改正错误。(注:短文改错为新增题型)

二、题型举例

A. 单句改错 Sentence Error Detection and Correction

Directions: *In this section, there are ten sentences. Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases marked A. B. C. or D.*

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Mark the corresponding letter and put the corrections on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. In spite of the ever-increasing exploitation of natural resources, A
that has now reached dangerous proportion, little has been done C
B on a world-wide scale to slow down or stop this process.
D

答题方式: 1. B (which)

2. To the best of my knowledge, the climate in Arizona is better A B
year-round than any other state.
C D

答题方式: 2. D (that in any other state)

3. Historians often suspect that it is not politicians and journalists B
A but it is they who have the deepest insight into contemporary C
D events.

答题方式: 3. B (or)

4. These differences should not hinder us from establishing normal A
state relations, still less they should lead to war.
B C D

答题方式: 4. C (should they)

5. Eventually, I could sit on the porch with a glass and think about C
A B him more in pleasure than remorseful.
D

答题方式: 5. D (in remorse)

6. In team-teaching one person may teach reading, whereas the C
A B

other dealing with conversational skills.
D

答题方式: 6. D (may deal with)

7. Some small magazines are put out by two or three persons, but
A B
the big, general publication are tremendously complicated.
C D
operations.

答题方式: 7. C (publications)

8. The complex society of a modern civilization would be impossible
A B
not having the art of writing.
C D

答题方式: 8. C (without)

9. It is a phenomenon known as temperature inversion what causes
A B
the worst smog in places such as Los Angeles.
C D

答题方式: 9. B (that)

10. Alexander Graham Bell received a patent in 1880 for the ideas of
A B C
using light to relay sound via a telephone.
D

答题方式: 10. C (the idea of)

B. 短文错改 Passage Error Detection and Correction

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with ten mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to add a word, cross out a word or change a word. Then mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (Λ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the

blank. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank.

Many people are confused about cloning (克隆) and think it is a new copy of himself. However in fact is a new individual with the same genetic makeup. If you have an identical twin, that would essentially be the same as having a clone.

Your clone would not have your memories or ideas. It would start out like an infant and grow up normally. It would have your age, it would start over.

You are incorrect in assuming that you could harvest organs from a clone and would not have to worry about rejection. However, this would not assure immortality (不朽), only a supply of organs in a case you have a heart or kidney or liver problem. But it is not as if that you can change all the parts of your body (your muscles, bones, brains, nerves, intestines (肠) and lots of other parts are not replaceable and would still be old). This is of course doesn't deal with the ethical problems (would you kill your identical twin to obtain his heart for a heart transplant?).

答题方式: 1. himself—themselves

2. fact is—fact it is

3. have—had

4. like—as

5. would have—would not have

6. incorrect—correct

7. in a case—in case

8. as if that you—as if you

9. brains—brain

10. This is of—This of

三、单句改错应考对策

1. 单句改错主要考查考生对英语语法规则的掌握及应用能力。差错点一般围绕以下方面设立：(1)一致关系；(2)句型结构；(3)时态、语态和语气；(4)并列连接词和从属连接词；(5)比较状语从句；(6)非谓语动词；(7)情态动词；(8)平行结构；(9)习惯搭配；(10)其他重要概念，等等。考生在考前应对本章下文所提供的各方面应试要点加以熟记，并认真揣摩例解，再结合本书设立的练习以致融会贯通。

2. 分项例析

(1) 一致关系

① 重要出错点设置

- a. 倒装结构中的主谓语在数上不一致(There be 句型，“副词+谓语+主语”句型等)。
- b. 从句、不定式短语、动名词短语(包括抽象名词短语)作主语，谓语该用单数而没用。
- c. 主语与谓语之间有定语从句或其他结构使其相距较远，造成误认主语。
- d. 关系代词作主语的定语从句中谓语的数的问题。
- e. 主语带有 with, as well as, such as, like 等附加成分时，谓语的数的问题。
- f. 代词与所指代的名词在数和格上不一致。

g. 集合名词或与-s 结尾的名词作主语时, 谓语的数的问题。

②改错思路例解

- Despite much research, there are still certain elements in the life cycle of the insect that is not fully understood.
A B C D

D (are)。此题中选项 D 处于定语从句中, 确定 that 的指代名词是解题关键。that 指代 elements 而非 the insect, 故 is 应改为 are。

- It has been estimated that only 21 percent of the world's land surface are cultivatable and only 7.6 percent is actually under cultivation.
A B C D

C (is cultivatable)。the world's land surface 为一整体名词, 无论它的百分比是多少, 都应视为单数。

- He is the only one of the children who often speak ill of others behind their backs.
A B C D

A (speaks)。one of the children 前边有 only 修饰时, 定语从句中的引导词 who 的先行词应视为 one 而不是 the children, 所以 speak 应改为 speaks。

- The interval between two successive passages of a star across the meridian (子午线) are called a sidereal day (恒星日).
A B C D

D (is)。此句中主语 the interval 和谓语间有介词短语相隔, 容易误认主语为 passages。

- The effects of environment versus those of heredity, a subject long argued by those studying human behavior, is still not
A B C D

definitely known.

D (are)。此长句主谓语间插入一同位语: a subject... behavior, 但主语是 effects, 为复数, 所以 is 应改为 are。

- Growth of trees, like that of shrubs, require the successive addition of many layers of woody issue to the original young seedling.
A B C D

B (requires)。抽象名词短语 growth of trees 作主语, 谓语用单数形式。

- A series of debates among the colleges are to be held on TV from today on.
A B C D

B (is)。此句中 a series of debates 应视为一个整体, 其后谓语用单数。

- The audience actually has quite different tastes in music. Some like classical music while others enjoy popular songs.
A B C D

B (have)。此处 audience 应视为复数, 因为后文提示 audience 中人们的品味是不同的。

- The term technology refers to the discoveries and inventions that help people improve its way of life.
A B C D

C (their)。people 虽形为单数但意指复数。its 改为 their 与 people 相对应。

- Every boy and every girl in our class are determined to support the poor elderly lady by doing certain part-time jobs.
A B C D

A (is)。Every n_1 + every n_2 + ... every n_n 作主语,其后谓语用单数形式。

- It is required by law that a husband have to pay the debts of his wife until formal notice is given that he no longer has to pay her.

D (them)。them 指代前文的 debts 而不是 his wife。

(2) 句型结构

① 重要出错点设置

- 在强调句型 It was (not until)... that... 中将 that 换成 before, when, which 等词。
- 句中含有要求必须倒装的词或短语,句子却使用了正常语序。
- 倒装形式有误(比如对 speaks → does speak 和 spoke → did speak 倒装将 did 和 does 移至主语前应用 speak 却依然保持原形)
- There be 句型的变体形式 there to be 和 there being 的误用。
- 在 as... as 结构中,第一个 as 为副词,其后没紧随形容词或其他副词。
- 在 no matter how, however, how 引导的状语从句中,它们所强调的副词和形容词未随之移至从句主语前。
- 在 Scarcely (Hardly)... when, No sooner... than, So... that 等组织的句子中未采用倒装形式。
- nor, so, neither 倒装的误用。

② 改错思路例解

- For there being successful communication, there must be

attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by

all present.

D

A (For there to be). there to be 为 there be 句型的变体形式，此句中表示目的。

- It was not until the teacher criticized me when I realized how much time I had wasted in playing.

B (that). It was not until... that 为强调句型。

- To such an extent did she hated him that she could not bear sitting at the same table with him.

B (did she hate). hated 可分解为 did+hate, 将 did 移至 she 前应采用 hate 形式。

- Only when we give full play to man's initiative we can make full use of machines to transform nature.

C (can we). 以 only 修饰状语从句开头的句子，主句采用倒装形式。

- No sooner the railway builders had put down their luggage than they rushed to the works sites.

A (No sooner had the railway builders). 用 No sooner... than 组织句子主句倒装。

- So involved with their computers the children become that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.

D