

同等学力人员申请硕士学位

英语全国统考专项训练

(试卷二)

白靖宇 主编

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【内容简介】 本书根据同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考试卷二(Paper Two)的内容和形式编写。全书共有四个部分:第一部分为辨错与改错;第二部分为汉译英;第三部分为写作;第四部分为试卷二强化模拟试题。书末还附录了两套《大纲》样题,供参考。

本书重点突出、针对性强,旨在通过专项强化训练帮助考生达到《大纲》试卷二的要求,突破 18 分大关,顺利通过英语水平考试。

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考专项训练

(试卷二)

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前 言

国务院学位委员会办公室最新公布的《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)明确规定:本考试分为试卷一和试卷二。试卷一以客观测试为主;试卷二以主观测试为主。两卷满分 100 分。试卷一占总分的 65%,试卷二占总分的 35%;达到总分的 60%为及格。试卷二达不到 18 分者,不论试卷一得分多少,均按不及格处理。不言而喻,试卷二主观测试成为本考试最关键的部分,否则一切努力都会前功尽弃,以失败而告终。考生对此应有清醒的认识,并应引起高度重视。

基于《大纲》的要求和上述认识,我们编写了这本《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考专项训练(试卷二)》,目的是帮助考生熟悉和掌握试卷二的内容和形式,提高主观题应试能力,突破试卷二的 18 分大关,为取得英语水平合格证书和申请硕士学位打下坚实的基础。

本书是按照《大纲》试卷二(Paper Two)的内容和形式编写的。全书共有四个部分:第一部分为辨错与改错;第二部分为汉译英;第三部分为写作;第四部分为试卷二强化模拟试题。书末还附录了《大纲》的两套样题,供参考。

本书不仅适用于同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考,也适用于大学英语四、六级和考研英语主观测试。

限于水平,书中难免有错误和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 12 月

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第一节 测试目标与试题分析

1. 单句改错(Error Detection and Correction with Individual Sentences)

答案: (C) to see 应改成 to be seen。

答案: (B) come 应改成 have come。

- 1 -

- 3) On each side of the highway was hundreds of billboards advertising everything from modern motels to roadside stands that sell fresh fruit and bedspreads.
A B C D

答案: (B) was 应改成 were。

此句为倒装结构, 主语是 hundreds of billboards... bedspreads。主语为复数, 谓语应在数上与主语一致。

- 4) The replacement of shops such as the grocer's and chemist's by cafes have left the housewives with insufficient facilities for shopping.
A B C D

答案: (C) have left 应改成 has left。

主语 replacement 为单数, 谓语也应为相应的单数形式。

- 5) So great was the influence of Thomas Paine on his own time that John Adams suggested that the era was called "The Age of Paine".
A B C D

答案: (D) was called 应改成 (should) be called。

suggest 接宾语从句时, 无论 suggest 为现在时、过去时还是完成时形式, 从句中的谓语动词都应用 (should) + 动词原形表示虚拟语气。

- 6) I often wonder what my life would be like if I didn't go to the beach that afternoon when I was 14.
A B C D

答案: (C) didn't go 应改成 hadn't gone to。

此句含与过去事实相反的假设条件句, 从句应用 had + 过去分词。

- 7) He said that the passenger must have had an accident, otherwise he would arrive by that time.
A B C D

答案: (C) would arrive 应改成 would have arrived。

此句第二个分句是由 otherwise (否则……) 引导的含蓄虚拟语气结构, 表示推测后的结果, 推测发生在过去, 所以用 would have arrived。

- 8) Annoying at the long check-out lines, the shopper began to sigh loudly, tap his foot, and glance at his watch.
A B C D

答案: (A) Annoying 应改成 Annoyed。

主语 shopper 为 annoy 这一动作的受动者, 为被动关系, 应用表被动的过去分词 annoyed (be annoyed at... 为……而生气)。

- 9) The president devoted his energies to update the curricula, making the education offered at Washington College as meaningful and usual as possible.
A B C D

答案: (B) update 应改成 updating。

词组 devote ... to ... 中, to 为介词, 而不是不定式符号, 后面只能接名词或动名词。

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

答案: (B) that 应改成 which。

此句为非限定性定语从句,不能用 that 引导。

- 11) The police finally caught up with the man whom they thought was the escaped prisoner.

答案: (C) whom 应改成 who。

who 在定语从句中作主语,相当于 the man. they thought 为插入语。

- 12) If you want a real effective stereo that plays music clearly, you'd better buy a graphic equalizer.

答案: (B) real 应改成 really。

real 为形容词,不能修饰形容词 effective,应该用副词 really。

- 13) The scientists, concerned about the potential hazards, wanted the latest research finding made publicly.

答案: (D) publicly 应改成 public。

副词 publicly 主要作状语,修饰形容词、动词、副词或全句。此句意为“使最新研究成果公开”,应用形容词 public 作宾语补足语。

- 14) Clearly, Japan is still not very well understood in the West; what Westerners do know seems to be either extremely negative nor extremely positive.

答案: (D) nor 应改成 or。

表示并列关系的连词 either ... or 必须并列出现,意为“不是……就是……”。1996 年第 7 题又一次考了这对连词。(Failure to advertise could result in either reduced sales and less profit nor legal actions. 答案: (D) nor 应改成 or)。

- 15) Among all the poems I have read recently, Thomas Hardy's "The Darkling Thrust" seems the most relevant to our times.

答案: (A) Among 应改成 Of。

among, of 都是用来表示最高级形式比较范围的介词,among 相当于“one of”,of all 经常搭配出现,among 不能与 all 连用。

- 16) At school he found that he hated eating in the dining-room, studied for his chemistry class, and doing his laundry.

答案: (C) studied 应改成 studying。

根据英语并列结构原则,hated 的宾语应为相同形式,此处应均为动名词短语。

- 17) To the best of my knowledge, the climate in Arizona is better year-round than any other state.

答案: (D) any other state 应改成 that of any other state。

the climate in Arizona 与 any other state 不具可比性,应用 that of(相当于 the climate of)使两个对比成分具有可比性。

- 18) As for the influence of computerization, nowhere we have seen the results more clearly
 A B
 than in the U. S., which really have surprised us all.
 C D

答案: (B) we have seen 应改成 have are seen。

否定意义的词(nowhere)放在句首,句子主谓要用倒装形式。

2. 短文改错 (Error Detection and Correction with Short Essay)

在一篇短文的右边有 10 个带有底线的数字,与其相对的句子中有一处错误,要求考生辨认出错误并改正。本题主要测试考生对英语基本句型、句子结构和语法知识的综合应用能力,对考生提出了更高的要求,难度较大。下面我们以《大纲》样题为例予以说明。

Another possible source of loans are a life insurance policy. 1. _____

When you study insurance, you will learn that some types of life insurance have cash or loan value. Anyone who owns this type of 2. _____

insurance may borrow up to the number of its cash value. 3. _____

Life insurance loans are easy to obtain. The rate charged is less than that for almost any other type of loan available for consumers. This is because the lender takes none risk. Also, borrowers may take as long as they want to repay their loans. Although that may seem like an advantage, but it can also be a disadvantage. When a borrower is not required to repay a loan within certain time, it is easy to let it run on and on. This increases the dollar cost of a loan because interest must be paid for as long as the loan continues. Also, the amount the insurance company will pay for case of death is reduced by the amount of the loan. For example, suppose that someone with \$10,000 of insurance borrows \$2,000 and dies leaving the loan unpaying. The insurance company would pay only \$8,000 to the person entitled to receive the money. Of course, if the \$2,000 loan had been obtained from another source, it would still have to be paid.

3. 答案及分析

1) are—is

此句主语的中心词 source 是单数,谓语动词也应与其一致,用单数。

2) have cash—have a cash

在这个句子中,value 用作可数名词,意思是“价格,交换力,购买力”。因此,value 前要用不定冠词 a。

3) number—amount

the amount of ……的价值;the number of ……数量。

4) for—to

to 表示关连,联系,意为“对于,在于,关于”;for 表示目的,意思是“为了”。

5) none—no

否定名词通常用 no。none of... 表示“……中任何一个人(或事物,任何部分)都不”。

6) advantage, but it—advantage, it

although 引导让步状语从句,主句前无须用并列连词 but。

7) within certain—within a certain

a certain time 某一时刻。

8) a—the

loan (贷款)在这里是特指,要用定冠词 the。

9) for—in

in case of... 假使……,如果发生……,万一……。

10) unpaying—unpaid

unpay 与宾语 the loan 为被动关系,所以要用过去分词作宾语补足语。

第二节 测试重点和难点

一、时态和语态

- 1) I could not remember him, but I knew that he had been my mother's brother, that he had taken me as a parentless child to his house.
A B C D

答案:(B) had been 应改成 was。

B 项动作与 A 项同时发生,应该与 A 项同为一般过去式。

- 2) When Reeves caught his finger in the car door, he did not cry even though it must have hurt him a great deal.
A B C D

答案:(D) hurted 应改成 hurt。

hurt 的过去分词应为 hurt。

- 3) Learning a foreign language is especially difficult for those who had never learned one before.
A B C D

答案：(C) had 应改成 have。

此句意为“对那些从来没学过外语的人们来说……”。本句动词的动作从过去开始，延续到现在，应该用现在完成时。

- 4) The teacher had already given the homework assignment when he had remembered that Monday was a holiday.
A B C D

答案：(B) had remembered 应改成 remembered。

B 项动作发生在主句动作之后，主句为过去完成时，从句为一般过去式。

- 5) The old professor asked himself whether his research group can finish such a complicated experiment.
A B C D

答案：(B) can 应改成 could。

此句主句谓语为过去时，则从句谓语应为过去时的某种形式。

- 6) Most of the sun's heat that strikes the earth escapes into space and wastes.
A B C D

答案：(D) wastes 应改成 is wasted。

most of the sun's heat 既是 escape 动作的发出者，也是 waste 动作的承受者，应该用 waste 的被动语态。

- 7) We can be relied on William to carry out this mission, for his judgement is always sound.
A B C D

答案：(A) be relied on 应改成 rely on。

we 为 rely on 这一动作的发出者，应该用主动语态 rely on。

- 8) Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication in that the advertiser pays for the message to deliver.
A B C D

答案：(D) deliver 应改成 be delivered。

message 为 deliver 这一动作的承受者，应用被动语态 be delivered。

- 9) The first library in that town has established in 1950.
A B C D

答案：(C) has established 应改成 was established。

主语 library 为 establish 动作的承受者，所以谓语动词要用被动语态。本句时间状语 in 1950 表示过去，谓语应为一般过去式。

- 10) Jane has written letters all afternoon and she has not finished yet.
A B C D

答案：(A) has written 应改成 has been writing。

“写信”的动作发生在过去并持续了 all afternoon，直到说话的时候还在继续，所以谓语动

词要用现在完成进行时。

二、主谓语一致

- 1) Many people who live in New York City thinks that life in a large city offers special advantages.
A B C D

答案: (B) thinks 应改成 think。

主语 people(人们)为复数。因此,根据主谓语一致原则,谓语也应相应地改为复数形式 think。

- 2) The number of residents who have been questioned on this matter are quite small.
A B C D

答案: (D) are 应改成 is。

主语为单数(the number of residents),因此谓语也应相应地改为单数形式 is。

- 3) His studies on the life and contributions of Clifford Odets is versatile and impressive.
A B C D

答案: (C) is 应改成 are。

主语 studies 为复数形式,因此谓语也应相应地改为复数 are。

- 4) Buying clothes are often a very time-consuming practice because those clothes that a person likes are rarely the ones that fit him or her.
A B C D

答案: (A) are 应改成 is。

主语为动名词词组(如本句中的 buying clothes)时,谓语部分应为单数。

- 5) None of the students has finished the exam yet.
A B C D

答案: (B) has 应改成 have。

none 后面接复数名词 students 时,谓语用复数。

- 6) Neither John nor Bill are going to the seashore today.
A B C D

答案: (C) are 应改成 is。

在 neither ... nor ... 结构中,nor 后面为单数名词时,谓语用单数。

- 7) The actor, along with his agent and some friends, are going to a party tonight.
A B C D

答案: (C) are 应改成 is。

along with, together with, accompanied by, as well as 等引导的人或事物不包括在主语内,谓语动词不受其影响,应与主语保持一致。本句中主语 the actor 为单数,所以 are 应改为 is。

- 8) Twenty-five dollars are too much to pay for that bag.
A B C D

答案: (B) are 应改成 is。

主语 twenty-five dollars 表示钱数,作整体讲为单数,谓语也应相应改为单数形式 is。

- 9) Many a man think life is meaningless without a lofty purpose.
A B C D

答案: (A) think 应改成 thinks。

主语 many a man 虽然意思为复数“许多人”,但形式为单数,谓语也相应为单数。

- 10) There is various means of increasing our agricultural production.
A B C D

答案: (A) is 应改成 are。

单、复数同形的 means 在此句中因为有 various“各种各样的”一词修饰,故为复数,谓语应该用相应的复数形式。

三、虚拟语气

- 1) If the term had been better, the borrower would accept the bank's proposal even though he disagreed with some of the conditions.
A B C D

答案: (B) would accept 应改成 would have accepted。

从句与过去事实相反,主句谓语动词应为 would/should/could/might + have + 过去分词。

- 2) It is suggested that I will come here for the sunshine before I started for home.
A B C D

答案: (A) will come 应改成 (should) come。

由 It is suggested that 引导的主语从句中动词用原形式“should + 动词原形”,表示虚拟语气。

- 3) I would rather that they do not travel during the bad weather, but they insist that they should return home today.
A B C D

答案: (A) do not 应改成 did not。

would rather that 引导的从句中,用一般过去时表示与现在事实相反。

- 4) We wish today was sunny so that we could spend the day in the country.
A B C D

答案: (A) was 应改成 were。

wish 引导的宾语从句与现在事实相反,谓语动词要用一般过去时,此时 be 不论单复数都用 were。

- 5) Were there no sun light, air and water, there would have be no living things.
A B C D

答案: (C) would have be 应改成 would be。

与现在事实相反,主句谓语动词应为 would/should/could/might + 动词原形。

- 6) She would rather went to hospital yesterday than today.
A B C D

答案: (B) went 应改成 have gone。

would rather 在简单句中表示过去的愿望,后面跟 have + 过去分词。

- 7) If we didn't work hard in the past few years, things wouldn't be going so smoothly.
A B C D

答案: (A) didn't work 应改成 hadn't been working。

主句与现在事实相反,从句与过去事实相反。因此,主从句谓语动词要用虚拟形式并根据表

示的时间来调整。

- 8) Even if I were there, I shouldn't have been able to solve the problem by myself.
A B C D

答案: (A) were 应改成 had been。

此假设条件句与过去事实相反,从句谓语动词应该用 had + 过去分词。

- 9) If I had free time tomorrow, I would help you with your grammar.
A B C D

答案: (A) had 应改成 should have。

此假设条件句与将来事实相反,从句谓语动词应该用 should/were to + 动词原形。

- 10) His proposal is that we got rid of this bad habit.
A B C D

答案: (C) got 应改成 (should) get。

由 proposal, plan, request, suggestion 等引导的同位语从句和表语从句中使用虚拟语气,表示现在的用 (should) + 动词原形。

四、非谓语动词

- 1) I've been to the post office indeed, but I don't remember to post the letter. Perhaps my memory fails me.
A B C D

答案: (C) to post 应改成 posting。

remember to do sth. 表示“记住去做某事”; remember doing sth. 表示“记得做过某事”。

- 2) The author gave a detailed description basing on his personal observation of nature.
A B C D

答案: (C) basing 应改成 based。

description 为 base 这一动作的承受者,应该用过去分词作定语修饰。

- 3) He turned northward to correct his course, hoped to find the river and the canoe.
A B C D

答案: (C) hoped 应改成 hoping。

he 为 hope 这一动作的发出者,应该用现在分词作状语,表示目的。

- 4) At last, have held a letter for nearly five minutes in front of her glasses, she passed it to me.
A B C D

答案: (A) have held 应改成 having held。状语中的动作发生在主句动作之先并一直延续到主句动作之时,应用现在分词的完成时。

- 5) Some of the experiments to describe in the textbook are easy to perform.
A B C D

答案: (B) to describe 应改成 described。

experiments 为 describe 这一动作的承受者,应该用表示被动的过去分词作定语,相当于 which are described。

- 6) Obviously, the amount paid is comparatively small, for the State does not want people to stop to work in order to draw a handsome sum of money for doing nothing.
A B C D

答案: (D) to work 应改成 working。

stop working 意为停止工作, stop to work 意为停止(以前干的事)去工作。此句意为“……国家不愿让人们为了不劳而获而停止工作。”

- 7) The students to do all the exercises, the teacher went on to explain the text.
A B C D

答案: (A) to do 应改成 having done。

此句中 students 为 do the exercises 的逻辑主语,与句子主语 the teacher 不一致,因此 students 一句应用现在分词作状语,形成独立主格结构,又因分词动作完成在谓语动词之前,应该用现在分词的完成时。

- 8) Though he being now alone, he was not lost.
A B C D

答案: (B) he being 应改成 being。

though+分词,相当于一个省略了主语的状态从句。

- 9) You must follow the directions exactly and if you should become confusing, you must
A B
take the time to go back again and read them over.
C D

答案: (B) confusing 应改成 confused。

此句应该用过去分词作表语,表示被动关系。

- 10) The dentist said that if my tooth went worse I should have to have it pull out.
A B C D

答案: (D) pull 应改成 pulled。

make, have, get, help 等表示“致使”意义的动词,当要求被动意义的宾语补语时,一般用过去分词。例如: to make oneself heard, to have one's hair cut.

五、名词与代词

- 1) Those of us who work in that chemical plant should have their lungs X-rayed.
A B C D

答案: (C) their 应改成 our。

主语 those 后有 of us 限定,指的是我们中的一些人,属于“我们”范围。句中相应的代词 their 与它所指代的词在人称上不一致,应是 our。

- 2) You've to hurry up if you want to buy something because there's hardly something
A B C
left.
D

答案: (C) something 应改成 anything。

hardly 为否定副词,意为“几乎没有……”,“几乎不……”,只能与 anything 搭配。

- 3) The sun warms the earth, this makes it possible for plants to grow.
A B C D

答案: (B) this 应改成 which。

this 为指示代词,不能用来连接两个分句。关系代词 which 则可引出一个非限制性的定语从句,修饰前面整个句子。

- 4) Among us students are many foreigners who attend languages classes at the south campus.
A B C D

答案：(D) languages 应改成 language。

名词 language 修饰名词 classes, 只能以单数形式出现。

- 5) Laura spent such enjoyable vacation in Europe this summer that she plans to return as soon as she saves enough money.
A B C D

答案：(A) such enjoyable 应改成 such an enjoyable。

vacation 为可数名词的单数形式, 应该用句型“such a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词的单数形式”。

- 6) The committee have been arguing over the issue among itself for many hours.
A B C D

答案：(C) itself 应改成 themselves。

committee 为集合名词, 单、复数形式相同, 作单数时表示一个整体, 作复数时表示整体的所有成员, 此处 committee 意为“委员们”。

- 7) He is one of these rare men who are genuinely thoughtful and considerate of fellow-workers without intending to advance himself by these means.
A B C D

答案：(D) himself 应改成 themselves。

who 引导的定语从句修饰 these rare men, 与之相应, “为自己谋利”的“自己”应用反身代词 themselves。

- 8) Before the automobile, the horse-drawn carriage was the primary mean of private transportation.
A B C D

答案：(D) mean 应改成 means。

作“方式”, “手段”讲时, 应用单、复数同形的 means, 这一类词还有 arms, manners, clothes 等。

- 9) Mary carried a small bag in one hand. In another she carried the heavy case.
A B C D

答案：(C) another 应改成 the other。

the other 表示两个事物中未提及的另一个。例如：I have two brothers. One is at school, the other is in the army. 代词 another 表示“另外一个”。例如：Have another cup of tea.

- 10) One's reputation is entirely based on your ability to meet the expectations of your colleagues and your family.
A B C D

答案：(A) One's 应改成 Your。

不定代词 one 后常接 one's 或 oneself, his 或 himself。例如：One should always wash one's hair. 因此, A 项应与句中的代词一致。

六、形容词与副词

- 1) Despite the time of the year, yesterday's temperature was enough hot to turn on the air conditioning.
A B C D

答案: (C) enough hot 应改成 hot enough。

此句中 enough 为副词, 修饰形容词 hot, enough 作副词时, 放在所修饰的形容词之后。

- 2) That product that you bought at the lower price is the more inferior to the one that we sell at a slightly higher price.
A B C D

答案: (B) the more inferior 应改成 inferior。

形容词 inferior 本身带有比较的意思, 只以原形出现, 无比较级和最高级形式。

- 3) After a carefully investigation, we soon discovered that the house was infested with termites.
A B C D

答案: (A) carefully 应改成 careful。

副词 carefully 不能修饰名词 investigation, 应该用形容词 careful。

- 4) I enjoy music and I would like to hear the concert, but the tickets are so expensive. I can't hardly afford to go.
A B C D

答案: (D) can't hardly 应改成 can hardly。

副词 hardly 意为“几乎不”(almost not), 本身就具有否定的意义, 与否定词 can't 连用就构成双重否定, 与句意不符。

- 5) There are twenty species of wild roses in North America, all of which have prickly stems and large flowers which usually smell sweetly.
A B C D

答案: (D) sweetly 应改成 sweet。

smell 等表示感官的连系动词, 必须用形容词作表语。例如: He looks nervous. The food tastes awful.

- 6) The secretary looked careful on the floor for her earring.
A B C D

答案: (A) careful 应改成 carefully。

当 look 为连系动词时, 后接形容词作表语, 意为“显得……”。例如: She looks pretty. 此句中 look 为行为动词, 应该用副词 carefully 修饰。

- 7) My mother has three brothers, all elder than she. The eldest, George, is an editor.
A B C D

答案: (A) elder 应改成 older。

elder 作形容词时意为“较年长的”。例如: my elder sister, 但不能说 he is elder than I, 应说 he is older than I。

- 8) The wise man's influence over men's minds became far great after his death than in his
A B C D