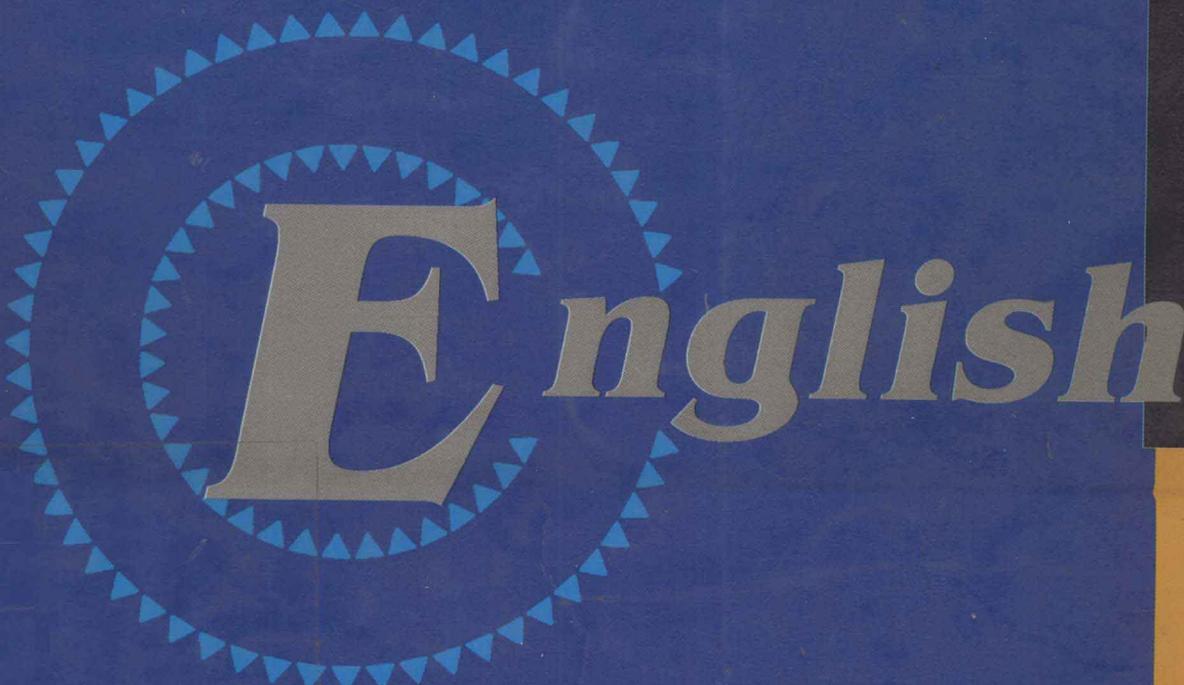


全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

# 英语

## 应试指导及水平测试

● 中国人民大学教授 张卫平 主编



English



海洋出版社

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

# 英语

## 应试指导及水平测试

中国人民大学教授 张卫平 主编

张卫平 王珠英 祝扬 张勇先 编写

海洋出版社

2000年·北京

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语应试指导及水平测试/张卫平主编. -北京:海洋出版社,2000

ISBN 7-5027-4988-8

I.全… II.张… III.英语-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 23488 号

责任印制:严国晋

海洋出版社 出版发行

(100081 北京市海淀区大慧寺路 8 号)

北京建筑工业印刷厂印刷 新华书店发行所经销

2000 年 4 月第 1 版 2000 年 4 月北京第 1 次印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:24.5

字数:608 千字 印数:1~5000 册

定价:35.00 元

海洋版图书印、装错误可随时退换

# 前 言

本书为全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语综合复习专用教材。

全书注重详尽讲解各项题型的测试要点和解题技巧,并与充实的例题相结合,同时提供大量的基础或强化训练题。参加编写的老师都具有考研辅导的丰富经验,在多年辅导讲座的实践中,摸索出一整套帮助考生复习和考试的有效方法,最终结晶为这本考研复习辅导教材。在编纂本书的过程中,我们根据新大纲的精神,以考生的实际需要为出发点,紧扣大纲,注意从考研试题难度不断加深的特点进行分析和讲解,力求为考生提供一本完善和实用的复习专用教材,帮助考生在最短的时间内获得最大的收益。

本书分为七部分,前五部分按照考研大纲规定的题型排列,分项辅导和讲解。第一部分语法结构和词汇;第二部分完形填空;第三部分阅读理解;第四部分英译汉;第五部分短文写作;第六部分对2000年考研英语试题进行了详尽的分析和讲解;第七部分编选了6套模拟水平测试题,并附了参考答案。我们在前五部分中根据考纲的要求分项讲解应试方法和技巧,同时通过分析历年试题和相关的例题概括出各项要点,用举例和讲解相结合的方式加以详细阐述,尤其注重实用性。为了使考生能通过实际训练提高应试能力,在前五部分中,我们为各类题型编选了大量的练习题,并配有答案或题解。

这本研究生英语考试复习辅导教材,是我们多年来考研辅导经验的结晶,希望它能帮助考生在2001年考研竞争中获得好成绩。

编 者

2000年4月于中国人民大学

# 目 录

第一部分 语法结构与词汇 (Structure and Vocabulary)	(1)
概述	(1)
一、语法结构填空题应试指导	(2)
1. 谓语动词的用法	(2)
I. 动词的时态	(2)
II. 动词的虚拟语气	(6)
2. 非谓语动词的用法	(11)
I. 动词不定式	(11)
II. 动名词	(15)
III. 分词	(20)
3. 情态动词的用法	(25)
4. 形容词和副词比较等级的用法	(27)
5. 主从复合句的用法	(32)
I. 名词性从句	(32)
II. 状语从句	(35)
III. 定语从句	(40)
6. 句子的倒装	(43)
语法结构基础练习题	(47)
答案和详解	(52)
二、语法辨错题应试指导	(56)
1. 词法问题: 动词、副词和形容词	(56)
2. 非限定动词问题	(59)
3. 句子的主动和被动结构问题	(62)
4. 句子结构的问题: 一致性概念	(63)
语法辨错基础练习题	(73)
答案和详解	(76)
三、词汇题应试指导	(79)
1. 短语和习惯用语	(80)
2. 同义词和近义词的分辨	(92)
3. 拼法易混淆的词	(94)
词汇基础练习题	(96)
答案和详解	(100)
四、语法结构与词汇强化练习题及答案	(105)
语法结构与词汇强化练习题	(105)

答案 .....	(121)
<b>第二部分 完形填空 (Cloze Test)</b> .....	(123)
一、完形填空题应试指导 .....	(123)
二、完形填空强化练习题 .....	(126)
三、完形填空强化练习题答案及详解 .....	(131)
<b>第三部分 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)</b> .....	(138)
概 述 .....	(138)
一、阅读速度和方法 .....	(138)
1. 阅读速度 .....	(138)
2. 阅读方法 .....	(139)
二、掌握所读材料的主旨和大意 .....	(143)
三、了解重要的事实和细节 .....	(154)
四、学会猜词,提高阅读的准确性 .....	(161)
1. 猜测词义的方法 .....	(162)
2. 阅读理解中的词汇考题例解 .....	(165)
五、进行合理的判断,领会作者的观点 .....	(170)
1. 合乎逻辑的推理 .....	(170)
2. 作者的观点和态度 .....	(174)
六、阅读理解强化练习题 .....	(176)
七、阅读理解强化练习题答案及详解 .....	(196)
<b>第四部分 英译汉 (English-Chinese Translation)</b> .....	(202)
一、英译汉的基本知识 .....	(202)
1. 英汉语言对比 .....	(202)
2. 翻译的基本标准 .....	(203)
3. 翻译的过程 .....	(203)
二、英译汉过程的应试指导 .....	(203)
1. 阅读理解 .....	(203)
2. 汉语表达和翻译技巧 .....	(209)
3. 审校润色 .....	(216)
三、英译汉的评分标准及试题分析 .....	(219)
1. 考试大纲的规定 .....	(219)
2. 评分标准 .....	(219)
3. 试题分析 .....	(219)
四、英译汉强化练习题及答案 .....	(220)
英译汉强化练习题 .....	(220)
答案 .....	(225)
<b>第五部分 短文写作 (Writing)</b> .....	(227)

一、短文写作的测试目的和要求 .....	(227)
二、英语写作的基本知识 .....	(227)
1. 英语文章的文体 .....	(227)
2. 短文写作技巧和应试指导 .....	(242)
三、短文写作试题分析、试题类型及评分标准 .....	(254)
1. 试题分析 .....	(254)
2. 试题类型 .....	(255)
I. 命题作文 .....	(255)
II. 续段首句作文 .....	(257)
III. 情景作文 .....	(259)
IV. 图表作文 .....	(260)
V. 漫画作文 .....	(263)
3. 短文写作的评分标准 .....	(266)
四、短文写作练习及范文 .....	(266)
第六部分 2000 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题及详解 .....	(271)
第七部分 模拟水平测试题及参考答案 .....	(302)
一、模拟水平测试试卷 .....	(302)
MODEL TEST 1 .....	(302)
MODEL TEST 2 .....	(316)
MODEL TEST 3 .....	(328)
MODEL TEST 4 .....	(340)
MODEL TEST 5 .....	(353)
MODEL TEST 6 .....	(365)
二、模拟水平测试试题参考答案 .....	(377)
MODEL TEST 1 .....	(377)
MODEL TEST 2 .....	(378)
MODEL TEST 3 .....	(379)
MODEL TEST 4 .....	(380)
MODEL TEST 5 .....	(381)
MODEL TEST 6 .....	(381)

# 第一部分 语法结构与词汇

## (Structure and Vocabulary)

### 概 述

语法结构与词汇部分目前为考研英语试卷 5 大项之首,总共 40 题,计分比为 20%,时间分配比约为 19.4%(大纲所给时间为 35 分钟)。

目前的考试大纲注重测试考生综合运用语言的能力,要求考生从篇章的整体上去理解语言,从而恰当地使用语言。语法结构与词汇部分虽为单项测试题。但语法和词汇知识本身对在考研英语测试中取得好成绩具有至关重要的重要性。考生在做完形填空、短文写作和英译汉题,甚至做阅读理解题时,能否取得高分,都与其是否扎实掌握语法基础知识有直接关系。比如,完形填空中,与语法结构有关的题占近 70%;短文写作需要全面的语法知识为基础,才能正确地组句行文;英译汉要求具有语法结构的分析能力,从而保证译文正确、达意。

语法结构与词汇部分的测试主要涉及两方面:1. 语法基础知识(包括语法结构和辨错);2. 词汇。这两方面均属于单项测试题,试题不超过两句话,基本不涉及对篇章的理解,但也要考虑上下文的关系。从近几年的考题的情况来看,虽然总的趋势是难度在加深,但相对而言,试题在较难和较易之间摆动。语法结构和辨错题,涉及相当广泛的语法现象,要求考生对语法基础知识掌握得更扎实,运用得更灵活,那种一眼看去即能找到正确选择的题几乎没有,往往是两个或更多的语法现象交织在一起;词汇题注重测试对单词和短语用法掌握的熟练程度、同义词和近义词的区分等,超纲的现象频频出现。

1999 年的语法结构和辨错题虽然测试的语法概念知识出现不少与以往重叠的现象,但试题的难度却有较大幅度的加强。例如,1998 年语法结构题的题句平均每个用 16 词左右,1999 年的题则是 20 词左右;1998 年辨错题题句平均每个用 22 词左右,1999 年的题则是 26 词左右。除长度大幅度增加以外,题句的语法结构和用词也比以往几年难得多,有的句子读若干遍仍很难充分理解所要表达的意思。1999 年词汇题在长度、结构和用词这几方面也比以往有明显的变化,难度大幅度提高。2000 年的语法结构和辨错题,题句长度比 1999 年试题略有缩减,难度也有相当程度的降低,其中涉及的以前测试过的语法知识占 35%,有 7 道题之多。2000 年词汇题在题句长度和词汇测试的难度方面都有所降低。

预计 2001 年语法结构与词汇考题的难度仍会保持在同一水平,但总的趋势和设计思想仍是继续加强考查力度。因此,考生在准备 2001 年考试时,除进一步加强培养综合运用语言、篇章整体理解能力外,还应当对语法结构和词汇单项题给予足够的重视。考生应在有针对性地掌握相关的语法知识和熟悉大纲词汇表之后,进行大量的习题训练。

## 一、语法结构填空题应试指导

语法结构的测试包括词法和句法两部分。

词法,指词形变化的研究和系统,包含对格、时态、性、数等语法范畴的区分,即语法结构中词的用法。词法测试范围涉及3大类用法:1. 动词的用法,其中包括时态(如过去完成时,将来完成时等)、语态(以被动语态为主)、语气(侧重于虚拟语气的各种形态)、情态动词(主要是情态动词的完成式)以及非限定动词(包括动词不定式、动名词和分词)的用法;2. 名词、形容词和副词的用法;3. 介词、连词和代词的用法。从目前的趋势来看,词法的测试主要以动词为主,其他词类则较少单项出题测试,与语法结构有关的时态、语态、语气等往往贯穿于动词用法之中。因此,动词的用法是复习中的关键之关键。

句法,指对句子系统的研究,包含句子中词的排列,词与词之间的关系等,即句子的用法。句法包括简单句、并列句和复合句的用法。并列句为并列在一起的简单句或复合句,不必单独考虑。复合句为主从句结构,测试主要涉及3大类:名词性从句、状语从句和定语从句。简单句句型单一、结构简单,不是测试的重点;复合句句型复杂、变化多端,与词法中的连词和代词关系密切,是主要测试项目。因此,考生复习句法时,应把注意力集中在复合句上。

语法结构所涉及的范围虽然极其广泛,但复习时绝不能为求全而面面俱到,否则反而会产生得不偿失的效果。如果考生平时没有坚持不懈地进行语法习题方面的训练,考前复习时就应抓住重点,并尽可能多做与考题类似的语法结构的多项选择题。大量练习不仅能提高答题技巧和速度,而且能加深对语法概念的认识。

为了帮助考生有重点地复习语法结构方面的知识,本部分从实际答题的角度出发,分别对谓语动词、非限定动词、情态动词、形容词和副词的比较等级、主从复合句和句子的倒装6个题目讲解英语用法。每个题目中列举的语法现象都力求实用,并配以例句及从历届试卷中选出的有关试题,必要之处还加了题解。

### 1. 谓语动词的用法

#### I. 动词的时态

##### 1) 现在进行时的一种特殊用法

动词现在进行时(*be + 现在分词*)结构中插入 *always, forever, constantly, continually, perpetually, repeatedly* 等副词,表示不断重复、意想不到或持续出现的令人烦恼、不快的事情,过去进行时也可以这样用。例如:

They are always giving their children little presents.

I'm always forgetting people's names.

He's repeatedly asking me for money.

My father's forever losing his keys.

Our burglar alarm is forever going off without any reason.

He was always ringing me up.

## 2) "it is...since..."结构动词时态的用法

在"it is...(时间)..."句型中,since引导的从句一般用过去时或现在完成时。如句首为it was,则用过去完成时。例如:

It is five years since I(last)saw Bill./It is five years since I have seen Bill.(= I last saw Bill five years ago or I haven't seen Bill for five years.)

It is three months since Tom has smoked/(last)smoked a cigarette.

He invited me to go riding with him.But it was two years since I had ridden a horse.

## 3)过去完成时的用法

(1)动词过去完成时(had + 过去分词)用于表示过去的过去,即在过去某一动作发生之前就已开始的动作,这个动作在第二个动作发生时可能处于以下三种情况:①仍在进行;②刚刚/正好完成;③已完成一段时间。使用过去完成时应切记时间状语要明确,即用表示时间的状语从句或介词短语确定过去的过去这种动作的时间界限,也可以用其他方式(如通过上下文等)确定。总之,过去完成时一般不能孤立使用,如不能孤立地说 He had written 20 novels,而要说 He wrote 20 novels. 例如:

Bill was in uniform when I met him.He had been a soldier for ten years/since he was 17, and planned to stay in the army till he was thirty.

Peter, who had waited for an hour/since ten o'clock, was very angry with his sister when she eventually turned up.

He had served in the army for ten years; then he retired and married. His children were now at school.

下面再举几个例句:

Between 1897 and 1919 at least 29 motion pictures in which artificial pictures were portrayed \_\_\_\_\_.

A. had produced

B. have been produced

C. would have produced

D. had been produced

(1995.1,D)①

I found that my cheating in yesterday's English test \_\_\_\_\_ (report) to my parents that evening.

(1985.51, had been reported)

The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers \_\_\_\_\_ for.

A. be demonstrating

B. demonstrate

C. had been demonstrating

D. have demonstrated

(1993.3,C)

I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to him for some time before I realized who he was.

(1986.57, had been speaking)

① (1995.1,D)指1995年试卷第1题,答案D。以下类同。

(2) till/until, before, after, when, as soon as 等连词引导的状语从句可用过去完成时,表示其动作发生在主句动作之前。例如:

When he had shut the window we opened the door of the cage.

He refused to go till/until he had seen all the pictures.

Before we had finished our meal he ordered us back to work.

After the will had been read there were angry exclamations.

As soon as he had done it, he knew it was a mistake.

#### 4) 将来完成时的用法

动词将来完成时(will have + 过去分词)用于表示到将来某特定时间为止,某个动作已经完成,常用 by... 短语作时间状语,如 by then, by 26th, by Friday, by that time, by the year 2002, by the time you see me next year 等。例如:

By the time you arrive in London, we \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe for two weeks.

A. shall stay

B. have stayed

C. will have stayed

D. have been staying

(1994.1, C)

By the year 2000, scientists probably \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for cancer.

A. will be discovering

B. are discovering

C. will have discovered

D. have discovered

(1991.7, C)

I hope her health \_\_\_\_\_ greatly by the time we come back next year.

(1989.52, will have improved)

I save \$ 50 a month and I started in January. So by the end of the year I will/shall have saved \$ 600.

I'll have been here for five years next Wednesday.

He will have been working here for 20 years this fall.

#### 5) “be + 动词不定式”结构作谓语的用法

这种结构常用来表示按计划或安排将要发生的事或打算要做的事,与“be going to do/be”结构表达的意思类似,它还可以用于命令;有时这个结构也用于 if 引导的条件句中,表达的意思接近 if... want to do/be 或 if... should do/be。这类用作谓语的 structure 一般用于表达两个时间概念:将来和过去将来,前者中的 be 用一般现在时形式,后者中的 be 则用一般过去时形式。参见以下例句:

I am also to edit a volume of Irish Fairy Tales for children.

The clergy were to receive salaries from the state.

The form is to be filled in and returned within three weeks.

If we are to be there in time, we'll have to hurry up.

Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage \_\_\_\_\_ avoided.

A. is to be

B. can be

C. will be

D. has been

(1998.5, A)

### 6) 时态一致性的用法

当主句动词为一般过去时的时候,从句中的动词通常也用表示过去的时态,即一般过去时、过去进行时、过去完成时和过去将来时,具体用哪种应视情况而定,这就是主从句中过去时态的一致;主句动词为一般现在时,主从句中的时态一致与上述类似,即从句用表示现在的时态(一般现在、现在进行和现在完成)和一般将来时。例如:

He thinks/thought that it will/would snow.

(主句:一般现在时/过去时

从句:一般将来时/过去将来时)

He sees/saw that he has/had made a silly mistake.

(主句:一般现在时/过去时

从句:现在完成时/过去完成时)

I work/worked so hard that I am/was always exhausted.

(主句:一般现在时/过去时

从句:一般现在时/过去时)

He has/had done all that is/was necessary.

(主句:现在完成时/过去完成时

从句:一般现在时/过去时)

He says/said that he is/was going to accept it.

(主句:一般现在时/过去时

从句:现在进行时/过去进行时)

再举几个例句:

Carey didn't go to the party last night because she \_\_\_\_\_ the baby for her sister until 9:30.

A. must have looked after

B. would have to look after

C. had to look after

D. should have looked after

(1992.8, C)

He gave it to me because he trusted me.

He ran faster than we did.

While we were in London that year, the London Bridge \_\_\_\_\_ (repair).

(1989.53, was being repaired)

The house suddenly collapsed while it \_\_\_\_\_ (pull) down.

(1986.59, was being pulled)

While Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) a pail of milk from the barn to the kitchen, she spilled some of it on her skirt.

(1985.52, was carrying)

The enemy retreated to the woods after they \_\_\_\_\_ (defeat).

(1986.56, were/had been defeated)

I found that my cheating in yesterday's English test \_\_\_\_\_ (report) to my parents that evening.

(1985.51, was/had been reported)

The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers \_\_\_\_\_ for.

- A. be demonstrating                      B. demonstrate  
C. had been demonstrating              D. have demonstrated

(1993.3, C)

I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to him for some time before I realized who he was.

(1986.57, had been speaking)

With full knowledge of his past experience, we knew all along that he \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed).

(1987.52, would succeed)

## II. 动词的虚拟语气

### 1) 主语从句(常以 it 为句首词)中虚拟语气的用法

在这样的从句中,虚拟语气表现为“should + 动词原形”或只用动词原形而 should 则略去。这种句型中的主语从句由连词 that(或省略)引导,常见的句型结构为“It is (was) + 形容词/过去分词 + that...”。注意这里的形容词或过去分词不能任意选择,而是根据英语习惯约定俗成的,常见的这类形容词和过去分词如下:

important	necessary	imperative	essential
desirable	advisable	urgent	vital
requested	insisted	demanded	asked
preferred	complied	commanded	ordered
proposed	suggested	required	recommended

The Board deemed it urgent that these files \_\_\_\_\_ right away.

- A. had to be printed                      B. should have been printed  
C. must be printed                        D. should be printed

(1993.1, D)

说明:以上这道题选自 1993 年试卷的考题,虽然不是明显的以 it 为句首的句型,但它可改写成 The board thought it was urgent that these files should be printed,因此答题时要注意基本句型的变形;同时也不要忽视从句中的动词被动式表达,尤其是当省略 should 之时,如此句的虚拟部分可写为 be printed。

以下为一些较典型的例句:

It is advisable that everyone (should) have a map.

It was ordered that the regiment (should) go to the front.

It is surprising that they (should) choose this method of passing the evening.

### 2) 宾语从句中虚拟语气的某些用法

(1) 在某些特定动词后的宾语从句中,谓语动词形式为“should + 动词原形”,或只用动词





C   从句	主句
if... 动词过去式	would + 动词原形
或, should + 动词原形	
were to + 动词原形	

以下三组例句按顺序分别为第一、二、三种条件句：

A. If I knew the answers to all your questions, I would/should be a genius.

If I were you, I would/should refuse the money.

B. We would have dropped by if we had had the time.

If I had been Jane, I'd have walked out on him years ago.

C. If you lived there for a while, you would change your mind.

If he were to come, what would/should we say to him?

If he should see me, he would know me.

〔注〕以上三种虚拟条件句，主句中出现的 would 为所有人称通用，should 有时也可以用，但仅限于第一人称主语（单和复）。

(2)混合式虚拟条件句的条件从句和主句所表达的时间概念不一致，即从句表达“过去”，主句表达“现在”，或者反过来，因此句子的构成形式也要与表达的不同时间概念相适应。这种虚拟句常见于考题中，考生应加倍注意。以下为这类结构的一些例句：

\_\_\_\_\_ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.

A. Had it not been

B. Were it not

C. Be it not

D. Should it not be

(1998.10, A)

If you \_\_\_\_\_ Jerry Brown until recently, you'd think the photograph on the right was strange.

A. shouldn't contact

B. didn't contact

C. weren't to contact

D. hadn't contacted

(1993.21, D)

Had Paul received six more votes in the last election, he \_\_\_\_\_ our chairman now.

A. must have been

B. would have been

C. were

D. would be

(1992.24, D)

### 5) 隐含式虚拟条件句

这类句子的特点是句中不使用 if 引导的从句来明确表示条件，而是用暗含的形式，如短语、句子或通过上下文表达。最常见的形式包括 but for, without 等引导的介词短语，otherwise, alone 等词单独使用，动词不定式，句子以及其他短语。这种句子中表示条件的部分往往可以转变为 if 引导的条件从句。以下为一组较典型的例句：

A safety analysis \_\_\_\_\_ the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done.

A. would identify

B. will identify

C. would have identified                      D. will have identified

(1996.6,C)

\_\_\_\_\_ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.

A. In spite of                                      B. But for

C. Because of                                     D. As for

(1991.16,B)

(But for the English examination = If there hadn't been the English examination)

Victor obviously doesn't know what's happened, otherwise he \_\_\_\_\_ (not make) such a stupid remark.

(1988.53, wouldn't have made)

(otherwise = if he knew/had known)

What would I have done without your help? (without your help = if you hadn't helped me)

A man of less courage would not have dared to go.

Alone, he would have been terrified. (Alone = If he had been alone)

I am worried about having to use a cane. That would make me an object of pity.

It would be easier to do it this way. (if we did it this way)

I would write to her, but I don't know her address. (but I don't know her address = if I knew her address)

#### 6) "would rather/sooner that..."结构的虚拟用法

这类句型中 that 引导从句的谓语动词部分根据情况用动词过去式(表示现在或将来)或过去完成式(表示过去),意思是“宁愿某人或某物做什么或是什么”,would 则常用其省略形式:'d,如 He'd rather that..., I'd sooner that...。注意这种句型与“would rather/sooner”直接跟不带 to 的动词不定式的区别。具体用法见以下例句:

I'd sooner she left the heavy end of the work to someone else.

I would rather you came next weekend.

I'd rather that you were happy.

I'd rather you hadn't done that.

I'd rather you had been present.

#### 7) "if only..."句型的虚拟用法

if only 引导的感叹句,其谓语动词部分用虚拟式表达,根据情况分别用过去式(表示现在)、过去完成式(表示过去)和“would/could + 动词原形”(表示未来或一般愿望)。这类句型与“wish that...”类似,表达某种愿望,着重强调渴望或惋惜。以下为三种情况的例句:

If only John were/was here now. = We wish John were here./We are sorry he isn't here.

If only I didn't have to work for a living.

If only you hadn't said that = We wish you hadn't said that/We are sorry you said that.

If only we could be together.

If only he would drive more slowly! = We are sorry that he isn't willing to drive more slowly.

#### 8) "It's (high) time (that).../It's about time (that)..."结构的虚拟用法