



名师导学系列

2004 年

全国硕士研究生 入学统一考试

英语专项突破 (英语知识运用和写作)

杜子华 主编



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名师导学考研系列丛书

2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语专项突破(英语知识运用和写作)

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出版前言

为满足广大考研学子备考的需要,我社相继出版了规范考试内容、指导考生复习的《考试大纲》、《考试分析》、《考试参考书》。该系列丛书由教育部有关主管部门组织参与考研大纲修订的命题专家编写,不但能及时反映最新的考研信息,而且内容权威、重点突出、阐述准确、针对性强,是考生复习备考必不可少的基础资料。2003年推出的《考试参考书》系列,通过对考试内容、考试范围、考试要求进行更精确、全面的阐释,解决了考生找不到权威、实用、准确的复习资料的问题;而且参考书内容高度浓缩,为考生赢得了大量宝贵的复习时间。

同时,为使参加2004年研究生入学考试的考生在掌握了扎实的基础知识后,通过大量卓有成效的训练,迅速提升自己的水平和能力,我社又配合《考试参考书》推出了《名师导学考研系列丛书》。

《名师导学考研系列丛书》是与大纲、分析、参考书完全配套并适应考生不同阶段复习备考的考研辅导用书,具有较强的预测性和实用性。本丛书作者阵容强大,有参与过考研大纲起草、命题工作的专家,有从事多年考研辅导的知名教授。书中内容精心设计,不仅为考生指明了复习思路与应试技巧,而且为考生汇总了常见错误与防范措施,并配有大量全真试题供考生演练。

我们希望通过以上各系列丛书的学习,能够使考生抓住研究生入学考试的特点和规律,掌握解题方法和思路,彻底清除复习中的盲点。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有错漏之处,希望广大读者不吝赐教,以便再版时完善。

高等教育出版社

2003年4月

编者的话

John F. Kennedy 在 1961 年的一次演讲中说过“America is going to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade not because it was an easy thing to do, but because it was a hard thing to do; and doing hard things is what makes people better.”这是一个成功者的心态,而对于考研学生来说这种心态非常重要!考取研究生不是一件容易的事,恰恰相反它需要投入巨大的精力和艰苦的努力。在你有了考取研究生的想法和决心时,就诞生了一个想闯荡的你,一个富有闯劲的你,一个充满活力的你,一个敢于胜利的你。只要有“闯天下”的心态,有闯天下的干劲,就有一个永不败的你!在复习考研的过程中,具有乐观和必胜的信念就成功了一半。

从考研英语复习的技术方面来说,考研英语复习是有规律可循的。我们编写了高教版“名师导学考研英语系列丛书”,就是要把我们对考研命题的把握,对答题的方法和技巧的总结,以及多年亲自辅导学生所得到的第一手资料和经验带给你们。编写此丛书的作者都有辅导考研英语的丰富经验,能够抓住英语考试的共性,同时还知道考研英语的独特性。相信考生通过学习本丛书,会很快提升自己的英语水平和能力。

“名师导学英语系列”包括五本书,《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语历年真题解析与应试对策》、《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语专项突破(听力)》(附磁带)、《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语专项突破(阅读理解)》、《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语专项突破(英语知识运用和写作)》、《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试卷》(附磁带)。第一本书对历年考研英语真题做了透彻的分析并阐述了解题思路和答题方法,帮助考生尽快掌握考试的技巧,培养一种考研英语的思维模式。同时,这套书还针对考研英语的每个专项精心设计了高效、实用的训练题,使考生能够通过大量地做试题,掌握扎实的基础知识,提高应试能力。

考生在平时要善于总结“对”和“错”并寻找其中的规律。虽然人不能两次踏进同一条河流,然而人往往会两次犯相似的错误而浑然不觉。在做错题时,一定要找出错误原因,记住究竟错在什么地方和错的规律,下次遇到同样的问题时不能再重蹈覆辙。这对考出好成绩至关重要。更重要的是你必须把做对题的规律也想明白,要“知其然”,还要“知其所以然”。做到这一点,必须多做题、勤思考。

准备考试时只学习一套书并非最佳策略,最好是博采众家之长,并达到融会贯通的效果。尽管本套书紧密结合命题思路、提供了大量的练习题,同时给出了复习和答题技巧的指导,但百密一疏,我们希望同学们在复习中要从不同的复习书中汲取其精华,方能达到最佳复习效果。

有一本美国出版的书,名为 *Attitude is everything* 的书,把“态度”,即做人和做事的态度,提到了至高无上的高度。这本书得到了众多人的共鸣。“Get up when you fall. We all fall but those who deserve a place in the sun get up again—and sometimes again and again—and dust themselves off and keep on keeping on. The experience of successful people and nations is determined mostly

by their willingness to get up when they fall.”有了这样一种豁达的态度，一种敢拼的心态，你已经成功了！

编写本套书的过程中，得到了很多人的帮助，其中美国英语教师 David J. Walling 对“英语知识运用和写作专项”一书中的所有作文进行了修改和润色，在此表示感谢。在这里，还要特别感谢高等教育出版社的同仁，正是他们的职业精神和敬业精神使得这套书很快得以出版。

本书受时间和水平所限，难免有不妥之处，衷心欢迎读者和同行批评指正。

编者

2003 年 6 月

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第一部分 英语知识运用总论

第一章 命题规律和设问特点

英语知识运用是在语篇的层次上考查学生运用英语的综合能力,考查的对象不仅包括语篇的语言要素(如词汇、结构和表达方式),而且包括语篇的上下文逻辑和连贯性,是微观和宏观的有机结合。表面看此类题是考查考生的填空能力,实际上是词汇、语法和阅读理解能力的延伸。从2001年后,试题的数量从原来的10题增加为20题,比重和难度都明显提高。但是,这种题型的命题规律和设问特点没有发生根本的变化。只要通过大量的练习,并进行归纳和总结,便可以掌握它的规律和特点,提高做题的技巧,取得理想的分数。

英语知识运用覆盖的题材十分宽泛。以最近五年的试题为例,2003年试题考查的是教育问题,核心内容是老师应该意识到年轻学生的情感、智力以及身体方面的变化并认真考虑如何帮助他们应对这些变化;2002年试题考查的是科普知识,话题是通信革命;2001年试题考查的是新闻和法律问题,主要内容是讲报界为买断新闻而付款给那些涉案的证人,因此政府将要通过立法来禁止这种行为;2000年试题考查的是农业问题,围绕农民余粮的作用进行论述;1999年试题考查的是工业问题,话题中心议题是工业安全。因此,想做好英语知识运用,首先要靠大量地、有意识地阅读不同题材的文章,完成背景知识的积累。具备了这些背景知识,就从宏观上对语篇做了准备,从而帮助考生更好地把握语篇的主旨、明晰作者的观点和态度、并准确地理解语篇中出现的专业词汇和固定用法。

英语知识运用设问的知识点可以分为四大类:词汇辨析,语法知识,语篇连贯和上下文逻辑,固定搭配。

下面以1998年和1999年试题为例进行分析。

1998年试题

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They 41 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the 42 man. But they insisted that its 43 results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the 44 of the English population. 45 contrast, they saw in the preceding

hundred years, from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a 46 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, 47, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 48 history and economics, have 49 two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was 50 by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. [A] admitted | [B] believed | [C] claimed | [D] predicted |
| 42. [A] mean | [B] average | [C] mean | [D] normal |
| 43. [A] momentary | [B] prompt | [C] instant | [D] immediate |
| 44. [A] bulk | [B] host | [C] gross | [D] magnitude |
| 45. [A] On | [B] With | [C] For | [D] By |
| 46. [A] broadly | [B] thoroughly | [C] generally | [D] meanwhile |
| 47. [A] however | [B] meanwhile | [C] therefore | [D] moreover |
| 48. [A] at | [B] in | [C] about | [D] for |
| 49. [A] manifested | [B] approved | [C] shown | [D] speculated |
| 50. [A] noted | [B] impressed | [C] labeled | [D] marked |

1999 年试题

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies 41 low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 42 and active. When the work is well done, a 43 of accident-free operations is established 44 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may 45 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by 46 rules or regulations. 47 others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained.

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety 48. The fewer the injury 49, the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at 50 or at a loss.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. [A] at | [B] in | [C] on | [D] with |
| 42. [A] alive | [B] vivid | [C] mobile | [D] diverse |
| 43. [A] regulation | [B] climate | [C] circumstance | [D] requirement |
| 44. [A] where | [B] how | [C] what | [D] unless |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 45. [A] alter | [B] differ | [C] shift | [D] distinguish |
| 46. [A] constituting | [B] aggravating | [C] observing | [D] justifying |
| 47. [A] Some | [B] Many | [C] Even | [D] Still |
| 48. [A] comes off | [B] turns up | [C] pays off | [D] holds up |
| 49. [A] claims | [B] reports | [C] declarations | [D] proclamations |
| 50. [A] an advantage | [B] a benefit | [C] an interest | [D] a profit |

一、词汇辨析

主要考查实词的辨析,如动词、名词、形容词和副词。

(一) 动词或动词短语辨析

1998 年

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 第 41 题 [A] admitted | [B] believed | [C] claimed | [D] predicted |
| 第 49 题 [A] manifested | [B] approved | [C] shown | [D] speculated |
| 第 50 题 [A] noted | [B] impressed | [C] labeled | [D] marked |

1999 年

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 第 45 题 [A] alter | [B] differ | [C] shift | [D] distinguish |
| 第 48 题 [A] comes off | [B] turns up | [C] pays off | [D] holds up |

(二) 名词或名词短语辨析

1998 年

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 第 44 题 [A] bulk | [B] host | [C] gross | [D] magnitude |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------------|

1999 年

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 第 43 题 [A] regulation | [B] climate | [C] circumstance | [D] requirement |
| 第 49 题 [A] claims | [B] reports | [C] declarations | [D] proclamations |
| 第 50 题 [A] an advantage | [B] a benefit | [C] an interest | [D] a profit |

(三) 形容词或形容词短语辨析

1998 年

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 第 42 题 [A] mean | [B] average | [C] mean | [D] normal |
| 第 43 题 [A] momentary | [B] prompt | [C] instant | [D] immediate |

1999 年

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 第 42 题 [A] alive | [B] vivid | [C] mobile | [D] diverse |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|

(四) 副词或副词短语辨析

1998 年

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 第 46 题 [A] broadly | [B] thoroughly | [C] generally | [D] meanwhile |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|

二、语法知识

主要考查从句(包括形容词性从句、名词性从句和副词性从句)和非谓语动词(包括不定式、分词和动名词)。

(一) 从句(定语从句)

1999 年

第 44 题 [A] where [B] how [C] what [D] unless

(二) 非谓语动词(动名词)

1999 年

第 46 题 [A] constituting [B] aggravating [C] observing [D] justifying

(三) 语篇连贯和上下文逻辑

主要考查因果、转折、让步、假设、递进等逻辑关系。

1998 年

第 47 题 [A] however [B] meanwhile [C] therefore [D] moreover

1999 年

第 47 题 [A] Some [B] Many [C] Even [D] Still

(四) 固定搭配

最常见的是介词和名词、动词或形容词的搭配,此外还包括动宾搭配,形容词名词搭配以及形容词副词搭配等。

1998 年

第 45 题 [A] On [B] With [C] For [D] By

第 48 题 [A] at [B] in [C] about [D] for

1999 年

第 41 题 [A] at [B] in [C] on [D] with

从以上分析不难看出,词汇辨析是英语知识运用的考查重点,动词和名词的辨析又是重中之重。根据英语知识运用的设问特点,考生在复习准备的时候要做到重点突出,有的放矢。

第二章 解 题 步 骤

英语知识运用是宏观考查和微观考查的结合,考生应该了解文章的主题和主线,理清大致的逻辑关系,知道作者针对文章主题所持有的观点和态度,同时要圈出文中重要的关联词语;若有主题句,标出主题句。有的考生为了节省时间,边读边做。这样做容易对文章没有宏观的认识,把握不住语篇的连贯性和逻辑关系,结果是断章取义,一错再错。本来想事半功倍,结果适得其反。

下面以 2000 年试题为例进行分析。

If a farmer wishes to succeed, **he must** try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. **He must** store a large quantity of grain 41 consuming all his grain immediately. **He can** continue to support himself and his family 42 he produces a surplus. **He must** use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 43 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 44 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 45 the soil. **He may also** need money to construct irrigation 46 and improve his farm in other ways. **If** no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47. **He must** either sell some of his property or 48 extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he

will try to borrow money at a low 49 of interest, **but** loans of this kind are not 50 obtainable.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 41. [A] other than | [B] as well as | [C] instead of | [D] more than |
| 42. [A] only if | [B] much as | [C] long before | [D] ever since |
| 43. [A] for | [B] against | [C] of | [D] towards |
| 44. [A] replace | [B] purchase | [C] supplement | [D] dispose |
| 45. [A] enhance | [B] mix | [C] feed | [D] raise |
| 46. [A] vessels | [B] routes | [C] paths | [D] channels |
| 47. [A] self-confident | [B] self-sufficient | [C] self-satisfied | [D] self-restrained |
| 48. [A] search | [B] save | [C] offer | [D] seek |
| 49. [A] proportion | [B] percentage | [C] rate | [D] ratio |
| 50. [A] genuinely | [B] obviously | [C] presumably | [D] frequently |

1. 略读全文

知道文章的主题是农民有余粮的必要性。文章的主线很清晰: If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must.... He must.... He can.... He must.... He may also.... He must.... 通过这个主线不难看出, 本文论述的是, 如果一个农民想成功, 他必须做些什么事情, 他能做些什么事情, 他或许做些什么事情。文章提供的重要关联词主要有 if, 用中文状态 also 和 but, 通过这些关联词, 我们可以初步感觉到文章的逻辑走向。

2. 开始做题

先解决固定搭配题, 因为它们一般比较容易。如第 3 题, 考查的是 insurance 和 against 的搭配, 意为“保险措施”; 第 9 题, 考查的是 rate 和 interest 的搭配, 意为“利息率”。

3. 利用逻辑手段、词汇手段和语法手段

利用逻辑手段:

第 41 题: 文章第一句便指出, 一个农民若想成功, 就必须有余粮。因此, 他必须储存大量粮食, 而不是消耗掉所有粮食, 两种做法恰恰相反, instead of 符合题意。

第 42 题: 根据上文, 一个农民若想成功就必须有余粮, 余粮是他养家糊口的条件, 因此选 only if。

第 44 题: 余粮作为一种商品被卖掉, 就是为了购进新农具, 换掉(replace)旧农具, 而不是购进(purchase)、补充(supplement)或处理(dispose)旧农具。

第 47 题: 上文已提到一个农民想养活自己和家人(support himself and his family), 他就必须有余粮; 假如他没有了余粮, 他也就不能养活自己, 所以这是一种语义上的重现。support himself 的同义词也就是 self-sufficient。

第 50 题: 根据上下文, 农民期望贷款的利率很低, 转折之后说明这种低息贷款是很少可以得到的, frequently 符合题意。

利用词汇手段:

第 45 题: 动词辨析题

enhance 意为“提高, 增强(优点、身份、声望、地位等)”; mix 意为“混合”; feed 意为“喂养、饲养、增加养料”; raise 意为“饲养、抚养”, 在该句中农民购进肥料的目的是

给土壤增加养料, feed 为最佳答案。

第 46 题: 名词搭配题

vessel 意为“船, 容器”; route 意为“路线, 航线”; path 意为“小路, 小径”; 只有 channel 有“液体通道或渠道”之意, 与灌溉(irrigation)搭配。

第 48 题: 动词辨析题

文中指出, 一个农民若没有余粮, 要么卖掉自己的财产, 要么寻求贷款的帮助。search 作“寻求”讲时, 须和 for 搭配, seek 作为及物动词, 符合题意。

4. 校对答案

校对的焦点是逻辑关系、句子成分和搭配。逻辑关系主要体现在语篇单位之间的启承转合关系, 单位分成不同的层次, 可以是词与词之间, 词组与词组之间, 句子与句子之间, 也可以是段落与段落之间。逻辑关系主要是指因果、转折、让步、递进、并列、对比、举例说明等, 各种逻辑关系主要体现在与此相应的各类连词上。常见的连词如下:

表示列举的连词:

firstly, secondly, thirdly...; one, two, three...; for one thing... for another...; to begin with; in the first place... in the second place; then; finally, etc.

表示递进的连词:

again, also, besides, further, furthermore, moreover, what's more, in addition, above all, in particular, equally, likewise, similarly, in the same way, worse still, etc.

表示总结的连词:

altogether, overall, then, therefore, thus, all in all, in conclusion, in a word, to sum up, etc.

表示解释的连词:

namely, specially, for example, for instance, in other words, that is, that is to say, etc.

表示对比的连词:

actually, rather, alternatively, conversely, more precisely, on the other hand, in contrast, on the contrary, etc.

表示原因的连词:

because, for, since, as, now that, considering that, in that, insofar as, inasmuch as, etc.

表示结果的连词:

accordingly, consequently, hence, so, thus, therefore, as a result, as a consequence, in consequence, etc.

表示转折和让步的连词:

anyhow, anyway, else, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, only, still, though, although, yet, etc.

针对句子成分和搭配, 主要从以下方面进行检查和修改:

(1) 如果选项为名词, 要考虑到名词的单复数、名词与介词、形容词和动词的搭配; 同时要注意

名词之间的细微差异。

(2) 如果选项为动词,要分清及物和不及物动词;动宾搭配,是否可以跟双宾语;动词的非谓语形式(不定式、现在分词、过去分词、动名词);动词的辨析。

(3) 如果选项为形容词,注意形容词的比较级和最高级,形容词的前置和后置,形容词的褒义和贬义色彩。

(4) 如果选项为副词,注意副词的比较级和最高级;副词修饰动词、形容词还是句子;起连接作用的副词;动词短语中的副词小品词。

(5) 如果选项为介词,注意介词与名词、代词、动词和形容词的搭配,尤其注意短语动词。

(6) 如果选项为关系代词和关系副词,要分清是何种从句。名词性从句包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句;定语从句要分清限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句;状语从句要与逻辑关系结合起来判断。

(7) 如果选项为限定词,注意限定词的种类,尤其是冠词的使用。

第三章 解题技巧

英语知识运用的解题依靠三大手段:词汇手段、逻辑手段和语法手段。

下面以 2001 年试题为例进行分析。

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 31 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant 32 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor will introduce a 33 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 34 and will strictly control the amount of 35 that can be given to a case 36 a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, Chairman of the House of Commons Media Select Committee, Lord Irvine said he 37 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 38 sufficient control.

39 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 40 of media protest when he said the 41 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 42 to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 43 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 44 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 45 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

"Press freedoms will be in safe hands 46 our British judges," he said.

Witness payments became an 47 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentence in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 48 to have received payments for telling the stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised 49 witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to 50 guilty verdicts.

31. [A] as to

[B] for instance

[C] in particular

[D] such as

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 32. [A] tightening | [B] intensifying | [C] focusing | [D] fastening |
| 33. [A] sketch | [B] rough | [C] preliminary | [D] draft |
| 34. [A] illogical | [B] illegal | [C] improbable | [D] improper |
| 35. [A] publicity | [B] penalty | [C] popularity | [D] peculiarity |
| 36. [A] since | [B] if | [C] before | [D] as |
| 37. [A] sided | [B] shared | [C] complied | [D] agreed |
| 38. [A] present | [B] offer | [C] manifest | [D] indicate |
| 39. [A] Release | [B] Publication | [C] Printing | [D] Exposure |
| 40. [A] storm | [B] rage | [C] flare | [D] flash |
| 41. [A] translation | [B] interpretation | [C] exhibition | [D] demonstration |
| 42. [A] better than | [B] other than | [C] rather than | [D] sooner than |
| 43. [A] changes | [B] makes | [C] sets | [D] turns |
| 44. [A] binding | [B] convincing | [C] restraining | [D] sustaining |
| 45. [A] authorized | [B] credited | [C] entitled | [D] qualified |
| 46. [A] with | [B] to | [C] from | [D] by |
| 47. [A] impact | [B] incident | [C] inference | [D] issue |
| 48. [A] stated | [B] remarked | [C] said | [D] told |
| 49. [A] what | [B] when | [C] which | [D] that |
| 50. [A] assure | [B] confide | [C] ensure | [D] guarantee |

文章题材:新闻立法

文章大意

报界为买断新闻而付款给那些涉案的证人,政府将要通过立法来禁止这种行为。突出的案例便是 1995 年的 Rosemary West 一案,多达 19 位证人得到报界的报酬,人们担心证人会因此在法庭上夸大他们的证词,以确保对被告做出有罪的裁决。大法官欧文勋爵认为依靠自我约束远远不够,欧洲立法中关于个人隐私控制的解释权应留给法官而不是议会,新闻自由只有由法官控制才会安然无恙。

一、词汇手段

词汇手段又可分为词汇辨析、词汇搭配、词的同现和重现。

(一) 词汇辨析

词汇辨析包括近义词辨析和近形词辨析。

1. 近义词辨析

第 39 题 名词辨析题

Release 意为“释放、放松”,也可指“影片、唱片等的发行”;Printing 意为“印刷、出版”;Expo-

sure 意为“暴露、揭露”; Publication 意为“发表、将…公诸于众”,符合题意,该句的意思为:欧文勋爵的信一公诸于众,便引起了新闻界的强烈抗议。

第 44 题 近义动词辨析题

根据上下文,本题所填的词意应为“法律上具有约束力”,也是法律上的术语, binding 符合题意。convincing 意为“有说服力的”;restraining 意为“限制的、抑制的”;sustaining 意为“持续的、支持的”。

第 50 题 近义动词辨析题

assure 意为“使确信,向某人保证”,常见结构为 assure sb./oneself of sth., 如: They assured him of their honesty; confide 意为“吐露,倾诉”,常见用法为 confide sth. to sb., 如: She confided her trouble to her best friend; ensure 意为“确保,保证”,常见用法为 ensure sth. 或 ensure that, 符合题目要求; guarantee 意为“保证,承诺”,常见用法为 guarantee sth.; guarantee to do sth.; guarantee that ..., 如: We cannot guarantee the punctual arrival of the car. (我们不能保证汽车准时到来)。

2. 近形词辨析

第 35 题 近形名词辨析并上下文逻辑

本段第一句提到了加强对新闻界的控制(tightening the control over the press),本句将这种控制具体化,在四个选项中,只有 publicity(新闻宣传)与新闻界相关,符合题意。penalty 意为“罚款,处罚”;popularity 意为“普及流行,受大众喜爱”;peculiarity 意为“独特性,特点,特色”。

第 41 题 名词辨析题

立法上的“解释”应为 interpretation,这是法律术语,此处是“对隐私控制的解释权”。translation 意为“翻译,转变”;exhibition 意为“展览,展出”;demonstration 意为“说明,游行”。

(二) 词汇搭配

第 32 题 动词辨析并动宾搭配题

所选项应与 control 构成搭配, tightening 符合要求,意为“加强控制”;intensify 意为“程度上的加强、加剧”;focus 意为“集中”,多与 on 构成搭配;fasten 意为“扣紧、系牢”。

第 33 题 固定搭配

提交议会的草案为 draft bill,是法律术语;sketch 意为“草图、素描”;rough 意为“粗糙的、粗鲁的、粗略的”;preliminary 意为“预备性的、初步的”。

第 45 题 固定搭配

be entitled to 这个搭配意为“被赋予某种权利”,注意这里的 to 是介词;be authorized to(被授予做某事)和 be qualified to(有资格做某事、胜任某事)均是不定式结构;be credited to sth. 意为“认为某人有某事物、把某事归功于某人”,不合题意。

(三) 词的同现或重现(注:2001 年试题没出现这种题型,下面的解释另外举例)

词的同现指两个或两个以上的词汇有一起出现的倾向,如:

Some people prefer to live in the city, while _____ like to live in the countryside. (此处应该填 others,二者总是同时出现)

Human brains have two sides: the _____ side and the right one. (根据上下文,大脑分为两边,下文为右边,上文应为左边,左和右同现)

词的重现指篇章中的某一个词以原词、同义词、近义词的形式又重新出现。如：

People establish new companies to make and serve goods because they want to make a 1. They work to improve their goods and services, to devise new products and to **make a profit**. A product must be something that 2 will choose to buy. This gives the **consumers** some power. **Whatever** they are willing and able to buy is called demand. 3 is made and offered for sale is called **supply**. The demand for a product or service always affects the 4 of that product or service. For example, 5 consumers buy only small **cars**, manufacturers will keep on making them. **If** consumers buy large 6, manufacturers will make these instead. Sometimes, the quality of the service that is available will decide which cars are bought.

第1题 填 profit, 和下文重现。

第2题 填 consumers, 和下文重现。

第3题 填 Whatever, 和上文重现, 构成并列结构。

第4题 填 supply, 和上文重现。

第5题 填 if, 和下文重现, 构成并列结构。

第6题 填 cars 或 ones, 和上文重现。

二、逻辑手段

第31题 语篇连贯

报界为了买断新闻而付款给那些涉入要案的证人, 突出的一例便是 Rosemary West 案, 因此所填选项应为表达案例的短语, for instance 后面应为具体的事例, 由句子来表达。such as 为介词短语, 后面可以跟名词作宾语, 符合题意。

第36题 语篇连贯题

政府禁止报界付款给证人的目的就是为了避免报界在审判案件之前将证人的证据公诸于众, 从而影响司法的公正, 因此该题强调的是时间概念 before。

第42题 上下文逻辑题

根据上下文, 大法官欧文勋爵的观点是法官对隐私控制有解释权, 而不应是议会。表示这种相对含义的是 rather than, 意为“是…而不是”; better than 意为“好过、胜于”; other than 意为“除了”; sooner than 意为“早于”或“宁愿”。

三、语法手段

第43题 语法结构题

该从句的结构为 SVOC, 即主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 补语结构, 能符合这个结构的只有动词 make。

第48题 语法结构题

此句结构为 be + pp + to have done sth., 符合这种结构的有 say, report, believe, think, suppose 等动词, 意为“据说、据报道、据认为、据推测等”, state, remark, tell 没有这种用法。

第49题 语法结构题

本句是同位语从句, 由 that 来引导, 指出人们担心的是, 证人会夸大他们的证词以确保对被告作出有罪的裁决。