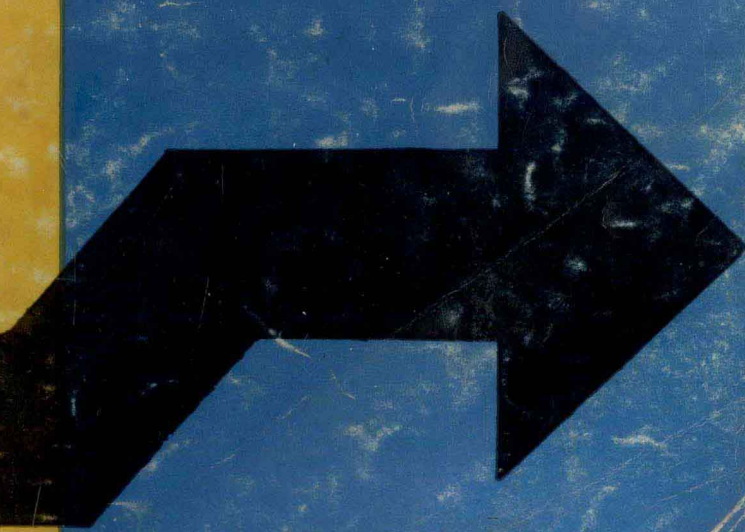


新编

研究生英语入学考试指南

潘能(主编)/张锦文/赵光烈/虞韵玉/赵春霞/高岩生



西安交通大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书供高等院校应届毕业生以及在职人员报考硕士研究生考前复习和应考之用,亦可作出国人员或其他类型英语强化训练的教材。全书分为词汇与语法结构、阅读理解、完型填空、辨错与改错、英译汉以及短文写作六个部分。每一部分都包括本部分有关知识、应试技巧、扼要分析和实用练习(包括答案)。

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责任编辑 罗兰

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前 言

本书的前身《研究生英语入学考试指南——策略、技巧与实践》出版后,深受广大读者欢迎,前后两次重印,仍十分畅销。根据读者反映的意见和建议,我们以国家教委制定的《硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲》为依据,重编了这本《指南》。全书包括六大部分:词汇与语法结构、阅读理解、完型填空、辨错与改错、英译汉以及短文写作。每一部分都根据《考试大纲》要求编写,包括本部分有关知识、应试技巧、扼要分析和实用练习(附答案)四个方面,所用材料均已更新重编,尽量做到切合考生实际需要,通过介绍、说明、指导、实践与手段帮助考生熟悉和掌握一套有效的应试方法,在考试中取得理想成绩。

本书由五位编者分章编写。广大读者在使用本书过程中如发现问题和谬误,希望不吝指正。

编 者

一九九二年六月

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PART I

Vocabulary and Grammatical Structure

词汇与语法结构

硕士研究生入学试题的第一部分是词汇与语法结构。这个项目的测试时间为 25 分钟,共 30 小题,每小题 0.5 分,满分 15 分。这一部分中有 15-17 道题为词汇测试题,约占 50-55%,涉及单词和各种短语的用法;有 13-15 道题为语法结构题,约占 45-50%,其测试重点包括词法(冠词、代词、动词时态和语态、非谓语动词、情态动词、虚拟语气、介词、连接词等的用法)和句法(各类句型的基本用法)。

I. 词汇

1. 略谈英语词汇

英语单词主要分为三大类:派生词(derivative, 如:hypersensitive 过敏的,transcontinental 横贯大陆的,hypnotism 催眠状态), 复合词(compound 如:firehouse 消防站,meanwhile 同时,breakdown 损坏)和外来语(loanword, 如:café au lait 牛奶咖啡,fiancé 未婚夫,Alma Mater 母校)。词汇的掌握和词汇量的扩大不能凭一朝一夕,而要靠长期的积累,但在应试前如能注意以下几个方面,则可在一定程度上起到强化的作用,收到较好的效果。

(1)熟悉基本的构词知识,要记住词根(root),掌握前缀

(prefix), 熟悉后缀(suffix)。

例:

	Meaning	Example
<u>Root</u>		
monstr	show	demonstrate 演示; 表明
mort	death	immortal 不朽的
path	feeling	sympathy 同情
log	speech	dialogue 对话
gon	angle	trigonometry 三角
<u>prefix</u>		
macro-	large	macroscopic 宏观的
multi-	many	multitude 众多, 大量
bene-	well, good	beneficial 有益的
circum-	around	circumnavigate 环航世界
hypo-	under	hypodermic 皮下的
<u>Suffix</u>		
-able, -ible	can be done	readable, credible 可读的, 可信的
-orium	place for	natatorium 游泳池
-let	small	ringlet 小环
-ory	place where	laboratory 实验室
-osis	abnormal condition	neurosis 神经病

一般说来, 前缀改变词义, 例如: reprint 的意思是 print again; 而后缀不改变词义, 只改变词性, 例如: development 的意思是 developing or being developed。词根绝大部分有词义(见表), 但也有少数无词义, 例如: eive-receive, mit-permit。

(2) 掌握复合词。复合词在英语词汇中占很大比例。有些复合

词中间有连词符号,有的没有。下面是常见的合成方法。

	-adjective	-noun	-verb	-preposition -adverb
adjective-	bittersweet 又苦又甜的	blacksmith 铁匠	lowborn 出身微贱的	blackout 灯光熄灭
noun-	heartsick 沮丧的	classbook 班级记录簿	brainwash 强使相信	bandsoff 不干涉
verb-	talkable 可谈的	telltale 搬弄是非者	sleepwalk 梦游	workup 病情检查
preposition- adverb-	overgrown 畸形发展的	indoor 室内	undergo 经受	within 在……以内

由两个词组成的复合词是英语中最常见的复合词,但也有由三个或三个以上的词组成的复合词,例如: mother-of-pearl (珍珠母), favoured-nation clause (最惠国条款), up-to-the -minute (最近的), stick-in-the-mud (顽固保守者), 和 out-of-the-way (偏僻的)。

(3)多记同义词(synonym) 和反义词(antonym)。例如,和 little 同义的词有 tiny, wee, minute, miniature, dwarf, elf and pygmy; 和 genius 同义的词有 aptitude, bent, faculty, gift, instinct, knack 和 talent。当然我们还需要搞清楚它们之间的细微差别(shades), 否则是会用错的。世界上一切事物都是相对的,有大必有小,有上必有下。英语单词也一样,相对而存在。

例: male __ female 男性—女性

masculine __ feminine 男性的一女性的

prologue __ epilogue 前言—后记

perigee __ apogee 近地点—远地点

vertical __ horizontal 垂直—水平
 optimism __ pessimism 乐观—悲观
 billygoat __ nannygoat 公山羊—母山羊
 immigrant __ emigrant 从国外移来的移民—永久移居国外的移民
 superior __ inferior 优于—次于
 maximum __ minimum 最大—最小
 nutrition __ malnutrition 营养—营养不良
 antarctic __ arctic 南极的—北极的

(4)分类学习。我们知道,英语里有许多与人体有关的短语,我们可以放在一起记忆。

例: to keep a stiff upper lip 坚定不移
 to stick one's neck out 招麻烦
 to split hairs 作无益的,琐细的分析
 to pull one's leg 愚弄某人
 to keep at arm's length 避免同……接近
 to be all eyes 非常留神
 to keep one's nose to the grindstone 使某人埋头从事辛苦的劳动
 to have a big mouth 冒失地说话
 to be up to the ears 深陷在……中
 to lie in one's teeth 撒大谎

还有许多与颜色有关的短语,我们也可以同时记忆。

例: to turn red in the gills 发怒
 to paint the town red 狂欢
 to call white black 颠倒黑白
 to be in the green tree 处于佳境
 to be born to the purple 出身于王室(或显贵)的
 to be in a brown study 空想

out of the blue

突然地

once in a blue moon

千载难逢

green with envy

十分妒忌

till all is blue

到极点

为了更好地理解词义,牢固地掌握词汇,我们还需广泛阅读各种书报小说,勤查词典,常做词汇测验练习。

2. 如何准备词汇测试

词汇测试题主要是测试考生的词汇量和对词汇的掌握情况,以及运用词汇和短语的能力。题型为选择题(multiple choice),内容一般包括习语(idiom),动词和动词词组(verb and verb phrase),固定搭配(fixed collocation)和容易混淆的词(easily confused words)。

(1) 习语

英语习语是研究生入学考试试题词汇部分最主要的内容之一。

试做下面 10 句,注意习语的用法和意义:

- (1). All the evidence was against him, yet he seemed determined to fight tooth and _____.
A. tongue B. toe C. nail D. eye
- (2). I am writing _____ of my wife to thank you for your kind invitation.
A. on behalf B. on account C. for the benefit D. in favour
- (3). He seems to be _____ this morning, you can hardly keep him quiet.
A. full of beams B. full of beans C. full of beats D. full of barns
- (4). They have always treated us _____, so we must be generous in return.

A. with an open hand B. with a heavy hand

C. with a high hand D. full of iron hand

(5). The car we bought last year is _____, it uses a lot of petrol and breaks down again and again.

A. a white horse B. a white cow

C. a white sheep D. a white elephant

(6). The scouts returned _____ and sound from their mission.

A. sage B. sate C. sail D. same

(7). In the old days, we could see many waifs and _____ on the streets.

A. strays B. streaks C. streams D. straws

(8). She is going to marry a perfect hog of a millionaire for the sake of her father, who is as poor as a church _____.

A. dog B. mouse C. cat D. horse

(9). The government has found it easy to persuade the employers to accept its plans, but it is expected that during discussions with the trade unions the government may _____ its Waterloo.

A. meet B. get C. see D. have

(10). It's wonderful to let your _____ down at the weekend after you have been working hard all week.

A. hat B. cap C. hair D. scarf

上列考题分别测试考生对以下习语的掌握情况: tooth and nail (竭尽全力地), on behalf of (代表...), full of beans (活力充沛的), with an open hand (慷慨地), a white elephant (无用而累赘的东西), sate and sound (安然无恙), waifs and strays (流浪儿). as poor as a church mouse (一贫如洗), meet its Waterloo (惨败) 和 to let one's hair down (不拘礼节, 态度随便)。

答案为(1)C (2)A (3)B (4)A (5)D (6)B

(7)A (8)B (9)A (10)C

(2)动词和动词词组

动词和动词词组也是研究生入学考试的重点,包括辨异、不规则变化、惯用法、情态动词的用法和短语等。

动词词组一般分为:

①动词+名词+介词

例: to prevent sb. from, to accuse sb. of

②动词+介词

例: to deal with, to depend on

③动词+副词

例: to fall through, to break down

④动词+副词+介词

例: to keep away from, to look down upon

英语中动词常跟 for, from, about, with, on, out, of, down, off, to, in, over, up, away, through 等介词和副词构成词组。

例:

prep. /ad.	verb
for	make, wait
from	differ, result
about	go, come
with	correspond, comply
on	switch, depend
out	throw, wipe
of	consist, think
down	break, turn
off	give, put
to	get, bring

prep. /ad.	verb
in	take ,invest
over	run ,work
up	hold ,build
away	lay ,lead
through	see ,live

试做下面 15 题,注意动词和动词词组的用法:

- (1). All the girls _____ coffee.

A. ran into B. ran out of C. ran over with D. ran away with

- (2). Mrs. Wilson works more slowly than the other secretaries because she _____ everything that she does.

A. takes pride in B. takes pride of
C. takes pride to D. takes pride on

- (3). People often _____ my sister. We are very like each other.

A. take me as B. take me for C. take me over D. take me up

- (4) He didn't want to go to the cinema but they begged so hard that he _____ and went with them.

A. gave off B. gave about C. gave in D. gave out

- (5). If you plan to go to Venezuela next month, you'd better _____ your Spanish.

A. brush up over B. brush up on
C. brush over on D. brush back on

- (6). He hovered between life and death for a few days but then he _____.

A. pulled over B. pulled down
C. pulled off D. pulled through

- (7). We _____ our hotel reservations and stayed with our friends.
A. called forth B. called off C. called away D. called over
- (8). It's important to _____ your neighbours.
A. keep in with B. keep off with
C. keep out with D. keep on with
- (9). It took him a long time to _____ after the operation.
A. come round B. come off
C. come about D. come upon
- (10). The company lost the contract for making the shoes and _____ half its workers.
A. laid down B. laid into C. laid out D. laid off
- (11). We watched as the plane _____ behind the clouds.
A. melted B. perished C. escaped D. vanished
- (12). I have just received your kind letter and _____ to thank you for your generous help.
A. hasten B. haste C. rush D. dash
- (13). I asked her to _____ the ingredients of a salad while I was laying the table.
A. mingle B. blend C. mix D. stir
- (14). Thousands of people _____ from Greece every year to work in West Germany.
A. emigrate B. immigrate C. import D. export
- (15). All was dark in the district except for a candle _____ through the curtains in one of the houses.
A. glittering B. glistening C. glimmering D. blazing

仔细分析句子, 答案应为(1)B(用完)(2)A(以...自豪)(3)B(把谁错当作谁)(4)C(让步)(5)B(重新复习(以免荒疏))(6)D(脱离危险)(7)B(取消)(8)A(继续和...相好)(9)A(苏醒过来)(10)D

[(暂时)解雇](11)D(突然不见了)(12)A(赶紧)(13)C(调拌色拉)。(14)A(移出)(15)C(发微光)。

(3)固定搭配

考生要注意“动词+介词或副词”，“动词+副词+介词”的搭配(见 2. (2))，“形容词+介词”的搭配，“名词+介词”以及介词+名词”的搭配。

形容词常跟 at, of, to, for, with, about 等介词搭配, 组成短语。

例:

prep.	adj.
at	quick, good
of	tired, independent
to	similar, inferior
for	responsible, suitable
with	familiar, consistent
about	anxious, particular

试做下列 10 题, 注意名词的搭配和其词义:

- (1). That middle-aged woman is unaccustomed _____ speaking in public.
A. for B. to C. in D. on
- (2). Your father likes to play golf; he is really enthusiastic _____ it.
A. with B. on C. about D. for
- (3). For Marx, work had become a passion, and he was so absorbed _____ it that he often forgot his meals.
A. in B. for C. at D. with
- (4). Don't be too curious _____ things you are not supposed to know.
A. of B. with C. at D. about
- (5). That young fellow is extraordinarily clever _____ mimicking oth-

ers.

- A. at B. to C. for D. of
- (6). The diet there is deficient _____ vitamins.
A. about B. in C. for D. of
- (7). If it is agreeable _____ you, I would rather not play it now.
A. with B. on C. to D. of
- (8). Because of her good grades, Mary is eligible _____ a prize.
A. to B. on C. in D. for
- (9). This is quite irrelevant _____ the matter we are discussing.
A. at B. on C. to D. with
- (10). We'll be grateful _____ any advice you can give us.
A. to B. for C. at D. of

根据形容词固定搭配, 答案应为(1)B(2)C(3)A(4)D(5)A(6)B(7)C(8)D(9)C(10)B。

名词常跟 of, on, in, to, for, with, from 等介词搭配。

例:

prep.	noun
of	capability, expectation
on	dependence, comment
in	delight, perfection
to	appeal, approach
for	inclination, consideration
with	competition, agreement
from	shelter, relief

还有些介词与名词构成介词短语, 例如: at leisure (有空), in spirits (兴致勃勃), on the turn (正在转变中), for certain (肯定地), off time (不合时宜), under treatment (正在治疗中), by nature (生

性), from the cradle (自幼)。

试做下列 10 题, 注意它们的搭配:

- (1). He has a reputation _____ sympathy.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- (2). University graduates have an advantage _____ others in getting a job.
A. of B. over C. above D. for
- (3). Some people show indifference _____ their personal affairs.
A. to B. at C. in D. for
- (4). Scientists have experimented for years in expectation _____ discovering an AIDS cure.
A. in B. of C. to D. with
- (5). They sought shelter _____ the downpour.
A. off B. of C. for D. from
- (6). His behaviour is very objectionable, to _____ nothing of his morals.
A. report B. say C. tell D. mention
- (7). Then, all of a _____ there was an explosion and the lights went out.
A. sudden B. moment C. time D. influence
- (8). Though I haven't looked at the matter closely, I'd say it is a good proposition on the _____ of it.
A. appearance B. face C. view D. impression
- (9). He tried hard to help her but all his efforts were to no _____.
A. result B. avail C. effect D. influence
- (10). Now that he's retired, he's at a _____ to know how to fill in the time.
A. disadvantage B. rest C. loss D. stage