

新编硕士研究生 英语入学考试 复习指导 (1997)

朱泰祺 编著



北京航空航天大学出版社

内 容 简 介

作者在分析和研究近年来研究生入学试题内容、命题特点和语言难点的基础上编写而成。根据近两年来研究生英语入学试题的调整情况,本书对1994年版进行了大幅度修订。在本书的概说与练习部分中,包括语法结构、介词和介词习语、短语动词、词汇、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作;在答案与注释部分中,作者对全书的试题进行了系统的注释。本书内容完整,题型新颖;既有方法的指导,又有针对性很强的模拟训练。对策与训练并重以及注重能力培养是本书的突出特点。

本书适于研究生入学考试前复习与自测之用,也适用于大学英语六级考试前的应试准备。

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第二次修订版前言

根据国家教委 1994 年颁发的《硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》作者于 1994 年对 1992 年出版的《硕士研究生英语入学考试复习与指导》一书进行了修订,修订后定名为《新编硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导》。两年来,全国硕士研究生英语入学试题根据国家教委有关部门的要求和考生的实际情况做了相应的调整。为了帮助考生把握考研试题变化的最新动向,增强考生复习的针对性,提高复习效率,特别考虑到部分在职考生在应试准备中的种种困难,作者对本书 1994 年版进行了较大幅度的修订。这次修订主要包括以下 3 个方面:

1. 《阅读理解》是考研试题的重点,同时又是考生的突出难点,所以在这次修订中,更新了部分阅读文章,使阅读题材与全真试题基本同步。作者并对全部阅读理解题做了比较详尽的注释,对阅读材料中难懂的句子附上了参考译文,以期解决考生在自学过程中所遇到的语言障碍。

2. 新增加了《英译汉》一章。本章介绍了英译汉的基本翻译技巧和考研试题中常见的英语习语和句型,并举例详解。所引例句大部分选自历届考研试题,有的放矢,针对性强。为使考生了解最近几年英译汉试题的文章题材、内容难度和命题要点,作者把 1990—1996 年考研英语译汉试题编入本章,并补了参考译文,最后还选编了考研英译汉模拟练习,以供考生操练。

3. 更新了部分语法、词汇练习和模拟试卷中的部分试题,使本书能全方位地反映当前考研试题的变化和发展。

本书的最大特点是针对性强、讲练结合。作者力图把大学英语教学大纲规定的内容,按照研究生英语入学考试的要求,精炼为概说、练习、模拟试题和注释;既概括出内容的重点,又解决了考生的难点。这样,考生经过全书内容的学习和操练,不仅能巩固加深英语语言知识,而且能大大提高应试能力。此外,本书也适用于大学英语六级考试的应试准备。

本书编写和修订过程中,在北京化工大学执教的美国专家 Paula Fulmer 女士、Rod Bowlin 先生、Janet Ralston 女士和加拿大专家 Esther Coliver 女士先后分别审阅了书稿的英文部分;北京外国语大学熊德锐教授审阅了第八章(写作)的部分书稿;北京工业大学黄慕强教授对本书第一章、第二章、第五章和第六章的修订提出了许多宝贵的意见,在此一并致谢。

由于作者水平有限,修订时间仓促,书中定有疏忽和错误之处。敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝指正。

朱泰祺

1996 年 4 月于北京化工大学

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leisurely lifestyle as a busy lifestyle in which even minutes of time are too valuable to be wasted.
B C D

A. 错, 应改为 reflect。not so much ... as ... 与其说... 不如说...。reflect 是谓语动词, 其主语是 conveniences。

Fill the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. I hope her health is still bad (improve) greatly by the time we come back next year.
2. While you were in London that year, the London Bridge was repaired (repair).
3. I was shocked to hear that your house fell down (break) into.
4. He said that he would be able to see me when he wrote (write) that letter.
5. Two of the glasses were broken when they washed (wash).
6. I bought a new house, but I didn't sell (not sell) my old one yet, so at the moment I have two houses.
7. John isn't a diligent student, for it is the third time he has been (be) late, isn't it?
8. John always works in his lab and makes a lot of experiments. He hasn't finished (make) experiments all afternoon and hasn't finished (not finish) yet.
9. For the last two years, he has been writing (write) a history of The American Civil War. He will have completed it by the end of July.
10. She studied only for ten minutes (study) her lesson for ten minutes when her little sister interrupted her.
11. Officials warned consumers not to eat the apples that had been contaminated (contaminate) by insecticides.
12. No sooner did he speak the words than he realized that he remained silent (speak) than he realized that he remained (remain) silent.
13. It was (be) very cold lately, but it's beginning to get a bit warmer.
14. What a busy scene there! When we arrived at the airport, the goods had just unloaded (just unload).
15. I hope that everything I have told you won't be forgotten (not forget) by the next lesson.
16. I assure you that the matter will be attended to as quickly as possible (attend) to as quickly as possible. Have a little patience.
17. I was tired out because all day long I worked (work) very hard at the construction site.
18. When they go to the factory to have practice they won't tell (not tell) them so far.
19. This time tomorrow you will be sitting (sit) here doing some more exercises.
20. You mustn't misunderstand (must misunderstand) me because I didn't say that.

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

21. You will hardly believe it, but this is the third time tonight someone has telephoned me.
A. telephoned B. has telephoned
C. telephones D. should telephone
22. Upon your graduation from college, how well will you be prepared for the job that lies ahead?
A. be prepared B. prepare

- C. have been prepared D. have prepared
23. We _____ to start our own business, but we never had enough money.
A. have hoped B. had hoped
C. would hope D. should hope
24. The company _____ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.
A. promised B. is promising
C. is promised D. has been promising
25. You love your only son and indulge him so much that you _____ him harm.
A. are doing B. have done
C. will have done D. are going to do

Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and write down your correction.

26. If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they
A B C
are to be survived.
D
27. The problems that were discovered since the completion of the initial research caused the
A B
committee members to give up the original plan for the time being.
C D
28. The food that Mark is cooking in the kitchen is smelling delicious.
A B C D
29. The project which seems to us to be very attractive requires more labor than have put in
A B C D
because it is extremely difficult.
30. She was among the few who want to quit smoking instead of cutting down.
A B C D

二、虚拟语气(The Subjunctive Mood)

虚拟语气表示所说的话只是一种主观愿望、假设或建议等。在研究生考试的第 I 大题中经常测试虚拟语气。

例 1:1991 年试题 I . 6. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.

- A. being there B. should there be
C. there was D. there having been

应选 B. should there be, 表示将来时间的虚拟条件句, if 省略, 所以 should 与 there 倒装。

例 2:1992 年试题 I . 5. In the past men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home.

- A. worked B. would work C. work D. were working

应选 C. work, 因为 prefer 是欲望动词, 其后所接的宾语从句中谓语需用 (should) + 动词原形。

例 3:1993 年试题 I . 1. 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

应选 D. should be printed, 因为 urgent 是欲望形容词, 在句中作形式宾语 it 的补足语, 所

以宾语从句中的谓语需用虚拟语气:(should) + 动词原形(主动态或被动态)。

例 4:1994 年试题 I .7. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished.

A. could lose B. would have lost C. might lose D. ought to have lost

应选 B. would have lost。从句是省略 if 的虚拟条件句, 谓语部分倒装, 故主句谓语为 would have + 过去分词。

例 5:1996 年试题 I .6. 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

应选 C. would have identified。过去时间的虚拟语气表示过去要做而没有做的事。

例 6:1996 年试题 I .11. I'd rather you would go by train, because I can't bear the idea of

your being in an airplane in such bad weather.

C

D

A 错, 应改为 went。参阅 I .48. 注释。

Fill the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

31. The director recommended that she _____ (study) more English before going abroad.
32. It is generally thought to be of importance to a man that he _____ (know) himself.
33. I intended to move that John _____ (appoint) as chairman, and I hope that you will second my motion.
34. If you had been with us, our excitement _____ (understand).
35. He was _____ (appoint) as the manager of the company, but he fell seriously ill.
36. He talks about Rome as though he _____ (be) there before.
37. I _____ (tell) him the answer had it been possible, but I was so busy then.
38. I wish you _____ (not hurt) John so much. He is still very depressed.
39. You look so tired tonight. It is high time you _____ (go) to bed.
40. The teacher thought it essential that all the exercise books _____ (hand in) no later than Friday morning.
41. They urge that the library _____ (keep) open during the vacation.
42. I said something that made matters much worse. If only I _____ (keep) my mouth shut!
43. The law I am referring to requires that everyone who owns a car _____ (have) accident insurance.
44. If this _____ (happen) again, they would have to bear the consequences.
45. She wasn't in good health, otherwise she _____ (work) harder.
46. It is vital to his health that he _____ (take) this medicine.
47. I didn't help him. I would have but I _____ (not have) the money.
48. I'd rather you _____ (not do) anything about it for the time being.
49. The boss has rejected the workers' demand that their wages _____ (raise) by 10 per cent.
50. If it had not been for Professor Russel standing up for him, he _____ (have to)

leave).

Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and write down your correction, without altering the meaning of the sentence.

51. Mary couldn't have received my letter; otherwise she went to the concert last night.
A B C D
52. He would help us but that he was short of money at the time.
A B C D
53. But for your kind advice we could not succeed in the experiment when we were
A B C
in trouble.
D
54. She began to be worried lest he met with some accident the day before.
A B C D
55. I would just as soon you would not ask me to speak at the meeting tomorrow.
A B C D

三、不定式、动名词和分词(The Infinitive, The Gerund and The Participle)

非限定动词(Non-finite Verb)是动词的非谓语形式。非限定动词在句中不能单独作谓语,不受主语的人称和数的限制;它在句中可以充当各种句子成分。非限定动词包括不定式、动名词和分词。研究生考试中,非谓语动词是一项重要的测试内容。

例 1:1991 年试题 I .30. The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.

- A. is B. being C. have been D. to be (应选 D。)

例 2:1992 年试题 I .13. _____ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.

- A. To be free B. Freeing C. To free D. Freed (应选 D。)

例 3:1992 年试题 I .20. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.

- A. to be robbed B. robbed
C. to have been robbed D. having been robbed

应选 C. to have been robbed。动词不定式的完成式作主语的补语,表示不定式的行为动作发生在谓语动作之前。

例 4:1992 年试题 I .30. There seemed little hope that the explorer, _____ in the tropical forest, would find his way through it.

- A. to be deserted B. having deserted
C. to have been deserted D. having been deserted

应选 D. having been deserted。这是现在分词的完成式(被动态),在句中作状语,具有原因和时间意义。

例 5:1992 年试题 IV .62. People cannot but feel puzzling, for they simply cannot understand how he could have made such a stupid mistake.
A B C D

B 错,应改为 puzzled。

例 6:1992 年试题 IV .69. Those part-time students expected to offer some jobs on campus during the coming summer vacation.
A B C D

A 错,应改为 to be offered。

例 7:1992 年试题 IV .70. With production having gone up steadily, the factory needs an ever-increasing supply of raw materials.
A B
C D

B 错,应改为 going。

例 8:1993 年试题 I .2. The local health organization is reported _____ twenty-five years ago when Dr. Audon became its first president.

- A. to be set up B. being set up
C. to have been set up D. having been set up

应选 C. to have been set up。

例 9:1993 年试题 I .4. Ted has told me that he always escapes _____ as he has got a very fast sports car.

- A. to fine B. to be fined C. being fined D. having been fined

应选 C. being fined, 因为 escape 后接动名词;又因 Ted 与 fine 在逻辑上是动宾关系,故动名词用被动态。

例 10:1993 年试题 I .7. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, we decided to take the train.

- A. were canceled B. had been canceled
C. having canceled D. having been canceled

应选 D. having been canceled。All flights having been canceled because of the snowstorm 是分词独立结构,在句中作状语,表示谓语动作发生的原因。B 之所以错,是因为如果把 had been canceled 填入句中,全句无连接手段。这在修辞上就犯了“溶合句”的错误。

例 11:1993 年试题 IV .61. He cannot tell the difference between true praise and flattering statements making only to gain his favor.
A B
C D

C 错,应改为 made。

例 12:1993 年试题 IV .65. Beethoven, the great musician, wrote nine symphonies in his life, most of them were written after he had lost his hearing.
A B C D

B 错,应改为 written。在无连接手段的情况下,逗号不能连接并列句,故应把逗号后的部分改为分词独立结构。

例 13:1993 年试题 IV .66. Mr Jankin regretted to blame his secretary for the mistake, for he later discovered it was his own fault.
A B C D

A 错,应改为 blaming 或 having blamed。

例 14:1994 年试题 I .2. I appreciated _____ the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.

- A. having been given B. having given
C. to have been given D. to have given

应选 A. having been given, 因为 appreciate 在此要求后接动名词。主语 I 与 give 在逻辑上是动宾关系,故动名词用被动态。

例 15:1994 年试题 I .9. It isn't cold enough for there _____ a frost tonight, so I can leave Jim's car out quite safely.

A. would be B. being C. was D. to be

应选 D. to be。for there to be a frost 是由“there be”句型转化来的特殊形式的带逻辑主语的动词不定式。

例 16:1994 年试题 I . 15. The Bunsen burner is so named because it is thought to be invented
A B C

by Robert Bunsen, who was German by birth.

D

C 错,应改为 to have been invented。

例 17:1994 年试题 I . 19. When I consider how talented he is as a painter, I cannot help
A B

but believing that the public will appreciate his gift.

C

D

C 错,应改为 believing。cannot help doing sth. 意为“不禁要做某事的”。

例 18:1995 年试题 I . 3. The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his argument in favour of the new theory.

A. which to base on

B. on which to base

C. to base on which

D. which to be based on

应选 B. on which to base。在英语中“介词 + which + 不定式”可作定语,修饰前面的名词。本题中修饰名词 grounds。

例 19:1995 年试题 I . 5. How many of us _____, say, a meeting that is irrelevant to us would be interested in the discussion?

A. attended

B. attending

C. to attend

D. have attended

应选 B. attending。attending 作定语修饰 many of us。

例 20:1995 年试题 I . 14. The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man for
A B

having promoted sea travel, that man was Prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15th century.
C D

turey.

D 错,应改为 being。that man being ... 是独立分词结构。

例 21:1995 年试题 I . 15. Accounts of scientific experiments are generally correct, for those
A B

write about science are careful in checking the accuracy of their reports.

C

D

C 错,应改为 writing about。writing 作定语修饰 those。

例 22:1995 年试题 I . 16. Whenever we hear of a natural disaster, even in a distant part of
A B

the world, we feel sympathy for the people to have affected.

C

D

D 错,应改为 affected。affected 作定语,修饰 people。

例 23:1996 年试题 I . 5. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each _____ one major point in contrast with the other.

A. makes

B. made

C. is to make

D. making

应选 D. making。each making ... 是复合结构,作同位语修饰 two news reports。

例 24:1996 年试题 I . 8. For there _____ successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present.

A. is

B. to be

C. will be

D. being

应选 B. to be。for there to be ... 是 there be 的不定式形式,在本题中作目的状语。

例 25:1996 年试题 I . 9. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that

I read recently _____ what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.

- A. giving B. gave C. to give D. given

应选 A. giving。giving 作主语补语, 修饰 remark。

例 26: 1996 年试题 I . 13. Some bosses dislike to allow people to share their responsibilities;
A B

they keep all important matters tightly in their own hands.
C D

A 错, 应改为 allowing。dislike 后接名词或动名词。

例 27: 1996 年试题 I . 19. Generally speaking, the bird flying across our path is observed, and
A

the one staying on the tree near at hand is passed by without any notice taking of it.
B C D

D 错, 应改为 taken。take notice of sth 注意。本题中 taken 修饰 notice。

Fill the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in brackets.

56. _____ (fail) several times, they need some encouragement.
57. They were envious of George because of his _____ (make) captain of the team.
58. I know it is not important but I can't help _____ (think) about it.
59. His health _____ (fail), Mr. Smith went on leave from the army in 1948.
60. He works hardest of all, and he deserves _____ (reward).
61. We think this car is worth _____ (repair).
62. In the first place, movement is less fatiguing because the gravitational pull of the moon is not very great, the weight of the moon _____ (be) only about one-eightieth of that of the earth.
63. When I returned home, I found the window open and something _____ (steal).
64. Far too many owners of colour television sets have a difficult time _____ (find) qualified repairmen to fix their machines.
65. The members of the delegation were glad _____ (stay) longer than originally planned.
66. If we don't start out now, we must risk _____ (miss) the train.
67. The students _____ (do) all the exercises, the teacher went on to explain the text.
68. With John and me _____ (help) him, Mr. Fisher began to build a stone wall around the garden.
69. It's no use looking through the keyhole. I couldn't resist _____ (buy) one.
70. Don't get your schedule _____ (change); stay with us in this class.
71. Kepler's first law states that the orbit of each planet is an ellipse with the sun _____ (locate) at one focus of the ellipse.
72. For a satellite _____ (place) in orbit it must be rocketed to a high altitude.
73. When the bell sounded, the boys rushed out of the classroom, each _____ (carry) a number of new books under his arm.
74. I cannot but _____ (admire) his courage.
75. Whenever you find yourself _____ (get) angry about a difference of opinion, be on your guard.
76. I remember him, as a child, _____ (play) the piano beautifully.
77. It's quite obvious that Paul won't sell his business now that he's got it _____ (run) so well.
78. He failed in the examination and regretted _____ (not work) harder at school.

- In each of the sentences, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence.

- Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and write down your correction.

- 9

97. If you stay over four years in the United States, you will have to have your visa extend to one more year.
A B C D
98. In many states the law forbids citizens from carrying pistols or rifles without first having obtained a special permit.
A B C D
99. I hope what we have discussed will justify to call your gentlemen out at this hour.
A B C D
100. Marta being chosen as the most outstanding student on her campus made her parents excited.
A B C D
101. For twelve years, Spanish censorship did not allow Lorca's name to be mentioned or his works from being published.
A B C D
102. Depriving of all legal rights, the oppressed people resorted to armed struggle in the form of guerrilla war.
A B C D
103. The department head suggested that we should be present at the meeting held tomorrow morning.
A B C D
104. Robert hesitated to accept the post having offered by the trading company as he didn't think the salary would be enough for a man with a family of five.
A B C D
105. When the streets are full of melting snow, you can't help but getting your shoes wet.
A B C D

四、形容词和副词(The Adjective and The Adverb)

形容词和副词是英语语法的重要组成部分,也是研究生英语语法结构测试中的重要内容之一。近年硕士研究生英语入学考试有关形容词和副词的试题主要涉及下列内容:

- 1) 形容词和副词的误用;
- 2) 形容词和副词的词序;
- 3) 某些在词义上易混淆的形容词和副词;
- 4) 有关形容词比较级用法方面的问题;
- 5) 由形容词或副词与其他词所组成的固定结构。

例 1: 1988 年试题 I .3. I should say Henry is not _____ much a writer as a reporter.

A. that B. so C. this D. that

应选 B. so...not so much...as 意为“与其说是……还不如说是……”。

例 2: 1988 年试题 I . 4. I won't pay \$ 20 for the coat; it's not worth _____.

A. all that much B. that much all C. that all much D. much all that

应选 A. all that much。

例 3:1988 年试题 IV.37. He got up, walked across the room, and with a sharp quick move-
A
B

ment flung the door widely open.

C D
D 错, 应改为 wide open。

例 4: 1988 年试题 IV .39. Because there are less members present tonight than there were last night, we must wait until the next voting.

A 错, 应改为 fewer。

例 5: 1989 年试题 IV .44. The radio was of so inferior quality that I took it back and asked for a better one.

A 错, 应改为 such。

例 6: 1990 年试题 I .5. You sang well last night. We hope you'll sing _____.

A. more better B. still better C. nicely D. best

应选 B. still better。

例 7: 1990 年试题 IV .38. John's chance of being elected chairman of the committee is far greater than Dick.

D 错, 应改为 Dick's。

例 8: 1991 年试题 I .10. He had _____ on the subject.

A. a rather strong opinion B. rather strong opinion
C. rather the strong opinion D. the rather strong opinion

应选 A. a rather strong opinion。

例 9: 1991 年试题 I .29. He knows little of mathematics, and _____ of chemistry.

A. even more B. still less C. no less D. still more

应选 B. still less, 意为“更谈不上”。

例 10: 1991 年试题 IV .68. Man has used metals for centuries in gradual increasing quantities, but it was not until the Industrial Revolution that they came to be employed in real vast quantities.

B 错, 应改为 gradually。

例 11: 1992 年试题 I .2. After having gone _____ far, George did not want to turn back.

A. enough B. much C. such D. that

应选 D. that. that 作副词, 意为“那么”。

例 12: 1992 年试题 I .19. _____, more than 200 houses and buildings are heated by solar energy, not to mention the big cities in the region.

A. Alone in the small town B. In the small alone town
C. In the alone small town D. In the small town alone

应选 D. In the small town alone。

例 13: 1992 年试题 IV .61. Young readers, more often than not, find the novels of Dickens far more exciting than Thackeray.

D 错, 应改为 Thackeray's 或 those of Thackeray。

例 14: 1992 年试题 IV .66. The problem of unemployment the governments want solved is as