

最新考试大纲
硕士生入学考试指导丛书

英语



编著 裴文

南京大学出版社

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前 言

本书把握英语考研最新动向,语言新颖、规范,是根据《硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》的精神和要领,分析近年来硕士研究生入学考试试题,收集原版资料而编写的专供考生考前训练、自测的应试指南。针对目前考生的实际英语知识水平,设立分类训练,加大训练的力,辅以解题要诀,强化考生必备的基本语言知识和语言技能。模拟试题则是经过往届考生预测,经过多次修订、整理才确定下来的,不仅内容与题量与考研英语大纲完全一致,而且其难易程度也与全真试题基本相当。

编写本书的目的在于帮助考生开拓思路、触类旁通、有的放矢、最大限度地提高应试能力。同时,也是对近十年研究生考前辅导教学的总结。为了便于考生自学,书中附有全部答案及部分精解。

在编写本书的过程中,编者力求准确、无误,但由于时间和水平的限制,疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者及同仁指教。

裴 文

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硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷一览表

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I	语法与结构	1 - 10	10	5	
		11 - 20	辨错	10	5
		21 - 40	词汇填空	20	10
II	完形填空	41 - 50	1 篇短文	10	10
III	阅读理解	51 - 70	5 篇短文	20	40
IV	英译汉	71 - 75	短文划线部分	5	15
V	写作	76	作文	1	15

第一章 结构与词汇

Reading Smart

Read the following essay before you go on to Section One.

Contagious Thoughts

by *Bruce Bower*

Under a “magical law”, good and evil prove as infectious as germs.

A young woman contemplates(考虑) slipping into a sweater previously worn by her ex-boyfriend, but she finds the garment repulsive(令人反感的). “It’s the fact that he could somehow transmit(传送)——somehow the object which would pick up some negativeness,” she explains to a research psychologist. “I’m not saying it would smell or have dandruff(头屑) on it, but it would be creepy(令人毛骨悚然的) because he’s a creepy person.”

A man in the same study rejects a thoroughly laundered(洗熨) sweater once worn by a hepatitis(传染性肝炎) victim. “I’d feel it was contaminated(弄脏) in some way, not only that I could get hepatitis from it, but that it was somehow contaminated, it’s just not clean,” he tells an experimenter. “I don’t really think you could get hepatitis that way.”

Do these cases represent rare lapses into superstition or “magical thinking” on the part of otherwise rational folks? “Just the opposite,” asserts psychologist Carol Nemeroff of Arizona State University in Tempe. Her research indicates that many adults routinely subscribe(赞成) to some form of what Nemeroff calls “the magical law of contagion(接触传染),” a traditional belief noted in many non-western cultures by anthropologists. From isolated New Guinea tribes to crowded New York streets, contagion beliefs hinge on the conviction(深信) that all sorts of sources——including friends, enemies, food, blood and hair——contain some sort of contagious entity or “essence” that transfers physical, psychological or moral qualities to others through direct or indirect contact.

For example, many people assume that something positive literally “rubs off” from individuals they consider special. This outlook finds striking expression in pledges(保证) never to wash a hand again after touching a famous person; it also stokes(激起) the craving for the autographs and former possessions of celebrities(名人). Conversely, individuals perceived as evil take on the powers of a pernicious(恶毒的) King Midas: Everything they touch turns loathsome rather than golden. Would you wear Saddam Hussein’s sweater? How about Adolf Hitler’s hat?

Despite its ubiquitous(无处不在的), largely unconscious nature, “contagion thinking” in

the United States usually falls short of an outright belief in magic, argue Nemeroff and psychologist Paul Rozin of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, who collaborated on a study presented in June at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Society (APS) in Washington, D.C. Instead, people focus on the meaning implied by contact with a positive or negative object, while sometimes harboring (怀有) a nagging (吹毛求疵) suspicion that a spiritual or nonmaterial force emanates (放射) from the object.

“When people realize they’re using this type of thinking, it commonly creates an uncomfortable state of conflict between head and heart, logic and feelings,” Nemeroff maintains.

Public attitudes about AIDS illustrate this internal conflict, she notes. Many people stubbornly keep their distance from people with AIDS, even making pariahs (流氓) of them, despite knowing that casual contact can’t transmit the virus (病毒). Further study of contagion thinking may help explain this irrational behavior. In the meantime, says Nemeroff, educational campaigns need to address the surprisingly common scrapping (一点) of intellectual acceptance in favor of a gut-level rejection of AIDS victims.

(Adapted from *Science News*, August 31, 1991)

第一节 动词短语

This section is designed to test the candidate's active control of English phrasal verbs.

I . Preliminary stage

1. Match the following two columns.

A

(1)

zone off
hold out for
yearn for
zero in
get up to

B

(a)

退席
按比例提高
故意拖延以待
申诉
重温

(2)

post up
pound away at
pull through
make away with
manage with

(b)

慢下来
与...联合起来
向前进
使具体化
挡开

(3)

keep with
hold up on
feel up to
fall back on
date back to

(c)

陪伴
拖延
觉得能够担当
求助于
追溯到

(4)

ease down
line up with
press forward
shape up
ward off

(d)

张贴
连续努力地干
度过危机或难关
挥霍
驾驭

(5)

walk out
scale up
hang out for
come down on
brush upon

(e)

把...划为专门区域
坚决要求
强烈地想往
集中注意力
赶上

2. Each question below consists of a phrasal verb printed in capital letters, followed by four lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in capital letters.

(1) BLAZE AWAY

- a. 不断地燃烧 b. 熄灭 c. 闪光 d. 消耗

(2) ABIDE BY

- a. 行贿 b. 承受...的后果 c. 答应 d. 背弃

(3) HOLD UNDER

- a. 推迟 b. 坚持 c. 镇压 d. 隐瞒

(4) FALL IN WITH

- a. 坍塌 b. 陷于 c. 失败 d. 偶然遇到

(5) DIE DOWN

- a. 逐渐消失 b. 灭绝 c. 死去 d. 劫持

(6) PARCEL OUT

- a. 打开包裹 b. 分配 c. 打包 d. 探索

(7) DWELL ON

- a. 居住 b. 钻井 c. 沉思 d. 想象

(8) ABOUND WITH

- a. 富于 b. 以...划界 c. 跳跃 d. 充满

(9) CLOSE DOWN ON

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| a. 严厉取缔 | b. 停产 | c. 包围 | d. 遮盖 |
| (10) GO BACK ON | a. 追溯 | b. 不履行 | c. 撤退 |
| (11) LEAD OFF | a. 带走 | b. 率领 | c. 开始 |
| (12) PASS FOR | a. 沿着…前进 | b. 传递 | c. 经过 |
| (13) PROVIDE AGAINST | a. 设法预防 | b. 规定 | c. 为…作准备 |
| (14) MAKE AFTER | a. 模仿 | b. 追逐 | c. 扑向 |
| (15) REACT ON | a. 对…有反应 | b. 反对 | c. 对…有影响 |
| (16) SHUT OUT | a. 停业 | b. 中断 | c. 关紧 |
| (17) PLAY UP TO | a. 以行动支持 | b. 给…带来麻烦 | c. 玩弄 |
| (18) LIVE THROUGH | a. 与…相当 | b. 经受住 | c. 靠…过活 |
| (19) KICK AROUND | a. 坐立不安 | b. 对…表示不满 | c. 常常变换职业 |
| (20) FADE IN | a. 消瘦 | b. 衰落 | c. 渐退 |
| | | d. 渐现 | |

Key to I

1. (1) - (e), (2) - (d), (3) - (c), (4) - (b), (5) - (a)
 2. (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d (5) a (6) b (7) c (8) d (9) a (10) b
 (11) c (12) d (13) a (14) b (15) c (16) d (17) a (18) b (19) c (20) d

II . Warm-up exercises

Replace the underlined words, using the verbs indicated at the head of the exercises together with an adverbial or prepositional particle, and making any necessary changes in word order. (In some cases, two particles are required.)

1. GIVE

- (1) The escaped prisoner had tried to disguise his appearance, but a scar on his forehead be-

trayed him.

- (2) The English like coal fires even though these don't always produce much heat.
- (3) The young men crossing the Sahara found to their horror that their supplies would come to an end before they reached safety.
- (4) The bad cheese emitted a very unpleasant smell.
- (5) He returned the see-through bag to the woman who had lost it.
- (6) Although my son agreed with me on most points, there was one on which he was unwilling to yield.
- (7) Because of the difficulties in getting a visa, we had to relinquish the idea of visiting Japan.
- (8) He resigned from his job in the Foreign Office when the truth about his past became known.

2. TURN

- (1) The headmaster refused his request for a day off.
- (2) I waited half an hour for my friend at the bus stop, but he didn't come.
- (3) It's about time we went to bed.
- (4) Would you lower the gas when the kettle boils?
- (5) His landlady evicted him for not paying his rent.
- (6) The police told the suspected thief to empty his pockets.
- (7) After being hit by a huge wave, the rowing-boat capsized.
- (8) Although the dog appeared to be friendly, it would attack anyone who tried to ~~fondle~~ it.

3. COME

- (1) While looking through the books he found an old and valuable photo.
- (2) When his father died, he received a lot of money under his father's will.
- (3) We failed to discover how the accident occurred.
- (4) Although it seemed a good idea in theory, in practice it didn't succeed.
- (5) Her poems will be published next month.
- (6) The whole truth became known at the trial.
- (7) The film didn't equal our expectations.
- (8) No one thought that any good could result from discussing the question further.

4. GET

- (1) We wondered how he was progressing in his new job.
- (2) I don't think I shall complete all this work this morning.
- (3) She is so upset at her husband's death that I don't think she will ever recover from the shock.
- (4) As it's got to be done, we may as well have done it.

- (5) You must really apply yourself to some serious work.
- (6) I see no way of avoiding the problem.
- (7) Their business partnership flourished despite the fact that they didn't agree well personally.
- (8) It must be nearly one o'clock.

5. STAND

- (1) What does this diagram mean?
- (2) I must make it clear that I refuse to tolerate such behaviour.
- (3) She hoped that when the time came I would keep my promise.
- (4) One man particularly was conspicuous at the meeting.
- (5) When he realized that this nomination would mean competing with his closest friend, he decided to withdraw.
- (6) Troops were ordered to be in a state of readiness for action.
- (7) The employers in this case were obliged to take no part in the dispute, which was purely the result of inter-union rivalry.
- (8) The machine soon went wrong: it was never intended to withstand the rough treatment it was given.

6. TAKE

- (1) The professor said I ought to start learning French.
- (2) The son assumed control of the business on the retirement of his father.
- (3) The woman looked so respectable and honest that I was completely deceived.
- (4) The secretary wrote the letter in shorthand as the manager dictated it to her.
- (5) When he discovered the truth, he retracted all he had previously said.
- (6) That teacher has a way with children: they seem to like her immediately.
- (7) I don't wish to occupy too much of your time.
- (8) The shopkeeper agreed to deduct 5 per cent from the bill.

7. PUT

- (1) He refused to tolerate laziness on the part of his pupils.
- (2) They were very annoyed when they learned that the train had been cancelled without notice.
- (3) The rebellion was suppressed by the army.
- (4) She advanced the theory that those who had money always made money.
- (5) His aggressiveness was attributed to the fact that he had an overbearing father.
- (6) How many hours do you have to work each week?
- (7) Don't let the fact that I didn't enjoy the play deter you from seeing it.
- (8) The workers have made a claim for higher wages.

Key to II

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. (1) gave him away | (2) give out | (3) give out | (4) gave off |
| (5) gave back | (6) give in | (7) give up | (8) gave up |
| 2. (1) turned down | (2) turn up | (3) turned in | (4) turn down |
| (5) turned him out | (6) turn out | (7) turned over | (8) turn on |
| 3. (1) came across | (2) came into | (3) came about | (4) come off |
| (5) come out | (6) came out | (7) come up to | (8) come out of |
| 4. (1) getting on | (2) get through | (3) get over | (4) get it over |
| (5) get down to | (6) getting round | (7) get on | (8) getting on for |
| 5. (1) stand for | (2) stand for | (3) stand by | (4) stood out |
| (5) stand down | (6) stand by | (7) stand aside | (8) stand up to |
| 6. (1) take up | (2) took over | (3) taken in | (4) took down |
| (5) took back | (6) take to | (7) take up | (8) take off |
| 7. (1) put up with | (2) put out | (3) put down | (4) put forward |
| (5) put down | (6) put in | (7) put you off | (8) put in |

III . Test yourself

Section A

Fill in the blanks.

- Some people apparently have an almost incredible ability to _____ the right answer.
a. bring up b. look up to
c. put up with d. come up with
- Workers in America are getting higher wages while turning out poor products that do not _____ the test of international competition.
a. face up to b. stick up for
c. stand up to d. bump into
- If you insist on carrying out this mad experiment, you will have to _____ the consequences.
a. answer for b. stand for
c. bear out d. run into
- The sick neighbour's conditions look very serious and it is doubtful if he will _____.
a. pull through b. pull up
c. pull back d. pull out
- The practice of children working in factories has nearly _____.
a. died down b. cut off

- c. pull back 把...向后拉;撤回;退却
d. pull out 拔出;出示;(使)离开;(车)开出
5. d
a. died down 变弱
b. cut off 切掉
c. cut down 砍倒
d. died out 灭绝
6. a
a. made for 走向;袭击
b. made off 逃开;突然离去
c. made out 填写;辨认出
d. made over 转让;更新
7. d
a. gave over 移交;停下
b. gave out 分发;耗尽
c. gave off 发出;长出
d. gave rise to 引起;使发生
8. a
a. turned down 拒绝;翻转
b. turned over 翻滚;转动
c. turned up 折起;找回
d. turned off 关掉;卖掉
9. b
a. add up to 加起来共计;意味着
b. account for (指数量等)占;说明
c. attach to 属于;伴随
d. adjoin to 靠近
10. c
a. hold out 伸出;提供
b. hold on to 紧紧抓住;控制
c. hold up 使停顿;拦劫
d. hold down 使固定;镇压

Section B

Identify the incorrect parts.

1. Compared about other areas, the population of deserts is sparse.
- a b c d

