

硕士研究生入学 英语考试 对策与自测

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第 一 部 分

考
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策

一、词汇与语法结构

(Vocabulary and Structure)

1. 试题分析

硕士研究生入学英语考试满分为 100 分,时间为 3 小时。词汇和语法结构为试卷的第一大项。此项共有 30 个小题,时间要求为 25 分钟,每小题半分,共 15 分。

此项中词汇部分和语法部分的试题差不多各占一半的份量。其中词汇部分试题的特点和重点是:

(1) **检查词汇量** 国家教委制订的硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)中附有词汇表。考试从词汇量上讲不超出这个表所规定的词汇范围。请看下列一组例题:

1. Although I spoke to him many times, he never took any _____ of what I said.
A. notice B. remark C. observation D. attention
2. Feeling that he was in the right, he took _____ at the slanderous remark.
A. offence B. protection C. defense D. guidance
3. Many doctors are general practitioners, but the _____ is toward specialization in medicine.
A. rumor B. tendency C. prejudice D. security
4. Contractors hire surveyors to mark the _____ of the property before they begin construction.

- A. expenses B. boundaries C. supplies D. customs
5. In most countries, the metric systems has been _____
for all measurement.
- A. adapted B. applied C. harnessed ~~D.~~ adopted
- (answers: 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D)

(2) **词义辨析** 词义辨析是词汇试题的一个显著特点。有些词词意相近或相似,但在特定的语言环境(句子)中又有特定的意义和用法,不能随意换用。这部分试题看上去简单,但基础不扎实很容易做错。如:

1. It was suggested that all government ministers should be forced to _____ information on their financial interests.
- A. uncover B. disclose C. admit D. unfold
2. What he told me was a _____ of lies.
- ~~A.~~ pack B. cart C. load D. flock
3. We covered a wide _____ of topics in the interview.
- A. extent B. number C. collection ~~D.~~ range
4. According to the weather, which is usually _____, it will snow this afternoon.
- ~~A.~~ accurate B. exact C. precise D. perfect
5. Why is it that we can never discuss politics without getting into a _____ argument.
- A. roaring B. warmed C. boiling ~~D.~~ heated
- (answers: 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D)

(3) **测试常用词组** 测试词组试题的特点是给出一组四个中心词相同的词组,让分辨其意义。所测试的常用词组既有动词词组,也有介词词组。如:

1. It was at the exhibition that we _____ this kind of minicar which is made of plastics.
A. camp up B. came out C. came upon D. came up with
2. We are not going to be _____ with excuses; we demand strong and immediate action.
A. put away B. put off C. put on D. put over
3. A captain is no more than the father of a family, _____ an even greater responsibility than the father of an ordinary.
~~A~~. charged with B. dealt with C. picked up D. kept on
4. _____ there is no theoretical upper limit but only the practical one set by the limitation on the materials of construction.
A. In case B. In fact C. In sequence D. In truth
- *5. He arrived very late last night, _____ in the early hours this morning.
A. by and large B. on the other hand
C. or rather D. on the whole

(answers: 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C)

(4) **测试常用词的用法** 这类试题一般包括意义容易混

淆的常用词;有固定搭配关系的常用词;词形容易混淆的常用词等。如:

1. I do not believe that this ridiculous scheme is _____ of our serious consideration.
A. worthless B. worthwhile C. worth D. worthy
 2. Being objective and modest, a scientist must not _____ his views on others.
~~A.~~ impose B. put C. take D. apply
 3. It takes years to _____ as a doctor.
A. practise B. pass ~~C.~~ qualify D. complete
 4. The child was kidnapped by a _____ of robbers.
A. staff ~~B.~~ gang C. team D. crew
 5. The village is only _____ by river.
~~A.~~ accessible B. available C. attainable D. obtainable
- (answers: 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A)

2. 语法结构部分的试题特点和测试重点是:

(1) **检查基本句型** 常测试的句型也是经常使用的句型,包括倒装句、强调句、虚拟语气句、反意疑问句等。

1. Weighing three hundred pounds _____ .
A. she could not move the piano
B. the piano could not move
C. the piano was too heavy for her to move
D. ~~the~~ piano was too heavy for her to move

2. If only the letter _____ in time, it would not have been happen.
A. is to arrive B. arrive C. had arrived D. has arrived
3. No sooner had Mrs. Taler entered the kitchen _____ a knock at the gate door.
A. did she hear B. then she heard
C. when she hear D. than she heard
4. The atmosphere is denser near the surface of the earth than _____.
A. it is farther away B. further away from it
C. denser farther away D. farther away
- *5. It was the training that he had as a young man _____ made him such a good engineer.
A. that B. what C. has D. later
- (answers: 1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. A)

(2) **参考词语的搭配** 英语中的一些词汇, 主要是动词、名词和形容词, 都有着固定的搭配。如:

1. He is free _____ his money.
A. of ~~B. with~~ C. by D. for
2. The shop-keeper set the dog _____ the beggar.
A. towards ~~B. against~~ C. to D. on
3. It is hard to reconcile his splendid speeches _____ his actual behaviour.
A. to ~~B. with~~ C. on D. from
4. This rule is very important. We should apply it _____

our English study.

A. at B. for ~~C.~~ to D. on

5. I have informed the post office _____ the change of my address.

~~A.~~ of B. about C. in D. with

(answers: 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A)

(3) **考惯用法** 英语词汇和语法方面的惯用法很多,主要靠在平时学习中积累,短时间突击强记并不十分奏效,何况也记不完。因此,这样的题可能有一定的难度,基础差的会感到难以对付。

- * 1. He told me only part of the story and that was _____.

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

2. I am in a position of equality _____ all my classmates..

A. in B. of C. for ~~D.~~ with

3. It would take a long time to go _____ all the details, but I can give you the facts in brief.

A. to B. into C. in ~~D.~~ for

4. You must be here _____ fail by ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

A. against B. except C. with ~~D.~~ without

5. The picture does not come _____ the original.

~~A.~~ near B. with C. at D. to

(answers: 1. B 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. A)

(4) **考句子结构** 主要测试各种从句和句子的平衡和一

致。从句包括名词从句、状语从句、定语从句、同位语从句等；句子的一致和平衡主要指主谓语一致、时态一致、分词短语与主句在人称上的一致、比较句子中的平衡等等。

1. Stepping carelessly off the pavement, _____.
A. the bus knocked him down
B. the bus came down him
☒ C. he was knocked down by the bus
D. he knocked down because of the bus.
2. Under the director-responsibility system, the Party secretary's task is to fully support the director in his work and _____ the Party's policies are observed and state quota met.
A. to see to ~~B. see to it~~ ☒ C. see to it that D. to see to it
3. _____, a lot of people have given up smoking.
☒ A. Cigarettes being gone up in price
~~B. Cigarettes having gone up in price~~
C. People having raised the price of cigarettes
D. The price of cigarettes being highly raised
4. Mr. Brown forgot to tell me _____.
A. what time I come ☒ B. what time to come
C. at what time should I come
D. what time I should to come
5. Mark was not _____ to fight the gang leader.
A. too brave ☒ B. brave enough
C. so brave D. very brave

(answers: 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B)

3. 如何对付词汇与语法结构

词汇与语法结构题是对词汇和语法知识的全面的综合的检查,既有广度(覆盖面),又有一定的深度(词的各种用法和辨析)。要想把此项做好,必须有扎实的基础和系统的知识。一般来说,词汇与语法结构项的准备应从以下几方面着手:

(1)**提前看一下考试大纲所规定的词汇表**。这个表确定了整个考试的词汇范围。因此,熟悉此表不仅仅对词汇试题有好处,对整个考试来说都是必须的,是准备工作的一个重要步骤。在通读词汇表时,一是要扫除一下不熟悉的词汇,二是要注意联系回顾一些词的基本用法。

(2)**要做一定数量的词汇与语法结构试题**。做题的目的是熟悉和总结词汇(词组)的用法,总结此项试题所经常涉及的语法(句子结构)项目。如非谓语动词、虚拟语气、强调句、倒装句、各种从句、主谓一致、时态与语态、it 和 as 的用法等等。做一定数量的题,并不是越多越好,因为最根本的还是基础,做题主要是对已学过的知识的熟悉和总结,对主要问题的集中解决。

(3)**词汇和语法试题一般都是一句话**。做题时一定要把句子读懂,特别要留心句子中的一些词,切忌没有把句子读完或不完全了解句子意思就答题。在很多情况下,句子中有些地方已经为答题给出了暗示。能够察觉这些暗示,答题就容易了。如:

In order to buy his house he had to obtain a large _____ from his bank.

~~A.~~ loan B. finance C. capital D. debt

四个选择项都与钱有关,但句中最后一个词 bank 则暗示只有 loan 是正确选择。

再如:

The majority of nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.

A. rarity ~~B.~~ minority C. scarcity D. minimum

这四个选择项都表示量少。但句子的第一个词 majority(大多数)则暗示正确选择应为 B. minority(少数)。

(4)利用语法知识和词汇的搭配关系答题。正确的选择项不是孤立的,是和句子浑然一体的、密切联系的,因此,有时稍加分析就会一目了然。如:

Because sheep _____ meat and wool, they are valued in many countries.

A. produces both B. both produce
~~C.~~ produce both D. both produces

从句中的...they are valued...可以看出答案应为 C. produce both

这种现象在试题中很普遍,要学会使用这种有效的方法。

(5)一时确定不了正确选择项可用排除法。一般来说,四个干扰项目中有两个干扰项与正确的选择项距离比较大,比较容易看出来。实际上,在大多数情况下,只有一个干扰项比较难以与正确选择项分开。这时可迅速排除两个距离比较大的选择项,在其余的两个选择项中任选。注意使用排除法,决

不是说可以随意选择。

最后要注意,语法结构与词汇项目中的 30 道小题中肯定有个别题一时不会做,这时一定不要在这些小题上花太多的时间去琢磨。因为如果你没有见过这种语言现象,答案是很难琢磨出来的。对这类题,在稍加分析后,随意选一个就行了,不要花太多的时间。

二、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

阅读理解一般是三篇文章,共 15 个问题。三篇文章的总字数在 1300 个左右。文章的体裁多种多样,有议论文、说明文、描写文、叙述文等。阅读理解占 30 分,属于高分项目。因此,阅读理解项目的答题情况对整个考试成绩影响很大。只有阅读理解能力强,才能获得英语考试的高分,此项目的时间要求为 40 分钟。

1. 试题特点

阅读理解的试题特点主要分两大类,即客观题和主观题。

(1)**客观题** 客观题也叫事实细节题(facts and details)。这类题主要检查文章中所讲的一些事实和所叙述的事情的细节。这类题的答案可从文章中直接找到。因此,这类题比较容易答。这类题的出题方式主要是:①提问式。用 when、who、where、why、what、which 及 how 对文章进行提问。问题主

要涉及时间、人物、地点、定义、数字等；②不完全句式。这类题目包括题干及所附的几个选择项目。题干为不完全句形式，而选择项目为完形部分。选择的项目主要涉及人物、事件、时间、地点、事物、数字、目的、原因等。同 wh-question 和 how 的提问方式一样，这类题一般可以从文章中直接找到答案，比较容易做。

(2) **主观题** 主观题也叫推理判断题。这类问题不能从文章中直接找到答案，必须根据文章中所给出的信息进行综合归纳和推理才能回答。这类问题主要有：为文章命题(title)，抓中心思想(main idea)，指出作者的意图和态度(purpose and attitude)，作者未叙述部分所讨论的主题(note)和不真实部分(untrue)，意味、暗指的内容(imply, infer)，下结论(make conclusion)等。推理判断题要求读者超脱字面含义的局限，追踪作者的思绪，对作者的叙述进行准确而合理的推断，从而获得更深层次的理解，捕捉到作者的本意。由于推理判断题不能从文章中直接找到答案，因此，这类问题有一定的难度。

下面举例对阅读理解的这两个类型的问题进行剖析：

The horse of 50 million years ago, called the Dawn Horse, was a little animal the size of a fox terrier. The species had four toes on each front foot and three toes on each hind foot. Its "toe-nails" were little hooves. When this creature lives, there were no grasslands. Its home was the forest, where it fed on tender shoots and leaves.

There is proof that this little creature was an ancestor of the horse of today. Scientists have excavated fossils of certain animals that lived a few million years later and found that , al-

though they were bigger than the animal of earlier times, they resembled it and the modern-day horse.

The horse family survived when many other animals died out because it had two advantages. The little horse was swift, as we can guess from its slim body and slender legs. It also was fairly intelligent; its skull shows that its brain was large in proportion to its body.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. three species of horse has existed ✓
B. the horse of 50 million years ago have survived
C. scientists have found fossils of the Dawn Horse
D. horses needed grasslands to survive
 2. The Dawn Horse had a total of how many toes?
A. 7 B. 12 C. 14 D. 28
 3. The horse family has survived because the Dawn Horse _____.
A. resembled the fox terrier
B. ate tender shoots and leaves
C. ✓ was relatively smart
D. had little hooves for toe nails
 4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Dawn Horse was a fast runner because of its _____.
A. brain size
B. similarity to the modern-day horse
C. ✓ trim body and legs
D. number of toes
- 14 •