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Skills for NETEM

考研英语 技巧

英语知识运用解题技巧

编著：陈培良

FOCUS ENGLISH

2003版

考研英语技巧

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解题技巧

编　著　陈培良

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考研英语技巧——英语知识运用解题技巧

《聚焦英语》总顾问： 薄冰　翟象俊

薄 冰

北京外国语大学英语系教授，从事英语教学工作50余年，尤其专长英语语法的教学与研究，对英汉翻译亦有较深的造诣。现主持《英语世界》、《英语沙龙》和《大学英语》等刊物的咨询专栏，其主要论著如《英语语法手册》、《英语时态详解》、《高级英语语法》、《薄冰英语语法(袖珍本)》等，几十年来，一直是广大英语学习者首选的优质工具书。

翟象俊

1960年复旦大学外文系本科毕业，1966年研究生毕业。曾任复旦大学英语部主任兼外文系副主任、教授、硕士生导师，享受国务院特殊津贴。上海市翻译家协会副会长，曾参与《英汉大词典》、《英汉双解英语短语动词词典》的编写。主编《大学英语》（精读）及"九五"国家重点教材《21世纪大学英语》（共16册）；译著有《乱世佳人》、《钱商》和《阿马罗神父的罪恶》及英、美作家海明威、霍桑、贝克等的作品。

前言 Preface

　　本书根据最新研究生入学英语考试大纲编写。2002年的研究生入学考试中传统的"完形填空"(Cloze Test)已经变成了"英语知识运用"(Use of English)，并将肩负更多的考查内容。作者从最近几年的考试真题入手，从词类出发分析"英语知识运用"的考查范围和测试意图，归纳出测试点，研究出解题对策和技巧，使同学们能在较短的时间内掌握考试的重点和难点，达到事半功倍的学习效果。本书对"英语知识运用"题分类精细、全面，分析独到、精湛，对策实用、有效，并熔理论指导和模拟训练于一炉，是一本针对性很强的考研用书。

　　本书可作为参加研究生入学考试的考生考前的强化教材，也是参加其它各类英语考试的应试者加强英语知识、提高英语水平的好帮手。

<div align="right">编　者</div>

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第一章 概 述

第一节 考研中的英语知识运用

这两年研究生入学考试正处于迅速改革变化和发展的时期。为了提高硕士研究生入学的外语水平,加强对硕士研究生外语听、说能力的培养,逐步解决"听不懂、讲不出,难以与外国人直接交流"的问题,更好地满足我国改革开放和进一步扩大对外交往的需要,教育部不断进行考试内容的改革。首先在 2001 年的英语考试中将语法结构和词汇部分从原来的三节变为二节,即由原来的语法填空(5 分),语法改错(5 分),词语填空(10 分)变为只有语法填空(5 分),词语填空(10 分),共 15 分。英语知识运用从 10 个空增为 20 个空,分值不变,仍是 10 分。短文写作由原先的不少于 150 字变为 200 字,且分值也由 15 分升为 20 分。然后在 2002 年的全国硕士研究生英语入学考试中,增加对听力的考查,分值为 20 分。虽然不计入考生外语成绩,仅供招生单位录取时参考,但从 2003 年起,听力部分的分数将计入外语成绩。此外,在 2002 年的英语试题与中去掉了 30 道语法单句题,减少了 1 个阅读理解篇章。

纵观这几年试题类型发生的变化,我们可以看出考试的侧重点已经转向对考生英语应用能力的测试。但是,英语应用能力不是无源之水、无本之木,英语应用能力的提高还有赖于扎实的英语基础知识,如词汇、语法和结构知识等。考研大纲要求考生应掌握的规定词、短语、各类词的用法及句法,同时还要理解词缀加词汇表中单词的派生词。虽然在 2000 年的试题中取消了词汇和语法结构部分的测试,但这些知识间接影响到其它各测试项的发挥,尤其是英语知识运用,直接能反映出考生的语言知识基本功是否扎实。

英语知识运用测试是一种综合能力的测试,可以用来测试学生外语学习的综合水平,不仅能检查词汇、语法、结构知识,而且还检查学生理解全文主题、大意和作者意图的能力,根据上下文猜测生词的能力以及在语篇水平上获取信息的能力。因此,这类试题在历年的研究生入学考试中一直占有一席之地,经久不衰。虽然其分值只有 10 分,但其重要性却不容忽视。它覆盖了词汇、语法、阅读理解、书面表达等考试目标的全部内容,所以,复习好英语知识运用有助于提高其它各项的得分。我们曾经做过统计,英语知识运用的得分与其它各测试项的得分成正比,如阅读理解、写作、词汇与语法结构等,换句话说,英语知识运用做得好的人,能在考试中取得良好的成绩。

新的考试大纲对英语知识运用是这样规定的:该部分不仅考查考生对不同语境中规范的语言要素(包括词汇、表达方式和结构)的掌握程度,而且还考查考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨识能力等。共 20 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分。在一篇 240～280 词的文章中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每篇给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案,使补全后文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

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第二节　英语知识运用的考核内容

在取消了改错、词汇和语法结构测试项后，考试大纲对词汇和语法结构仍有明确的要求。就词汇而言，要求考生掌握大纲（见附录"词汇表"）中的词汇、短语，总量为 5300 个左右。就语法而言，要求掌握：I. 词法：i）动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法；ii）名词、形容词和副词的用法；iii）介词、连词和代词的用法。II. 句法：简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。按照新大纲要求进行变革后的英语知识运用的题量从原来的 10 个空增加到 20 个。题量的增加必然导致难度的加大，英语知识运用作为对考生英语综合能力的测试题之一，在考研英语中的地位得到了明显的提高。现在它在研究生入学考试中是最能直接测试学生英语语言知识的题项。

为了做到知己知彼，有的放矢，先让我们来详细解析最近两年的真题。

2001 年真题

Part II：Cloze Test

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 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.*（**10 points**）

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 sentences in

1995. Up to 19 witnesses were __48__ to have received payments for telling their 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

题解与简析：

31. 选[D]。such as 用来引出列举的内容。本题考常用短语的用法。as to "至于"，"关于"；for instance "例如"；in particular "特别"，"尤其"。

32. 选[A]。tightening "严格化"，"加紧"。根据上下文,本句的意思为"政府对新闻界加紧了立法控制"。本题考动名词的词义选择。intensifying "强化"，"加剧"；focusing "聚焦"，"集中"；fastening "扎牢"，"扣紧"。

33. 选[D]。draft "草案"，"草稿"。本题考名词和形容词的词义辨析。sketch "草图"，"素描"；rough "粗略的"，"粗糙的"；preliminary "初步的"，"开端的"。指起草法案、议案时一般用 draft。

34. 选[B]。illegal "非法的"。本题考带否定前缀的形容词的词义辨析。illogical "不符合逻辑的"；improbable "不大可能的"；improper "不合适的"，"不正确的"。

35. 选[A]。publicity "宣传"，"公开"，"公布"。本题考以后缀 -ty 结尾的名词词义辨析。penalty "处罚"，"刑罚"；popularity "普及"，"流行"；peculiarity "独特性"，"奇怪

的东西"。

36. 选[C]。before "在…之前"。本题考查在语篇理解基础上状语从句引导词(即从属连词)的用法。

37. 选[D]。agreed "同意"。本题考动词词义辨析。sided "赞助","支持"。常用作及物动词。用作不及物动词时,与 with 连用,后跟人,表示"站在某人这边"。shared "分享",及物动词。complied "遵守","照做",常与 with 连用。

38. 选[B]。offer "提供"。本题考动词词义辨析。present "赠予","出示";manifest "表明","显示";indicate "指示","表明"。

39. 选[B]。publication "发表","公布"。本题考名词词义辨析。release "释放";printing "印刷";exposure "暴露","曝光"。

40. 选[A]。storm "暴风雨","(政治、社会等的)风暴"。本题考名词词义辨析。rage "狂怒","狂热";flare "闪耀","(热情等的)爆发";flash "闪光","闪亮物","(思想等的)闪现"。

41. 选[B]。interpretation "解释"。本题考以-tion 结尾的名词词义辨析。translation "翻译";exhibition "展览";demonstration "演示"。

42. 选[C]。rather than "而不是"。本题考短语词义和用法。better than "比…好";other than "除…之外",常用于否定句。sooner than "宁愿"。

43. 选[B]。make "使…变成"。本题考动词用法选择。change "变化",后常跟 from 或 into。set "安置","置放";turn "转变"。

44. 选[A]。binding "有约束力的","必须遵守的"。本题考近义动词的-ing 形式词义辨析。convincing "使人信服的";restraining "约束的","限制的";sustaining "支持的","持久的"。

45. 选[C]。entitled "有权力","有资格"。be entitled to + 名词是固定用法,表示"有…权力"。本题考动词的过去分词词义和用法。authorized "授权","公认";credited "信赖","相信";qualified "有资格的"。

46. 选[A]。with "有"。本题考介词词义辨析。本句意思为"有了英国法官,新闻自由便安全了"。

47. 选[D]。issue "争论点","争端"。本题考名词词义辨析。impact "影响";incident "事件";inference "推论","推断"。

48. 选[C]。said "说"。本题考的几个动词都表示"说"这个动作,看似考词义辨析,其实考习惯用法。"It is/was said"是一个固定说法,意为"据说"。

49. 选[D]。本题考连词和关系词的用法。从本句看,要填的词应该是一个引导词,引出从句作 concerns 的同位语,这四个词中,只有 that 符合要求。what 是连接代词,引导名词性从句。when 常作关系副词,引导定语从句。which 常作关系代词,引导定语从句。而且这三个词引导从句时在从句中充当一定的成分。

50. 选[C]。ensure "确保","保证(某种结果)"。本题考近义动词的词义辨析。assure "使相信";confide "吐露";guarantee 常指"保证(产品质量或某种服务的履行)"。

2002 年真题

Section II: Use of English

Directions: *Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A、B、C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.* (10 points)

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened __21__ . As was discussed before, it was not __22__ the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic __23__ , following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the __24__ of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution __25__ up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading __26__ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures __27__ the 20th-century world of the motor car and the air plane. Not everyone sees that process in __28__ . It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, __29__ , that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, __30__ by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, __31__ its impact on the media was not immediately __32__ . As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as __33__ , with display becoming sharper and storage __34__ increasing. They were thought of, like people, __35__ generations, with the distance between generations much __36__ .

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the __37__ within which we now live. The communications revolution has __38__ both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been __39__ views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. "Benefits" have been weighed __40__ "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

21. [A] between	[B] before	[C] since	[D] later
22. [A] after	[B] by	[C] during	[D] until
23. [A] means	[B] method	[C] medium	[D] measure
24. [A] process	[B] company	[C] light	[D] form
25. [A] gathered	[B] speeded	[C] worked	[D] picked
26. [A] on	[B] out	[C] over	[D] off
27. [A] of	[B] for	[C] beyond	[D] into
28. [A] concept	[B] dimension	[C] effect	[D] perspective
29. [A] indeed	[B] hence	[C] however	[D] therefore
30. [A] brought	[B] followed	[C] stimulated	[D] characterized
31. [A] unless	[B] since	[C] lest	[D] although
32. [A] apparent	[B] desirable	[C] negative	[D] plausible

33. [A] institutional   [B] universal   [C] fundamental   [D] instrumental

34. [A] ability   [B] capability   [C] capacity   [D] faculty

35. [A] by means of   [B] in terms of   [C] with regard to   [D] in line with

36. [A] deeper   [B] fewer   [C] nearer   [D] smaller

37. [A] context   [B] range   [C] scope   [D] territory

38. [A] regarded   [B] impressed   [C] influenced   [D] effected

39. [A] competitive   [B] controversial   [C] distracting   [D] irrational

40. [A] above   [B] upon   [C] against   [D] with

题解与简析：

21. 选[A]。between "在中间"，"介乎两者之间"。本题考特定语境中副词词义辨析。before "以前"，"从前"；since "此后"；later "后来"，"以后"。本句意思是"然而，在这期间发生了很多事情"。

22. 选[D]。until "直到"。本题看似考介词词义辨析，实际考固定句型"it was not until..."（直到…才）。

23. 选[C]。medium "媒体"，"媒介"。本题考名词词义辨析。means "手段"，"方法"；method "方法"；measure "尺寸"，"测量"。

24. 选[B]。company "伴随"，"陪伴"。本题考名词词义辨析。process "过程"；light "光"，"灯"；短语 in the light of 的意思是"鉴于，由于"；form "形式"。

25. 选[B]。speed "速度加快"，常和 up 连用。本题考动词词义辨析。gather "汇集"，"集合"；work "工作"；pick "捡"，"拾"。

26. 选[A]。lead on "继续往前"。本题看似考介词词义辨析，实际考动词与介词的搭配。

27. 选[D]。into "进入"。本题考介词词义辨析。of "…的"；for "为了"；beyond "超出范围"。

28. 选[D]。perspective "观点"，"看法"。本题看似考名词词义辨析，实际考短语。in perspective 意为"客观地"，"（观察）正确地"。concept "观念"，"概念"；dimension "尺度"，"维度"；effect "影响"。

29. 选[C]。however "然而"。本题考副词词义辨析。从上下文的意思看，此处表示转折。indeed "确实"，"实在"；hence "因此"；therefore "所以"。

30. 选[B]。follow "跟随"。本题考动词词义辨析。根据上下文，此处表达的意思是"20世纪早期计算机的发明，紧随其后又在60年代发明了集成电路，彻底改变了这个过程"。bring "带来"；stimulate "刺激"，"激励"；characterize "以…为特征"。

31. 选[D]。although "虽然"。本题考连词辨析。unless "除非"；since "既然"，"自从"；lest "免得"。根据上下文的意思，此处表示转折。

32. 选[A]。apparent "明显的"。本题考形容词词义辨析。desirable "称心合意的"；negative "否定的"；plausible "貌似合理的"。本句意思是"虽然它对媒体的影响不是立竿见影"。

33. 选[A]。institutional"机构的"。本题考形容词词义辨析。此处所填入词的意思应与 personal 相对。universal"普遍的";fundamental"基本的";instrumental"有作用的","有帮助的"。

34. 选[C]。capacity"容量"。本题考名词词义辨析。ability"能力";capability"(从事某项工作所具有的)能力、潜能";faculty "(特别的)才能"。

35. 选[B]。in terms of"用…话","用…字眼"。本题考介词短语词义辨析。by means of "用…手段","依靠";with regard to"关于","至于";in line with"与…一致","符合"。

36. 选[D]。small"少的","小的"。本题考形容词词义辨析。本句的意思是"两代之间的间隔更小"。deep "深";few"少,几乎没有";near"靠近"。

37. 选[A]。context"(人、物存在于其中的)背景,环境"。本题考名词词义辨析。range "范围","区域";scope "(活动等的)范围";territory "领土","领地"。

38. 选[C]。influence "影响"。本题考动词词义辨析。regard"认为","看作";impress "留下印象";effect"影响",该词为名词。

39. 选[B]。controversial "有争议的"。本题考形容词词义辨析。competitive"竞争的";distracting"分散注意力的";irrational "不理智的","荒谬的"。

40. 选[C]。against "对比","对照"。本题考介词词义辨析。weigh A against B 的意思为"权衡 A 和 B 的优劣"。

从以上答题的角度出发,结合 1999 年和 2000 年的研究生入学考试真题英语知识运用部分,我们对选项从词类的角度进行了统计分析,结果如下表:

词类	1999 年		2000 年		2001 年		2002 年	
	题数	％	题数	％	题数	％	题数	％
动词	2	20％	3	30％	8	40％	3	15％
名词	3	30％	2	20％	6	30％	5	25％
形容词	1	10％	1	10％	1	5％	4	20％
副词	1	10％	1	10％	0	0％	2	10％
短语	1	10％	1	10％	2	10％	1	5％
介词	1	10％	1	10％	1	5％	4	20％
连词	1	10％	1	10％	2	10％	1	5％

从上表可以看出,1)历届研究生英语入学考试英语知识运用的测试以词汇测试为主,重点测试动词、名词和形容词的词义辨析和用法。这三种词类在所分析的四次考试中都占 60％以上,2001 年达到了 75％。2)有的测试项表面上看是在考名词或动词辨析,实际上在考固定搭配。3)词汇测试的范围以实义词为主,但也会兼顾到虚词中的介词、冠词、连词等词类,尤其是在 2002 年的英语知识运用(即以前的完形填空)中,介词占到 20％,首次超过了动词的比例。4)由于英语知识运用的特殊性,有许多选项必须要从语篇的角度出发,利用逻辑关系、结构知识、惯用搭配和语义搭配方能选出正确答案。

第二章 句子结构基础知识

第一节 五种基本句型

考生要想答好完型填空题,就必须有扎实的英语语法知识,包括句法和词法知识。句法知识有助于考生更好地理解文章的意思,分清上下文的逻辑关系,尤其是对于结构识别题的正确解答有很大的帮助。词法知识能让考生明白空白处要填的词在句中的语法作用,辨析不同词的用法和含义,因此更是直接解题的关键。

英语中的任何句子都可以归入以下五种基本句型:

1. 主语＋谓语(S ＋ Vi)

The baby cried. 孩子哭了。

The machine doesn't work well. 这机器运转不好。

2. 主语＋谓语＋宾语(S ＋ Vt ＋ O)

Mary studied English very hard. 玛丽刻苦学英语。

3. 主语＋谓语＋间接宾语＋直接宾语 (S ＋ Vt ＋ Oi ＋ Od)

My father bought me a bike as my birthday present.

作为生日礼物,父亲给我买了一辆自行车。

4. 主语＋谓语＋宾语＋宾语补足语(S ＋ Vt ＋ O ＋ Co)

We always find her happy and gay. 我们总是见她乐呵呵的。

5. 主语＋系动词＋表语(S ＋ V link ＋ Cs)

He was a worker in a small factory at that time. 当时他还只是一家小厂的工人。

第二节 从 句

英语句子从结构上来分,可分为简单句、并列句和复合句。所谓复合句就是带有从句的句子,即:一个结构完整的句子充当了另一个句子的某个成分。根据它们在从句中所担任的不同成分可将其分为名词性从句(包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句)、形容词性从句(定语从句)和副词性从句(状语从句)。学好从句的关键是掌握引导词的种类、意思和用法。

一、名词性从句

1. that 引导的名词性从句

引导词 that 在从句中不作任何成分,也没有任何含义,只起连接作用,有时可以省略。

That he survived the accident is a miracle.

Jim suggested that we go to Huang Shan during the summer、

The reason (why, that) he is dismissed is that he is careless and irresponsible.

The news that we are invited to the conference is very encouraging.

2. whether 和 if 引导的名词性从句

引导词 whether 和 if 在从句中不作任何成分,具有一定含义,起连接作用。

Whether he comes or not makes no difference.

I don't know whether/if he can pass the examination.

The problem is whether he is willing to help us.

I haven't settled the question of whether I'll lend him the money.

【注意】whether 可以引导所有的名词性从句,引导出的从句还可以作介词宾语,可以放在句首。whether 后面可以接不定式,有时可加 or not,而 if 只能引导宾语从句,不具有 whether 的其它功能。

3. 连接代词引导的名词性从句

连接代词在从句中充当一定成分,有自身的含义,起连接作用。常见的连接代词有:who, whom, whose, what, which, whatever, whichever, whoever。

Who will preside at the meeting has not been decided yet.

He asked whom I borrowed the money from.

Whatever is worth doing should be done well.

The picture reminded me of what I had ever seen near a lake.

4. 连接副词引导的名词性从句

连接副词在从句中充当一定成分,有自身的含义,起连接作用。常见的连接副词有:when, where, how, why, whenever, wherever, however。

We didn't know why she didn't come.

How he is going to do it is a mystery.

【注意】(1) 名词性从句中永远用陈述语序。

(2) 主语为 reason 时,表语从句引导词不能用 because 或 why,必须用 that。

(3) 同位语从句与定语从句的区别:同位语从句是对名词作补充说明,引导词 that 在从句中不作任何成分。定语从句是形容词性的,用来修饰先行词,起限定、描述的作用,关系词在从句中充当一定的成分。

The proposal that he put forward is to be discussed at the meeting. (定语从