

airline industry topsy-turvy. It has forced established carriers to reduce fares and scramble frantically to cut expenses. Its low-fare flights have increased the industry's search for ways to improve productivity.

Perhaps most important, People Express has become the Greyhound of the skies, making air travelers out of many people who until now could afford to fly rarely or not at all.

Fares not only encouraged people to take vacations they would not have thought of in the past: a weekend jaunt to Florida, a cross-country journey to a grandchild's graduation or a day trip to one of State U.'s road games. Buddy Yorke, a construction worker in Flagler Beach, Fla., has since August made four trips on People from Jacksonville to Newark to visit friends in nearby Roselle, N.J., where he grew up. Each time, he then flew from Newark to Buffalo on People to visit his girlfriend. Says Yorke: "I wasn't an avid traveler, but I am now."

The rise of People and other low-cost carriers has helped air travel grow at a jet-

stream pace. During 1984, close to 400 million passengers climbed aboard scheduled flights, a more than 10% increase over 1979. In 1985, 456 million: first nine months alone as many as in the same period the year before. Many of the flyers are first-timers. The percentage of American adults who have flown at least once is up to 70%, from 65% in 1979. Pleasure travel is growing especially fast. Business trips now account for only 50% of all passengers, down from 55% in 1979.

The surge in traffic was fostered by deregulation, which made it possible for entrepreneurs to launch new carriers and set their own prices. About 100 airlines now fly interstate routes, compared with 36 in 1978. In addition to People Express, many other new entities have had impressive takeoffs. New York Air is growing rapidly along the East Coast, Muse Air is doing well from its Houston base, and Jet America is carving out a niche with flights between California and the Midwest. Many others, though, have failed. After expanding too swiftly, Air Florida filed for bankruptcy in 1984 and then merged with Chicago's Midway Airlines. The casualties of competitive battles in

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(硕士研究生入学考试及标准化考试用)

英语应试技巧

谢善禄 张晓珏 编

上海交通大学出版社

(沪)新登字 205 号

内 容 提 要

本书是以国家教委制订颁布的硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)为依据,结合其他各类标准化考试的基本要求而编写的应试复习资料。全书分为语法结构、词汇、阅读理解、完型填空、改错、写作等六个部分。本书在讲述应试技巧的同时,又列举了大量针对性很强的题例,从而增加了应试复习的力度,是考生纠正易犯错误和解决难点的最佳选择。

本书既可作为大学本科在校生和毕业生参加上述各类考试的自学用书,也可作为考前组织的“应试复习班”的教材。

责任编辑 冯愈 程锡林

封面设计

英语应试技巧

出版:上海交通大学出版社

(上海市华山路1954号 邮政编码:200030)

发行:新华书店上海发行所

印刷:常熟市印刷二厂

开本:850×1168(毫米)1/32

印张:9.125 字数:326000

版次:1994年8月 第1版

印次:1994年8月 第1次

印数:7000

科目:355-088/8

ISBN 7-313-01369-8/H·129

定 价:9.50元

前 言

本书是为高等院校学生参加硕士研究生入学考试以及其他各类标准化考试考前复习而编写的应试教材。多年来曾作为上海交通大学学生参加上述考试的自学用书和以自愿形式参加的“应试复习班”讲义,收到了良好的效果。

大多数高等院校学生是在经历了正规的、系统的、渐进的大学英语教学后才逐阶段面临上述考试的,因此考前已较好地具备了通过上述考试的英语水准和应试能力。对参加选拔式的硕士研究生入学考试的学生来说情况差不多也是这样。然而,尽管如此,仍会有相当数量的学生,面对上述考试表现出不同程度的紧张心理,其原因多种多样,但比较共性的一点是这些学生在平时的学习过程中,不太注意把分布在教课书中的语法现象、基本词汇、惯用法以及翻译和写作技巧有机地整理出来,以直观、明瞭、形象的信息“树”结构形式,在自己的脑海中精炼成清晰的概念“集”,再用考试大纲提出的要求去检验可能存在的差距和不足,进而有选择地去加以补漏、充实和深化。根据作者所进行的调研来看,凡是在这个问题上处理得较好的学生,在上述考试中往往能有最佳的发挥。由此可知,作为本专业的教师在日常的教学活动中,应更多注意培养学生纵横综合分析比较的学习方法。其次也可通过组织某种形式的考前短期强化复习,以帮助学生认真梳理一下他们业已掌握的英语知识,让“堆放”在他们脑海中的那些“知识块”能迅速地、有秩序地、紧密地偶连起来。

鉴于上述这类复习的“考前”和“短期”特点,故不宜直接地去讲述“树”的构造和内容,较好的方法是通过“大剂量”地讲解典型

题例,再配以应试技巧的介绍,去调动学生内在的能力,促使他们脑海中的“树”由模糊向清晰自动转化,以恢复他们往日那种稳操胜券的自信。这就是作者编写此书的初衷。

本书既可作为学生参加上述考试的自学用书,也可作为“应试复习班”的教材。

根据我们的经验,对参加各类标准化考试的学生可以有选择地自学本书;而对参加硕士研究生入学考试的学生,以举办相应的“应试复习班”为宜。

由于受篇幅的限制,在应试技巧的叙述方面,本书注重思路的引导和各章要领的掌握,对于细节性内容,则由开设“应试复习班”的教师,结合形式丰富、各具特征的题例追加补充。自学者可按照下述解题程序,在找出正确答案的同时,应仔细识别出题者的意图,从局部到整体加深理解,以便通过对本书的学习,最终掌握如何运用语法、词汇、句型、惯用法等基本知识,由此及彼、由表及里、去伪存真,迅速作出反应,准确圈定答案的有效方法。而所谓的应试技巧也就融会在其中了。

“审题→理解→判断→选择”的解题程序是:

1. 基本弄懂试题的大概意思(应学会在有若干陌生词汇的情况下,也能进行针对性的思维);
2. 揣摩出试题的考核点,迅速找出对应的信息词;
3. 把注意力高度集中在与信息词有关的语言信息上,借助已掌握的语言基本知识迅速作出选择;
4. 选择答案时要考虑是否符合逻辑(有些答案若只从语言角度去考虑看来是对的,但从逻辑上去考虑则意思不成立或不能自圆其说,因此,必须两者都符合的答案才是正确的答案);
5. 要特别注意剔除那些虚张声势,以假乱真的答案。

书末附有本书每个题例的正确答案,以便于读者自学对照。

本书“词汇”、“阅读理解”由谢善禄编写;“结构”、“完型填空”、“改错”、“写作”由张晓珏编写。全书由谢善禄副教授统一整理。

限于编者水平,错漏之处难免,望批评指正。

编者

1994年6月

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一、语法结构

硕士研究生入学考试及其他各类标准化考试都包含语法结构测试。通常将语法结构和词汇合并成一个测试项目,以便从句子角度来测试考生运用语法结构和词汇知识的能力。

根据我国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)规定,词汇与语法结构测试项,共设 30 小题,每题 0.5 分,其中语法结构约占总题量的 55%~60%,因此考生在答题时应注意区别,理顺思考范围,提高答题速度。

语法结构测试题的特点是量大、面广、时间短(每题平均答题时间少于 1 分钟),因此要求考生在规范英语书面语的基本语法结构方面有扎实的基本功,不仅要概念清楚,形式熟练,还要会举一反三,灵活运用。考生在看完每一道语法结构题的内容后,必须能作出敏锐的分析和快速的抉择。如果出现有某道题一时看不懂或拿不准,千万别苦苦思索,拖延时间,影响整个卷面的完成。通常可以在该试题上作一个记号,留待全卷基本完成后,再重新深入考虑。

目前,大多数考生在语法结构测试题上的得分不够高,其原因主要还是考生的语法知识掌握不够牢固所致,他们在灵活多样的试题变化面前,失去了迅速正确的判断能力,陷入干扰选择的圈套之中。因此,让考生在考前系统地梳理和操练有关的语法基础知识,显得十分重要。以下结合解题技巧列举 11 种题型,作为语法结构复习的主线条。

1. 主谓语一致

在英语中,最主要的一致关系是主语和谓语之间的数的一致。一般来说,主语的单、复数形式决定谓语动词要采用的相应形式,但在实际应用中,往往会出现各种复杂的情况。

做这类题目的要点主要是从 grammatical concord(语法一致

常用作复数。而 merchandise, machinery, foliage 等通常用作单数。

例 5 My uncle, along with my aunt and two of my cousins, _____ to our house this weekend.

- A. are coming B. have come
C. has come D. is coming

(答案 D) 当主语后面跟有 as well as, as much as, along with, in addition to, together with, rather than, more than, no less than 等引导的词组时, 谓语的动词的单复数形式按照语法一致的原则, 与主语的单、复数一致。而 not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor 或 or 连接的并列主语, 则根据就近原则, 谓语的动词的单、复数形式与最接近它的名词的单、复数相一致。

例 6 The fireworks _____ postponed to this coming Sunday because of the bad weather.

- A. was B. is
C. are D. were

(答案 C) 很多以 -s 结尾的名词通常作复数用。它们还包括由两个部分构成的物体的名词, 如 scissors, trousers, tongs, spectacles 等; 某些以 -ings 结尾的名词, 如 belongings, earnings, surroundings 等, 以及以复数形式出现的名词, 如: arms, clothes, goods, archives, minutes 等。

例 7 What I have to finish the assignments today _____ reading English and solving a quadratic equation.

- A. are B. were
C. was D. is

(答案 A) 在大多数情况下, 由 what 引导的名词性从句作主语时, 其后面的谓语的动词, 根据语法一致原则都采取单数形式, 但当它们是带有复数意义的并列结构或在其构成的 SVC 结构

中主语补足语是复数时,也可采用复数形式。

练习

1. The Niagara Falls _____ on the border line between the U.S.A. and Canada.
A. are
B. has
C. have
D. is
2. The Swiss _____ preserved neutrality for centuries.
A. is
B. are
C. has
D. have
3. The audience _____ enraptured at her singing.
A. have
B. were
C. was
D. has
4. Every means _____ been tried since then.
A. has
B. are
C. have
D. is
5. Three weeks _____ in no time at all on the farm.
A. pass
B. passes
C. passing
D. are passed
6. The office staff _____ gathered to hear the president speak now.
A. is
B. has
C. are
D. was
7. The majority of the damage _____ easy to repair.
A. is
B. has
C. are
D. have
8. The majority of criminals _____ young men.
A. is
B. are
C. have
D. has

9. The Himalayas _____ regarded as the roof of the world.
A. have B. is
C. were D. are
10. The cattle _____ grazing leisurely on the meadow.
A. are B. has
C. is D. have
11. All their belongings, together with the remains of torn-up newspapers, _____ scattered over the carpets.
A. lies B. lie
C. lying D. lain
12. Arthritis _____ a disease causing pain and swelling in the joints of the body.
A. are B. was
C. is D. were
13. The archives of this company _____ in the basement.
A. are kept B. have kept
C. is kept D. has been kept
14. Draughts _____ an easier game than chess.
A. are B. is
C. has D. were
15. The extremely old _____ attention.
A. needs great deal of B. need a great deal of
C. need great deal of D. needs a great deal of
16. A series of pre-recorded tapes _____ for the students of English faculty.
A. have been prepared B. has prepared
C. has been prepared D. have prepared
17. Acoustics _____ the science of sound and is a factor which must be considered when building a theatre or a

cinema.

A. is

B. are

C. have

D. has

18. The acoustics of the hall _____ so good that you can hear everything even from the cheapest seats.

A. was

B. are

C. is

D. were

19. His warmest admirer and severest critic _____ near death's door.

A. is

B. has been

C. are

D. have been

20. Not only the switches and also the old wiring _____.

A. are changed

B. have changed

C. have been changed

D. has been changed

21. Cooking the meals, together with other light jobs, _____ Mrs. Smith busy all day.

A. keep

B. keeps

C. have kept

D. kept

22. Everything, including the clothes in the closets, _____ stolen from the apartment.

A. were

B. have been

C. was

D. are

23. Sometimes what appear to be disciplinary problems _____ by very elementary applied psychology.

A. will easily solve

B. is easily solved

C. are easily solved

D. have easily solved

24. The sugar-tongs _____ not in the sugar bowl.

A. is

B. have

C. are

D. has

25. Every change of season, every change of weather, indeed, every hour of the day, _____ some change in the magical hues and shapes of these mountains.

A. produce

B. producing

C. produced

D. produces

26. Bacon and scrambled eggs _____ the standard American breakfast.

A. is

B. has

C. are

D. have

27. Neither Jane nor her brothers _____ a consent form for tomorrow's field trip.

A. need

B. is needing

C. needs

D. needed

28. Joan is the only one of those rare people who _____ in ancient myths.

A. believes

B. believe

C. believed

D. had believed

29. Tom is one of the boys who _____ always on time.

A. is

B. are

C. am

D. was

30. All that can be done _____.

A. has been done

B. have done

C. have been done

D. has done

2. 代词、名词所有格

名词所有格是表示名词与句子中其他词之间意义关系的一种形式,分为屈折形式即-s 属格,介词词组形式即 of-属格。要特别注意复合名词或作为一个整体词组的-s 属格,必须加在最后一个词后面,如 John, Mary and Jach's bookcase。而当表示词组内

并列名词各自的所有关系时，须在每个名词后都加's，如 John's, Mary's and Jack's bookcase。

代词应在数、性、人称等方面与它所照应的名词词组保持一致。

- 例1 The leaves of the red maple are highly poisonous to horses and when ingested can kill _____ within fifteen minutes.

A. it

B. ones

C. some

D. them

(答案D) 代词 them 与它所照应的名词 horses 保持一致。

- 例 2** “How many tall buildings did you see?” “_____.”

A. No one

B. None

C. No many

D. Not many ones

(答案 B) none 可用于人,也可用于物, no one 只用于人。

- 例3** Mary certainly talks a lot and she's never interested in what _____ has to say.

A . anyone else

B. somebody else

C. one else

D. nobody else

(答案A) else 常用在 anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere 等疑问代词和不定代词以后,多用于疑问句、否定句和条件从句中。

- Ex 4** Diamond is hard _____.

A. by itself

B. in itself

C. itself

D. for itself

(答案 B) 反身代词与不同介词组合的词组含义不同, 如 in oneself 是指“按其物的本性”; by oneself 是靠自己地/单独地的意思。

- 例5 Tom took off his gloves. _____ one had holes in the fingers.

A. Every

B. Any

C. Each

D. Either

(答案C) each 和 every 的意思是不完全相同的, every 着重整体中的个别, 常用来进行概括。each 则着重于个别, 指一定数目中的每一个。

练 习

31. "If that is not yours, _____?" "Probably Jane's."

- A. whose else can it be B. who else can it be
C. who's else can it be D. whose else's can it be

32. Jack racked his brains more than _____ in solving this problem.

- A. anyone B. anyone else
C. someone D. someone else

33. My _____ house is just around the corner from ours.

- A. father-in-law's B. the father-in-law's
C. father's-in-law D. father-in-law

34. "Do you have my passport, Joe?"

"Yes, I have _____ right here."

- A. one B. one passport
C. it D. this

35. The man over there is _____ our principal.

- A. no other but B. no other than
C. no one than D. none other than

36. "Do you want to see my driver's licence or my passport?"

"Oh, _____."

- A. each one is good B. either does well
C. either one will do D. each will be fine

37. The crime rate has continued to rise in American cities

8/19

