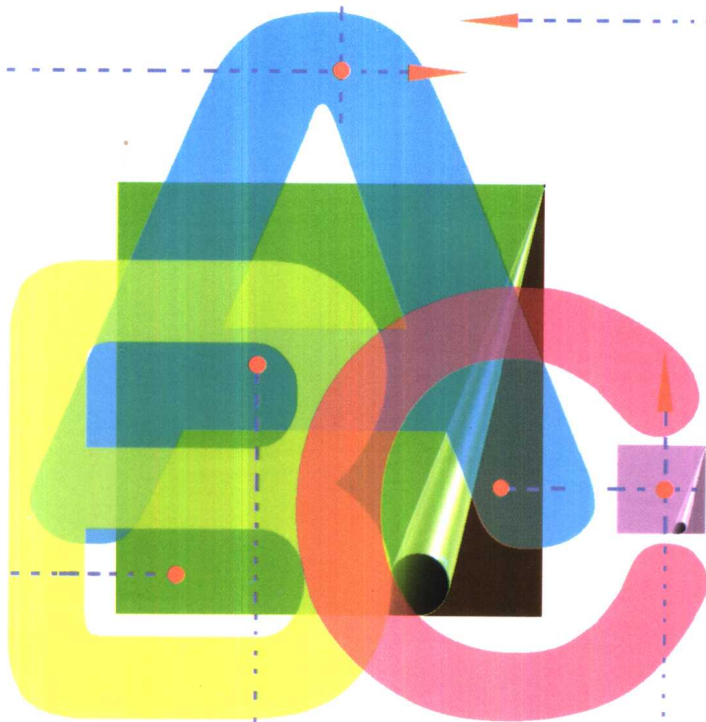


●迎考试题文库●

各类英语考试速成

一本通

罗肖剑 ■ 编著



对外经济贸易大学出版社

各类英语考试速成一本通

罗肖剑 编著

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前言

随着改革开放对外交流的日益增多,英语在生活 and 工作中已充分显示了其重要性,各类英语考试亦如海浪般不断袭来,如何在考试中取得好成绩,顺利“过关”,成为众多面临英语考试者所关心的热门话题。鉴于本人英语考试曾“战绩”不错,偶有“名列前茅”的情况发生,不少朋友向我询问考试“秘诀”。有人问我复习和参加英语考试有没有捷径可循,我认为平时不断地努力提高英语水平固然是重要的,但同样重要的是要在考试前抓住重点进行复习。

古人云:“知彼知己,百战百胜。”为满足朋友们的需要,作者经过多年潜心研究,将有代表性的各类英语试题进行分析归纳,对不同形式、不同类别的考试题目予以总结,按照听力、词法、句法、阅读理解、翻译的顺序,结合英语语法将试题分别在不同的章节予以注释和讨论。使读者在轻松翻阅中熟悉英语考试的常见重点、遍览出题者之意图、洞察自己存在的弱点,从而能够重点复习。

各类英语考试在具体每次考试时会有不同的题目和变化,但只要掌握了本书为您列出的各种要点,即可“以不变应万变”。本书作为“考试速成指南”可能不适合于初学者系统地掌握英语,但编者力求较全面地对考试中常见的词汇、句法等现象予以“揭露”,使读者能在较短的时间内进行一次较为全面的复习,起到事半功倍之效果。读者学习完本书,考试取得 100 分的成绩也许奢望了一些,但在一般情况下取得 70~90 分的成绩应该不成问题。书中内容多为高考、四、六级考试、研究生考试、TOEFL 考试等试题,考题综合性较强,为方便读者学习及自测,每一题的答案及注释一般在该题的下 2 页出现,如“题 590”在 99 页上,其答案及注释位于“答 590”,出现在 101 页。建议读者在未答题之前先不要看答案,以便提高答题能力,加强复习效果。

在本书的编写过程中,作者广泛参考了国内外出版的许多试题集、论著和材料。尽管多次对全书进行全面、认真的修改完善,几易稿件,但由于时间仓促,加之本人对英语的理解深度不够,纰漏疏误之处在所难免,还望读者不吝指教。

编者

2000 年秋于北京

目 录

第一章 听力测试(Listening Tests)	(1)
§ 1.1 对话	(1)
§ 1.1.1 确定关系	(1)
§ 1.1.2 判断职业	(1)
§ 1.1.3 场所地点	(2)
§ 1.1.4 进行比较	(2)
§ 1.1.5 听清因果	(3)
§ 1.1.6 进行推断	(3)
§ 1.1.7 感受态度	(4)
§ 1.1.8 注意否定	(4)
§ 1.1.9 数字计算	(4)
§ 1.2 短文	(5)
§ 1.3 听写填空	(8)
第二章 词法(Morphology)	(9)
§ 2.1 名词	(9)
§ 2.1.1 名词的数	(9)
§ 2.1.2 避免名词的各种误用	(15)
§ 2.1.3 名词的所有格	(16)
§ 2.1.4 名词定语和复合名词	(17)
§ 2.2 代词	(18)
§ 2.2.1 人称代词	(18)
§ 2.2.2 物主代词	(19)
§ 2.2.3 反身代词	(21)
§ 2.2.4 疑问代词	(21)
§ 2.2.5 相互代词	(22)
§ 2.2.6 指示代词	(22)
§ 2.2.7 关系代词和连接代词	(23)
§ 2.2.8 不定代词	(25)
§ 2.3 用于限定的词	(28)
§ 2.4 形容词	(34)
§ 2.4.1 避免名词误用为形容词	(34)
§ 2.4.2 避免形容词之间的误用	(34)
§ 2.4.3 避免形容词与动词之间的误用	(36)
§ 2.4.4 避免形容词与副词之间的误用	(36)

§ 2.4.5	避免重复使用意义相同的形容词	(37)
§ 2.4.6	有些动词常用作系动词,其后用形容词作表语	(37)
§ 2.4.7	注意可以带宾语的形容词	(39)
§ 2.4.8	形容词固定结构的用法	(39)
§ 2.4.9	多个形容词的先后次序	(39)
§ 2.4.10	形容词短语的用法	(40)
§ 2.4.11	形容词成语	(41)
§ 2.4.12	alike, same 和 similar 的用法	(41)
§ 2.5	动词	(42)
§ 2.5.1	动词及动词词组	(42)
§ 2.5.2	动词的时态	(76)
§ 2.5.3	动词的语态	(92)
§ 2.5.4	动词的语气	(95)
§ 2.5.5	助动词	(102)
§ 2.5.6	情态动词	(103)
§ 2.5.7	非限定动词	(108)
§ 2.6	副词	(130)
§ 2.6.1	避免把形容词用作副词	(130)
§ 2.6.2	注意有些副词与形容词同形	(131)
§ 2.6.3	避免副词间的误用	(131)
§ 2.6.4	避免重复使用同义副词	(132)
§ 2.6.5	易引起误解的副词	(132)
§ 2.6.6	一些常用副词的用法及区别	(133)
§ 2.6.7	副词的位置	(137)
§ 2.6.8	副词词组	(140)
§ 2.7	形容词和副词用于比较	(140)
§ 2.7.1	形容词及副词用于同级比较	(140)
§ 2.7.2	形容词及副词的比较级	(142)
§ 2.7.3	形容词及副词的最高级	(147)
§ 2.8	数词	(150)
§ 2.8.1	数词的词序	(151)
§ 2.8.2	数词与其它词构成复合形容词	(151)
§ 2.8.3	日期的表示法	(152)
§ 2.8.4	分数及小数的表示法	(152)
§ 2.8.5	hundreds(152thousands, millions) of 的用法	(152)
§ 2.8.6	数词在句子中的作用	(153)
§ 2.9	冠词	(154)
§ 2.9.1	不定冠词	(154)
§ 2.9.2	定冠词	(155)
§ 2.9.3	零冠词	(158)

§ 2.10 介词	(160)
§ 2.10.1 常用介词的基本用法	(160)
§ 2.10.2 避免介词间的误用	(169)
§ 2.10.3 成语介词和带介词的成语	(173)
§ 2.10.4 名词与介词的固定搭配	(184)
§ 2.10.5 形容词与介词的固定搭配	(188)
§ 2.10.6 副词与介词的固定搭配	(194)
§ 2.11 连词	(195)
§ 2.11.1 避免并列连词的误用	(195)
§ 2.11.2 避免从属连词的误用	(198)
第三章 句法(SYNTAX)	(206)
§ 3.1 概述	(206)
§ 3.1.1 主谓语的一致	(206)
§ 3.1.2 句子的结构	(215)
§ 3.1.3 直接引语变为间接引语	(223)
§ 3.2 强调句	(223)
§ 3.2.1 通过词汇进行强调	(223)
§ 3.2.2 通过语法进行强调	(224)
§ 3.3 倒装句	(225)
§ 3.3.1 全部倒装	(226)
§ 3.3.2 部分倒装	(227)
§ 3.4 否定句	(229)
§ 3.4.1 注意否定词 no 和 not 之间的区别	(229)
§ 3.4.2 避免否定词的重复	(229)
§ 3.4.3 全部否定、部分否定和转移否定	(230)
§ 3.4.4 特指否定句	(230)
§ 3.4.5 避免误用一些表示否定的词组	(231)
§ 3.5 省略句	(232)
§ 3.5.1 对话中的省略	(232)
§ 3.5.2 并列句中的省略	(232)
§ 3.5.3 复合句中状语从句的省略	(233)
§ 3.5.4 并列复合句中成分的省略	(234)
§ 3.5.5 祈使句中主语的省略	(235)
§ 3.6 疑问句	(235)
§ 3.6.1 一般疑问句	(235)
§ 3.6.2 特殊疑问句	(235)
§ 3.6.3 反意疑问句	(236)
§ 3.7 从句	(240)
§ 3.7.1 主语从句	(240)
§ 3.7.2 表语从句	(241)

§ 3.7.3 宾语从句	(242)
§ 3.7.4 定语从句	(244)
§ 3.7.5 状语从句	(250)
第四章 填空(Cloze)	(253)
§ 4.1 动词选择填空	(253)
§ 4.2 自选词填空	(253)
§ 4.3 综合选择填空	(253)
第五章 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)	(256)
第六章 翻译(Translation)	(261)
§ 6.1 英译汉	(261)
§ 6.1.1 抽象名词的翻译	(261)
§ 6.1.2 被动语态的翻译	(261)
§ 6.1.3 定语从句的翻译	(262)
§ 6.1.4 长句子的翻译	(262)
§ 6.1.5 整篇文章的翻译	(263)
§ 6.2 汉译英	(263)
§ 6.2.1 正确使用英语的句型和结构	(264)
§ 6.2.2 使用正确的时态	(264)
§ 6.2.3 使用正确的语态	(264)
§ 6.2.4 虚拟语气的使用	(264)
§ 6.2.5 非谓语动词的使用	(264)
§ 6.2.6 比较级的翻译	(266)
§ 6.2.7 祈使句、否定句及疑问句的翻译	(266)
§ 6.2.8 各类从句的使用	(266)
第七章 短文写作(Writing)	(268)
§ 7.1 审题、确定主题	(268)
§ 7.2 选择文体	(268)
§ 7.2.1 议论文	(268)
§ 7.2.2 描述并解释图表	(269)
§ 7.3 注意段落的层次和文章的结构	(270)
§ 7.4 文章开头的写作	(270)
§ 7.5 正文的写作	(270)
§ 7.5.1 几种主体展开法	(270)
§ 7.5.2 转折手法的使用	(271)
§ 7.5.3 写作中要注意连贯性	(272)
§ 7.5.4 要注意写作中的集中统一	(272)
§ 7.5.5 写作要以事实为依据	(272)
§ 7.6 文章结尾的写作	(272)

第八章 试题及答案详解	(274)
§ 8.1 1992 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及答案	(274)
§ 8.2 1996 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及详解	(284)
§ 8.3 1999 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及详解	(300)
§ 8.4 1999 年全国职称英语等级统一考试(综合与人文类 A 级)试题及答案	(316)
§ 8.5 1999 年全国职称英语等级统一考试(理工类 A 级)试题及答案	(327)

第一章 听力测试(Listening Tests)

听力测试一般占英语考试总成绩的 15% 左右, 题目类型有对话(Dialogues)、短文(Short Passages)、听写填空(Spot Dictation)等。

§ 1.1 对话

对话题涉及的内容比较广泛, 一般围绕人们的日常生活、工作、学习来进行命题, 常见的有要求考生确定对话者关系、职业、谈话地点等几种类型。

§ 1.1.1 确定关系

这类考题要求考生在听清对话的同时要能确定对话者之间的关系(Relations), 如: 医生和病人、售货员和顾客、老板和职员、经理和秘书等。

题 1. Listening Comprehension for Relations

Directions: In this section, you will hear short conversations concerning different relationships between the two speakers. After you have heard each conversation, try to choose the best answer.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| A. Policeman and policewoman. | B. Policeman and witness of an accident. |
| C. Bus driver and victim. | D. Policeman and thief. |

试题录音材料:

M: When you saw the accident, did you ring us immediately?

W: Yes. The first thing which struck me was to call the police.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

对话者常见的关系有:

airline agent and customer(航空公司代理与顾客)

aunt and nephew(姑(姨)妈与侄子(外甥))

borrower and lender(借用者与出借者)

lawyer and client(律师与当事人)

passenger and bus driver(乘客与司机)

patient and nurse(病人与护士)

pharmacist and customer(药剂师与顾客)

store keeper and customer(店主与顾客)

trainer and trainee(教练与受训者)

woman and baby-sitter(妇女与临时照看婴儿者)

§ 1.1.2 判断职业

这类考题要求考生判断对话人的职业或身份, 如: 教师、学生、医生、经理等。

题 2. Listening Comprehension for Occupations

Directions: In this section, you will hear short conversations concerning different occupations. After you have heard each conversation, try to choose the best answer.

- A. He is a carpenter. B. He is a police officer.
C. He is a repairman. D. He is a teacher.

试题录音材料:

W: Some of the desks are missing from the classroom, and there aren't enough seats for everyone.

M: We'd better tell Mr. Houston about it first.

Q: What can be inferred about Mr. Houston?

常见的有关职业有:

bank clerk(银行办事员)	butcher(屠夫)	carpenter(木工)
cashier(出纳员)	conductor(售票员)	cook(厨师)
dentist(牙科医生)	doctor(医生)	electrician(电工)
employee(雇员)	employer(雇主)	engineer(工程师)
lawyer(律师)	lecturer(讲师)	librarian(图书馆管理员)
manager(经理)	mechanic(机械工)	merchant(商人)
novelist(小说家)	operator(话务员)	physician(内科医生)
plumber(管道工)	policeman(警察)	professor(教授)
receptionist(招待员)	salesman(推销员)	secretary(秘书)
surgeon(外科医生)	tailor(裁缝)	waitress(女服务员)

§ 1.1.3 场所地点

这类考题要求考生指出对话者直接或间接提到的某个地点或者根据对话内容推断出对话的场所,如车站、机场、饭店、图书馆等。

题 3. Listening Comprehension for Locations

Directions: In this section, you will hear short conversations concerning different locations. After you have heard each conversation, try to choose the best answer.

- A. At a bank. B. At a hotel. C. At a theater. D. At a school.

试题录音材料:

M: I've forgotten my passbook, but I'd like to put \$ 500 in my savings account.

W: No problem. Just bring this receipt and your passbook here next time, and we will adjust the balance.

Q: Where is this conversation most probably taking place?

§ 1.1.4 进行比较

这类考题中的对话内容涉及到事物的比较,要求考生搞清比较关系。

题 4. Listening Comprehension for Comparatives

Directions: In this section, you will hear short conversations concerning different comparatives. After you have heard each conversation, try to choose the best answer.

- A. The woman works harder than Fred. B. Fred works harder than the woman.
C. Fred works harder than the man. D. The man works as hard as the woman.

试题录音材料:

W: What do you think of Fred? He seldom concentrates on his books.

M: He is not as diligent as you are.

Q: Which of the following is true?

§ 1.1.5 听清因果

这类考题对话中的事情存在因果关系,要求考生听清原因与结果。

题 5. Listening Comprehension for Cause and Effect

Directions: In this section, you will hear short conversations concerning cause and effect. After you have heard each conversation, try to choose the best answer.

- A. They will be late for the party.
B. They can reach the party on time.
C. They will not go to the party.
D. They will be held up in the jam the whole day.

试题录音材料:

W: It's impossible to get out of this traffic jam now.

M: Then we have no choice but to make it one hour later to the party.

Q: What will happen to them?

§ 1.1.6 进行推断

这类考题一般从对话中很难找出直接的答案,需要通过推理和判断,确定讲话人的意向、态度和要求等。

题 6. Listening Comprehension for Inferences

Directions: In this section, you will hear short conversations concerning inference. After you have heard each conversation, try to choose the best answer.

- A. Peter doesn't work hard enough.
B. Peter doesn't think the woman needs an assistant.
C. Peter has a poor personality.
D. Peter works very quickly.

试题录音材料:

W: I need a new assistant. What do you think of Peter? You used to go to school with him, right?

答 1: B (该女士看到事故后的第一个反应是给警察打电话,而且是把电话打给了谈话的这位男士。)

M: He's a hard worker, but his personality isn't anything to speak of.

Q: What does the man mean?

§ 1.1.7 感受态度

这类考题涉及对话者对事物、观点或某人的行为表明自己的态度,有赞成、反对、生气、满意、失望等。要注意讲话人的语气和语调。

题 7. Listening Comprehension for Inferences

Directions: In this section, you will hear short conversations concerning different attitudes.

After you have heard each conversation, try to choose the best answer.

- A. He likes it very much. B. He dislikes it.
C. He is not very fond of it. D. He thinks it's terrible.

试题录音材料:

W: Isn't this restaurant charming?

M: Sure, it is. But I'm not used to Italian food, and I prefer hamburgers.

Q: What does the man think of the Italian food?

§ 1.1.8 注意否定

在对话中有 neither, never, no, none, not 等词时很容易确定讲话人的态度,而对一些含有否定意义的词则要引起重视。这类词有: except for(除了)、few(几乎没有)、hardly(几乎不)、little(很少)、no less than(不亚于)、rarely(很少)、rather than(而不是)、scarcely(简直没有)等。

题 8. Listening Comprehension for Negatives

Directions: In this section, you will hear short conversations concerning different negatives.

After you have heard each conversation, try to choose the best answer.

- A. Don't use ice cubes. B. Drink water with ice.
C. Boil the water first. D. Lose some weight.

试题录音材料:

M: I never drink water without ice.

W: Don't you think that's bad for your stomach?

Q: What would be the woman's advice?

§ 1.1.9 数字计算

如果对话中有日期、时间、年龄、数字等,要求考生听清其中的数字,有时还要进行一些加、减、乘、除等计算。

考生应熟悉数字的读法,如:

108(one (a) hundred (and) eight)

4,386(four thousand, three hundred and eighty-six)

35,760(thirty-five thousand, seven hundred and sixty)

242,813(two hundred and forty-two thousand, eight hundred and thirteen)

0.05(0 point 0 five)

7.21(seven point two one)

0.3%(point three per cent)

电话 62315592(six two three one five five (or double five) nine two)

1949 年(nineteen forty-nine)

1976 年 1 月 8 日(January (the) eighth, nineteen seventy-six)

20 世纪 30 年代(nineteen thirties)

12 时 40 分(twelve forty)

6 时 55 分(five to seven)

题 9. Listening Comprehension for Calculations

Directions: In this section, you will hear short conversations concerning calculations between two speakers. After you have heard each conversation, try to choose the best answer.

A. \$ 10.00

B. \$ 19.00

C. \$ 38.00

D. \$ 40.00

试题录音材料:

W: These are very nice shirts. How much are they?

M: 10 dollars each. Two for 19 dollars. They are on sale.

Q: How much do four shirts cost?

§ 1.2 短文

短文题的体裁一般有论述、讲演、叙事、交际对话等。为了较快地提高听短文的应试水平,可以从语音角度入手,掌握一些常用的词汇和词组。在做听力练习时,使自己的听和看协调起来,听懂的内容与看到的文字材料能较好地结合起来。另外还要将听懂的内容与测试题的问题在意义上结合起来。在答题时应注意以下几点:

1. 在听短文前,先浏览一下题目的选择项,以便使自己的听觉注意力尽可能集中于考题范围内;

2. 听短文时应抓住短文的主题或主要内容,并按时间或事件的发展顺序听清事情的起因、过程和结尾;

3. 边听短文边作记录,尽可能把与先看到的题目有关的关键词、时间、地点、人物、及其观点和态度记下来;

4. 当一两个词没有听明白时,不要着急、着慌,而应安下心来继续听,尽最大的可能把握短文的主旨内容。

短文一般涉及讲座及演讲(Lecture and Speech)、交际会话(Communicative Conversations)、社会问题(Social Problems)、社会与文化(Society and Culture)、教育(Education)、科普

答 2:D (桌椅丢失应该是向老师报告而不是警察)

答 3:A (从忘记带存折、想存入 \$ 500 可以听出是在银行。)

答 4:A (此题从问句和答句都可得出答案。)

答 5:A (对话中男士说只能晚一个小时到达宴会。)

答 6:C (注意对话中男士在说 Peter 努力工作后有一个转折。)

(Popular Science)、叙事(Narratives)等,一些较常用到的词语如下:

absence(缺勤)	advisor(导师)
alderman(市议员,总督)	allies(盟国,盟友)
ambassador(大使)	artificial(人工的)
attendance policy(出勤要求)	be honored(受到欢迎)
be reasonable(讲理的)	be turned down(遭拒绝)
candidate(候选人)	cast votes(投票)
class session(课时)	colony(殖民地)
column(纵队,分队)	community(社区)
competitive business(竞争性的行业)	conquer(征服,战胜)
contribution(捐款)	course form(课程单)
credibility(信誉)	decent(得体的)
deposit(押金)	energy crises(能源危机)
enlarge(扩展)	estimate(估计)
expenditure(开销)	failing mark(不及格)
fashion show(时装表演)	fine(罚款)
firms(公司)	funds(资金)
general election(大选)	gold rush(淘金热)
headquarters(总部)	hijacking(劫机,劫持)
household device(家庭电器)	humans(人类)
Indians(印第安人)	inform(通知)
investment agencies(投资代理)	make-up test(补考)
mobility(流动)	news media(新闻媒介)
nutritional(有营养的)	office hours(办公时间)
oil well(油井)	on behalf(代表)
path for bicycles(自行车道)	pawn(人质,卒)
poll(民意调查)	position(名额)
prehistory(史前史,史前学)	principal(主要的)
prisoner of war(战俘)	professional education(职业教育)
protest(抗议)	quiz(小测验)
register(注册)	registration office(注册办公室)
religion(宗教)	report to(报到)
reserve(保留)	resident(居民)
run a campaign(进行竞选)	run for(竞选)
scatter(分散)	set a record(创记录)
settle down(定居)	stable(固定的)
steadily tighter(更加紧缺)	strive to(努力)
student dorm(学生宿舍)	survey(调查)
taxes(税)	treachery(背叛)
tribe(部落)	tuition(学费)

2. What is the general topic of the lecture?
3. Why can't we provide as many houses as needed?
4. According to the lecture, by whom are the choices generally made?
5. What is the speaker's attitude towards the housing problem?

§ 1.3 听写填空

听写填空主要测试考生的听力理解能力、拼写和表达能力。短文一般朗读三遍,语速通常为 120 词/分钟。考生听第一遍时应将重点放在听懂短文的主要内容上,第二遍时充分利用停顿的时间,尽快将词语写下来,第三遍时可进行核对和检查。

题 11. Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with some words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, there will be a pause after each space. During the pause, you must write down the missing words or phrases you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. Finally you can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Investigators were testing the effects of different colored walls on two groups of visitors to an exhibit of paintings. For the first group the room was painted white; for the second, dark brown. Movement of each group was (1) _____ under the carpet. The experiment revealed that those who entered the dark brown room (2) _____, and spend less time in the room than the people (3) _____. Dark brown (4) _____, but the activity ended sooner. Another experiment presented three groups of subjects with the same photographs, but each group was in a different kind of a room—an “ugly” room like a messy storeroom, an average room such as a nice office, and a nicely designed living room with carpeting and drapes. Results showed that the subjects in the studies suggest that students do better on tests taken in (5) _____ than in ordinary-looking or ugly rooms.

试题录音材料:(略)

答 10: 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

答 11: (1) followed by an electrical system

(2) walked more quickly, covered more area

(3) in the white environment

(4) stimulated more activity

(5) in comfortable, attractive rooms