

考试前线丛书

丛书主编 贾钺

助你走上成功之路

本册主编 陈中秋

研究生入学英语考试 全攻略

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前 言

本书供高等院校非英语专业学生参加硕士研究生入学英语考试进行强化训练使用。

本书共分为六章。第一章对全国硕士研究生入学英语考试的考纲和基本要求作了比较详尽的介绍,其目的是让考生做到心中有数,以便针对自己的知识漏洞及时补救。

第二章和第三章的词法和句法范畴分析不是一般性的语法串讲,而是编者经过对数年硕士研究生入学英语考试试卷的分析和提炼,结合考纲的要求针对考试中出现频率最高、考生最难掌握且必须掌握的词法和句法知识要点进行的简明扼要的讲解,并配以必要的练习。

第四章对硕士研究生入学英语考试试卷的题型进行了剖析,并为考生提供了应试策略。这一章旨在帮助考生灵活运用所掌握的知识和技能,做到“举一反三”、“上勾下联”、“融会贯通”、“考有所成”,同时提供了适量的针对性练习。

第五章对近两年考试的真题逐项、逐题一一作了分析。对解题技巧作了实战性的演示,不仅使考生知道正确答案,而且指出考生易出现的失误,让考生了解每道题答案之其然和所以然,帮助考生建立正确合理的应试思路。

第六章为考生提供了模拟试题。在附录中提供了全部练习答案和模拟试题答案。

参加本书编写工作的都是在高等学校教学第一线长期从事教学工作的教师。具体分工如下:贾钺教授负责本书总体框架设计,陈中秋副教授负责本书的统稿工作。第一章:刘振忠;第二章:陈中秋、张霞、袁世美、李耀章、洪涛;第三章:张霞;第四章:陈中秋、张霞、袁世美、李耀章、洪涛、柳勇年;第五章:洪涛;第六章:贾钺、马静;附录:陈中秋。天津科学技术出版社的同志对本书提出了许多宝贵建议,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

本书从资料收集到最后定稿,虽经反复推敲,但由于我们水平有限,仍难免有不尽人意之处,恳请专家、学者和使用者不吝指教。

编 者

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第一章 研究生入学英语考试介绍

全国硕士研究生入学英语考试(全国统一考试)的对象为当年参加考试的本科应届毕业生,以及符合报考条件的具有同等学历的在职人员。

此项考试是选拔性的。它要求高等学校非英语专业优秀本科毕业生应能达到及格或及格以上的水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校和科研机构在专业上择优选拔。

此项考试对课程和教材没有统一规定,只要符合全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)中的语言知识和语言技能的要求即可。

大纲是一个纲领性的文件。每位考生都应对它进行必要的研究,找出与前一份大纲的不同之处,从而使考研的准备工作更有针对性,提高成功率。

此项考试的发展趋势是——越来越重视英语的听、说、读、写的实际应用能力。特别是从2002年起,在全国硕士研究生入学英语考试(初试)中,增加对听力的考查(2002年听力成绩不计入总分,2003年后计入总分);在复试中增加对口语能力的考查。

考试项目安排如下:

1. 听力。

考生不仅应能听懂日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话或讨论等,还应能听懂所熟悉领域的广播电视节目、讲座、演讲和论述等。根据所听材料,考生应能:

- 1)理解主旨要义。
- 2)获取事实性的具体信息。
- 3)理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义。
- 4)进行有关的判断、推理和引申。
- 5)理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。

该部分考试由A、B、C三节组成。共20小题,每小题1分,共20分。

2. 语法结构和词汇。

考察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,还要考察考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨别能力。考生应能掌握:

- 1)动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法。
- 2)名词、形容词和副词的用法。
- 3)介词、连词和代词的用法。
- 4)简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及其用法。
- 5)掌握“大纲”中规定的5300左右的词汇以及相关词组。

该部分考试一般由A、B两节构成。A节10题,共5分;B节20题,共10分。两节均要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

3. 完型填空。

考试的要求和内容与语法结构和词汇中的要求和内容是一样的。该部分考试由一篇300

词以内的文章构成。20 小题,共 10 分。要求考生从每题给出的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

4. 阅读理解。

考生应能综合应用英语语言知识和阅读技能来了解英语书面材料,能以每分钟大约 80 个词的速度读懂不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的 3%)。它包括信函、书刊和杂志上的文章。考生还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。根据所读材料,考生应能:

- 1)理解主旨要义。
- 2)理解文中的具体信息。
- 3)理解文中的概念性含义。
- 4)进行有关的判断、推理和引申。
- 5)根据上下文推测生词的词义。
- 6)理解文章的总体结构以及单词之间、段落之间的关系。
- 7)理解作者的意图、观点和态度。
- 8)区分论点和论据。

该部分考试由 4 ~ 5 篇文章组成(总长度约 1 600 ~ 2 000 词)。题型为多项选择(四选一),每篇文章约有 5 个问题,每小题 2 分。

5. 英译汉。

考察考生准确理解概念或结构较复杂的英语材料的能力。要求考生的译文准确、完整、通顺。其形式是:考生阅读一篇约 400 词的文章,并将其中 5 个划线部分(约为 150 词)译成汉语,每句 2 ~ 3 分。

6. 短文写作。

考察考生的书面表达能力。考生要根据提示的信息写出一篇约 200 词的短文(标点符号不计算在内)。要求内容切题,表达清楚,意思连贯,语言比较规范。提示信息的形式有主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等。此题计 20 分。

人贵有自知之明。每位考生对自己的英语水平了解得一清二楚,通过做当年的考题,会对自己的水平更加心中有数。既然决定考研,就要充分相信自己,在保持良好心态的同时,发现并找到自己的差距所在。

大部分考研者均为应届毕业生。他们大约分为三类:

(1)通过了大学英语四级考试,没有通过或没有参加大学英语六级考试,或参加了只是勉强通过。这些考生有一定的英语基础和能力,但功力还不够。

(2)比较顺利地通过了大学英语四、六级考试,但成绩一般或比较好。他们具有一定的英语水平和能力。他们是考研中的大多数。

(3)少数考生非常顺利地通过了大学英语四、六级考试,且成绩优秀。他们英语听、说、读、写的水平比较高。一般来讲,他们是能够通过研究生入学英语考试的,但要高分通过,还要强化训练。

社会为考研者提供了各式各样的长、短期考研辅导班,各种各样的考研辅导书籍。如何作出选择,每位考生应先给自己定位。

第一类考生要特别坚定信心。应全面系统地复习各个语法项目,搞清文章中句子和句子之间的各种语法关系,系统地增加词汇量,特别关注词汇的转义、派生义和引申义。通过大量

的练习和阅读实践,提高应试的综合能力。

第二类考生要根据自己的实际情况,制定一个复习计划,比较全面系统地复习语法和词汇。通过大量阅读实践扩展词汇量,改善和加强阅读理解能力,提高语感。

第三类考生重点解决理解各种词汇和词组在各种语境中深层含义的问题。多做一些综合练习,提高应试能力。此外还应熟练地掌握一些句型和短语以便把作文写得更好。一般而言,这部分考生可单独完成复习备考工作。若需上辅导班,那么,选一个短期的即可。

总而言之,考生要根据自身情况选择有关辅导书和辅导班去为考研做最后的冲刺。

考生有了自己的合适的定位后,对大纲的要领应有充分的理解。试卷的分数分配表明,完形填空 10 分,阅读理解 40 分,英译汉 15 分,这三种题型是对考生阅读理解能力的考查。考生应把重点和主要精力与复习和练习时间放在此项工作上。

词法知识的薄弱是制约考生英语水平的关键。只是简单地记住了《大纲》规定词汇的基本词义是远远不够的。考试中对词汇的测试是从以下几点出发的:①测试对词义的掌握;②测试对同义词的辨析能力;③测试对形、音近似词的辨别能力;④测试对固定搭配的掌握情况;⑤测试对语言知识的掌握情况。

另外基本语法知识掌握得不牢,也会造成对长句、难句的分析困难,抓不住句干结构,从而搞不清句子的真实含义。

考研前扎实的准备一定会带来考研后的欣喜。

第二章 词法范畴分析

第一节 动词时态

一、要点

时态是表示行为、动作和状态在各种时间条件下的动词形式。英语的时态总共有十六种。它们由四种时间(现在、过去、将来和过去将来)和四种方式(一般、进行、完成和完成进行)构成。时态是考试中一项重要的测试内容。

二、分析

遇到时态问题,首先应考虑的是:在大多数情况下,主句中的动词时态和从句中的动词时态应该前后呼应,保持时态一致。考生在时态上,常常会遇到下列难点。

1. 一般时态中,表示感觉及状态的动词如 **be, feel, love, hate, see, mean, want, hope, believe, suppose, find, possess** 等,常用一般现在时而不用于现在进行时。

I feel a sharp in my chest.

I hate your being late.

I mean that you must get off now.

We believe he will succeed in the competition.

2. 表示一般将来时时态,除 **will/shall** 外,还有 **be going to, be about to, be to**;过去将来时表示过去习惯性行为,表示从过去某时将要发生的事,除 **would/should** 外,与上述对应的还有 **was were/going to, were/was about to, were/was to**。

You will be admitted to the university.

You are going to be admitted to the university.

I am about to have a meeting this afternoon.

We are to have an English party.

She wondered whether they would get used to the new life here.

They were sure that they would win the final victory.

She would sit there all day and do nothing at all.

He would often go and talk with the retired workers.

The telegram was to say that they had been delayed by the weather.

3. 一些趋向动词用进行时表示将来时(具有计划含义),常用的趋向动词有 **arrive, go, come leave, start**。

Loudspeaker announcement: The ship is leaving in a few minutes and all persons not travelling are asked to go ashore.

We are starting our English class in two hours.

The bus is coming.

4. 过去完成时由“had + 过去分词”构成,表示在过去某一时刻之前的动作,常带有由介词或连词等表示的到过去某一时间为止的时间状语。

He told his mother about what had happened that morning.

We had hoped that you would be able to visit us, but did not.

We had no sooner reached home than it began to rain.

By the end of last year, I had worked in this college for ten years.

5. 将来完成时用于表示到将来某特定时间为止,一个动作在另一个动作未来的时间之前发生或已经完成,常用 by 的短语作时间状语,如 by then, by Friday, by that time, by the year 2006, by the time you see me next year.

On her next anniversary she will have been married for 25 years.

When moon arrives, it is estimated that we'll have shot at least ten birds.

I hope her health will have improved greatly by the time we come back next year.

By the year 2005, scientists probably will have discovered a cure for cancer.

6. 完成进行时态。

现在完成进行时强调一个动作从过去开始一直延续到说话的时候刚刚结束或者说话的时候动作仍在进行。

过去完成进行时表示过去某一时刻之前开始的一个动作或状态一直延续到过去某一时刻之前刚刚结束,或者表示动作到过去某一点时间还在进行中。

将来完成进行时表示在将来某一时刻之前开始的一个动作或状态一直延续到将来某一时刻为止。

The company has been promising a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.

I had been speaking to him for some times before I realised who he was.

She asked me what I had been doing these years.

By the time you arrive tonight, I will have been studying for four hours.

They were sweating all over because they had been playing basketball.

7. 动词的时态一致包括以下几种情况。

简单句:当句子中有两个或两个以上的谓语动词共用一个主语时,一般谓语动词的时态要保持一致。

并列句:由并列连词组成(有时可能省略掉连接词)连接的句子也要求时态上的一致。这类连接词有 and, as well as 等。

主从复合句中主句和从句之间的一致关系,通过主句中的动词时态和从句的时态前后呼应、保持一致。

The soldier looked at him sternly, exchanged glances with his comrade, and took the gun from the table.

The professor told us yesterday that we all had passed the final examination.

I painted several pictures that are now on show in the museums.

As I was walking along Main Street, a car mounted the pavement and crashed into a shop.

Kepler proved that the sun is the center of the solar system.

It was known long ago that Professor Einstein played a key role in the development of the theory of relativity.

三、练习

1. The fifth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected now.
 A. developed
 B. have developed
 C. are being developed
 D. will have been developed
2. It's reported that by the end of this month the output of cement in the factory _____ by about 10%.
 A. will have been
 B. has risen
 C. will be rising
 D. has been rising
3. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it _____ necessary for all places to land for refueling.
 A. would be
 B. has been
 C. had been
 D. would have been
4. Until then, his family _____ from him for six month.
 A. didn't hear
 B. hasn't been hearing
 C. hasn't hear
 D. hadn't heard
5. The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.
 A. must have lasted
 B. will have lasted
 C. would last
 D. has lasted
6. My train arrives in New York at eight o'clock tonight, the place I would like to take from there _____ by then.
 A. would leave
 B. will have left
 C. has left
 D. had left
7. Each of the students who _____ scolded by the math teacher had to remain in class.
 A. have been
 B. has been
 C. was
 D. were
8. By the time Mr. Maracs has got back from his holiday, the milkman _____ twenty-one bottles of milk outside his door.
 A. will leave
 B. has left
 C. had left
 D. will have left
9. By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks.
 A. shall stay
 B. have stayed
 C. will have stayed
 D. have been staying
10. Between 1897 and 1919 at least 19 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed _____.
 A. had produced
 B. have been produced

- C. would have produced D. had been produced
11. My pain _____ apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically, "are you feeling all right?"
- A. must be B. had been
C. must have been D. had to be
12. She felt suitably humble just as she _____ when he had first taken a good look at her himself, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed.
- A. had B. had had
C. would have had D. has had
13. I'll go to play football as soon as I _____ the composition.
- A. finished B. will finish
C. have finished D. are finishing
14. I had no idea that the restaurant _____ so crowded.
- A. was going to be B. has been
C. will be D. were
15. The teacher told the students that the earth _____ round the sun.
- A. run B. runs
C. ran D. was running
16. The boy was not so naughty as he _____.
- A. was B. was said to be
C. is D. has been
17. It _____ that every student will pass the exam.
- A. hoped B. is hoped
C. hopes D. hope
18. She _____ in the feet on her way home from work.
- A. was hurting B. is hurt
C. hurts D. got hurt
19. Vegetable oil _____ from antiquity.
- A. has known B. knows
C. is known D. has been known
20. After he had experimented for a long time, someone asked Mr Edison if he _____ at the waste of time.
- A. is discouraged B. has discouraged
C. was discouraged D. had discouraged
21. The existence of radio waves had been predicted long before they _____.
- A. was discovered B. had been discovered
C. discovered D. have discovered
22. Floods and bad farming over the years ruined a land that _____ and made it miserably poor.
- A. was once rich B. had once been rich

- C. have once been rich D. was once being rich
23. Every minute of every day, over 20 hectares of tropical forest _____.
A. is cut down B. has cut down
C. cut down D. are being cut down
24. The chemical properties of sea water are only now beginning _____ by Scientists.
A. understanding B. to understand
C. to be understood D. to have been understood
25. Astronomers know when each comet _____ again across the sky.
A. was not supposed B. is travelling
C. would travel D. will be travelling
26. She _____ to say those tactless words.
A. was not supposed B. hasn't supposed
C. didn't suppose D. wouldn't be supposed
27. As soon as the jury had a little recovered from the shock of being upset, and pencils _____ and handed back to them, they set to work very diligently.
A. found B. had found
C. had been found D. was found
28. At this moment the king, who _____ his note-book for some time, called out "Silence".
A. was busy writing B. had been busy writing
C. was busy to write D. had busy writing
29. When the air _____ by the flame, it expands and this becomes less dense.
A. heat B. heats
C. are heated D. is heated
30. Since ancient times sponges _____ for bathing and for cleaning.
A. have used B. is used
C. have been used D. are used

第二节 被动语态

一、要点

英语中被动语态使用的比汉语要多,要普遍。它是针对主动态而言,当强调动作的承受者和不必说出动作的执行者或含糊不清的执行者时,英语中多用被动态。还要注意英语的被动语态往往由 *by* 引出,而由介词 *by* 构成的短语往往又不是被动态而是系表结构。

二、分析

考生在遇到被动态问题时,常常遇到以下问题:

1. 一般现在时、一般过去时和现在完成时的被动态,有人称、时态和数的变化。

The foreign guests were given a warm welcome by the students.

He is regarded as brilliant by people.

This speech was delivered by Mary.

2. 句子中不知道动作的执行者时,要用被动态。

The soldier was killed, but the train was saved.

The first zoo in the United states was established in 1874.

We have been warned to be careful of rats.

3. 一般将来时的被动态应为 **shall/ will be + 过去分词**。

Several big modern power plants will be built in our city.

My second boy will be sent to school next September.

After a period of use, the batteries should be changed.

4. 现在进行时和过去进行时应为 **be + being done**, **be** 随人称和数变化。

The main building of the University is being repaired by the workers.

Two reservoirs are being built at the same time.

The nasty question is being considered by the committee members.

5. 感官和使役动词,在主动句中其不定式短语宾语补足语常常省略不定小品词 **to**; 变成被动态后,其不定式短语的主语补足语一定要恢复小品词。

We were listened to talk.

He was seen to come here

An old woman was heard to sweep in the next room last night.

6. 在否定句的被动语态中,否定副词 **not** 一定加在第一助动词之后;同样在疑问句的被动语态中,第一助动词置于主语之前。

Why has not anything been done to end the strike?

In what other way could information about Mars be obtained?

Your record has never been equalled.

7. 由动词和副词或介词组合的短语动词的被动态,不要把原副词、介词和动词分开或丢掉。

The flame in the furnace can be looked at through coloured glasses by us.

This practice was done away with long ago.

Such precision instruments ought to be taken good care of.

8. 英语的被动往往在汉语句子中看不出来,又不一定非有 **by** 不可。

It is well-known to all...

It is reported that...

It is said...

As is shown above...

被动 The composition was written with great care.

系表 The composition is well written.

被动 The glass was broken by her.

系表 The mirror is broken.

