硕士研究生入学考试英语模拟题精解

主编　《大学英语》编辑部

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目　录

迎考与应试
——写给攻读硕士学位研究生考生——

曹元寿

　　每年国家都要举行攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试,每年都有许多人报名参加这一考试,其中有应届的大学本科毕业生,也有参加几年工作的欲进一步深造的"老"大学毕业生,还有相当于本科毕业生水平的同等学力的报考生、推荐报考生等等。生源众多,但入学标准只有一个。所以,如何考、考什么,是广大考生极为关心的问题。本文拟就这一问题从英语考试方面提出一些基本看法,供考生参考。

　　1991 年国家教委颁布了《非英语专业硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》。这份《考试大纲》对攻读硕士学位研究生英语入学考试的要求作了说明,对题型、题量、计分、计时等方面作了具体的规定,并提供了样题,附上了应试词汇。1991～1993 年攻读硕士研究生英语的入学考试都是按照这一《考试大纲》进行的。

　　1994 年对《考试大纲》作了局部修改。这种修改主要体现在客观题型、计分等的调整。最近三年(1994～1996)攻读硕士学位研究生英语入学考试是按照修改后的《考试大纲》进行的。

　　现将 1991 年《考试大纲》和 1994 年《考试大纲》列表比较如下:

题　　号		内　　　　容		题　　　数		计分(百分比)		时间(分钟)	
1991	1994	1991	1994	1991	1994	1991	1994	1991	1994
Ⅰ	Ⅰ	语法结构与词汇	语法结构与词汇	30	40	15	20	25	35
Ⅱ	Ⅱ	阅读理解	完形填空	15	10	30	10	40	15
Ⅲ	Ⅲ	完形填空	阅读理解	15	20	15	40	25	60
Ⅳ		辨错与改错	*改为只辨错,并入第Ⅰ题	10		10		20	
Ⅴ	Ⅳ	英译汉	英译汉	5	5	15	15	30	30
Ⅵ	Ⅴ	短文写作	短文写作	1	1	15	15	40	40
总　　　计				76		100		180	

　　由此可见,1994 年《考试大纲》最主要的修改是客观型试题题量和计分的调整,而主观题型(即英译汉和短文写作)仍保持不变,仍占总分的 30%(各占 15%)。

　　客观型试题中变化最大的是第Ⅰ大题"语法结构和词汇"。在 1991～1993 年试卷中,这一部分只包括语法、词汇两部分,30 小题,15 分;辨错与改错单设一大题即第Ⅳ大题,10 小题,10 分。而在 1994 年～1996 年试卷中,第Ⅳ大题取消,将改错删去,留下辨错,并入第Ⅰ大题中。这样第Ⅰ大题语法结构和词汇便包括了三小节,题量由 30 增加到 40,分值由 15 分增加到 20 分(语法结构和词汇题各占 10 分)。完形填空在 1991～1993 年试卷中为第Ⅲ大题,15 空,15 分,在 1994 年～1996 年试卷中为第Ⅱ大题,减少到 10 空,10 分。阅读理解

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题变化也比较大,在 1991～1993 年考卷中为第Ⅱ大题,总阅读量为 1200 个词左右,3 个语篇,15 题,30 分。而在 1994～1996 年试卷中为第Ⅲ大题,总阅读量增加到 1800～2000 个词左右,5 个语篇,20 小题,40 分。

一、如何做好客观型题

1. 语法结构与词汇
(Part Ⅰ Structure and Vocabulary)

这部分试题设计的目的是测试学生运用语法结构、单词、短语的能力及辨认语法错误的能力。每一试题的目的十分明确,要求学生从给定的四个选择项中选出正确答案或最佳答案。

语法结构测试重点

语法结构测试重点既包括主要的语法(如动词的时态、语态、语气、情态动词、非限定动词等的用法;名词、形容词和副词的用法;介词、连词和代词的用法;简单句、并列句和复合句等各种句型结构及用法,句子成分的强调、倒装等),又包括近年来引入的一些有关文体学的内容,如平行结构、冗余等。例如:

1. I wish you _____ Jim so much. He is still very depressed.

[A] not to hurt   [B] didn't hurt   [C] would not hurt   [D] had not hurt

正确答案选[D]。此题测试 wish 后虚拟语气表示的不同意义。从 wish 这个词的用法上看,这四个答案都是正确的:wish 后面可跟复合结构,[A] not to hurt 即是;wish 后用虚拟语气,[B] didn't hurt 为现在虚拟,[C] would not hurt 为将来虚拟,[D] had not hurt 为过去虚拟。但是根据逻辑意思,so much 的用法以及下一句"He is still very depressed."(他现在仍然非常消沉)来判断,只有否定形式的过去虚拟[D] had not hurt 才符合题意。

2. _____ is no reason for discharging her.

[A] Because she was a few minutes late

[B] Owing to a few minutes being late

[C] The fact that she was a few minutes late

[D] Being a few minutes late

正确答案选[C] The fact that she was a few minutes late。此题测试主语结构。[A] Because 是从属连词,引出原因状语从句;[B] Owing to 是复合介词,与后面的动名词一起构成介词短语。显然[A],[B]均不能充当句子主语。[C] The fact 后跟 that 引出的同位语从句,[D] Being 为动名词。从形式上看[C],[D]均可入选,但[D]中动名词 Being 没有行为主体,未说明谁迟到,与 her 有什么关系,逻辑意义不清楚,应予排除。剩下只有[C],无论从语法结构或从逻辑意义上来看,均符合题意要求。

3. This car has many features including _____.

[A] stereo, safety devices, air condition, and it saves gas

[B] good music, safe devices, air conditioning, and gas

[C] stereo, safety devices, air conditioned, and good gas

[D] stereo, safety devices, air conditioning, and low gas mileage

正确答案选[D]。此题测试平行结构。所谓平行结构指的是句子的并列成分在结构上应一致或等同，比如说，第一个成分是名词，与其并列的成分也应该用名词；第一个成分是动词，与其并列的成分也应该是动词等。[A] stereo, safety devices, air condition, and it saves gas 中 it saves gas 为句子，与前面的句子成分 stereo, safety devices, air condition 结构上不等同。[B] good music, safe devices, air conditioning, and gas 中，尽管各成分在结构上等同，但逻辑意义不成立：gas"汽油"凡汽车皆有，不能构成该车的特点且安全装置应为 safety devices，而不是 safe devices，故不能入选。[C] stereo, safety devices, air conditioned, and good gas 和[B]一样，各成分尽管结构等同，但表示的意义并不指该车的特点：air conditioned"调节好的空气"，good gas"优质汽油"，所以[A]，[B]，[C]均不符合题意，只有[D] stereo, safety devices, air conditioning, and low gas mileage. 不仅并列成分同属名词，而且意义上也确指该车的特点，"有立体声收录机、安全装置、空调器、并且里程耗油低"。[D]填入句中，构成典型正确的平行结构。

4. Despite American's affluence, many people are without job, on welfare, and

_____ .

[A] have a lot of debts [B] run into debt

[C] get into debt [D] in debt

正确答案选[D]。此题也测试平行结构。[A]have a lot of debts, [B] run into debt, [C] get into debt 从逻辑意义上看都成立，但都不属于平行结构，只有[D]in debt 是介词短语，填入句中，与前面的 without job 和 on walfare 结构相同，一样作表语，属平行结构。

5. They were going to _____ thirty-five miles per day into Germany.

[A] advance forward [B] advance

[C] proceed forward [D] progress forward

正确答案选[B]。此题测试冗余现象。所谓"冗余"指的是句子提供的信息，特别是某些词所表达的意义都十分清楚，不必再用多余的词来修饰、说明。四个答案中 advance, proceed 和 progress 全都表示"向前迈进，向前移动"，所以 forward 是多余的。因此[B]是唯一正确的答案。其他类似的例子还有（括号内为冗余的词）：return (back), sufficient (enough), join (together), repeat (again), same (identical), (two) twins 等。

6. I'd rather you <u>would go</u> by train, because I <u>can't bear</u> the idea of <u>your being</u> in an
       [A]   [B]   [C]
airplane in <u>such</u> bad weather.
          [D]

正确答案选[A]。此题测试 would rather 句型中从句所使用的动词谓语形式。这句话意思是："我倒是希望你乘火车，因为我一想到在这么坏的天气里你坐在飞机里我就受不了"。这表示的是现时的愿望，只能用动词原形 go，用 would go 是错误的。would rather 后的从句谓语动词均用虚拟语气。有三种形式：一是动词原形表示现在时的虚拟愿望（见上面题6）；二是一般过去时表示与现在事实相反，如：Tom would rather that it were spring now.(It is not spring now)；三是过去完成时表示与过去的事实相反，如：Ricardo would

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rather that we hadn't left yesterday. (We left yesterday.)

7. In the teaching of mathematics, the way of instruction is generally traditional, with
   [A]   [B]

teachers presenting formal lectures and students take notes.
                [C]   [D]

正确答案选[D]。此题测试平行结构。句中 with＋名词＋现在分词短语为表示伴随情况的独立结构。students 与 teachers 并列。teachers 后用 presenting, students 后也应用 taking,这样才能保持结构一致。所以 take 必须改为 taking。

8. Nowhere but in Europe we have seen the results so clearly, which really have surprised
                      [A]   [B]   [C]

us all.
[D]

正确答案选[A]。此题测试句子成分倒装。在英语中,否定词或带有否定意义的词语置于句首时,后面主、谓语通常倒装,如① Rarely does the temperature go above ninety in San Juan. ② On no account must this part be touched. 所以选择项[A]we have seen 是错误的,应该是 have we seen。

根据对上述例子的分析,不难得出这样的结论:做语法结构多项选择题,必须特别注意句子的结构和句子的逻辑意思。选择项填入句中不仅句子结构要正确,而且语义也要正确。也就是说,应根据句子结构,弄清空白处所短缺的是句子的什么成分,然后再从四个选择项中选出一个正确答案或最佳答案。

做辨错题与做多项选择语法结构题略有不同。做这种题时,首先应弄清题意,弄清句子表达的意思,然后根据逻辑意思,找出句中的错误。辨错题中的错误通常为:

(1) 错用、多用或漏用介词(包括与动词、形容词构成固定搭配的介词和副词);

(2) 错用、多用或漏用连词、起连接作用的副词或短语;

(3) 错用、多用或漏用代词、冠词及其他限定词;

(4) 错用动词时态、非限定动词;

(5) 用词不当;

(6) 主、谓不一致;

(7) 修饰关系混乱;

(8) 虚拟语气以及各种否定形式使用不正确;

(9) 强调、倒装、省略、分隔等句型使用不正确。

词汇测试重点

词汇的测试重点是对名词、动词、形容词词义的判别;区分同义词、近义词;区别同一词根的用法或根据上下文选择最佳词和短语。例如:

1. He thought the painting was of little _____, so he let me have it for only pounds.
  [A] cost   [B] value   [C] price   [D] expense

正确答案选[B] value。此题测试辨别词义。从表面上看这四个答案有共同的地方,就是都和"钱"有关,但实际上它们各有自己的特定含义。price"价格",cost"成本",expense "经费,开支"。这三个词均不切题意,应选[B] value"价值"。例如:

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Mr. Smith sold the painting at a price below its real value. （史密斯先生以低于实际价值的价格卖了这幅画）

2. The latest _____ from the front tells of a great victory.

   [A] correspond   [B] correspondent

   [C] correspondence   [D] corresponding

正确答案选[C] correspondence(信件,信函)。此题测试区别同根词的用法。[A] correspond 是动词,意思为"通信"或"相当于,符合",例如:I corresponded with him about his business prospects. / Cloud forms correspond to atmospheric stability. / His actions do not correspond with his words. [B] correspondent 作形容词,意思是"相符(的)";作名词,意思是"通讯的人,通讯员,记者"。例如:The result was so correspondent with my wishes. / He dreamed of being a newspaperman, perhaps a foreign correspondent. [D] corresponding 是形容词,意为"相应的,相当的"。例如:All rights carry with them corresponding responsibilities. 所以,应排除[A],[B],[D]三项,而选择[C]。

3. Hospital doctors don't go out very often as their work _____ all their time.

   [A] takes away   [B] takes in

   [C] takes over   [D] takes up

正确答案选[D] takes up。此题测试短语动词的意义及用法。[A] takes away"拿走",例如:Take away this cold dish and bring me fried eggs. [B] takes in"接纳,吸收",例如:The farmer took in the lost travelers for the night. / The chemical reaction takes in a lot of heat. [C] takes over"接替,接管",例如:He is taking over my job while I am on holiday. 可见[A],[B],[C]均不符合题意。[D] takes up"占用(时间)",正合题意,例如:You mustn't take up his time in office hours.

这类测试短语动词的题目还可以改写为另一种形式,即将备选答案中的共同部分(即动词本身)写入题目内,备选答案只留下构成短语动词的介词或副词。上题可改写为:

Hospital doctors don't go out very often as their work takes _____ all their time.

[A] away   [B] in   [C] over   [D] up

4. When there's a doubt, the Chairman's decision is _____.

   [A] right   [B] definite   [C] final   [D] fixed

正确答案选[C] final。final"最终的,不会改变的",常与 decision, offer 连用,正合题意。例如:I won't go, and that's final. [A] right"正确的",[B] definite"明确的"均不符题意。[D]fixed 倒是有"不变的"(unchanging)的意思,但着重说明是"固定的"(settled)。例如:a fixed income"固定收入",a fixed idea"固执的观念",a fixed star"恒星",fixed prices"不变的(固定的)价格",所以[D]也不合题意。

5. The captain apologized _____ to tell us more about the accident.

   [A] for to be unable   [B] that he was unable

   [C] to be unable   [D] for being unable

正确答案选[D] for being unable。此题测试 apologize 的用法。apologize(vi.)"道歉,认错",后面跟 to sb. for sth. 即"为某事向某人道歉"。例如:Tom was apologizing to Mary for having kept her waiting."汤姆因让玛丽等候而向她表示歉意"。[A]中 for 后面

不能用动词不定式;[B]中 apologize 后不能跟从句;[C]中 apologize 后不能接动词不定式。所以[A],[B],[C]均不能入选,只有[D] for 后面是动名词 being 与 apologize 的用法正相吻合。

6. The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that _____ the speakers stopped for refreshments.(1996 年,26 题)

    [A] at large   [B] at intervals

    [C] at ease   [D] at random

正确答案选[B] at intervals。此题测试习语的意义及其用法。at intervals"每隔一会儿"。例如:Rain fell at intervals throughout the night. 题中 so...that 引出结果状语从句。"讨论拖得很长,且颇费唇舌,参加讨论的人每隔一会儿都得停下来休整休整"。[B] at intervals 正合题意;[A] at large"详细地,不受拘束地,随便地;一般说来;(囚犯)在逃,逍遥法外";[C] at ease"安详,自在";[D] at random"胡乱地,随便地"均不符合题意。

做词汇多项选择题,最主要的是应弄清词汇的确切含义,特别是短语动词和习惯用语,切忌望文生义,想当然。词的多义性、同义词、近义词之间的差别,任何时候都是词汇测试的重点。其次应弄清词的用法,词的搭配关系,特别是固定搭配关系。比如:preferable to "比……更可取的",reconciliation with"与……和解"等,再如上例 3 中的 take up,例 5 中 apologize for,例 6 中的 at large, at intervals, at ease, at random 等。

2. 完形填空
(Part Ⅱ Cloze Test)

完形填空,亦称综合填空,指的是以格式塔心理学(Gestalt Psychology)和心理语言学为理论基础的综合型测试(Integrative Test)。它主要从语篇水平上测试考生综合运用语言知识的能力。

这种题型有一定的难度,它要求考生在读懂全篇内容的基础上给每一个空格选择一个最佳答案(或填入一个合适的词、短语或语法形式),使短文的结构正确,意思完整。所以做这类试题时,切忌见空就填,最好先很快通读一遍,了解大意,熟悉语言环境,再回过头来仔细考虑和选择最佳答案。实践证明,这样做失误相对少些。

在选择答案的过程中,一定要抓住语篇的中心思想,应用自身具备的知识,进行合乎逻辑的推理和判断,结合上下文对四个选择项进行比较、筛选,对干扰项一个一个地排除。

在完形填空试题的设计上,往往是语法正确,但词义不妥;词义合适了,搭配不当;有时单句是正确的,但在语篇中意思不通。这种似是而非的现象经常出现在干扰项中,考生应特别注意。下面就往年攻读硕士学位研究生英语入学考试试卷中的完形填空题为例,试作一些分析注释,以助考生了解测试难点和掌握做题的方法。

完形填空试题示例分析

示例如下:

When television first began to expand, very few of the people who had become famous as radio commentators were able to be equally effective on television. Some of the

difficulties they experienced when they were trying to __46__ themselves to the new medium were technical. When working __47__ radio, for example, they had become __48__ to seeing on behalf of the listener. This __49__ of seeing for others means that the commentator has to be very good at talking. __50__ all, he has to be able to __51__ a continuous sequence of visual images which __52__ meaning to the sounds which the listener hears. In the __53__ of television, however, the commentator sees everything with the viewer. His role, therefore, is __54__ different. He is there to make __55__ that the viewer does not miss some point of interest, to help him __56__ on particular things, and to __57__ the images on the television screen. __58__ his radio colleague, he must know the __59__ of silence and how to use it at those moments __60__ the pictures speak for themselves.

46. [A] turn   [B] adapt   [C] alter   [D] modify
47. [A] on   [B] at   [C] with   [D] behind
48. [A] experienced [B] determined   [C] established [D] accustomed
49. [A] efficiency [B] technology   [C] art   [D] performance
50. [A] Of   [B] For   [C] Above   [D] In
51. [A] inspire   [B] create   [C] cause   [D] perceive
52. [A] add   [B] apply   [C] affect   [D] reflect
53. [A] occasion   [B] event   [C] fact   [D] case
54. [A] equally   [B] completely   [C] initially   [D] hardly
55. [A] definite   [B] possible   [C] sure   [D] clear
56. [A] focus   [B] attend   [C] follow   [D] insist
57. [A] exhibit   [B] demonstrate [C] expose   [D] interpret
58. [A] Like   [B] Unlike   [C] As   [D] For
59. [A] purpose   [B] goal   [C] value   [D] intention
60. [A] if   [B] when   [C] which   [D] as

这篇短文共 250 词,填空 15 个,题号为 46～60。15 个填空中,涉及到习惯用语、固定搭配和词义辨析等方面的占 2/3;涉及到上下文连接、句意对比、从句关联等方面的占 1/3。短文内容讲的是无线电台广播(台)实况转播与电视实况转播的区别。15 个填空的内容都与这一主题密切相关。

题 46 测词义辨析,选[B]adapt(使适应)。第一句和第二句的内容紧相联系。第一句(未设空)说:著名的无线电台广播员改行做电视转播工作干得出色的非常少。第二句接着说:这些转播员首先遇到的是技术问题,他们必须"使自己适应"这一新的情况,所以 adapt 才最合题意。一般说来,adapt oneself to 中的 oneself 有时可省略。例如:When you go to a foreign country, you must *adapt yourself to* new manners and customs. He *has* not yet *adapted to* the climate. 其他[A]turn(转变,变成,例如:The ice *turned to* water.);[C]alter(改变,例如:But nothing can *alter* the facts.);[D]modify(修改,例如:These plans must *be modified* if they are to be used successfully.)。三个选择项均无"使适应"的含义,而且也没有 turn oneself to, alter oneself to, modify oneself to 这些搭配,故均不

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妥。

题 47 测介词用法,选[A]on。注意这里的 on 不是与 work 构成短语动词,而是与 radio 一起构成介词短语 on radio,作状语。on 表示行为的方式,意为"通过……;用……;以……方式"。类似的结构有 on foot(步行), on horseback(骑马), on the petrol(用汽油)。例如:Many locomotives nowadays ran *on oil*. / He went round the world *on the money* his aunt gave him. 而[B]at 和[C]with 这两项的干扰性较大,这是因为它们也可以表示行为方式,意为"用……;以……"。但如果仔细分析这两个介词的使用场合及与之搭配的名词,便不难予以排除。at 多与"速度","价格"这类名词连用;with 常与"热情","努力"这类表示感情的抽象名词连用。例如:The train runs *at 60 kilometers an hour*. / These calculators will be sold *at a fair price*. / The students will respond *with enthusiasm* to the call of the government. 当 with 后面用具体名词时,通常表示"行为的工具或手段"。例如:I'd like to write *with a pen*. / He wishes to kill two birds *with one stone*.(他希望一箭双雕)。可见[B],[C]都不能入选。据了解,有人做此题时,选了[A],还有人选[B]。他们认为 on, at 可与 work 构成短语动词 work on 或 work at。这是由于脱离上下文意思看问题而引起的理解失误。work on 和 work at 的确都是短语动词,但是它的主要意思是"从事于,致力于",用在此处意思不通,因此不要被 work 所迷惑。最后的[D]behind"在……后面"不合题意。

题 48 测词义辨析和词语用法。根据句意和结构选[D]accustomed 正好。accustomed 常与介词 to 连用,be (become, grow) accustomed to + 名词(代词、动名词、动词不定式)是一固定词组,正合题意。其他三个选择项[A]experienced(有经验,后面可跟介词 in,例如:He is very *experienced in* mending cars.), [B]determined(决心,下定决心), [C]established(建立,成立)只是形式上和 accustomed 相同,都是以-ed 结尾,但从意义上来看都不符合题意,更不用说与介词 to 构成固定词组了。

题 49 测词语理解。四个选择项中究竟选用哪个词来表示上文提到的"代表观众观看实况"呢?[B]technology(技术), [C]art(技能,技巧,本领)似乎都可以入选。但是从词义和使用范围上看,technology 是一个集合名词,表示总称,无复数形式,属于"大词",如 Modern civilization depends greatly on *technology*. 而 art 是可数名词,表示具体的某项技巧,相对来说属于"小词",如 Learning to speak a foreign language is an *art*. / The *art* of papermaking was discovered as early as 1800 years ago. / Cooking and sewing are household *arts*. "替他人观看实况"并不是什么大的技术问题,仅是一种本事而已,所以选[C]art 最合题意,[B]technology 自然予以排除。[D]performance 也有一定干扰性。它后面经常通过介词 of 跟一些名词(如 duty, work, task, promise 等)连用,但和动名词,特别是涉及到感觉器官功能的动名词,如 seeing, hearing, listening 等,通常是不搭配使用的,所以 performance of seeing 不成立。如果选[A]efficiency(效率,效能;功能)填入句中,则文理不通。

题 50 测介词习语的用法。根据上下文来看,句中需要一个承上启下,且带有强调意味的介词习用语。选[C]above 最合题意。above all(首先,最重要的是,特别是)不一定都用在句首,它也可以用在句中,如 Children need many things, but *above all* they need love. in 也可以和 all 构成习语 in all(总共)。例如:There were twelve *in all* in the party. 但句中并无"总共"这一意思,故应予排除。其他[A]Of, [B]For 均不能成立,无 of all 和 for all

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这种固定词组。

题51测词语辨析。要求在辨析的基础上从四个动词中选一个最切题意的动词。根据文中所述,我们可以推断出:无线电实况广播员的工作是创造性的劳动,他们是在用声音创造图像。所以[B]create是最合适的答案。[C]cause(使产生,使发生)有一定干扰性。但用这个词作谓语时,其主语往往表示"原因",其宾语往往表示"结果",如:The action of water on some metals *causes* corrosion. 显然,这里选[C]逻辑意思不通,因为不能说"实况广播员是产生一系列图像的原因。[A]inspire也有"引起,使产生"这一含义,但它多指感情上的东西,比如引起某种情绪和产生希望,决心等,如:He *inspires* confidence and enthusiasm in me. 可见inspire不与image搭配,因为后者不属于感情名词,故[A]不能入选。最后[D]perceive(认识到,觉察到,看出)不合题意。

题52测词语理解。选[A]add (to)(增添,增加,把……加到……上)最合题意。根据文中所说,无线电实况广播员正是用声音把他所看到的情景传达给听众,而英语却表达为"... which (a continuous sequence of visual images) *add* meaning *to* the sounds which the listener hears". 选[B]apply (to) (把……应用于,适用于)填入句中语义不通,因为实况和广播员声音之间的关系并不是谁使用谁,谁去适应谁的问题。其余[C]affect(影响)和[D]reflect(反射,反映)均不符合题意。

题53测名词固定搭配,选[D]case正合题意。in the case of(在……的情况下)是一固定词组。[A]occasion干扰性最大,不少考生选了这个词,因为他们忽略了occasion不能与介词in连用。它常与介词on构成固定词组on the occasion of(在……时候,值此……之际)。可见这里选[A]不仅语法结构不妥,词汇意义也不成立。关于[B]event,虽然有in the event of(如果发生……,万一)这一词组,但文理不通,显然[B]也不能入选。至于[C]fact,没有in the fact of这一搭配,故选[C]填入句中不合适。

题54测词语理解。根据上下文只能选[B]completely(完全),completely different最合题意。其他三个选择项[A]equally,[C]initially,[D]hardly均与题意不符,逻辑意思也不通。

题55测词语理解。对本题的四个备选项只有在正确理解原文、结合上下文进行推论的基础上才能作出正确的选择。[C]sure是正确答案。make sure(确信,弄确实,查明)为一固定词组,后面可跟介词of/about,或跟从句。例如:Please *make sure of* the time and place. / There's just one or two details I want to *make sure about*. [D]clear(清楚的,明白的),干扰性较大。make something clear是"使变清楚,使变明白;讲清楚,讲明白"的意思。如:I'll try *to make* this question *clear* to all. / Have I made myself clear? 显然,选[D]文理不通。剩下[A]definite(明确的,确切的)和[B]possible(可能的),同上述clear一样,均不能入选。

题56测词语辨析。正确答案为[A]focus, focus与介词on构成短语,意为"注视,集中(注意力)",正合题意。又如:Today we are going to *focus on* the question of homeless people in London. / He finds it hard to *focus* his thoughts *on* one thing for longer than five minutes. [B]attend(专心,注意)有一定干扰性,但从搭配上就可予以排除。只有attend to 而不是attend in,例如:You must *attend to* your work. / She didn't *attend to* what I was saying. [C]follow虽有"注视,注意"的意思,但多指"注视"运动或发展中的事

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物,用作及物动词,不能跟任何介词连用,无 follow on 这一搭配,例如:The cat *is following* every movement of the mouse. / He *followed* the ball over the fence. 可见 follow 也应予以排除。[D]insist 倒是常跟介词 on 构成固定短语 insist on (upon),但其意义为"坚持,主张":She *insists on* going with me (on my going with her). / He *insists on* his innocence. 显然与句意不符,也不能入选。

题57测词语辨析。根据上下文应选[D]interpret(解释,说明),正合题意:电视实况转播正是要对电视图像加以"解释"。例如:How can I *interpret* this behaviour? / The poet read and then *interpreted his poem about nature*. [A]exhibit(展览,展示)指把事物陈列出来,便于销售、观赏、评比或竞争。例如:Manufacturers *are exhibiting* their new model cars. / He is a young painter who has not got *exhibited* (his work).显然,填入 exhibit 不合题意,因电视屏幕上的图像不是展品,更不是商品。[B]demonstrate(演示,表演,显示)指用动作让人们清楚了解某一过程或某一商品的使用价值,也指人们感情的外露。例如:Please *demonstrate* how the machine works. / The teacher *demonstrated* the experiment to the class. / The fireman *demonstrated* great courage in saving the child.很明显,电视转播员的工作是用语言来解说电视画面,而不是用动作表演电视图像,故[B]也不能入选。[C]expose(暴露,显示)虽有"陈列,提出"的含义,但多指陈列商品,与题意不符。

题58测介词词义。根据全文的中心意思,电视实况转播和无线电台实况转播是不同的,所以这里选[B]Unlike 最合适。其他[A]Like(和……一样),[C]As(像……一样),[D]For(作为)均不合题意。

题59测词语理解。四个选择项的词义很明确,乍一看来,似乎没有一项能入选,但仔细琢磨一下这个句子再联系看电视的实际情况就很容易明白:如电视图像很清楚,意义又很明确时,实况转播员就没有必要作任何解释了。这时转播员的"沉默"起到了绝妙的作用。它让观众自己去欣赏,去品味。此时无声胜有声。可见选[C]value(价值,有用性)是唯一正确的,恰好说明"沉默"的价值。其他[A]purpose(目的), [C]goal(目标)和[D]intention(意图,意向)均不符合题意。

题60测试连词的用法。根据句子结构,这里需要一个连接定语从句的关联词。[A]if 首先可以排除,因为它不能引出定语从句。其他[B]when, [C]which, [D]as 这三个关联词都可以引出定语从句。但从被修饰词 moments 的词义来看,这是一个表示时间意义的名词,它需要一个既起连接作用,又能在从句中作状语的关联词,所以选[B]when 最合适。[C]which 有一定干扰性,但它在从句中通常作主语、宾语、介词宾语和表语,就是不能单独作状语,所以不能入选。至于谈到[D]as,其用法和 which 相同,经常引出非限制性定语从句,在从句中它代替主句的内容。显然[D]也不能入选。

3. 阅读理解
(Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension)

这部分试题设计的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定速度。

阅读理解材料的题材广泛,包括一般科技、社会、文化、政治、经济、史地、人物传记等等。

体裁多样,包括说明文、记叙文、议论文、应用文等等。

　　每篇阅读材料后面列出若干道理解题,每道题下列有四个选择答案,考生应根据文章内容,在各题下的四个选择项中选取正确答案或最佳答案。

　　阅读理解题涉及文章的主旨和大意、事实和细节、上下文的逻辑关系,当然也涉及词汇、短语和句子在文中的确切含义。

阅读理解题的题型

　　总的说来,阅读理解题可分为两大类。第一类从字面就可以理解意思,有时不必细读全文也能找到答案。第二类必须经过仔细思考,或推理、或判断、或引申才能回答。试以下面短文为例:

What we know about personality, motivation, and emotion may be the result of investigations using clinical methods. Freud treated mentally ill persons to develop an elaborate theory of personality. Through his experiences he emphasized the importance of the first few years of life in later adjustment.

The clinical psychologist uses many different kinds of tests to understand the nature of the problems. There are tests of intelligence, aptitude, personality, adjustment, etc. These tests help the psychologist make a diagnosis of the problem.

The clinical methods often help people develop hypotheses about behavior. The clinical methods provide two advantages, that they are a valuable source of knowledge and that they provide ideas for study.

　　根据这篇短文可以从八个方面提出问题:

　　1. 问主题思想(Main idea)

What is the main idea expressed in the passage?

[A] Freud is the most important psychologist in the world.

[B] Clinical methods help people develop hypotheses about behavior.

[C] There are various kinds of tests.

[D] The clinical psychologist heavily depends on many clients.

　　正确答案是[B]。

　　短文第一段就谈到了"性格、动机、情感是用临床调查研究的结果"。第三段第一句又说"临床法常常有助于人们提出有关行为的假说"。所以答案[B] Clinical methods help people develop hypotheses about behavior 是正确的。[A],[C],[D]文中均未提及。

　　问主题思想,还可以采用下列问法:

What is the point of the author of this passage trying to make?

What is the main subject of the passage?

The main topic (point) of the passage is _____?

　　2. 问标题(Title)

Which of the following would be suitable as a title for the passage you have just read?

[A] The Nature of Psychology　　　　[B] Personality Development

[C] Clinical Psychologists　　　　　[D] Clinical Methods

正确答案是[D]。

短文中三个段落都提到 clinical,而且都有特别说明,所以答案[D] Clinical Methods 是正确的。

下列提问形式也都可以用来提问标题:

What should be the best title for this passage?

A good title for the passage would be _____.

3．问目的(Purpose)

The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.

[A] question and criticize　　　　　[B] entertain

[C] explain　　　　　[D] discriminate

正确答案是[C]。

整篇短文没有涉及询问和批评,所以选择项[A]是错的;也没有谈"款待",所以选择项[B]也不对;更没有谈什么"区别,区分",所以选择项[D]应予完全排除。剩下选择项[C]explain 正合题意。

顺便说一下,问目的这类试题的答案大多是 explain, advertise, complain 或 inform 等。

其他问目的的问法还有:

Which of the following is the author probably trying to do in the passage?

4．问短文的出处(Origin)

① The kind of passage you have just read would most likely be found in a _____.

　　[A] personal letter　　　　　[B] textbook

　　[C] advertisement　　　　　[D] short story

正确答案是[B]。

这类问题大部分是问这篇材料的来源:哪本书、哪本杂志、哪篇文章等。再如:

② The passage would most likely be assigned reading for courses in which of the following subjects?

　　[A] General Psychology　　　　　[B] History

　　[C] Sociology　　　　　[D] Philosophy

正确答案是[A]。

③ The passage is probably taken from a book about _____.

　　[A] the various schools of psychology

　　[B] the history of psychology

　　[C] a variety of methods utilized by psychology

　　[D] problems of major interest in prescientific psychology

正确答案是[C]。

其他提问出处的问法还有:

This passage probably appears in _____.

5．问作者未提及或未叙述的部分或问与文中内容不同的部分

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① According to the passage, it is NOT true to say all of the following EXCEPT

_____ .

   [A] Freud was an abnormal psychologist.

   [B] Freud treated people who have mental problems.

   [C] Freud did psychological research on alcoholism.

   [D] Freud disapproved of drunken behavior.

正确答案是[B]。

当然,也可以用下列方式提问:

Which statement is true?

② The clinical psychologist uses tests of various kinds EXCEPT _____ .

   [A] a test of intelligence   [B] a test of personality

   [C] a test of adjustment   [D] a test of skillfulness

正确的答案是[D]。

6. 问推测、暗指、隐喻、结论等

这类问题的答案没有明确写在文中,而是需要慎重思考、推敲,才能作出正确的选择。例如:

① It can be inferred from the passage that Freud's experiences led him to emphasize the importance of the first few years of life and also which of the following?

   [A] The significance of following studies

   [B] The value of certain college courses

   [C] The importance of unconscious conflicts

   [D] The importance of new ideas

正确答案是[C]。Freud 通过实验研究,得出如下结论:生命的最初几年对一个人今后的成长是很重要的,而四个选择项中与此有关的只有[C] The importance of unconscious conflicts(无意识心理冲突的重要性)。2~3 岁孩子的心理活动就是无意识的。

② When the author says"the first few years of life", he implies _____ .

   [A] two-three-year-old children

   [B] that people can adjust emotionally in a few years

   [C] experimental study of life for a few years

   [D] to live for a fewer years

正确答案是[A]。"生命的最初几年"亦即 2~3 岁时。

③ It may be concluded from the passage that _____ .

   [A] the particular method is determined by its inherent advantages and the nature of the problem involved

   [B] the clinical method has limitation

   [C] the nature of the problem makes laboratory study unfeasible

   [D] the psychologist may be interested in mob behavior

正确答案是[A]。

短文的第一段和第二段都谈到了 clinical method 是一种特殊的 method;谈到了这种