

迎考热身——最新研究生入学考试

英语试题精解

刘宗峨 主 编

大连海事大学出版社

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英语试题精解

YINGYU SHITI JINGJIE

主 编 刘宗峨

编 者 (以姓氏笔划为序)

王玉香 叶学融 乐双明

李 慧 陈瑞萍



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前 言

近年来参加硕士学位研究生入学考试的人数越来越多。为了方便各地考生复习,更好地巩固英语知识和把握考试要求,获得好的成绩,我们按照国家教委新近颁布的英语考试大纲(非英语专业)的要求,对近年来的试题进行了反复的研究,并结合我们在长期英语教学、考研辅导、阅卷实践中的经验,针对考生的薄弱环节,编写了这本考研复习资料。希望通过本书的指导,使读者能尽快地提高英语阅读、写作等方面的能力。

本书根据英语考试中五类题型,相应地分为五个部分加以阐述与分析,尽量地突出重点与难点,并于每个部分后附有大量的单项练习。此外,该书还对1995年英语统考试题进行了简单的分析与讲解,在书末还附有三套模拟试题,以便读者作自测之用。

该书选材广泛而又实用,难易配合适度,较为全面之中又有侧重点,除供报考研究生的考生复习、自测之外,也可满足相当程度的英语爱好者作复习、测试之需。

在本书的成书过程中,我们得到了武汉水利电力大学教务处和研究生部等单位的大力支持与协助,并有幸获得骆公望教授的亲自审阅,才使该书得以早日与读者见面,在此,特表示衷心的感谢!

由于我们水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正!

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(0V)	同同同同同常	首三读
(8V)	同同同同同同	首四读

第一章 语法填空

语法填空是硕士研究生入学英语考试基础项目(语法结构和词汇部分)中的一部分。本部分考查范围覆盖大学本科阶段所学过的全部语法知识。

下面是我们根据近几年硕士研究生入学英语考试中语法填空一题命题规律所总结出的测试重点和难点,一共有六个方面。

第一节 动词的时态和语态

研究生入学考试常测试下列几种时态:

一般	过去时	进行	过去进行时
	过去将来时		
完成	现在时	完成进行	现在时
	过去时		过去时
	将来时		

1. 动作发生的不同时间和情景,应使用不同的时态。因此考生应抓住句子中的时间状语。

例 By the end of 1962, we _____ the demand for petroleum.

A. met B. have met C. had met D. had been meeting

Answer: C

句子中如果有 by the end of, by..., by the time 加上表示过去时间的短语或从句,则谓语动词一般要用过去完成时;另外 by the end of, by..., by the time, before the end of 加上表示将来的时间

短语或从句,则谓语动词一般要用将来完成时。

例 By the year 2000, scientists probably _____ a cure for cancer.

- A. will be discovering B. are discovering
C. will have discovered D. have discovered

Answer: C

例 Before the end of the eighties, air pollution _____ a serious problem that jeopardizes the health of the human race.

- A. will have become B. becomes
C. will be becoming D. has become

Answer: A

例 I _____ to him for some time before I realized who he was.

- A. had been spoken B. had being spoken
C. had been speaking D. had be speaking

Answer: C

“before”引导的从句是过去时,主语通常用过去完成时,而且主句的动作在过去某个时间内(for some time)正在进行,故用过去完成进行时。

2. 英语中,常要求与主句时态一致的从句有宾语从句、表语从句、主语从句、同位语从句以及状语从句和定语从句。如果主句谓语是过去时,从句中的时态要根据情况使用相应的过去式(过去时,过去完成时,过去进行时,过去将来时等),以保持与主句时态一致。

主从句时态一致通常遵循下面规则:

(1) 主句谓语是一般过去时,从句动作与主句动作同时发生,从句谓语可选用一般过去时或过去进行时。

(2) 主句谓语是一般过去时,从句动作在主句动作之后(将来)发生,从句谓语常用一般过去将来时。

(3) 主句谓语是一般过去时,从句动作在主句动作之前发生,从句谓语可选用过去完成时或过去完成进行时。

例 The plane _____ circling over the landing field for fifteen minutes when the pilot was told that he should use the Westside Field.

A. has been B. was C. are D. had been

Answer: D

例 The car _____ at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at about ten o'clock tonight.

A. would go B. went C. will be going D. goes

Answer: C

例 This is the first time I _____ really relaxed for months.

A. feel B. have felt C. felt D. will have felt

Answer: B

在“This /that/it + is + the first/second + time 等词(+that/when + ...)”的句型中,谓语动词用现在完成时表示。

3. 英语中,考生做题时要注意选用适当的时态,同时要注意句子的语态,尤其是被动语态的运用。

被动语态试题的命题规律:

(1) 辨别被动语态的各种时态(注意:被动语态没有完成进行时态和将来进行时态)

(2) 正确区别主动语态和被动语态

根据这一命题规律,考生在解题时应先弄清句子主语与谓语动作之间必须构成被动关系,即句子主语是谓语动词动作的承受者,然后再依据句子的时间状语或主从句之间动作发生的先后顺序选择正确答案。

例 Between 1897 and 1919 at least 20 motion pictures in which artificial beings were portrayed _____.

A. had produced B. have been produced

C. would have produced D. had been produced

Answer: D

(1995 年研究生入学试题)

第二节 非谓语动词

研究生入学考试中非谓语动词是语法结构测试的重点,也是难点。考生往往容易将动词不定式和动名词,现在分词和过去分词互相混用,特别是对非谓语动词的时态和语态的忽略。

1. 动词后跟不定式还是动名词,主要取决于动词。有些动词后可以接不定式而有些动词后可以接动名词。

(1) 接不定式的常用动词有: afford, agree, claim, demand, desire, expect, fail, forget, hope, promise 等。另外, tell, show, know, teach 等接不定式可以带一个连接副词或代词。

例 The students expected there more reviewing classes before the final exams.

A. is B. being C. have been D. to be

Answer: D

(1991 年研究生入学试题)

句型 there be... (有.....) 的动词不定式是 there to be.

例 The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds his argument in favour of the new theory.

A. which to base on B. on which to base

C. to base on which D. which to be based on

Answer: B

(1995 年研究生入学试题)

(2) 要求动词不定式作宾语补足语的常用动词:

advise, allow, cause, caution, command, condemn, enable, for-

bid, force, obligate, permit, request 等。另外,使役动词 make, have, let 等后跟动词不定式作宾语补足语时,动词不定式不带 to。

例 His father did not allow him _____ to Beijing with his friends.

A. going B. go C. to go D. to going

Answer: C

例 The team really looks good tonight because the coach had them _____ every night last week.

A. practise B. to practise

C. practised D. practice

Answer: A

(3) 要求接动名词的动词有: avoid, finish, delay, mind, waste, feel like, suggest 等。特别要注意的是:测试中常出现动名词带逻辑主语。动名词的逻辑主语一般分以下三种情况:

a. 代词所有格:

Jack was chosen because of his being a fully qualified engineer.

b. 名词所有格(名词多指有生命的物体):

They rely on Wang Fei's coming in time.

c. 名词普通格(名词多指无生命的物体):

There is no question of the bike being in order.

此外,还应注意:有些形容词、名词后也接动名词,如 busy, trouble, difficulty 等。

例 Does he have difficulty _____ English?

A. to speak B. speak C. speaking D. spoke

Answer: C

2. 现在分词和过去分词的区别

现在分词和过去分词通常在句子中担任的成分大体相同(定语、状语、补语),区别主要是在意思上有主动、被动之分。现在分词

一般表示主动意义,过去分词一般表示被动意义。如果分词与其逻辑主语之间是主动关系,分词要用现在分词,相反,如果分词与逻辑主语之间是被动关系,分词则要用过去分词。

(1) 分词作状语

例 _____ to continue his study, he quitted school.

- A. Not wishing B. Wishing not
C. Having not wished D. In order not to wish

Answer: A

例. _____ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the south.

- A. To be free B. Freeing C. To free D. Freed

Answer: D

(1992 年研究生入学试题)

(2) 分词作定语

例 Snow was falling when they went along a mountain path _____ to the front.

- A. to lead B. led C. leading D. being led

Answer: C

3. 分词独立结构

当分词短语作状语时,分词有自己独立的逻辑主语,这种结构称为独立结构。分词独立结构常用来表示行为、方式或伴随情况,也可表示时间、原因和条件。

例 The weather _____ fine, they decided to go out for a stroll.

- A. is B. was C. being D. having been

Answer: C

例 Ford tried dividing the labour, each worker _____ a separte task.

- A. being assigned B. assigned

C. having assigned

D. to be assigned

Answer: B

4. 非谓语动词的时态和语态

(1) 非谓语动词的动作与句中谓语动词的动作同时发生, 谓语动词要用一般式。

(2) 非谓语动词的动作在谓语动作之前发生, 非谓语动词要用完成式。

(3) 谓语动作发生时, 非谓语动词的动作正在发生, 这时, 非谓语动词要用进行式。

(4) 如果非谓语动词的逻辑主语是非谓语动词动作的承受者, 这时, 非谓语动词要用被动式。

例 _____ that Easten had got promoted, his friends came to congratulate him on that.

A. Having been heard

B. Being heard

C. To have heard

D. Having heard

Answer: D

非谓语

例 _____ three times in a row, the boxer decided to give up fighting.

A. Because having been defeated

B. Because he have been defeated

C. Having been defeated

D. Having defeated

Answer: C

例 Electrons are known _____ continuously.

A. moving

B. to be moving

C. being moved

D. to be moved

Answer: B

第三节 虚拟语气

研究生入学考试中的语法结构测试重点之一是虚拟语气,考生在弄清楚虚拟语气三种基本结构的基础上,应掌握下列考试中常出现的几点:

1. 虚拟语气的错综时间条件句。主句表示与现在事实相反,从句表示与过去事实相反,所以从句动词用过去完成时。有时条件从句表示现在,主句表示过去。这时,动词的形式要根据表示的时间来调整。

例 If you _____ Jerry brown until recently, you'd think the photograph on the right was strange.

A. shouldn't contact

B. didn't contact

C. weren't to contact

D. hadn't contacted

Answer: D

(1993 年研究生入学试题)

例 If I had a bike, I _____ it to you yesterday.

A. would lend

B. would have lent

C. would have been lent

D. would lent

Answer: B

2. 当虚拟条件从句中的 if 省略时,助动词 were, should, had 等词则应提到从句的句首;当助动词后带有否定词 not 时,则 not 应放在原来的位置不动,即不能随同助动词一起提到句首。

例 _____ today, he would get there Friday.

A. Was he leaving

B. If he leaves

C. Were he to leave

D. If he is leaving

Answer: C

例 _____ got up late, he would have caught the train.

A. Hadn't he

B. He hadn't

C. Had he not

D. If he had

Answer: C

3. if 与 only 连用时, 可以引出虚拟条件状语从句, 意思是“但愿”、“要是……该有多好哇”谓语动词常用一般过去时或过去完成时。

例 If only we had been as we were told! This would never have happened.

A. had done B. would come

C. do D. did

Answer: A

4. But that 是连接词, 引出的假设条件从句中含有否定的意思。当从句谓语动词用一般过去时态, 主句就要用“should, would, could + have + 过去分词”表示过去情况的假设。

例 But that he saw it, he _____ it.

A. could not have believed

B. did not believe

C. could not believe

D. can't believe

Answer: A

5. “Be + 主语 + 表语”是虚拟让步从句的一种结构形式, 其不需表示虚拟的连接词。

例 _____, I will marry him all the same.

A. Were he rich or poor

B. Being rich or poor

C. Be he rich or poor

D. Whether rich or poor

Answer: C

6. 并列连词连接虚拟语气。并列连词 otherwise 可通过上下文来表示假设条件, 表示本来要做而实际上并未做的事。

例 He was very busy yesterday; otherwise he was to

the meeting.

- A. would come B. came
C. would have come D. should come

Answer: C

此句 'otherwise' 相当于 if he hadn't been very busy yesterday.

but 结构也可看成是通过上下文来表示假设的情况。在这种结构中, but 后面表示的是一个事实, 而前面的句子所表达的意思与现在事实相反。

例 I invited her to the party but I don't know her well.

- A. would have invited B. would invite
C. invited D. didn't invite

Answer: A

句中 '...but I don't know her well.' 相当于 If I knew her well 前面句子所表达的意思与过去事实相反, 所以应选择 "A" 才对。

7. 英语中某些表示对个人对某事的惊奇、怀疑、惶惑、表示敦促、劝告、愿望、命令、建议、请求等动词后的宾语从句, 或某些对应的形容词作表语时 (it 作先行词) that 引导的主语从句, 以及某些相对应的名词后有同位从句等, 谓语动词则应用 "should do" 或 "do" 作谓语表示虚拟语气。

例 It is necessary that an efficient worker finishes his work on time.

- A. finishes B. can finish
C. finish D. has finished

Answer: C

例 They proposed that the demonstration take place in their new show-rooms.

- A. to take place B. took place

C. taking place

D. should take place

Answer: D

8. would rather/would just as soon 后接宾语从句,有时省略 that。在宾语从句中谓语动词要用一般过去时表示现在或将来的事情,用过去完成时表示过去要做的事情。

例 She says she would rather he _____ tomorrow instead of today.

A. had left

B. left

C. should leave

D. leaves

Answer: B

9. 在以连接词 lest, for fear that 和 in case 引出的状语从句中,谓语动词要用 (should +) do。

例 He is working hard for fear that he _____.

A. should fall behind

B. fall behind

C. may fall behind

D. would fall behind

Answer: A

第四节 情态动词 + 现在完成时

研究生入学考试中常有情态动词 + 现在完成时的考题,考生必须对这种表示的各种意思弄清楚,以便正确选择答案。

1. 对过去发生的事情作出肯定性的推断,常用 must + have + done.

例 Since the ditch is full of water, _____ last night.

A. it must be raining

B. there must have rain

C. it must have rained