

最新中高级英语考试指南

彭长征
谢东
编著

中国建材工业出版社

An Advanced

Companion to English Tests (up-to-date)

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彭长征 谢东 编著

责任编辑 王文祥

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前 言

本书是为具备了一定的英语语言知识，准备参加大学英语四、六级考试，硕士研究生入学英语考试，托福考试，出国留学学生英语水平考试等中高级英语测试的考生而撰写。

全书内容安排以大学英语六级考试大纲为中线，向下完全覆盖了大学英语四、六级考试和留学生英语水平考试的内容，向上兼顾了托福考试和留学生英语水平考试的基本要求。参加后两门考试的考生使用了本书后只是在复习某些难词僻词时需要参考其它书籍。

本书的编写原则是，以学习词汇和语法结构为基础，以提高阅读理解能力为目标，兼顾翻译和作文。在这一原则上，本书较之其它英语考试指南有着明显的优点。以前的考试指南往往是以解决语法问题为基本目标，内容安排比较单一，难度亦不够大，反映的是80年代初中期的英语考试要求。然而，当前各种重大的英语测试往往是综合型的，通常包括了词汇、语法、阅读、翻译、作文等项目，皆有相当高的难度，强调阅读、作文、听力等运用语言的实际能力。本书就是这样一本综合型的英语考试指南，旨在满足90年代的英语测试的最新要求。

鉴于此，本书按下列七个章节选编材料和安排内容。第一章：词语的意义及用法。在这一章中，编者从众多的试卷中精选了一批有可考价值的词语，分为形似义异词、多义词、近同义词、词语的搭配及成语、同音词/同源词/同根词、短语动词等六大类。分别选配习题，予以重点分析讲解，很有针对

性。

第二章，语法提要。语法现象丰富且又繁杂，令人记不胜记。编者通过对最近几年有关考卷的综合分析，归纳总结了有关名词、代词、限定词、形容词、副词、动词、时态、语气、语态、非谓语动词、比较结构、定语从句、反意问句、平行结构等现象的数十种用法，以练习引起提纲挈领式的讲解。

第三章，辨错与改错。这一章检测的是考生正确运用词汇和语法知识的能力。编者分析概括了十余种常考的错误类型，并为每一类错误精选了若干有代表性的习题，并附有简明扼要的改错提示。

第四章，综合填空。本章考查的是考生在特定的上下文正确而又恰当地选用词语和结构的能力。这里不仅考了学生的词汇和语法知识，同时还检查了学生的阅读理解能力和修辞能力。在这一章中，编者针对综合填空的特点及近年来的发展趋势，选编了若干篇很典型的文章供考生练习，并附有实例分析。

第五章，阅读技能及实践。本章旨在提高考生的阅读理解能力。根据国家教委颁布的大学英语考试大纲所提出的要求，大学本科生应具有(a)辨认重要事实，确定中心思想，得出合乎逻辑的结论，作出合理的判断，进行正确的推论，进行综合概括，猜测生词词义等阅读理解技能。为此，编者以为以上每种技能都配备了合适而又充足的习题，并从最近两年的考题中精选了十六篇文章，以便让读者在实践中掌握这些阅读技巧。

第六章，英译汉常用的方法和技巧。本章比较系统地讲解了英译汉常用的技巧，如词义的选择、引申和褒贬，词类转译、增词法、重复法、省略法、正反反正表达法，分句法、合

句法，被动语态，定语从句，长句的翻译等等。为使读者掌握每种翻译技巧，编者选配了合适的单句习题。最后，针对90年以来研究生入学英语考试中英译汉题型的特点和最新发展动态，选编了五篇文章供读者实践。

第七章，作文技巧及范例。在这一章中，编者通过大量实例分析总结了英语文章的结构特征，进而提出了英语作文“启、承、转、合”的基本模式，针对常见的几种作文类型的特点，概括了若干必要的应试技巧，最后选编一组作文综合练习题，供考生自我实践。

本书由武汉工业大学外语系讲师彭长征、谢东编写。本书在编写前广泛征询、收集了教师和学生以往同类书籍的意见，并根据编者的教学经验，取长补短，突出针对性、实用性和系统性。在选材和编排内容时，尽可能地涵括了学习英语所必须掌握的基本词汇和语法点。针对近几年国内外的几种主要的英语考试特点，对常考的语言点进行归纳总结，既注意整体的覆盖，又突出重点。本书所选材料在本生、硕士生和博士生的英语教学中几经试用，反应良好。

本书的编撰方式、讲解方法有一些新的尝试，出版时间也较仓促，难免存在某些不足。祈望广大读者提出批评和建议，以利再版时进一步提高。

编者

1993年6月

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第一章 词语的意义及用法

一、形似义异词的用法

英语中有许多词语在拼写形式上十分相似，但彼此表达完全不同的意义。这些形似义异词时常给记忆造成困难，在实际使用中亦容易使人混淆。例如：

a. causal	因果的	b. climatic	气候的
casual	偶然的	climactic	高潮的
c. desert	沙漠	d. discreet	谨慎的
dessert	甜点心	discrete	离散的
e. foreword	前言	f. inhabit	居住
forward	向前	inhibit	禁止
g. ingenious	机灵的	h. persecute	迫害
ingenuous	坦率的	prosecute	检举
i. perspective	看法	j. limb	手足
prospective	未来的	limp	跛行

选择填空，请注意识别词语彼此间在拼写上的细微差异。

1. Robin visited the American _____ in Naples on his way to the Middle East.

a. council b. counsel c. consul d. consult

2. The seamen went each to his _____.

a. quart b. quartz c. quiz d. quarters

3. He was tired, so he spread his _____ on the bed and lay down beneath it.

a. guild b. guide c. quilt d. guilt

4. When he removed the _____, the wine ran out of the barrel and onto the floor.

a. tap b. rap c. nap d. lap

5. Mother arranged the towels neatly ~~on~~ the towel _____.
 a. backs b. packs c. racks ☒ d. sacks
6. We saw only the _____ of the dog's tail as he hid in the bushes.
 a. lag b. wag c. rag ☒ d. tag
7. A _____ of hats, paper cups and torn paper fell onto the football field when the home team won.
 a. rail b. hail c. jail ☒ d. pail
8. We heard the _____ of bare feet on the floor.
 a. bat b. mat c. rat ☒ d. pat
9. I thought he was a good friend, but when I really needed his help he was shown to be a broken _____.
 a. reed b. reef ☒ c. reek d. reel
10. Please place your _____ in the basket instead on the floor.
 a. refuge ☒ b. refugee c. refuse d. refusal
11. Irwin gave us a _____ when he appeared in the darkness wearing his white mask. *trighttandy*
 a. scar b. scarce ☒ c. scare d. scarf
12. The long _____ in my tent was made by the horns of that angry bull.
 a. rib b. rip c. ripple d. cripple
13. "No comment," _____ the mayor when the reporters asked him if he would run for governor.
 a. reported ☒ b. retorted c. resorted d. restored
14. People _____ at the Wright brothers when they tried to make a machine that could fly.
☒ a. scoffed b. scolded ☒ c. scorned d. scorched
15. We _____ the plan for a swim when the weather turned cold.
 a. scrapped b. scrambled ☒ c. scraped d. scratched
16. He _____ a cheerful welcome as he opened the door.
 a. beamed b. seemed c. seamed d. teamed
17. With a _____ of despair, he opened the door and left us.
 a. shrub b. scrap c. shrug d. scrub

18. His hopes of seeing the ball game were _____ when his mother asked him to do some errands.
a. shuttered b. buttered c. shattered d. muttered
19. Standing on the shore, visitors can watch swallows _____ the waves looking for food.
a. skimming b. slamming c. slumming d. slimming
20. Time _____ by when you are enjoying yourself.
a. slides b. slips c. slits d. slaps
21. The police used dogs to _____ out the criminals in their hiding-place.
a. sneak b. sneer c. sniff d. sneeze
22. If she marries a foreigner, will her _____ as a British citizen be affected?
a. statue b. status c. stature d. statute
23. We've had dinner at their house so often that we really must return the _____.
a. supplement b. complement c. implement d. compliment
24. The big company knows that its employees will work hard if they have a _____ in the business.
a. stake b. stalk c. stain d. stale
25. I don't like these rough blankets; they _____.
a. tact b. tackle c. tick d. tickle
26. She waved good-bye to her old parents, with tears _____ over in her eyes.
a. dimming b. brimming c. rimming d. trimming
27. The police tried in vain to _____ an admission out of the bank messenger that he had prior knowledge of the raid.
a. wring b. wrench c. wrinkle d. wrestle
28. What can we do to _____ her mind from the sorrow caused by her child's death?
a. subtract b. abstract c. extract d. distract
29. He _____ a confident attitude, even though he knew he would

not succeed.

a. resumed b. consumed c. assumed d. presumed

30. If one lacks vitamin D, your bones become _____.

a. brisk b. bristle c. bridle d. brittle

31. If we _____ all the money we have, we'll have enough for the gift.

a. lump b. bump c. plump d. dump

32. When night falls, you can hear the _____ of monkeys in the trees.

a. chart b. charter c. chatter d. clatter

33. Every day the mail brings us at least two _____ announcing a big sale.

a. circies b. circuits c. circus d. circulars

34. His hair needs a _____ around the back of the neck.

a. chop b. clap c. clasp d. clip

35. There is a hard _____ of people who support this politician, but most think that he is dishonest.

a. bore b. core c. pore d. sore

36. Mr. Green has _____ poems to the "London Magazine" for several years.

a. tributed b. attributed c. contributed d. distributed

37. He will never give up fighting against unjust treatment, if he's made in his father's _____.

a. fold b. mold c. hold d. load

38. Strong winds will _____ the firemen in their efforts to extinguish the fire.

a. hind b. hinge c. hinder d. hint

39. A _____ of protest went up when the voting is announced.

a. foul b. fowl c. bowl d. howl

40. He told me that he was _____ by a flat tire on his way home.

a. retained b. remained c. detained d. maintained

41. The dog was a _____ after he fell into the deep mud puddle.

a. sigh b. sight c. sign d. signal

42. A new gas pipe was _____ from Texas to Chicago last year.
a. lied b. lay c. laid d. lain

二、多义词的用法:

一词多义是常见的语言现象,所有的常用词都是多义词。多义词的词义的确定需依据上下文所提供的条件。试做下面的练习,先选词填空,然后参阅附后的用法提示。

1. The researcher can break the problem down into subproblems that can be more readily _____.
a. fought b. struck c. attacked d. coped
2. The cruel weather has _____ since last autumn.
a. retained b. persisted c. persevered d. remained
3. The natural conditions in the polar areas are extremely harsh; even _____ explorers can stay there for short periods.
a. rough b. coarse c. hasty d. tough
4. During the famine, many people were _____ to eating grass and leaves.
a. forced b. pushed c. reduced d. compelled
5. Her father _____ no objection when she said that she was going to marry a foreigner.
a. enhanced b. oppressed c. diminished d. raised

用法提示:

- attack** 可指用武力“攻击”,也可指用语言“抨击”,还可表示“开始处理,着手干”的意思。
- persist** 的常见义是“坚持”所为、所信等,也可用指事物、现象“持续、存留”。
- tough** 含有好几个意思,如“坚韧的、难嚼烂的;能吃苦耐劳的、艰巨的、困难的”。
- reduce** 的一般意思是“减少、缩小”,但有时也可表达“被逼迫、使沦落”之义。
- raise** 的常见义是“举起、种植、喂养”,也可表示“提出、表露”

的意思。

6. Going to school was the only _____ to success open to me.
a. avenue b. entrance c. passage d. introduction
7. The doctor invested his money to good _____ and made his fortune.
a. account b. application c. realization d. service
8. Though he sometimes seems obsessed with numbers, his theories are otherwise _____.
a. available b. agreeable c. accessible d. obtainable
9. If he wants my vote he'll have to take a _____ on the question of East-West relations.
a. seat b. location c. gesture d. stand
10. The journey was _____ by bus and took us ten days.
a. affected b. influenced c. driven d. effected

用法提示:

- avenue 的本来意思是“林荫道、大马路”，但它还有一个比喻性用法，意指达到某一目的或目标的“方法、途径”。
- account 有多种意思，(a) 账目、账户；(b) 说明、解释；(c) 理由、原因；(d) 记述、故事；(e) 价值、利益
- accessible 的常见义是“能接近的、好相处的”，但还可表示“容易理解的、易受影响的”等意思。
- stand 可作名词用，意指“台子、架子”，或指“立场、态度”。
- effect 用于名词是“结果、效果、影响”的意思，这是其一般的意义。它也可用作动词，意思是“产生、导致、引起”。

11. They had to battle the _____ to reach the North Pole, for there were severe storms and cold winds.
a. climates b. elements c. barriers d. challenges
12. A pile of rocks _____ the entrance to the cave.
a. bolted b. bothered c. bound d. barred

13. Those words do not _____ a person in your position.

- a. match b. equal **c. become** d. adjust

14. The gun was ready to fire after it was _____ with powder and shot.

- a. armed b. furnished **c. charged** d. equipped

15. Our grocery store sells only _____ vegetables, fruits and meats.

- a. selection **b. choice** c. option d. alternative

用法提示:

element 的常见义是“分子、成分、要素”。the elements 是指“自然力、风雨”。

bar 本指“棍、横木、闩”，可用作动词，意思是“闩上，阻挡，妨碍”。

become 一般指“成为、变成”，也能表示“适宜、同...相称”的意思。

charge 作动词用时含有多个意义：(a) 收费；(b) 控告；(c) 冲锋；(d) 装满、充电。

choice 可用作形容词，意思是“精选的，优等的”。

16. Our company pays its salesmen a good _____ for each hundred dollar sale they make.

- a. complement b. entertainment
c. capital d. commission

17. We lay on the bank of the river, fishing and sleeping, in peaceful _____.

- a. content** b. appetite c. horizon d. majesty

18. The tourists are very interested in the _____ woven into the rugs.

- a. device b. scheme **c. design** d. chart

19. We _____ his offer of a lift on the way to the city.

- a. refuted b. denied c. deprived **d. declined**

20. The detective's inquiry did not _____ any new fact.

- a. develop** b. breed c. detach d. trigger

用法提示:

commission 的常见义是“委员会”，时常还能表达“委托(书、事)”

- 佣金, 手续费” 等意思。
- content** 除了表示“内容、容量”的意思之外, 也含有“满足、甘愿”之义。
- design** 的一般义是“计划, 设计”, 也具有“图案、花样”意思。
- decline** 可分别表示 (a) 倾斜、下降, (b) 衰落、衰弱, (c) 拒绝、谢绝等意义。
- develop** 的最常见义是“发展, 开发”, 时而也能表达“显示、揭露”的意思。

21. One direct hit _____ the enemy destroyer.
a. discharged b. dismissed c. dispersed d. dissolved
22. Tension eased among the passengers as the fog _____.
a. lifted b. ascended c. mounted d. glided
23. He _____ his way to the front of the crowd.
a. sided b. edged c. verged d. brimmed
24. The principal will _____ his plan to improve the school's playground.
a. complex b. complicate c. elaborate d. involve
25. The spots of blood on the floor _____ the attention of the police.
a. engaged b. employed c. consumed d. fascinated

用法提示:

- dissolve** 可指“分解、溶解”, 也能表示“解散、击毁”等其它意义。
- lift** 本指“举起、抬高”, 转而用指封锁、包围、命令等之解除, 云雾等之消散。
- edge** 本指“刀刃、边缘”, 用作动词意为“侧身移动、挤进”。
- elaborate** 常作形容词, 意为“详尽的”但也作动词用, 意思是“详细说明、有心做”。
- engage** 的常见义是 (a) 雇用, (b) 订婚, (c) 从事; 有时也能表达“吸引、占用”之义。

26. The explorer exaggerated so much in telling about his adventures

- that it was impossible separate fact from _____.
 a. vanity b. creation c. emptiness d. fiction
27. The old lady was a sad _____ as she came in from the rain tired, cold, and wet.
 a. shape b. outline c. figure d. shadow
28. She felt a _____ of joy when she heard the good news.
 a. fluid b. pulse c. puff d. flash
29. The loss of friends is among the most frequent _____ in life.
 a. obstacles b. trials c. troubles d. disturbances
30. From what I was told, I _____ that you must have left your money at home.
 a. gather b. collect c. assemble d. install

用法提示:

fiction 可有两个含义:(a)小说;(b)虚构

figure 有多个意思:(a)图表, (b)数字, (c)轮廓, (d)模样

flash 的本义是“闪光, 闪烁”, 可喻指思想、感情之“闪现、突发”。

trial 是指对好坏、性能等的“试验”, 对人或物的“试用”, 也可喻指“考验, 磨难, 痛苦”等情感。

gather 的常见义是“聚集、采集”, 偶尔也能用指“推测、推断”。

31. This painting is _____ to the eye.
 a. hardy b. harsh c. hoarse d. coarse
32. My dog has long, thick hair that _____ fleas.
 a. houses b. lodges c. boards d. harbours
33. The song was played for the first time last week, and it's already a _____.
 a. beat b. hit c. strike d. knock
34. These canoes are _____ out of logs.
 a. hollowed b. splitted c. hoed d. emptied
35. Don't undertake a project unless you can _____ it.
 a. impose b. perform c. implement d. operate