

全国工程硕士研究生入学考试 英语考试指南

陈大明 李鹏飞 主编



清华大学出版社

<http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn>

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(京)新登字 158 号

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全国工程硕士研究生入学考试英语考试指南 / 陈大明, 李鹏飞主编. —北京: 清华大学出版社, 2000

ISBN 7-302-04080-X

I. 全... II. ①陈…②李… III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 75435 号

出版者: 清华大学出版社 (北京清华大学学研大厦, 邮编 100084)

<http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn>

印刷者: 北京市清华园胶印厂

发行者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

开 本: 787×960 1/16 印张: 22 字数: 443 千字

版 次: 2000 年 12 月第 1 版 2000 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-302-04080-X / H · 318

印 数: 0000~8000

定 价: 29.00 元

前 言

2000 年 4 月,《全国工程硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(简称《考纲》)正式由清华大学出版社出版。根据全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会的部署,从 2001 年开始,将依照《考纲》举行全国工程硕士生入学英语统一考试。为此,我们依据《考纲》组织了 5 所高校有经验的教师编写了本部考试复习指南。

本书分“指南”和“模拟试题”两大部分。根据《考纲》的规定,考生必须掌握英语的基本语法和必要数量的词汇,具有一定的英语应用能力。考虑到参加该考试的考生均为在职工程技术人员,日常工作忙,若无指导,复习起来既费力又耗时,因此,本书在指南部分就如何准备该门考试提供简要的指导性意见,建议考生仔细研读,做到思路清晰,复习得法。同时,为了使考生有足够的实战练习,本书还提供了 10 套模拟试题,希望考生能结合指南认真做好模拟题,以便增强信心,积极备考,争取能考出自己的最佳英语水平。

编好一本考试指南不是一件容易事,观点及其他需改进的地方肯定不少,希望读者和同行专家及时指正,在此谨表诚挚的感谢。

除陈大明、李鹏飞两位主编以外,参加本书的编者还有:罗立胜、何福胜、伊秀波、徐方赋、吴宪忠、丁雅萍、戴芳、刘宇慧。

编 者

2000 年 8 月

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工程硕士研究生英语入学考试全部考题分为主观题和客观题两大类题型，其中客观题占总分的 70% 左右，主观题占 30% 左右。客观题部分主要测试考生三个方面的知识和能力：一是要测试考生所掌握的基本语法知识以及运用这些知识的能力；二是要测试考生所掌握的词汇量、对词汇的辨析能力、认知能力和在上下文中的理解能力；三是要测试考生的语篇分析和获取知识信息的能力。主观题部分是测试考生的翻译和写作能力。下面按《考纲》样卷和补充题例从题型和应试所需知识及技巧的角度给予简要指导。

该门考试要求掌握的语法知识范围是：1. 词法：要求掌握英语动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法；名词、形容、副词、介词、连词和代词等的用法。2. 句法：掌握简单句、并列句和复合句的结构和用法。语法结构测试的形式是单句语法填空、语法改错、词语填空、词语替换四种多项选择题。按规定，这四项中前两项是语法题，后两项是词汇题，但词汇试题中也有些是测试语法功能词的应用和动词与其它词语的搭配能力，因而和语法测试密不可分。此外，在综合填空部分中，还有一部分题目是测试语法内容的。

若要做好语法结构测试题，做题思路十分重要。常言道：“磨刀不误砍柴工”，在思路上下些功夫是可以收到事半功倍的效果的。做语法题起码要考虑到三点：1. 语法知识的框架和范围要烂熟于胸；2. 要弄清具体某道题要考查的测试点是什么；3. 设法从题目的词法、句法、语义和上下文搭配关系等角度寻求或证实正确答案。比如一道改错题，确定答案之后，再从语法常识、词汇搭配或词义是否得体、是否符合标准英语的用法习惯等方面作一下自我鉴定大有好处。下面举例说明。

- It was from the earliest time _____ men began to study the natural phenomena and heavenly bodies.
A. when B. where
C. that D. how

在做这道题时，略读空格前 It was ... 和空格后的内容大致可推知此考点是强调句型。这时应注意，本题中强调的虽是时间状语，但不可用 when，而只能用 that，这是

强调句型的要求所致，正确选项应当是 C。

- Rarely the Park Service allows dogs to visit the national parks,

A

B

except those kept on a leash at all times.

C

D

该题是一道改错题。看到本题句首的否定词 rarely，根据语法知识，我们知道，这是一道考查英语倒装结构知识的题目。当否定词 rarely 等位于句首时，助动词与主语应该倒装，因此，此题选项 A 应改为 does the Park Service allow。

考虑到参加本考试的考生是在职复习，过去学过的语法知识遗忘较多等特殊情况，下面的语法辅导及相关测试题类型列述比较详尽，以利考生更好地准备考试。

一、语法答题指导

☒ 1.1.0 时 态

1.1.1 一般现在时

一般现在时通常表示习惯动作、一般状态、客观规律和永恒真理。如果主语是第三人称单数，其动词后需加 -s 或 -es 等。

- He always gets up late on Sundays.
- He lives on a lonely island in the Pacific Ocean.
- The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

在以 as soon as, when, after 等引导的时间状语从句中，或以 if, unless 等引导的条件状语从句中，通常使用一般现在时态谈及将来的事情。例如：

- I'll ring you as soon as he comes back.
- You'll succeed if you try your best.

1.1.2 现在进行时

现在进行时表示说话时正在进行的动作，也表示目前一段时间内正在进行的活动。表示后一种情况时，动作也一定正在进行。

- They are constructing that building.
- Steve is studying Chinese.

并非所有动词都有进行时,有些表示状态和感觉的动词通常无进行时,除非这类动词的词义发生变化。这类动词有: be, love, like, hate, believe, think, feel, seem 等。试比较:

- Do you see anyone over there?
- Are you seeing someone off? (see off 意思是“送行”)

现在进行时也可表示将来的动作,用以表示按人们的计划、安排将要发生的动作或即将开始进行的动作。例如:

- I'm leaving for Beijing tomorrow.

现在进行时也可用来给习惯动作加上赞赏或讨厌等感情色彩。例如:

- She is always cooking some delicious food for her family.
- He is always finding fault with his employees.

1.1.3 现在完成时

现在完成时表示目前已完成的动作或刚刚完成的动作,也可表示从过去某一刻发生,现在仍延续着的动作或情况。此时态强调动作对现在的影响。例如:

- The conference has lasted for five days.
- He's just bought an unusual car.

当句子中出现表示到现在为止这段时间的状语时,谓语动词一般用现在完成时。此类状语有 up to/till now, so far, these days, this summer, for ... (后接表示一段时间的短语), since ... (后接过去某个具体时间) 等。例如:

- We haven't seen each other again since we graduated in 1987.

1.1.4 一般过去时

一般过去时表示在过去某个特定时间发生且一下子就完成的动作,也可表示过去习惯性的动作。一般过去时不强调动作对现在的影响,只说明过去。例如:

- I had a word with Mary this morning.
- He smoked forty cigarettes a day until he gave up.

一般过去时经常与表示过去的时间状语或从句连用,如 yesterday, last week, in 1993, at that time, once, during the war, before, a few days ago, when ... 等。

“used to + 动词原形”表示“过去经常”而现在已经停止的习惯动作。例如:

- He used to work fourteen hours a day.

另外,注意区别“used to”和“be/get/become used to”的用法,后者意为“习惯

于……”，to 为介词，后跟名词或动名词。

一般来讲，句中谓语动词是用一般过去时还是用现在完成时主要取决于动作是否对现在有影响。

- What did she say about it?
- I have lived in Beijing for 15 years.

1.1.5 过去进行时

过去进行时表示过去某时正在发生的动作，也可表示过去某段时间内正在发生或反复发生的动作。例如：

- Bill was coughing all night long.

1.1.6 过去完成时

过去完成时表示在过去某个时间之前已完成的动作或状况。在时间上，它属于“过去的过去”，在句中常有明显的参照动作或有表示“到过去某时为止”的时间状语。例如：

- They found that a stream had formed in the field.
- By the end of the war, the small workshop had become a large factory.

1.1.7 一般将来时

一般将来时表示在将来某个时间会发生的动作或情况，也可表示将来反复发生的动作或习惯性的动作。例如：

- He will take part in an important race across the country.
- The students will have five English classes per week this term.

be going to, be to, be about to 等也可表示将来的动作，但它们常常表示打算、计划、安排或即将要发生的动作。will 表示说话人认为、相信、希望或假定要发生的动作或情况。

1.1.8 将来进行时

将来进行时表示在将来某时正在发生或持续的动作。其构成：will + be + 动词的现在分词。例如：

- I'll be having an English class this time tomorrow.
- Most of the young people in the town will be meeting them at the station.

1.1.9 将来完成时

将来完成时表示在将来某个时间之前已完成的动作。例如：

- They will have stayed here for five months next week.
- By the end of next month, they will have studied twenty passages.

1.1.10 现在完成进行时

现在完成时和现在完成进行时的区别是：前者一般表示已结束的动作或情况，它强调对现在的影响；后者一般表示现在仍在进行或刚刚还在进行的动作或情况，它强调动作的延续性。例如：

- I have thought it over.
我已经考虑过这件事了。
- I have been thinking it over.
我一直考虑这件事。
- Be careful! Peter has been painting the car.
注意！彼得刚给这部车上了油漆。（油漆尚未干）

EXERCISES 1

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- Even if it _____ this afternoon, I will go there.
A. has rained B. will rain
C. rains D. will have rained
- _____ last year and is now earning his living as an advertising agent.
A. He would leave school B. He left school
C. He had left school D. He has left school
- We _____ each other for ten years.
A. had known B. have known
C. have been knowing D. know
- They fulfilled the plan earlier than they _____.
A. have expected B. expected
C. were expecting D. had expected

5. "Will she finish the work soon?"
"Yes, she _____ it by next Friday. "
A. shall finish B. finish
C. have finished D. will have finished
6. It _____ almost every day so far this month.
A. is raining B. rained
C. rains D. has been raining
7. My wife _____ .
A. has forever criticized me
B. forever criticize me
C. would be forever criticizing me
D. is forever criticizing me
8. He _____ in a small workshop, but now he is the head of a big business company.
A. used to working B. was used to work
C. used to work D. was used to working
9. My grandmother _____ rural life.
A. has used to B. used to
C. is used to D. uses to
10. I _____ my breakfast when the morning post came.
A. had B. had been having
C. was having D. have been having
11. I'm glad that Peter has decided to come to the party because we _____ him for several years.
A. haven't seen B. don't see
C. will have lasted D. hadn't seen
12. The conference _____ a full week by the time it ends.
A. has lasted B. lasts
C. will have lasted D. is lasted
13. The computer, working very fast, _____ data at the speed of light.
A. has handled B. handled
C. handling D. handles
14. The sun _____ in the east and _____ in the west.
A. rise, set B. rises, sets

- ### 练习答案与解析:

- ## ☑ 1.2.0 被动语态

(1) 动作的执行者无需指出或不明确时。例如：

- Rome was not built in a day.
- Printing was introduced into Europe from China.

(2) 为强调动作的承受者时。例如：

- Susan was singled out for praise yesterday.
- Four people were killed and thirty one injured in the bomb attack.

除及物动词外，一些相当于及物动词的短语动词也可使用被动态形式。除个别情况，短语动词一般不拆开使用。例如：

- This matter will be dealt with as soon as possible.

不及物动词（或相当于一个不及物动词的短语动词）和表示状态的动词（或短语动词）无被动语态形式，如：happen, rise, occur, take place, break out 等，还有 lack, fit, suit, equal, become, resemble, befall, consist of, look like 等。

将主动态形式改为被动态形式时，如遇到动词后跟双宾语的情况，我们只能将其其中之一变成主语，另一个保持不变。当直接宾语变成主语时，保持在原位的间接宾语前需加介词 to。例如：

- I gave my husband a tie as a birthday present.
- My husband was given a tie as a birthday present.
- A tie was given to my husband as a birthday present.

EXERCISES 2

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- The professor was knowledgeable and eloquent and _____ with enthusiasm.
A. was always listened B. was always listened to
C. always was listened D. always listened to
- He returned a week later and found his house _____.
A. had broken into B. was broken into
C. to be broken into D. had been broken into
- The United Kingdom _____ Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
A. consisted of B. is consisted of
C. consists of D. consist
- These oranges _____ nice.
A. are tasted B. taste
C. is tasted D. tastes
- In 1950, she was the largest ship that _____.

- A. was ever built B. has ever built
C. has ever been built D. had ever been built
6. The house suddenly collapsed while it _____ down.
A. was pulled B. pulled
C. was being pulled D. had been pulled
7. "How do you like your new position?" "I _____."
A. don't satisfy B. am not satisfied
C. can't satisfy D. haven't satisfied
8. The sixth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected now.
A. developed B. will have been developed
C. have developed D. are being developed
9. There are more than fifty proposals _____ at the conference.
A. discussed B. to be discussed
C. discussing D. having discussed
10. Though Newton was a great scientist, many of his ideas _____ and are being modified by the work of today's scientists.
A. are to challenge B. are challenging
C. may be challenged D. have been challenged

练习答案与解析:

1. B 对。此题考短语动词的被动态用法。
2. D 对。做此题可用排除法。根据题意，家里被盗了，因此排除主动形式 A。因为房间被盗在先，发现在后，因此 B 的时态不对。不定式可以做宾语补足语，但 C 的时态不对，应为完成式：to have been broken into。
3. C 对。某些不及物动词（或短语动词）和表示状态的动词（或短语动词），无被动态形式。
4. B 对。少数表示感觉的动词的主动形式可以表示被动意义，如 smell, feel, taste 等。
5. D 对。船是被造的，因此排除主动形式的 A 和 B。C 和 D 区别在于时态。
6. C 对。房子是被推倒的，因此排除主动态 B。A、C、D 的区别在于时态，根据题意，正确答案为 C。
7. B 对。表示“某人感到满意”可用被动形式。在这种情况下被动态并不是表示被动意义，而是表示某种状态。
8. D 对。计算机被开发，因此排除主动态，即 A 和 C。B 和 D 区别在于时态，根据题中 now 一词，即可得出正确选择应该是 D。

9. B 对。根据题意, discuss 应为被动态, 据此排除 C 和 D。A 和 B 区别在于: A 既表示被动也表示完成, 而 B 既表示被动也表示将来。
10. D 对。思想受到挑战, 因此排除主动态 A 和 B。根据题意, 牛顿的想法正得到修改, 因此, 已不是“可以受到挑战”, 即 C; 而是“已受到了挑战”, 即 D。

☑ 1.3.0 虚拟语气

1.3.1 虚拟式的主要用法及构成

	If 从句	主句
与现在事实相反	动词的过去时 (be 为 were)	Would (should) + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	动词的过去完成时	would (should, could, might) + have + 动词的过去分词
与将来事件相反	1) 动词的过去时 (be 为 were) 2) Were + 不定式 3) Should + 动词原形	would (should, could, might) + 动词原形

例如:

- If I had time, I would go to the movies with you.
- If we hadn't made adequate preparations, the conference wouldn't have been so successful.
- If it were to rain tomorrow, the game would be put off.

在非真实条件句中, 有时从句的动词所表示的动作与主句的动词所表示的动作不同时发生, 这样的虚拟式称为混合虚拟式, 其构成视具体情况而定。例如:

- If I were you, I wouldn't have missed the film last night.
- If I had taken my raincoat when I came out this morning, I would not be wet now.

引导非真实条件从句的连词 if 在正式文体中有时可以省去, were, had, should 等助动词这时应提到从句句首, 试比较下面两句:

- If I were you, I wouldn't feel sorry.
- Were I you, I wouldn't feel sorry.

有些句子从表层结构上看是无 if 引导的非真实条件句, 但从深层结构看 if 是存在的, 这种情况下主句动词仍需用虚拟式。这类句子中常出现 without (如果没有), but for (要不是), otherwise (否则) 等词或词组。例如:

- But for your help, they couldn't have succeeded.

要不是你的帮助，他们就不会取得成功。

- She wasn't feeling well. Otherwise, she wouldn't have left the meeting so early.
她感到不舒服。不然，她就不会那么早离开会场。

1.3.2 虚拟式的其他用法

(1) 在 It's necessary (important, natural, essential, impossible, strange, proposed, required, suggested) that ... 结构中, that 引导的主语从句中的动词应用虚拟式, 表示必要、应该、建议、要求、惊讶、不相信等意思。这类表达形式一般省略 should 这一原形动词。例如:

- It's necessary that we (should) set out at once.
- It's proposed that a committee (should) be set up to look into the matter.

(2) 在 ask, require, order, demand, suggest, propose, command, insist 等动词后的宾语从句中, 动词也用虚拟式, 表示命令、建议、要求等, 其表达形式一般也省略了 should 这一原形动词。例如:

- She suggests that he (should) go camping tomorrow.
- He insisted that our laboratory reports (should) be handed in the day after the experiment was done.

注意, 以上句中 insist 意为“坚持要求”。如 insist 作“坚持认为”解, 则不需虚拟式, 如:

- He insisted that he was right.
他坚持认为他是对的。

(3) 虚拟式可用于 wish 后的宾语从句中, 表示与事实相反的愿望, 其表达形式一般是将谓语动词提前一个时态。例如:

- I wish he would forgive me. (现在时提前到过去时)
- I wish I had been to the concert last night. (过去时提前到过去完成时)

(4) It's (high, about) time that ... 的句型要求用虚拟式, 表示应该做而还没有做, 其表达形式一般是谓语动词使用过去时态。例如:

- It's high time that he stopped smoking.
- It's about time that we took our leave.

(5) 在 I would /had/ rather 后的句子中, 动词也要求用虚拟式, 表示某人的愿望, 其表达形式一般是将谓语动词提前一个时态。例如:

- I'd rather you left tomorrow instead of today.
- I'd rather he hadn't done anything like that.

(6) 在 as if /though/ 引导的状语从句中, 谓语动词有时用虚拟式, 其表达形式一般