

研究生入学考试 英语模拟试题

复旦大学英语教学部试题编写组



复旦大学出版社

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责任编辑 周仲良

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内 容 简 介

本书参照近年来全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题的题型,收进了十套模拟试卷及其答案,帮助读者复习大学阶段所学的英语知识,全面提高读、译、写的实际能力,熟悉研究生入学英语考试的题型和要求,提高应试技巧,积累考场经验,增强应试能力。附录中收进了“1996年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题”及其答案,供读者参考。

前 言

随着教育事业的发展和社会对高层次人才需求的增加,越来越多的大学本科毕业生急切希望继续深造,攻读硕士学位。为了帮助广大考生顺利通过研究生入学英语考试,我们组织编写了这本模拟试题集。

本书参照了近年来全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学英语试题的题型,共有十套试题。每套试题包括语法词汇(Structure and Vocabulary)、完型填空(Cloze Test)、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、英译汉(English-Chinese Translation)和写作(Writing)五个部分,并附有标准答案、参考译文及写作范文。

本书的编写宗旨是通过模拟练习,复习大学阶段所学的英语知识,全面提高读、译、写的实际能力,同时帮助考生熟悉考试题型,积累临场经验,增强应试能力。

本书的语言难度与大学英语六级相当,因而亦可作为在校学生和具有同等水平的英语爱好者自学提高的参考资料。

本书由夏国佐担任主编,复旦大学申请硕士学位教师进修班教师参加了编写工作。本书编者有:汪庆华、赵婵、刘绍辉、杨春苑、赵成发、汲寿荣、朱迈青、夏丽志、秦昱引、肖红、陈民、罗伟、施荣根、牛志强、孙佩捷、杨默荻、陶卫红、何学刚、吴播、陈志杰、王英鹏、王红、徐健、张坚。复旦大学英语教学部老师陆效用、余建中、邱东林、唐荣杰、汪洪章等以及美籍教师 Reneé Florence 参加了本书的审稿工作。

由于编者水平有限,错漏之处在所难免,希望广大读者批评指正,不胜感谢。

编者 1996年8月

谈谈研究生入学英语考试及应试技巧

近年来研究生招生情况表明,在众多优秀考生中,有相当多的人由于英语不过关而遭淘汰,这不仅令考生个人失望,而且也对高层次人才培养选拔产生一定的影响。因此,提高考生的英语水平已经成为一个刻不容缓的问题。

(一) 研究生入学英语考试到底有多难?

根据编者的调查研究,考题的难度远在大学英语四、六级考试之上,难怪有不少通过了大学英语四级乃至六级考试的考生,在研究生入学考试中,英语成绩落到 50 分之下。据估测,考生的研究生入学英语考试成绩一般与其六级考试的成绩相差 15 分左右。加上大学后两年绝大多数考生都不再选修英语课程,引起回生现象而使英语水平下降,更使差距扩大。因此,考生对英语切不可掉以轻心,在复习迎考过程中,应把英语当作重要科目之一来抓。

(二) 研究生入学英语考试为什么显得这么难?

其一,对主观题英译汉和写作的要求较高,两项相加占总分 30%,而且翻译的句子有一定难度。换句话说,这两项对考生理解的精确度和运用英语表达思想的能力都有相当高的要求。其二,对词汇量和阅读速度要求较高。入学试卷的词汇量超过了四、六级,而且要求阅读的文章共有 6 篇(阅读 5 篇、英译汉 1 篇),每篇单词 350 个左右,共有 2100 个单词,是大学英语四级考试的 2 倍,六级考试的 1.5 倍。其三,语法、词汇部分的考题难度远远超出四、六级。因此,无论在量上,还是在质上,都比四、六级考试的要求大大

提高了一步。

(三) 各考项的简要分析及复习考试中值得注意的问题。

1. 语法及词汇。此项分为三部分：第一部分考语法结构，常考项为动词的时态和语态、连接词及从句、非谓语动词以及虚拟语气等；第二部分辨认错误，主要包括主谓语人称和数的一致，动词的时态、语态及虚拟语气、代词（尤其是关系代词）、连接词、介词搭配、形容词和副词的比较级、平行结构等；第三部分考词汇，包括词的精确意义、动词短语、固定词组、常用词的搭配、惯用法及同义词、近义词的区分等。要做好这一项的题，考生必须具备熟练的基础语法知识并掌握较大的词汇量，在搞清整句意义的基础上作出选择。

Ⅱ. 综合填空。此项旨在考查语段水平上综合运用语言的能力。所留空格，一类为考查局部理解，即读懂一句，知道固定搭配即可填出，另一类要求较高，考查对全局的理解，即要读懂全文，才能填出。做好综合填空，既要考虑语法结构的正确，又要考虑上下文语义的连贯，还要考虑词的搭配和习惯用法。一般应先通读全文，了解大意，第二步再开始选择，如果发现难度较大，则应先填出考查固定搭配、习惯用法或局部理解的空，最后再填考查全文理解的空。填完后，还应再通读一遍，从语法结构、意义连贯两个方面同时加以考虑，凡有读不顺的地方，则应重新考虑选择。

Ⅲ. 阅读理解。除了少数问题考查通过上下文对个别词语的理解外，多数问题考查对整篇文章或整段、整句的总体理解。因为受多项选择题型的限制，不能检查精确、细致的理解，因此考生阅读中应注意提高速度，抓住大意，抓住要点，包括作者的观点、态度、语气、文体等，但不要为个别字句的意思多费时间。第一遍通读要快，答题时再对照文中相应部分核对。对与题无关的细节则不去追究，这样可以大大节省时间，提高考分。当然，作为平时学习提高，则应逐字逐句读懂，遇着困难的地方，还要多读几遍，这也是平

时学习和考试不同的地方。

Ⅳ. 英译汉。此项重点考查对原文的精确理解。做题时,首先要通读原文,掌握通篇的中心思想,然后将要译的句子放在上下文中考察,先找出句子的主语和谓语,将其脉络理清楚,掌握总体意思,同时还要注意作者的观点、态度、感情,以及用词的贬褒、语气的强弱、乃至色彩的变化和细微的差别,才能译得恰到好处。在有代词的句子中,一定要搞清代词所指的名词,切不可张冠李戴,闹出笑话。至于汉语表达,着重注意通顺达意,译文尽量贴近原文,如遇中英表达相距甚远,则不必拘泥于原句的结构和形式,而以忠实表达原文意思为主要目标。

Ⅴ. 写作。此项考查考生使用英语自由表达的能力。文章首先要切题;第二文字要通顺,表达要清楚,既要符合英语语法规则,又要符合英美人的习惯表达方式,切不可将想好的中文句子硬译成英文;第三,要注意句子与句子、段落与段落之间思想的连贯及相互之间的转折;第四,应注意句子形式的变化,增加一点英文的味道。如有可能,在适当之处使用一点比较复杂、比较高级的表达形式。

语言学习是一个长期的积累过程,必须经过大量的实践才能真正掌握一种语言。答题当然也是一种语言实践。如果在答题过程中,不是简单地对对答案,而是有意识地加强这种实践,则可达到事半功倍的效果。例如,在答题时遇到一个语法点不清楚,则应参考语法书把这个概念搞清楚;如遇到一个词义不清楚,最好查一查英语解释的词典,搞清其确切的含义。这样才能举一反三,真正提高语言能力。至于阅读理解,作为考试,必须强调阅读速度,抓住要点,但作为练习,字字句句都得读懂,才能有所提高。所以,第一遍答题,可以作为实战演习,限时完成,考核自己已经达到的水平;第二遍再读,则应从容不迫,该查的地方要查,该多读几遍的地方就要多读几遍,有些文章不只是一要理解,还要学会欣赏,并且要在

阅读过程中尽可能多地吸收一些东西,才能真正提高语言的实际运用能力。当然,每个人的具体情况不同,学习的方法也不尽一样。以上所述,只是编者的体会和建议,仅供使用本书的读者参考。

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TEST PAPER 1

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1979.

[A] from [B] after [C] for [D] since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose D.

Sample Answer

[A][B][C][●]

1. The young man still denies _____ the fire behind the farmer's house.

[A] having been starting

[B] to start

[C] having started

[D] to have started

2. Scarcely had the boat reached the open water _____ it encountered high winds and heavy seas.
 [A] than [B] when
 [C] as [D] since
3. The girl is like her mother _____ she has very delicate feelings.
 [A] in that [B] for that
 [C] that [D] but that
4. Lawsuits should be a last resort when it comes _____ your insurer.
 [A] to fight [B] to fighting
 [C] for fighting [D] and fights
5. _____ friend or enemy, the law regards him as a criminal.
 [A] Is he [B] Be he
 [C] He is either [D] Should he be
6. I hear _____ that there will be an earthquake soon.
 [A] say [B] to be said
 [C] saying [D] be said
7. The number of students in our institute has been constantly _____.
 [A] on the increase [B] on increase
 [C] in increase [D] in the increase
8. The left wing of the party prospers _____ the right wing seems to be losing ground.
 [A] unless [B] whether
 [C] until [D] while
9. _____ helping those who are unwilling to help them-

selves?

[A] What sense is it about

[B] What's the point of

[C] What's the sense with

[D] What point is it in

10. If we continue to argue over minor points, we won't get
_____ near a solution.

[A] nowhere

[B] somewhere

[C] anywhere

[D] elsewhere

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

Example:

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial
[A] [B]
exhibition which they saw many new products.
[C] [D]

Part C is wrong. The sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition where they saw many new products." So you should choose C.

Sample Answer

[A][B][●][D]

11. No other policy is more useful for an employer to have
[A] [B] [C]
as to understand his employees.
[D]

12. When imaginable scientists first suggested the possibility
 [A] [B]
 that one person could speak directly to another over
 [C] [D]
 a long distance, few people took them seriously.
13. In the old society the families who have survived from
 [A] [B]
 the flood had to move away, but I do not know of any
 [C]
having done so in China today.
 [D]
14. No one who reads what I write or who listens to
 [A]
 my lectures can doubt whether I am enlisted in the freedom
 [B] [C] [D]
 movement.
15. If George Washington was president today, I wonder what
 [A]
 he would do about United States foreign affairs in
 [B] [C]
the Middle East.
 [D]
16. "How does the human brain work?" remains one of the
 [A] [B]
 most profound questions confront modern science.
 [C] [D]
17. My boss was more than fair when it came to pay Jack and
 [A] [B]
 me; he paid me as generously as him.
 [C] [D]
18. Having eaten a huge dinner, the delicious dessert was
 [A] [B]

placed before the satiated guests, who seemed unable to
[C]

eat another bite.
[D]

19. Today paper houses are holding up well under the forces
[A] [B]
of nature and are accommodating more people than first.
[C] [D]

20. The work is not very profitable in terms of cash, but
[A] [B] [C]
I am getting valuable experience of it.
[D]

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

[A] vanished [B] scattered [C] abandoned [D] rejected
The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose C.

Sample Answer

[A][B][●][D]

21. He is always _____ to older people.
[A] respectful [B] respectable
[C] respective [D] respected
22. The manager says we can't take up any new orders till we have dealt with the ones we have _____.
[A] in hand [B] by hand
[C] under hand [D] off hand
23. I am sorry to hear that Tom and Mary have _____.
They used to be such good friends.
[A] fallen out [B] dropped out
[C] fallen down [D] dropped off
24. Miss Zhao is so _____ about her housework that servants will not work for her.
[A] typical [B] particular
[C] distinct [D] especial
25. Only that company has the _____ right to print Luxun's works.
[A] singular [B] overall
[C] exclusive [D] individual
26. Most of them were carried _____ by his wonderful performance.
[A] through [B] out
[C] away [D] off
27. The reforms that freed men from most of their ancient fetters _____ women to a realization of their unequal position in society.
[A] awakened [B] provoked
[C] cheered [D] roused