

本书适用于在职人员及研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位的考生

主 编 刘宇慧

考试指南

模拟试题

写作题范文

模拟试题解析

在职人员

申请硕士学位英语统考

指南

上海交通大学出版社

在职人员申请 硕士学位英语统考指南

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前 言

自 1995 年起,国家教委开始实行在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位英语统一考试。数年来,统考对社会的影响越来越大,参加考试的人数不断增加。广大考生急切地希望在考试前得到有指导的、较系统的复习和补习,但目前针对性较强的辅导材料还比较少。我们以《在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位英语课程统一考试大纲》为依据,参考样题及以往各届统考考题的难易程度,编写了这本《在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考指南》,以满足社会各阶层在职人员申请硕士学位的需要。

本书紧扣考试大纲,首先,系统地、有重点地介绍了英语考试中必须掌握的有关知识及应试技巧,使考生在做模拟题——实践之前先打好基础,以取得事半功倍之效果;10 套模拟试题在内容、形式、题量、计分和计时等方面与考试大纲和样题完全一致,难易程度也基本相同,使考生在备考中做到有的放矢;参考答案及题解一项的设置,有助于考生对所练习的模拟题不仅知其然,而且知其所以然。此外,考虑到这类考生大多是以自学为主,把试题的解释、题型的分析和实际练习结合在一起,有助于读者自我检测,加深对各项题型的理解,确保提高考试成绩。

本书的编写工作由刘宇慧主持。参加编写工作的还有李丽梅、武学锋、贾聚年、吴静、连松青、彭翠萍、董翠芳。全书由刘宇慧统编、修改、定稿。李丽梅、武学锋、贾聚年协助修改工作。

编写过程中,我们参阅了大量的参考书和有关资料,从中得到不少启示,吸取了许多精华,在此我们向有关作者表示衷心的感谢。

本书的编写是初次尝试,由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和同行批评指正,以便进一步改正完善。

编 者

于 1999 年 3 月

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第一部分 考试指南——题型要点分析及 应试技巧指导

听力理解技巧指导

在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考的第一部分为听力理解(Part I Listening Comprehension)。听力理解部分主要测试考生掌握听力材料中心思想和主要内容的能力,判断对话情景、场合、人物关系、身份和说话人的意图及话语含义的能力。本部分共 15 题,每题 1 分,考试时间为 20 分钟。听力材料念一遍,录音语速为每分钟 120~140 个词。本部分有两节:

A 节(Section A)共 9 题,每题为一段对话,问句后有 13~17 秒间隙,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

B 节(Section B)共 6 题,题目为问句或未完成句子,分别安排在两篇听力材料之后,内容为一般交际会话、讲演、叙事、论述等,每篇长度为 120~150 个词,要求考生在 13~17 秒的间隙中从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

根据同学们的反映,英语考试最难的是听力,研究生考试也不例外。尤其是把听力理解安排在第一部分,做得好坏直接影响试题其他部分解题的正常发挥。听力理解综合而言,其目的在于测试考生接受、理解、记忆音响信息的能力,考生要想在听力部分得高分,应在平时多做些技巧和技术性的训练。

就考试而言,正式考试前几分钟快速阅读听力部分 15 个题的 A、B、C、D 选择项,根据每题重复率较高的词汇及其他关系词,分析逻辑关系,猜测可能的听音内容,预想要提问的问题。考试开始,仔细听音,迅速作出判断,并在播放下道听力材料之前快速浏览下道题的四个选择项,并作出预测。做完所有听力之后,如果没有百分之百的把握,不要改动第一次做好的答案,因为据统计,第一次的选择往往比改动后的选择更可靠。万一没有听懂,甚至一点也没有听清某题的录音内容,放弃得越早越明智,以免影响做下面试题的情绪。其补救办法是在做完全部听力试题后,选一个音、形、型最不像而较合情理的选择项作为你的最佳答案。

上面所讲为一般的应试技巧,除此之外,还须掌握各种题型的应试对策。下面分别就 Section A 和 Section B 两节的应试对策予以具体阐述。

一、Section A: Short Conversations

1. 地点、职业及关系(Location, Occupation and Relationship)

对话部分涉及对话地点、对话任意一方职业及说话人之间关系的题型每次必有。解这类试题的关键在于抓住与说话人身份或谈话内容相关的词语,也就是要抓住关键词。

比如,两个大学生谈话的内容不外乎与他们身份相关的大学生活、学习课程、课内外活动等。反言之,从对话中涉及的有关大学生活、学习课程等几个关键词,就能判断谈话双方的身份、关系及

谈话所发生的地点。

以下列举一些地点所涉及到的双方关系、职业等谈话内容经常用到的词和词组,请大家务必熟记。

On campus:

English department, lecture, dormitory, semester, term, Bachelor's degree, Master, Doctor, playground, dining-hall, course, professor, lab, scholarship, exhibition, test, gym, sports meet, teaching building, Students' Union, tuition, school record, credits, oral/written exam, freshman, sophomore, junior, senior, required/compulsory course, quit, dropout, quiz, mid-term, final, assignment, exercise, reading, homework, term paper, essay, lecture, subject, pass, grade, score, mark, credit hours, thesis, dean, president, classroom, teaching building, absent from school.

In hospital:

pain, cough, fever, flu, headache, temperature, heart, lung, take medicine, pills, tablet, prescribe, operation, waiting room, visiting-hours, nurse, register's office, emergency department, operation room, surgeon, physician, patient, treatment, drug, Chinese medicine, cure, recover, toothache, heal, high blood pressure, cancer, burns, catch a cold, sleeplessness.

At the restaurant:

order, menu, soft-drink, dessert, salad, check, bill, waiter, waitress, meal, treat, go Dutch, wine, bread, butter, toast, soup, cake, roast beef, meat, pie, coffee, vinegar, steaks.

At a store:

size, color, style, price, cost, cheap, fashion, expensive, saleswoman, shop assistant, customer, discount, cash, pay, counter, on sale, out of style, leather, cotton, silk, woolen, pattern, What can I do for you? Can I help you? at a sale, good bargain, good deal, plastic, fit you well, cash or check?

At the post office:

mail, post, letters, stamp, parcel, telegram, airmail, registered letter, postage, address, deliver, envelop, postman, postcard, money order.

At the court:

judge, law, lawyer, client, case, sue, injury.

At a bank:

cash, cashier, interest, open an account, deposit, counter, account, current account, save, teller, savings account, traveler's cheque.

At the customs:

pay duty on, duty free, fill in the form, Do you have anything to declare? passport, customs duty.

At a hotel:

reception, receptionist, single room, double room, bath, porter, tip, room 201, book a room, make a reservation, vacant beds, shower, reception desk, check in, check out.

At the library:

borrow, lend, renew, library card, due, over-due, latest issue, novel, catalogue, bookshelf,

fine, magazine, periodical, journal, reference book, author.

At a grocery store:

canned food, tins, bottles of milk, a packet of biscuits, cheese, butter, some sugar, flour, tea.

At an airport:

land, take-off, information desk, platform, flight, passengers, aircraft, air hostess, stewardess, depart, board, baggage, luggage, leave.

On a bus:

fare, fee, next stop, passenger, conductor, get off.

At a railway station:

railway/railroad, train, express train, local train, platform, waiting room, timetable, ticket office, schedule, conductor, porter.

例句 1:

You read:

- A. At a baggage counter.
- B. At an elementary school.
- C. At a book store.
- D. At a post office.

You will hear:

M: I need a book of **stamps** and I'd also like to send this **package** first class.

W: Here are your **stamps**, but you have to take **packages** to the next window.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

考生只要听出关键词 stamps, package, 就不难判断出正确答案为 D。

例句 2:

You read:

- A. Lawyer - client.
- B. Dentist - patient.
- C. Doctor - patient.
- D. Bank teller - customer.

You will hear:

W: Do you think I have a chance of proving my **case**?

M: Definitely, and we're going to **sue** for injuries as well.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

只要考生听出录音中的 case, sue 两词的含义, 就不难判断出正确答案为 A。

例句 3:

You read:

- A. A teacher.
- B. A librarian.
- C. A student.
- D. A bookseller.

You will hear:

W: Your **library books** are **due** on December thirteenth, if you haven't finished using them by then, you may **renew** them once.

M: Thank you very much. I only need them for a few days.

Q: What is the woman's profession?

考生只要听出录音中的关键词 library books, due, renew, 即可判断出正确答案为 B。

2. 原因与结果(Cause and Effect)

我们做这类题目时可从两方面入手。首先这类题目的选择项给出的常常是完整的带有原因性的句子或动词短语。如果能从 A、B、C、D 选择项判断出问题的提问是以 Why 或 What reason 开头的,并带着这样的问题来听,你解题的正确率就会很高。

例句 1:

You read:

A. She's tired of teaching.

B. She was dismissed from her job.

C. She's changing jobs.

D. The school is too hot.

从以上的各项可以看出,可能的提问形式是:Why she was...? 或 What reason was given for the woman...?

因为这类对话常常是第一个人提问,第二个人对第一个人的提问作出回答,因此在做这类题目时尤其要注意听清第二个人的说话内容,听懂了第二个人的说话意思,答案也就容易找出来了。请看一下上面所给的选择项的对话原文:

You will hear:

M: Mary, why isn't Jane teaching here this term?

W: She can't. She was fired.

Q: What reason was given for Jane's not teaching?

很容易看出,正确答案应是 B。

另外,有时听力试题中因果关系是由上下文来表达的,做这类题目时一定要抓住问句里的“结果”,找出对话中的“原因”。听的时候,要特别注意对话中表示“原因”的内容。

例句 2:

You read:

A. His job is difficult.

B. His job isn't interesting.

C. He doesn't know how to do his job.

D. He only sleeps for a few hours at night.

You will hear:

W: You seem very tired lately.

M: It's **my new job**. It's **hard work**, and the hours are long.

Q: Why is the man tired?

与“结果”(tired)相关的原因关键词是:my new job 和 hard work。抓住关键词,便可立刻选出正确答案 A 项。

3. 数字与计算(Numbers and Accounting)

数字与计算的关键在于首先听清题中数字并记住;在听清数字间关系词语的同时听清问题,根据问题对数字间的关系进行运算推理得出正确的答案。

以下是口语中经常用到的一些数字及一些关系词语,大家需熟练掌握。

more, less, late, early, fast, slow, before, after, in, times, twice, couple, percentage, pair, a pair of, half, half of, double, quarter, one third/fifth..., B.C., A.D., a.m., p.m., a quarter to twelve, two thirty, the day before, two days ago, the day after tomorrow, two days later, a fortnight ago, two weeks ago, January..., cents, dollar, one hour and a half, four and half thousand years ago.

例句 1:

You read:

- A. In 1963.
- B. In 1964.
- C. In 1965.
- D. In 1966.

You will hear:

W: Did you graduate when your cousin did in **1965**?

M: No, I finished school **a year before** she did.

Q: When did the man graduate?

听出录音中的数字 1965,另外还要听出关系词短语 a year before she did,不难看出正确答案为 B。

例句 2:

You read:

- A. 1060.
- B. 1016.
- C. 530.
- D. 840.

You will hear:

M: How many students passed the Chemistry Test last year?

W: Well, altogether **1060** students took the exam, but **half of them** failed.

Q: How many students passed the exam last year according to the woman?

很明显,考生要听出数字,而这非常容易,因为选项中已经列出;另外听出关系词:half of them 至关重要。本题的正确答案为 C。

4. 计划与建议(Plan and Suggestion)

对话中经常出现有关计划与建议的句型。一般是 Speaker 1 遇到某种问题,而 Speaker 2 提供 Speaker 1 参考的意见。解答这样的试题时须注意聆听第二个说话人所使用的结构,并依此推测可能的行为。经常使用的句型如下:

Will you...?

I'd like you to....

I wish you. . .	Would you mind doing. . . ?
Won't you. . . ?	Shall I. . . ?
Would you like. . . ?	How about doing. . . ?
Why not. . . ?	Why don't you. . . ?
Can I get you. . . ?	Can you. . . ?
Shall we. . . ?	Perhaps we should. . .
Maybe you should. . .	Let's. . .
What about. . . ?	Do you want me to. . . ?

例句 1:

You read:

- A. Give Lucy a check for the bookshelf she sold him.
- B. Ask Lucy where she wants to put the bookshelf.
- C. Check for the book on Lucy's shelf.
- D. Ask Lucy if she has an extra bookshelf.

You will hear:

M: Do you know anyone who has a spare bookshelf?

W: Why don't you check with Lucy?

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

本题正确答案为 D。

例句 2:

You read:

- A. He suggests that the woman have rest in Hangzhou this weekend.
- B. He suggests that the woman have a trip to Hangzhou with him this weekend.
- C. He suggests that the woman go to Hangzhou with him next weekend.
- D. He suggests that the woman stay at home next weekend.

You will hear:

M: How about joining us for a trip to Hangzhou next weekend?

W: What a good idea! I'll look forward to it.

Q: What does the man suggest?

本题正确答案为 C。

5. 虚拟条件(Subjunctive Condition)

表示虚拟条件的句型有以下几种:

- a. 用 If + 一般过去时 + 主句。如: If I were you, I'd be tickled to death.
- b. 用 If + 过去完成时 + 主句。如: If I'd heard about your accident, I would have come immediately.
- c. 倒装形式的虚拟条件。如: Had we left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the train.
- d. 用 wish + 从句。如: I wish Sam were here.
- e. 用 If only 引导的从句。如: If only our team had scored one more point!

解这类题目时,关键在于辨清句式的结构,着重理解虚拟语气中包含的与事实相反的意味。

例句 1:

You read:

- A. Mr. and Mrs. Whites stayed at home.
- B. Mr. and Mrs. Whites hadn't gone on vacation.
- C. Mr. and Mrs. Whites had been robbed during their vacation.
- D. Mr. and Mrs. Whites' house had been robbed while they were away.

You will hear:

W: If Mr. and Mrs. Whites hadn't gone on vacation, their house **wouldn't have been robbed**.

M: You are right. They should have stayed at home.

Q: What happened?

注意听清本题引导的虚拟句型含有与事实相反的含义,故正确答案为 D。

例句 2:

You read:

- A. He is very generous. B. He likes to lend his record.
- C. He is selfish. D. He doesn't have the record.

You will hear:

M: If **Peter weren't so selfish**, he would lend you the record.

W: I know. I have to ask someone else about it.

Q: What can you learn about Peter?

与 Peter weren't so selfish 相反的事实是 C, He is selfish, 所以正确答案为 C。

6. 短语内涵及推理(Phrasal Meaning and Inference)

对话练习当中经常有问题来检查我们对一些短语的理解程度,因此对于口语中经常用到的短语意义我们必须非常清楚,否则就会影响对整个对话的理解。以下是口语中经常用到的一些短语,大家需熟练掌握。

be absentminded	心不在焉的
as good as gold	(小孩)很乖
back sb. up	支持(论点,行动,企业);为某人撑腰
be at the tip of one's tongue	差点说出...,...就在嘴边
beat around the bush	旁敲侧击
beyond repair	无法修理的,不能修理的
blow up	使充气,给(轮胎)打气;发脾气
break down	中止,停顿;汽车抛锚
brush up	擦亮,刷新(房屋等);重新学习,复习
by all means	竭尽全力
cannot help doing	不得不干...
check in	登记,报到;(俚)死
check out	办清手续后离开;付账后离开
call it a day	(口)收工
come up with	赶上;提出,提供

come about	发生;(风等)改变方向
count for little/nothing	毫无价值,不足信
count on/upon	依靠,期待,指望
cross the bridge	渡过难关
cut down	砍倒;消减,缩短
do sb. a favor	给某人以恩惠,帮某人一个忙
do away with	废除,去掉;弄死,干掉
draw a line	划一界限;划定最后界限
eat one's words	收回前言;认错道歉
fall behind	落在…的后面,跟不上;拖欠
fill in	填充,填写,填满;临时补缺,暂代
fill out	填写;使长大(或丰满)
fill up	填补,装满;淤积
figure out	合计为;计算出,解决;领会到;断定
for the time being	暂时,眼下
get along	过活,生活;相处融洽
get the ball rolling	不使谈话(或其他活动)中断;使…继续下去
give sb. a hand	给予某人帮助
hand in	提交,呈送;交上
have an eye for	照看;很能看出
have cold feet	害怕,胆战,临阵畏缩
hot-tempered	脾气急躁
keep an eye on	照看,密切注视着
make a point of doing sth.	重视做…;特别注意…
make believe	假装
out of the question	不可能的;办不到的;不必谈的
out of question	毫无疑问
ring a bell	具有模模糊糊的印象
run into	跑进;偶然碰见;使陷入
run out of	用完
sleep like a log	熟睡
take a short cut	抄近路,走捷径
with a grain of salt	有保留地,不全信地
talk off the top of one's head	作即席谈话;假充内行谈论自己不熟悉的题目
throw cold water on	对…泼冷水
wash one's hands of	洗手不干(某事);不再管(某事或某人)
with open arms	张开双臂(欢迎);热情地

例句 1:

You read:

A. He will certainly help the woman. B. He will not help the woman.

C. He will try to help her.

D. He will certainly not help her.

You will hear:

W: I have some trouble with my grammar. Could you help me?

M: **By all means.**

Q: What does the man mean?

只要听出 by all means 的含义,不难得出此题的答案是 A。

例句 2:

You read:

A. He speaks too fast.

B. He speaks too slow.

C. He doesn't come to the point.

D. His speech is not clear.

You will hear:

M: Do you ever know what Tony is talking about? I can't understand a thing.

W: Never, he always **beats around the bush.**

Q: What does the woman mean?

对话中的短语 beat around the bush 的含义为:旁敲侧击,句中的意思为:说不到点上。该题的答案为 C。

例句 3:

You read:

A. The woman is sick.

B. The woman is confident.

C. The woman is worried about her exam. D. The woman is anxious.

You will hear:

M: How did your final English exam go?

W: I couldn't feel better about it.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

大家要推测出 couldn't feel better about it 的含义为:感觉再好不过,本题答案为 B。

二、Section B: Passages

1. 论述性短文 (Argumentation)

方法 1: Grasp the Topic Sentence of a Passage

论述性文章的句首常常是主题句,接着就是围绕此主题句的展开,所以听清并理解第一个句子是非常重要的。

Example One:

I'm Mr. Britain, the head librarian, and today I'd like to introduce you to the facilities in our university library and show you how to use them.

听懂了这个主题句,我们就可预测以下要讲的内容: The speaker will most likely discuss how the students can use the facilities of the university. 如果问题是: What is the main topic of the passage? 根据以下四个选择项:

A. Library regulations.

B. Location of the library.

C. Use of library facilities.

D. Library personnel.

答案显然应该是 C。

方法 2: Generally Understanding

1) 快速浏览 A、B、C、D 选择项并快速作出预测。

2) 首先抓住主题,根据主题理解围绕此主题所展开的讨论并注意最后的结论。

3) 对时间、地点等较易做出笔记的要用最简单的字符做简单笔记,对其他的选择项在听懂理解原文的基础上迅速作出判断。

4) 听清短文后面的问题,通过归纳分析作出正确选择。

例 1:

1. A. April 1490.

B. October 1492.

C. November 1491.

D. May 1492.

2. A. They lived a happy life.

B. They lived a poor and miserable life.

C. They lived a rich life.

D. They lived a quiet life.

3. A. On the first Thursday of November.

B. On the first Monday of November.

C. On the last Tuesday of November.

D. On the last Thursday of November.

从第 1 题的选择项来看,是有关时间的,问题可能是:When ...? 由第 2 题的选择项不难看出,问题可能是:What kind of life did they live? 第 3 题的选择项也是有关时间的,而且是 11 月份的某一天。由此,我们听这篇短文时就应该对有关年、月、日的时间做些简单的记录,并注意文章提到了 11 月份的哪一天。

原文如下:

In October 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered a new world, which was later called America. Before that the native Indians and the people of the rest of the world knew very little about each other.

In 1620 the first settlers arrived in North America from England. They landed and began to build themselves huts. But they were not well prepared for living in such a wild place. During their first winter in the new land, they suffered a lot. Poor food, hard work, and cold weather killed almost half of them.

One spring morning in 1621, an Indian came to the small village of the settlers and spoke to them in a friendly voice. Later he brought his chief, who gave gifts to the English and offered them help. The Indians taught the English how to adapt themselves and how to grow crops. So the settlers had a good harvest that year.

The settlers were religious people and believed in God. A special day was set to express their thanks to God for this fine harvest. The Indians were invited and sent five deer as a gift. From then on Thanksgiving has been celebrated on the last Thursday of November every year.

Questions:

1. When did Christopher Columbus discover the new world? (B)
2. What kind of life did the first settlers live after they landed in North America? (B)
3. When is the Thanksgiving celebrated every year? (D)

2. 记叙文(Narrative)

一般的记叙性短文故事离不开四大要素:时间(when),地点(where),人物(who),情节(how, what, why)。在听录音的时候一定要注意这几个方面的内容,尤其要注意按照时间、地点的先后顺序来了解故事情节的发展。请看下面的选择项:

例 1:

11. A. Shooting bears. B. Looking at bears.
C. Eating bears. D. Saving bears.
12. A. He nearly shot people instead of bears. B. He nearly shot bears instead of people.
C. He nearly shot pears instead of bears. D. He nearly shot pandas instead of bears.
13. A. Mr. Black shot at a bear and killed it.
B. Mr. Black shot at his friend and knocked his hat off.
C. Mr. Black shot at a pear and knocked it down to the ground.
D. Mr. Black shot at his friend and killed him.

首先根据 A、B、C、D 作出预测。第 11 题选择项中都有 bears 这个词,第 12 题选择项中都有 He nearly shot sth... 的句子,第 13 题中都有 Mr. Black shot at sth... 的句子,不难看出这篇短文是有关 Mr. Black shot at bears 内容的。对大概情节有了了解,听的时候就更容易理解原文了。

原文如下:

Old Mr. Black loved shooting bears, but his eyes were not good any more. Several times he nearly shot people instead of bears, so his friends were always careful when they went out shooting with him.

One day a young friend of his wanted to play a joke, so he got a big piece of paper and wrote on it in very big letters "I AM NOT A BEAR". Then he tied it to his back and went off. His friends saw it and laughed a lot.

But it did not save him. After a few minutes, Mr. Black shot at him and knocked his hat off.

The young man was frightened and angry. "Didn't you see this piece of paper?" he shouted to Mr. Black. "Yes, I did," said Mr. Black. Then he went nearer, looked carefully at the paper and said, "Oh, I am very sorry. I did not see the word NOT."

Questions:

11. What did Mr. Black love doing? (A)
12. What happened several times? (A)
13. What happened when a friend wrote something on the piece of paper? (B)

词汇运用技巧指导

本部分试题主要测试考生运用词汇的能力。词汇测试形式:本部分属客观题,共 20 小题,每题 0.5 分,共 10 分,考试时间为 10 分钟。试题分 Section A 和 Section B 两节。A 节有 10 题,每题为一个或两个句子,句中有一个单词下面划有横线,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个与其意思相同的答案。B 节有 10 题,每题为一个或两个句子,其中留有一个空白处,考生须从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。词汇测试范围:《研究生英语教学大纲》词汇表中要求的约有 5500 个

单词(其中包括大学英语1~4级的单词约4200个,硕士研究生阶段应掌握的带一个星号(*)的单词约1300个);词组表中要求的约有300个词组(包括不带星号和带一个星号的词组);词根、词缀表中要求的237个词根与词缀。词汇测试内容:对名词、动词、形容词、短语及固定词组搭配的判断和理解,其中包括区分同义词、近义词、根据句子的语境理解词义、根据构词法理解词义等。

下面是根据往届考题对不同的词汇测试内容的分析。

一、异形异义词

这类考题所设置的选项词类相同,但词形词义完全不同。考生只要熟悉词义,能读懂题意,便能作出正确的选择。

例1(1997)

The largest system serving E-mail messages is the internet, a _____ of millions of computers linked worldwide.

- A. unity B. combination C. network D. connection

句意:最大的电子邮件系统是国际互联网,是把世界上数百万台计算机联在一起的网络。

四个选项均属名词:unity(统一,一致);combination(结合,联合);connection(连接,联系)。只有network(网络)符合句意,故C项正确。

例2(1997)

Retail sales volume in local urban and rural areas rose 57.8 percent and 46.8 percent, _____, over February 1995.

- A. individually B. accordingly C. correspondingly D. respectively

句意:当地城市与郊区的零售额比1995年2月分别提高了57.8%和46.8%。

四个选项同属副词:individually(单独地);accordingly(因此);correspondingly(相应地);respectively(分别地)。根据句意,D项正确。

二、近形异义词

这类考题选项的设置考虑了构词因素,词形相近,词根、前缀或后缀相同但词义却不一样。应试这类考题,考生须掌握一定的构词知识,准确地理解每个词的确切含义。

例1(1997)

Shortage of land and funding are blamed for the city's _____ green space.

- A. inefficient B. inaccurate C. inadequate D. indispensable

句意:人们把城市绿化地带的缺乏归咎于土地和资金的短缺。

四个选项都以具有否定意义的前缀in-开始:inefficient(无效率的);inaccurate(不准确的);inadequate(不够的);indispensable(不可缺少的)。根据句意,C项正确。

例2(1996)

When it comes to teaching _____, many parents believe that if they love their children and treat them kindly, the kids will know how to behave.

- A. mentality B. morality C. majesty D. majority

句意:说到道德教育,许多家长相信,如果他们爱自己的孩子,善待他们,孩子就会循规蹈矩。

四个选项都以名词后缀-ty结尾:mentality(智力,心理状态);morality(道德;美德);majesty(尊严,君权);majority(多数)。根据句意,B项正确。